

11. Sample size = 100, sample mean = 170 cm
 Sample S.P = 8 cm, confidence level = 95%

→ Calculate the confidence interval
 (Lower Bound) & (Upper Bound).

$$\bar{x} = 170 \text{ cm}, \sigma = 8 \text{ cm}, n = 100, z = 1.96.$$

$$CI = \bar{x} \pm z \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= 170 \pm 1.96 \times \frac{8}{\sqrt{100}}$$

$$= 170 \pm 1.96 \times \frac{8}{10}$$

$$= 170 \pm 1.96 \times 0.8$$

$$= 170 \pm 1.568$$

$$= 170 + 1.568 \quad = 170 - 1.568$$

$$= 171.568 \quad = 168.432$$

$$= (168.432, 171.568)$$

14.

Sample size (n) = 500, Number of success as (x) = 320 \rightarrow confidence = 90%.

 \Rightarrow

$$\hat{p} + z \times \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n} = \frac{320}{500} = 0.64, z = 1.645, n = 500$$

$$\therefore 0.64 \pm 1.645 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.64(1-0.64)}{500}}$$

$$\therefore 0.64 \pm 1.645 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.64(0.36)}{500}}$$

$$\therefore 0.64 \pm 1.645 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.2304}{500}}$$

$$\therefore 0.64 \pm 1.645 \times \sqrt{0.0004608}$$

$$\therefore 0.64 \pm 1.645 \times 0.02147.$$

$$\therefore 0.64 \pm 0.0353 \quad \therefore 0.64 - 0.0353$$

$$\therefore 0.6753$$

$$\therefore 0.6047$$

$$\Rightarrow (0.6047, 0.6753)$$

15. Mean Number of defects (λ) = 2
Number of defects = 3

$$\rightarrow f(x=x)$$

$$P(x=k) = \frac{\lambda^k \cdot e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$$

$$P(x=3) = \frac{2^3 \cdot e^{-2}}{3!}$$

$$= \frac{8 \cdot e^{-2}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{8 \cdot 0.1353}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1.0824}{6}$$

$$= 0.1804$$

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6 ✪ C. interpretation.

↳ Skewness approx 0 :- the distribution is fairly symmetric this suggests that customers are equally likely to give ratings above or below the average.

↳ Kurtosis is < 0 :- meaning the ratings are not extremely spread out this tells us that most customers gave scores that are pretty similar without too many people giving very low or high ratings.

Q-7

7 Co Interpretation

People

↳ we can see that 25% of people weigh less than Q_1 , and 75% weigh less than Q_3 that's a big difference of 240 kg between Q_1 and Q_3 , which shows that the weights are really spread out. the data is likely right-skewed. this means a few people have much higher weights.