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CIE -1

1) Solⁿ : Given,

Total no. of red balls = 6

Total no. of black balls = 4

Let, E = event of drawing 5 balls (3 red, 2 black)
 $\therefore S = {}^{10}C_5$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(E) &= \frac{{}^6C_3 \times {}^4C_2}{{}^{10}C_5} = \frac{\frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{3 \times 2 \times 1} + \frac{4 \times 3}{2 \times 1}}{\frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}} \\ &= \frac{20 + 6}{252} = \frac{26}{252} \\ &= \frac{13}{126} \\ &= \frac{10}{21} \\ &= \frac{6}{13} \end{aligned}$$

2) Solⁿ : Note,

p = probability of getting head = $\frac{1}{2}$

q = probability of getting tail = $\frac{1}{2}$

X	1	2	3	4	5	6
Outcome	H	TH	TTH	TTTH	TTTTH	TTTTT
Probability	p	$2p$	2^2p	2^3p	2^4p	q^5

∴ Expected no. of tosses is given by,

$$E(x) = \sum x_i p_i$$

$$= 1 \cdot p + 2 \cdot q \cdot p + 3 \cdot q^2 p + 4 \cdot q^3 p + 5 \cdot q^4 p + 6 \cdot q^5$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{32}$$

$$= \frac{16 + 16 + 12 + 8 + 5 + 6}{32}$$

$$= \frac{32 + 20 + 11}{32}$$

$$= \frac{52 + 11}{32}$$

$$= \frac{63}{32}$$

3) Solⁿ → Let, M = event that the selected person is ^{a man} ~~man~~
 W = event that the selected person is a woman
 G = event that the selected person has grey hair.

To find: $P(M/G)$

Now,

$$P(M) = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \quad \left[\because \text{there are equal no. of men and women} \right]$$

$$P(W) = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \quad \left[\because \right]$$

And, given,

$$P(G/M) = \text{Probability a selected man has grey hair}$$

$$\therefore P(C/M) = 5\% = \frac{5}{100} = 0.05$$

$$\text{Also, } P(C/W) = 0.25\% = \frac{0.25}{100} = 0.0025$$

Now, using Bayes' theorem,

$$P(M/C) = \frac{P(M) \cdot P(C/M)}{P(M) \cdot P(C/M) + P(W) \cdot P(C/W)}$$

$$= \frac{0.5 \times 0.05}{0.5 \times 0.05 + 0.5 \times 0.0025}$$

$$= \frac{0.5 \times 0.05}{0.5 [0.05 + 0.0025]}$$

$$= \frac{0.05}{0.0525}$$

$$= \frac{500}{525}$$

$$= \frac{200}{105}$$

$$= \frac{20}{21}$$

4) (i) Sol

Given,

$$\text{Mean} = 6 = np$$

$$\& \text{Standard deviation} = 3 = \sqrt{npq}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{npq}}{np} = \frac{3}{6} \quad \therefore np = 6$$

$$\& npq = 9$$

$$\therefore \frac{npq}{np} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{3}{2} > 1$$

$\therefore q$ cannot be greater than 1

\therefore Given statement is false

4. (ii) Soln: Given, mean = 3 = ~~100~~ np
 & Variance = 2 = npq

$$\therefore \frac{npq}{np} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{2}{3} < 1$$

Using ~~q = 2/3~~ in npq we get

$$np \cdot \frac{2}{3} =$$

$$\therefore p = 1 - q = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore p, q > 0 \text{ \& } p, q < 1$$

\therefore The given statement is true

5) Soln

Class	Midvalues... (x)	Freq. (f)	C.f.	u $u = \frac{x-105}{10}$	fu fu	fu^2
70-80	75	12	12	-3	-36	108
80-90	85	18	30	-2	-36	72
90-100	95	35	65	-4	-35	35
100-110	105	42	107	0	0	0
110-120	115	50	157	1	50	50
120-130	125	45	202	2	90	180
130-140	135	20	222	3	60	180
140-150	145	8	230	4	32	128
		230			= 125	= 753

Now, Mean (\bar{x}) = $a + h \cdot \frac{\sum fu}{N}$

$$= 105 + 10 \times \frac{425}{230}$$

$$= 105 + \frac{425}{23}$$

$$= 105 + 5.4$$

∴ $\bar{x} = 110.4$

∴ The greatest freq. lies in the class 110-120.

∴ Modal class = 110-120

∴ $f_m = 50$, ~~to 120~~

$$f_1 = 42$$

$$f_2 = 45$$

$$l = 110$$

$$h = 10$$

∴ Mode, $M_0 = l + \frac{f_m - f_1}{2f_m - f_1 - f_2} \times h$

$$= 110 + \frac{50 - 42}{100 - 42 - 45} \times 10$$

$$= 110 + \frac{8}{13} \times 10$$

$$= 110 + \frac{80}{13}$$

$$= 110 + 6.2$$

∴ $\text{Mode} = 116.2$

Now,

$$\text{Standard deviation } (\sigma) = h \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum fu^2 - \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum fu\right)^2}$$

$$= 10 \sqrt{\frac{753}{230} - \left(\frac{425}{230}\right)^2}$$

$$= 10 \sqrt{3.2 - 0.3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = 20 \sqrt{2.9}$$

$$= 20 \times 1.7$$

$$\therefore \sigma = 17$$

$$\therefore \text{Coeff. of dispersion} = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} = \frac{17}{110.4} = 0.154 //$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Measure of skewness} &= \frac{\bar{x} - M_0}{\sigma} \\ &= \frac{110.4 - 116.2}{17} \\ &= \frac{-5.8}{17} \\ &= -0.34 // \end{aligned}$$

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