4

4

5

5

2

4

4

5

5

5



## AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY – BANGLADESH

## Faculty of Science and Technology Department of Mathematics

MAT 3103: Computational Statistics and Probability (All Sections)

Midterm Examination Summer: 2021-22

Total Marks: 40 Time: 1.5 hours

Faculty members: Md. Rabiul Auwul, Md. Mortuza Ahmmed, Dr. Mahfuza Khatun

## **Instruction:** Answer any **four** sets of questions.

1. The following is the distribution of consumption of electricity (MW/locality) in different days:

Class Interval	4-6	6-8	8-10	10-12	12-14	Total
Frequency	5	8	15	18	4	50

- a) How many days are there which consumption of electricity is less than 8 MW?
- **b)** Calculate the **median** of the distribution.
- c) Also, calculate the **standard deviation** for the distribution.
- 2. **a)** Two bits are produced one by one from a device. The device is such that it produces Fine (F) bits 30% times and Noisy (N) bits 70% times. Find the probability that **i)** both bits are Noisy, and **ii)** at least one bit is Fine.
  - **b)** There are 40 students in a course at AIUB, out of which, 22 are from EEE and 18 are from CSE department. The CGPA of 12 EEE and 8 CSE students are found to be good. One student is selected randomly. Find the probability that the selected student is **i)** from EEE department or CGPA is good, and **ii)** from CSE dept. given that CGPA is not good.
- 3. The joint probability density function of two continuous random variables *X* and *Y* is: f(x, y) = 4xy; 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1.
  - **a)** Show that *X* and *Y* are independent random variables.
  - **b)** Calculate E(2X + 3).
  - b) Calculate E(2N+3)
  - c) Calculate V(4X-2).
- **a)** In an industry, 55% employees get wounded during work. Five employees are selected randomly. Find the probability that out of the 5, (i) 1 employee gets wounded, and (ii) at best 2 employees get wounded.
  - **b**) The average number of signals sent from Dhaka railway station, not reaching properly to Chittagong railway station, is 4 per day. Find the probability that on a particular day, the number of signals not reaching properly is (i) at best 1, and (ii) at least 2.
- 5. **a)** The mode of the density of light radiation is 3. Find the probability that the density of a randomly selected radiation will be (i) more than 2, and (ii) less than 4.
  - **b**) The average time needed to get service in a bank is 5 minutes. Find the probability that a random client will be served (i) within 4 to 7 minutes, and (ii) after 6 minutes.

List of formulas				
$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$	$\bar{x}_G = \text{Antilog}\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n log x_i\right)$			
$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ $\bar{x}_H = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i}}$	$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i x_i$ $\bar{x}_H = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{f_i}{x_i}}$			
$\bar{x}_G = \text{Antilog} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \log x_i\right)$	$\bar{x}_H = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f_i}{x_i}}$			
$M_{\rm e} = L + \frac{\frac{n}{2} - c}{f} \times h$	$M_0 = L + \frac{f_m - f_1}{2f_m - f_1 - f_2} \times h$			
SK = mean – median	SK = mean - mode			
$MD = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n}  x_i - \bar{x} $	$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2$			
$CV = \frac{\text{Standard deviation}}{\text{Mean}} \times 100\%$	$MD = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i  x_i - \bar{x} $			
$\sigma^{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_{i} (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}$	$E(AX \pm B) = AE(X) \pm B$			
$V(AX \pm B) = A^2V(X)$	$E(AX \pm BY) = AE(X) \pm BE(Y)$			
$E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x p(x)$	$E(X) = \int_{\mathcal{X}} x f(x) dx$			
$E(X^2) = \int_{\mathcal{X}} x^2 g(x)  dx$	$E(X^2) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x^2 p(x)$			
$V(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$	$P(H_i   E) = \frac{P(E   H_i) P(H_i)}{P(E)} = \frac{P(E   H_i) P(H_i)}{\sum P(E   H_i) P(H_i)}$			
$P(X = k) = p(1-p)^{k-1}$ $P(X = x) = n_{c_x} p^x q^{n-x}$	$V(AX \pm BY) = A^2V(X) + B^2V(Y)$			
$P(X = x) = n_{c_x} p^x q^{n-x}$	$P(X = x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$			
$P(X > x) = e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}$	$P(X < x) = 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}$			
$P(X > x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$	$P(X < x) = 1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$			
$P(x_1 < X < x_2) = e^{-\frac{x_1}{\lambda}} - e^{-\frac{x_2}{\lambda}}$	$P(x_1 < X < x_2) = e^{-\frac{x_1^2}{2\sigma^2}} - e^{-\frac{x_2^2}{2\sigma^2}}$			