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			10	2 [XXX University and XX			-	
	Jx, 2	N ZX	-(71)	2 V	68.4	<u> </u>	8.24		
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	622	= 127	·89 =	5.28	1	a ·			
	on.	J. Na	96 =	-1+4	204		-	-	
								of.	

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COV(n_1, n_2) = \frac{52495}{10} - (61.4)(50.1)
                                                                                                = 1044.5 - 3214.54 - 34.93
                                     (ov (a2193) = 514.8-(32.1)(7.8)
                                      LON (91,73) = 9.04
                                           97172 · con(71,71) = 24.93
8.741 x 5.231
                                         Y 22 73 = (OV(72, 73) = 0.29468
                                          \forall a_1, a_2 = con(a_1, a_3) = 0.6353
                                                                                                · Tay Taz
                                                                   2 0.2356
                                                               0.867
                                                                          2 0.6384
                                 P=0.65 , 9=1-p=0.25
103a)
                                p-) prob. that a man aged 60 would be
                                                         alive HU to years
                                px = random variable
                                P[X>7] = P[x=1] + P[x=8] + P[x=9] + P[x=10]
= {}^{10}C_{7}(0.65)^{2}(0.35)^{3} + {}^{10}C_{1}(0.65)^{8}(0.25)^{2} + {}^{10}C_{1}(0.25)^{2} + {}^{10}C_{1
                                                                                             0.252+0.175+0.0424+0.01344
                                                                                = 0.5128.
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								
9 = 1-0.001 = 0.911 X =) hilling an abscraft. P[$\times > 2$] > 0.95 No. (0.001) (0.91) \(0.92) \(0.95 \) No. (0.91) \(0.91) \(0.92) \) For $n = 10.91$ \(0.91) \(0.91) \) No. $q = 10.91$ \(1.91) \\ No. $q = 10.91$	D3 P)	P = 0.001						
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								
$P[x \ge 2] > 0.95$ $1 - I[x < 2] > 0.95$ $P[x = 1] < 0.05$ $P[x = 1] < 0.06$ $P[x = 1] < 0.099$ $P[x = 1] < 0.09$		= 0.999						
$P[x \ge 2] > 0.95$ $1 - I[x < 2] > 0.95$ $P[x = 1] < 0.05$ $P[x = 1] < 0.06$ $P[x = 1] < 0.099$ $Por $								
P[$\times \geq 2$] > 0.95 $1-1[\times \geq 2]$ > 0.95 $P[\times = 1] \geq 0.05$ $P[\times = 1] \geq 0.05$ $P(\times = 1] \geq 0.05$	and the second of the second o							
		P[x > 2] > 0.95						
$P[x \ge 1] < 0.05$ $P[x = 1] < 0.05$ $P(x) = 1 $								
N_{c} (0.001) (0.999) N^{-1} < 0.05 N_{c} (0.001) (0.999) N^{-1} < 50 N_{c} (0.999) N^{-1} < 50 N^{-1}		P[x22] < 0.05						
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								
$(0.999)^{n-1} < 50$ For $n (0.999)^{n-1} < 50$ $n \ge 52$ is max value $n \ge 10.999$								
For $n = (0.999)^{n-1}$ (50 $n = 52$ is max value $n = 52$ is max value $n = 52$ $n = 6$		n (0.001) (0.999) n-1 (0.05						
$n = 52$ is max value if No. 9 shots fixed = $n \le 52$ $n \ge 52$		n (0.999) n 1 50						
$n = 52$ is max value if No. 9 shots fixed = $n \le 52$ $n \ge 52$		6 1						
$\frac{1}{2}$ No. of shots officed = $\frac{1}{2}$ \frac								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ļ	1. N = 52 is max value						
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0 2 3 4						
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		No. of shots freed = n < 52						
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1 20 = MARINI 02 : 1						
$\frac{7}{2} \times 1.1 = -0.5$ walve of $z_1 = -0.5$ for area 0.19 ie, $z_1 = -0.5$ $\frac{1}{2} \times -1 = -0.5$ $\frac{1}{2} \times -1 = -0.5$	(4)	6 22 01 27						
$\frac{7}{2} \times 1.1 = -0.5$ walve of $z_1 = -0.5$ for area 0.19 ie, $z_1 = -0.5$ $\frac{1}{2} \times -1 = -0.5$ $\frac{1}{2} \times -1 = -0.5$								
$\frac{7}{2} \times 1.1 = -0.5$ walve of $z_1 = -0.5$ for area 0.19 ie, $z_1 = -0.5$ $\frac{1}{2} \times -1 = -0.5$ $\frac{1}{2} \times -1 = -0.5$								
71 10.08 720	es july							
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for orea 0.19 ie, $z_1 = -0.5$ $x - H = -0.5$ 2) $A5 - \mu = -0.5$		Le 1 220 1 Colding with sort engine						
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$\frac{3) \times -1}{5} = -0.5$ $\frac{3}{5} \times -1 = -0.5$		for area 0.19 00.0 = 100. = 11						
$= \frac{1}{2} = $								
$= \frac{1}{2} = $		3 X-H = -0.6						
T								
T		= 2 $= -0.5$						
D µ-0.50 = 45 €								
		2) N-0.60 = 45 -0						

	value of 22 from \$ =1.4
	area table for onea 0.42
_	
	7, = 1.4
	64 - N = 1.4
	9) N+1.46 = 64 -2
	Solving O, O
	H + 1.46 = 64
_	DH 50.50 = -45
	1.95 = 19
	$\sigma = 10$
	F
	64
	SD=10+11, 20 1 1 64-14
-	H=50 Mean = 50].
-	dw.
	Q = 10
(20	Hull Hypothoxis in 10.4 - 11:
	Dogwan(0) moporal m
	ore equal
	Ho: P, = P2
-	Alternative Hypothesis : H, P, 7 P2
	D = 900
	$n_1 = 900$, $l_1 = 200$. $= 0.20$
	No > 1600 , P = 18.5 1 = 0.185
	$0 \rightarrow \infty, 0 \rightarrow \infty$
	Po = m1P1 + n2P2 = 0.1904
	n, +n2

Page

1	
Andrew	$7 - P_1 - P_2 = 0.20 - 0.185$
	(0.7904)(D.809) (1 +1)
	= 0.012 \ (-100 [600)
	0.012 (400 1800)
	= 0.9259
	not mention to 1
	not mention level of significance so we take
	W LEVEL
	121 < Q.58
	" De accept mill
	ie $P_1 = P_2$.
	ie P. = P. 2 proportion is significant.
	957. Con Didona 1: 11 D
	957. Confidence limits for diff, PI-P2 are
	(P1-P2) = ± 1960
	2) P 0 - 1 0 0 / 0 5
. \	DP1-P2 = ± 1.96 (S. € 9P1-P2)
	SE Q P,-P2 = P,Q1 + P2Q2
	1191 + 1292
	$P_1 = 0.20$, $P_2 = 0.186$
	20,50×0,80 + 0.182×0.812
	1000
	0 01021
	Hence 95%. confidence limit for p, fr are (020-0.185 ± 01.96 (0.016))
	= 0.015 ± 0.0813
	= 0.0463 cs - 0.0163 J-2 Aso-
-	H.