Statistics Notes

First & Second Paper

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Updated on: August 22, 2024



Contents

I Fin	rst Paper
Chapte	r 1 Introduction
II S	econd Paper
Chapte	r 2 Probability
2.1	Creative Questions
Chapte	r 3 Random Variable and Probability Distribution
3.1	Terms
3.2	Concepts
	3.2.1 Examples of distribution
3.3	Problems related to distribution
Conclus	sion

Part I First Paper

Chapter 1

Introduction

Part II Second Paper

Chapter 2

Probability

Trial. Definition.

Experiment. An act that can be repeated under some specific condition.

Random variable. A variable whose values are associated with probability...

Sample space. Set of all possible outcomes of a random experiment.

Sample point. Each outcome of a sample space.

Event. Any subset of a sample space.

Simple event. An event having a single outcome.

Compound/Composite event. An event having more than one outcome.

Impossible event. An event which cannot happen (If P(A) = 0, then A is an impossible event).

Certain event. An event which surely will or will not happen. (P(A) = 0 or 1).

Trial. Definition.

To be fetched from Rmd file...

2.1 Creative Questions

- 1. Events that do not depend on each other are called independent events, and events that cannot occurr simulataneously are called disjoint events.
 - (a) Provide an example of disjoint events, using the set theory.
 - (b) Prove that $P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(A) P(A \cap B)$

1

- (c) If there are k mutually and exhaustive events, prove $\sum_{i=1}^{k} P(A_i) = 1$ 3
- (d) Prove that two events cannot be simulataneously independent and mutually exclusive. 4

Chapter 3

Random Variable and Probability Distribution

3.1 Terms

Random variable. A variable which is associated with probability.

Probability distribution A distribution shows how the probability is distributed among the possible values or outcomes. It gives us a pattern of the data.

3.2 Concepts

- Recall a histogram
- We could plot relative frequencies instead of frequencies
- Relative frequencies are nothing but probabilities

Example:

3.2.1 Examples of distribution

If a biased coin is tossed once, the following may occur:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} x & H & T \\ \hline P(x) & 1/3 & 2/3 \\ \end{array}$$

This is one of the simplest kind of probability distribution.

Now, if we toss a coin twice, we get the following sample space.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} First \ Toss \rightarrow & H & T \\ \hline Second \ Toss \downarrow & H & HH & HT \\ \hline & T & TH & TT \\ \end{array}$$

If we now define

X = no. of heads

then we can construct the following probability distribution.

Since 1 head can appear in two ways (HT, TH), so $P(1H)=\frac{2}{4}=\frac{1}{2}$. Similarly, $P(2H)=\frac{1}{4}$, and no head (0) can appear in 1 way, so $P(0)=\frac{1}{4}$

These are tabular distribution. A distribution can also be expressed in a functional form.

$$P(x) = \frac{x+k}{14}; x = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

is a **discrete distribution**, since values of x are specific and isolated. The distributions involving a discrete random variable is called a probability (mass) function (pmf), and are denoted by P(x).

The following is a **continuous distribution**.

$$f(x) = 6x(1-x); 0 \le x \le 1$$

3.3 Problems related to distribution

Problem 1. A probability density function is

$$P(x) = \frac{x+k}{14}$$
; $x = 1, 2, 3, 4$

- 1. Find k
- 2. P(X > 2)
- 3. $P(X \le 2)$
- 4. $P(X \ge 3)$
- 5. P(X = 2)
- 6. $P(2 \le X \le 4)$

Solution:

This is the solution of the problem. When there is only on solution, there is no need to numbering.

Conclusion

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Contents