	Dilawar Ali	
	Task_09	
	Mean, Median and Mode	
	O Mean:	
	1,3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, .16, 18 .20	
	Mean = 1+3+5+7+9+12+14+16+18+20	
	10 , 3 3	
	12 Median:	
	Odd no. of observations:	
	Median = $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th}$ term	
	e.g: 14,63,55	
	in owending order 14,55,63	
	Median = $(3+1)^{th}$ term = 2^{th} term 50 65 is median	
	Even no. of observations:	
)	
	Median = (3 1th term + (2+1)th term	
	2	
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e.g: 10, 5, 4, 1, 11, 16	
Median = (6) + (6+1) th	
the state of the s	
2	
Median = 3 th 4 th	
2	
Median = $1 - 4 + 1 = 2.5$	
2 2	
Mode:	
21, 19, 66, 21, 28, 41, 55, 21, 46	
19, 20, 40, 40	
Mode is the most frequent word	
Mode = 21 : Sanit consords & on the	
Probability	
"Probability is the chance on an event	
to saus."	
Examples	
Two wins are toked 200 times, and we get	
E1: Turo heads: 105 times	
En: one head: 34 times sold in the	
Ez: no head: 61 times	
一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个	
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17 1	Y	,	
114	- 3		
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	Solution	
	$P(E_1) = 105 = 0.525$	
	200	
	$P(E_2) = 34 = 0.17$	
	200	
	$P(E_3) = 51 = 0.305$	
	200	
	The sum of all Probabilities should be 1.	100 000 m
	P(E1) + P(E2) + P(E3)	
	= 0.525 + 0.17 + 0.305	Service of the least
-	= 1	The second
	The state of the s	10000
-	Votiance and Standard deviation	
-	Si (scose - mean)2	
-		200
1		
1		STATE STATES
-	Doto/Score: 92995 + 40 + 87 + 99 + 135	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN
		THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED
	Doto/Score: 92,95, 40,87,99,135 Mean = 92+95+40+87+99+135	THE REAL PROPERTY AND PERSONS ASSESSMENT OF THE PERSONS ASSESSMENT OF
	Doto/Score: 92995 + 40 + 87 + 99 + 135	
	Doto/Score: $92,45,440,487,499,4135$ Mean = $92+95+40+87+99+135$ 6 Mean = $548 = 91.333$	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO
	Doto/Score: 924964404874994135 Mean = 924964404874994135 6 Mean = $\frac{548}{6}$ = 91.333 Variance $(8^2) = [8.667]^2 + [3.667]^2 + [-51.333]^2 + [-4.333]^2$	
	Doto/Score: 924964404874994135 Mean = 924964404874994135 6 Mean = $\frac{548}{6} = 91.333$ Variance $(8^2) = [6.667]^2 + (3.667)^2 + (-51.333)^2 + (-4.333)^2 + (-4.333)^2$	
	Doto/Score: $92,94,94,99,99,135$ Mean = $92+95+90+87+99+135$ 6 Mean = $\frac{548}{6} = 91.333$ Valiance $(8^2) = (8.667)^2 + (3.667)^2 + (-51.333)^2 + (-4.333)^2$ $+ (7.667)^2 + (43.667)^2$	
	Doto/Score: 924964404874994135 Mean = 924964404874994135 6 Mean = $\frac{548}{6} = 91.333$ Variance $(8^2) = [6.667]^2 + (3.667)^2 + (-51.333)^2 + (-4.333)^2 + (-4.333)^2$	

Signature:

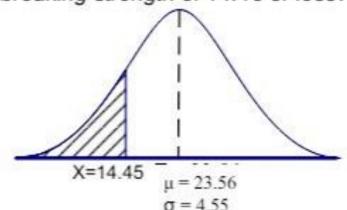
DAIL.	
Standard Derivation:	
D = \\\ \[\sqrt{772.23}	
0 = 27.79	
Normal Distribution:	
* Applied to single voviable continous, doto."	
Z= (x-1)	
To be a second to the second t	
The above formula is used to convert the	
tow (x) dota into a standard score Z.	
Example: The transfer to the control of	

Example

Wool fibre breaking strengths are normally distributed with mean μ = 23.56 Newtons and standard deviation, σ = 4.55.

What proportion of fibres would have a breaking strength of 14.45 or less?

 Draw a diagram, label and shade area required:



Convert vous score (X) to a standard Score (2) 2 = 14.45 - 23.56 4.55 Z = -2.0 Used table to find probability and odjust the sesult to required Probability. P(X < 14.45) = P(Z < -2.0) = 0.5 - p(0 < Z < 2) = 0.5-0.4772 = 0.0228 or, 2.28%

DAY: DATE: ___ Binomial Distribution: "successful outurny" in a given scenario.

P(x=x)= Cx. px, q(n-x)

91= (1-P)

Example:

Example An automatic camera records the number of cars running a red light at an intersection (that is, the cars were going through when the red light was against the car). Analysis of the data shows that on average 15% of light changes record a car running a red light. Assume that the data has a binomial distribution. What is the probability that in 20 light changes there will be exactly three (3) cars running a red light?

P= 0.15 n n= 20, X=3

P(X=3)= 20C3 x 0.153 x = (0.85)17

= 0.243

That is, the probability that in 20 light change, there will be those cars running a red light is 0.24 or 24%.

Poisson Distribution:

"This is often known or, the distribution of rose events. Firstly, a Paisson process is whose discrete event occurs in continous, but finite interval of or space."

 $P(n) = e^{-\lambda} l^n$

N!

Example: Average number of accidents at a level-cooking every year is 5. Calculate the probability that there are exactly 3 accidents this years. Solution: 1=5 and 1=3 CANTEN $P(X=3) = \frac{-5}{2} \times 5^3$ P(X=3)= 0.1404 There is 14% chance that there will be exactly 3 accidents this year. Polyson Dukibulians