

Name: Hemant Kumar Parakh

BITS ID: 2023AA05741

Section - AIML section 1

~~Q.1~~ ~~A.1~~

Q.1

Answer

Given avg marks (mean) = 9

So, total marks =  $9 \times 6 = 54$

given variance = 11.6666

Sum of 4 students marks =  $4 + 8 + 10 + 12 = 34$

Lets consider unknown students marks  $x$  &  $y$ .

So,  $x + y = 54 - 34 = 20$

$$x + y = 20 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{variance} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^6 (x_i - \text{mean})^2}{N}$$

$$11.6666 = \frac{(4-9)^2 + (8-9)^2 + (10-9)^2 + (12-9)^2 + (x-9)^2 + (y-9)^2}{N=6}$$

$$69.9996 = \frac{(-5)^2 + (-1)^2 + (1)^2 + (3)^2 + (x-9)^2 + (y-9)^2}{6}$$

$$= \frac{25 + 1 + 1 + 9 + x^2 + 81 - 18x + y^2 + 81 - 18y}{6}$$

$$-128.0004 = x^2 + y^2 - 18(x+y)$$

$$\text{from eq. 1} \Rightarrow x + y = 20$$

$$-128.0004 = x^2 + y^2 - 360$$

$$231.9996 = x^2 + y^2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$



Name: Hemant Kumar Parakh

BITS ID: 2023AA05741

Section: AIIML section 1

\_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

from eq. 1  $\Rightarrow y = 20 - x$

Lets put it into eq 2 and make quadric eq.

$$x^2 + (20 - x)^2 = 231.9996$$

$$x^2 + 400 + x^2 - 40x = 231.9996$$

$$x^2 - 20x + 84.0002 = 0$$

quadric formula  $\Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

here,  $a=1$ ,  $b=-20$  &  $c=84.0002$

$$\text{so, } x = \frac{20 \pm \sqrt{400 - 4 \times 1 \times 84.0002}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{20 \pm \sqrt{63.9992}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{20 \pm 7.999}{2}$$

$$x = 10 + 4 \quad \& \quad 10 - 4$$

$$x = 14, 6$$

Two possible answer

$$x = 14$$

or

$$x = 6$$

$$y = 6$$

$$y = 14$$



Name : Hemant Kumar Parakh

BITS ID : 2023AA05741

Section : ASML - Section - I

Q.2 a)

$$P(R) = 0.2$$

Answer

$$P(C) = 0.25$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(R \cup C) &= P(R) + P(C) - P(R \cap C) \\ &= P(R) + P(C) - (P(R) \times P(C)) \\ &= 0.2 + 0.25 - (0.2 \times 0.25) \\ &= 0.45 - 0.05 = 0.4 \end{aligned}$$

So, the Answer is  $\Rightarrow$  false

2. b)

$$P\left(\frac{\bar{A}}{B}\right) = 1 - P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right)$$

$$\text{Conditional probability } P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

the sum of probability of even & complement = 1

$$\text{So, } P(A) + P(\bar{A}) = 1$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - (P(A))$$

$$P(\bar{A}|B) = \frac{P(\bar{A} \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{P(B) - P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \quad \Leftarrow \text{Apply conditional probability}$$

$$P(\bar{A}|B) = 1 - P(A|B)$$

Hence this statement is True.



Name: Hemant Kumar Pasakh

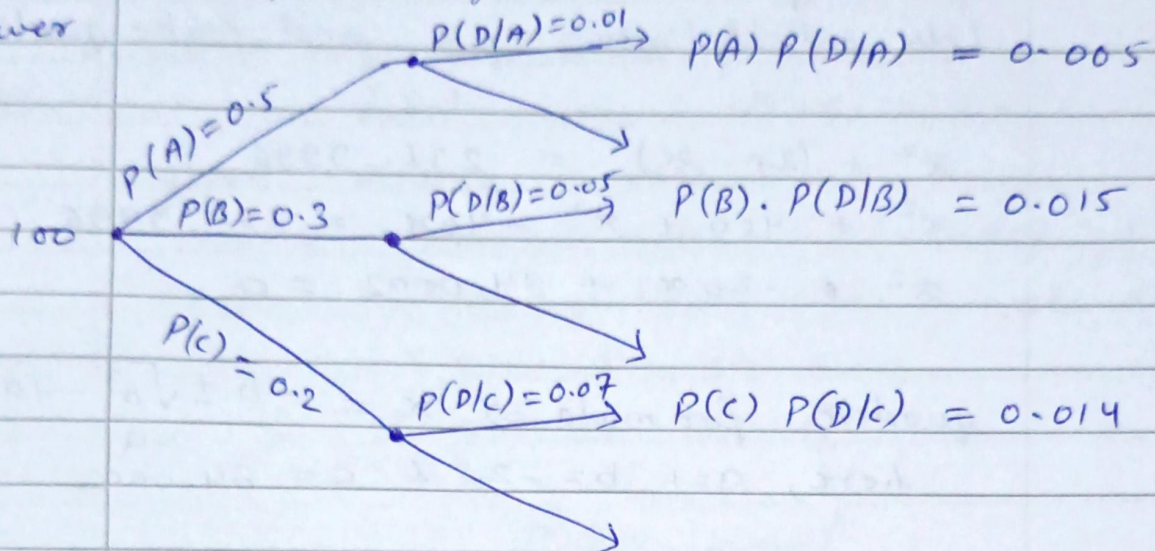
BITS ID: 2023AA05741

Section: AIML - section 1

Q. 3

Answer

Let put the given data into tree and calculate



Total probability of defective items

$$\begin{aligned} P(D) &= P(A) \cdot P(D/A) + P(B)P(D/B) + P(C)P(D/C) \\ &= 0.005 + 0.015 + 0.014 \\ P(D) &= 0.034 \end{aligned}$$

Let's calculate probability of defective item by each machine

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|D) &= \frac{P(A) \cdot P(D/A)}{P(D)} = \frac{0.5 \times 0.01}{0.034} \\ &= 0.147 \end{aligned}$$



Name : Hemant Kumar Parakh

BITS ID : 2023AA 05741

Section : ATML Section L

$$P(B|D) = \frac{P(B) \cdot P(D|B)}{P(D)} = \frac{0.3 \times 0.05}{0.034}$$

$$= 0.441$$

$$P(C|D) = \frac{P(C) \cdot P(D|C)}{P(D)} = \frac{0.2 \times 0.07}{0.034}$$

$$= 0.411$$

Observations:

→ The most accurate/efficient operator is A

→ The most defective items are produced by B

Q. 4

Answer

Given,  $P(A) = 0.38$ ,  $P(B) = 0.63$

$$P(A \cup B) = 0.78$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$$

$$P(A \cap B) = 0.38 + 0.63 - 0.78$$

$$P(A \cap B) = 0.23$$

$$i) P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.23}{0.63}$$

$$P(A|B) = 0.365$$

Note: In this Q4,  $P(A) + P(B) > 1$ ,  $0.38 + 0.63 = 1.01$

I am considering this approx value  $\approx 1$

I hope this is not a trick question



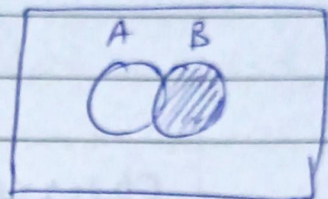
Name: Hemant Kumar Parakh  
BITS ID: 2023AA05741  
Section: - A[ML section]L

$$\text{ii) } P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(B \cap \bar{A})}{P(\bar{A})}$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - 0.38$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 0.62$$

$$P(B \cap \bar{A}) = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$



$$P(B \cap \bar{A}) = 0.63 - 0.23 \\ = 0.4$$

$$\therefore, P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{0.4}{0.62} = 0.645$$

$$\text{iii) } P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(A) - P(A \cap B) \\ = 0.38 - 0.23$$

$$P(A \cap \bar{B}) = 0.15$$

$$\text{iv) } P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cap B) \\ = 1 - 0.23 \\ = 0.77$$



Name: Hemant Kumar Pasaka

BITS ID: 2023AA05741

Section: AITML - Section 1

\_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

Q. 5

Answer

Given, no. of families with 2 boys = 325

" " 1 boy = 761

" " 0 boy = 214

When chosen a family at random,

$$P(2 \text{ boys}) = \frac{\text{no. of families with 2 boys}}{\text{total families}}$$

$$= \frac{325}{1300} = 0.25$$

$$P(1 \text{ boy}) = \frac{\text{no. of families with 1 boy}}{\text{total families}}$$

$$= \frac{761}{1300} = 0.585$$

$$P(0 \text{ boy}) = \frac{\text{no. of families with 0 boy}}{\text{total families}}$$

$$= \frac{214}{1300} = 0.165$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sum of probability} &= 0.25 + 0.585 + 0.165 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$