

1

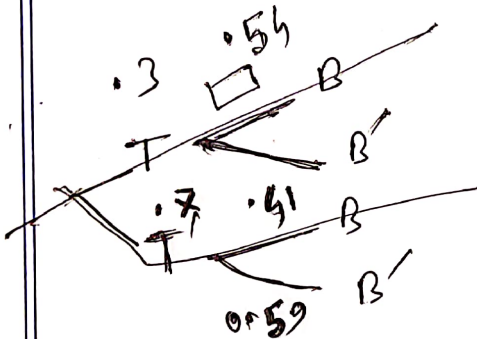
$$P(T) = 0.3$$

$$P(T') = 0.7$$

$$P(B|T) = 0.54$$

$$P(B'|T) = 0.41$$

$$P(B|T) = \frac{P(B) \cdot P(T|B)}{P(T)}$$



$$0.3 \times 0.54 + 0.7 \times 0.41$$

$$P(B) = 0.449 = 44.90\%$$

$$P(T|B')$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(T) \cdot P(B|T)}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{0.3 \times 0.54}{0.449}$$

$$= 0.3612$$

$$= 36.12\%$$

$$P(T'|B) = \frac{P(T') \times P(B|T')}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{0.7 \times 0.41}{0.449}$$

$$= 0.6392$$

$$= 63.92\%$$

2

$$P(DN^*) = 0.6$$

$$0.6 \times 19 = 11.4 = (\lambda)$$

$$a \quad SD = \sqrt{19 \cdot 0.6 \times (1 - 0.6)}$$

$$\lambda = 11.40$$

$$59.91 \dots$$

$$0.00119 = 0.00119 = (0.00119)$$

$$P(1) \times P(1) = (0.00119)$$

$$P(1)$$

$$0.00119 \times 50 =$$

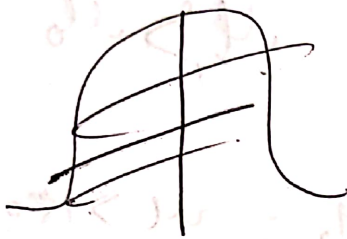
$$0.0595$$

$$0.0595 =$$

[3] N.D

$$\mu = 26 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sigma = 13 \text{ kg}$$



$$0.5116$$

$$0.4884$$

$$21 = \mu$$

$$55 = \mu$$

$$8,11 = \mu$$

$$2.30 = \mu$$

P 4

as  $\sigma$  not given so  $t$  test  
and also sample size  $< 30$   
one tailed because  $\mu_1 > \mu_0$

$$H_0: \mu = 1800, H_2: \mu > 1800$$

P 5

$$\mu_0 = 16$$

$$n = 22$$

1%

$$\mu_1 = 11.8$$

$$\sigma = 8.5$$