

Assignment 4

(Sol 1)  ${}^5C_1(p)^1(q)^{5-1} = {}^5C_1(p)^1 q^4$

$$5 \times p \times (1-p)^4 = 0.4096 \dots (1)$$

$${}^5C_2(p)^2(q)^{5-2} = 0.2048 \dots$$

$$10 p^2 (1-p)^3 = 0.2048.$$

~~5 x 4~~  
~~4 x 3~~

~~5 x 4~~  
~~2 x 1~~

$$\frac{{}^5P(1-p)^4}{10 p^2 (1-p)^3} = 2$$

$$\cancel{p(1-p)^4} = 4 p^2 \cancel{(1-p)^3}$$

$$1-p = 4p$$

$$5p = 1 \quad \boxed{p = 0.2}$$

Ans

(Sol 2)  $9 \times {}^6C_4(p)^4(q)^2 = {}^6C_{x+2}(p)^{x+2}(q)^{6-x-2}$

~~6 x 5~~  
~~4 x 3~~  
~~2 x 1~~

$$9 \times 15 p^4 (1-p)^2 = {}^6C_{x+2} (p)^{x+2} (p)^x (q)^4$$

I think question is wrong it should be  $x = 2$

$$9 \times 15 p^4 q^2 = {}^6C_2 \times p^2 q^4$$

6 x

$$9 \times 15 p^4 q^2 = 15 \times p^2 q^4$$

$$9 p^2 = q^2$$

$$9 p^2 = 1 - 2p + p^2$$

$$8 p^2 + 2p - 1 = 0$$

$$p = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 \pm 4(6)(-1)}}{16} = \frac{-2 \pm 6}{16}$$

p cannot be negative so

$$p = \frac{-2 + 6}{16} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Ans

~~Q no 3 solved using Python~~

④ Poisson distribution is limiting case of binomial distribution

when  $n \rightarrow \infty$   $p \rightarrow 0$ .

So the case where  $n \rightarrow$  finite trials  
(fixed)

$p \rightarrow 0$  and only two outcomes

③ I will not only fit data but will check goodness of fit also.

$$\lambda = \frac{\sum x_i N_i}{\sum N_i} = \frac{0 \times 109 + 1 \times 65 + 2 \times 22 + 3 \times 3 + 4 \times 1}{200}$$

$$= \frac{65 + 44 + 6 + 4}{200} = \frac{122}{200} = 0.61$$

$$pmf = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$

Proof of Hypothesis value = theoretical frequency

for 0.  $\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \times N$  for 1  $\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^1}{1!}$

x	0	1	2	3	4
f	109	65	22	3	1

T	108.67	66.2887	20.21	4.11	1.25
---	--------	---------	-------	------	------

Now check whether this is a good fit.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E} = \frac{(109 - 108.67)^2}{108.67} + \frac{(65 - 66.2887)^2}{66.2887} + \frac{(22 - 20.21)^2}{20.21} + \frac{(3 - 4.11)^2}{4.11} + \frac{(1 - 1.25)^2}{1.25}$$

$$= 0.001 + 0.02505 + 0.1585 + 0.29373 + 0.05$$

$$= 0.53433$$

$\chi^2$  critical at 0.05 significant level for  $(n - 1)$  degree of freedom  $= (5 - 1) = 4$ .

$$\chi^2_{\text{observed}} = 0.53433$$

Since  $\chi^2 < \chi^2_{\text{critical}}$  we cannot reject the null hypothesis we accept the null hypothesis.

Poisson is a good distribution.