

1) Given  $\lambda = 12$  for time = 30 days

So  $\lambda = 12/30 = 0.4$  per day.

a) exactly 3 accidents in first 10 days

$$\Rightarrow P(X=i) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^i}{i!}$$

$$P(X=3)$$

$$\lambda = 0.4 \times 10 \quad \text{For 10 days.}$$

$$P(X=3) = e^{-4} \frac{4^3}{3!}$$

$$= 0.018 \times \frac{64}{3 \times 2}$$

$$= 0.495$$

b) Given exactly 3 accidents in first 10 days

$$\lambda = 0.3 \quad \text{per day.}$$

Last 6 days probability

$$= 1 - P(X \leq 4)$$

So

$$1 - \sum_{i=1}^4 e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^i}{i!}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - e^{-\lambda} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{\lambda^i}{i!} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - e^{-0.3} \left[ \frac{0.3}{1!} + \frac{0.3^2}{2!} + \frac{0.3^3}{3!} + \frac{0.3^4}{4!} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - e^{-0.3} \left[ 0.3 + 0.045 + 0.0045 + 0.00034 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - e^{-0.3} \times 0.3498$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 0.74 \times 0.3498 = 0.7411$$

Ans.

2) Given

$$D: N(40, 36)$$

$$T: N(45, 9)$$

a)

For D:

$$P(X > 45) \Rightarrow P\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} > \frac{45 - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{45 - 40}{6}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{5}{6}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - P(Z < 0.833)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{0.06 + 0.07}{2}$$

$$= 1 - 0.065 = 0.935$$

For T:

$$P(X > 45) \Rightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{45 - 45}{3}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z > 0) = 1$$

we will prefer Company T which has higher confidence to claim.

2,

b)

~~$\mu = 42$~~

D:

$$P(X > 42) = P\left(Z > \frac{42-40}{6}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - P(Z < 0.333)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 0.03 = 0.97 //$$

For T:

$$P(X > 42) \Rightarrow P\left(Z > \frac{42-45}{3}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - P\left(Z < -\frac{3}{3}\right)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z < -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 0.15866$$

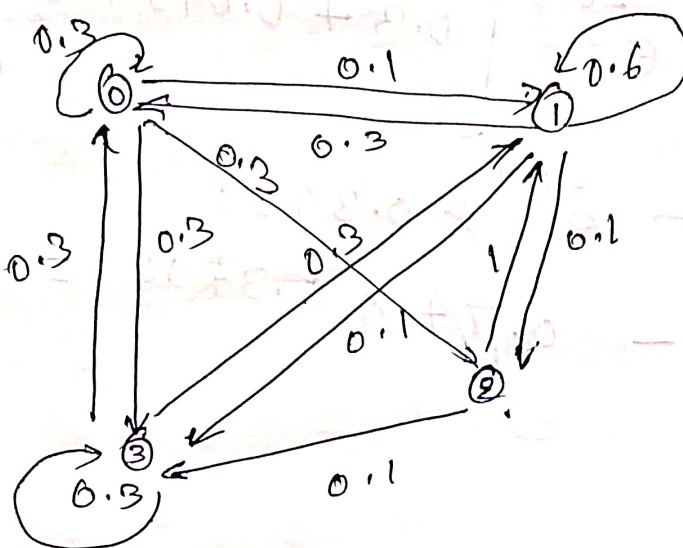
$$= 0.84134 //$$

We will prefer company D, which has higher confidence to claim.



$$4// \quad S = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$



a) markov chain is irreducible when all its states are reachable from all other states

lets take 0 state.

$$(0, 1) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$(0, 2) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 2$$

$$(0, 3) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 3$$

0 is reachable from all other state

Now state 1

$$(1, 0) \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$(1, 1) \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$$

$$(1, 3) \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$$

1 is reachable  
from all other  
states

Now state 2

$$(2, 1) \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$$

2 is not able to reach any except  
state 1.

Now state 3

$$(3, 1) \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$$

$$(3, 2) \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2$$

$$(3, 0) \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 0$$

3 is reachable  
to all other states.

Since state 2 is not reachable to  
other states. This markov chain is  
not irreducible.

b) State  $i$  is said to be transient when  
state  $i$  is uncertain to state  $i$  &  
recurrent supposed to be certain

So here

when state is 0

$$0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow 2$$

0 is transient state

When State is 1

$$1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$$

$$1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$$

$$1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1$$

State 1 is able to return to 1 so it is recurrent state.

When State is 2

$$2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$$

State 2 is able to return to 2  
It is recurrent state.

When State is 3

$$3 \rightarrow 3$$

$$3 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 3$$

$$3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$$

$$3 \rightarrow 2$$

$$3 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$$

$$3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 3$$

State 3 is able to return to state

d)

$$p(x_4 = 0 \mid x_3 = 2)$$

	Failure	Success	Failure	Success
Failure	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Success	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
	0.1	0	0	0
	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3

$$p(x_4 = 0 \mid x_3 = 2) = 1$$

the above one is 2 step

$$\text{so } p^2$$

$$p(x_4 = 0 \mid x_3 = 2) = (1)^2$$

$$p(x_4 = 0 \mid x_3 = 2) = 1$$



$$3) \quad \mu = 110, \sigma = 1.2$$

$$a) \quad \bar{x} = 108 \quad n = 340$$

$$\alpha = 0.10$$

$$H_0: \mu = 110$$

$$H_a: \mu < 110$$

$$\alpha = 0.10$$

$$\text{test statistic} = \frac{108 - 110}{1.2}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{1.2} = -0.16$$

From the z-table probability is ~~0.43~~

$$= 0.4364$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{0.10} &= 0.5398 \\ Z_{0.16} &= 0.4364 \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_{0.10} = 0.5398$$

$$Z_{0.16} = 0.4364$$