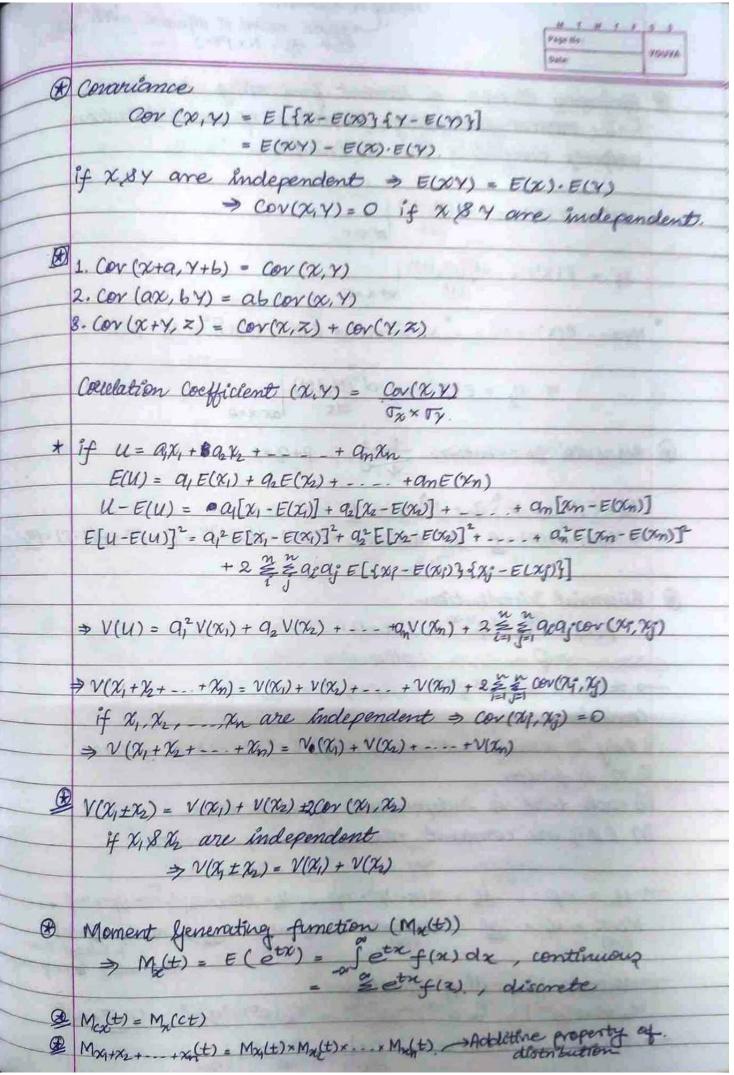
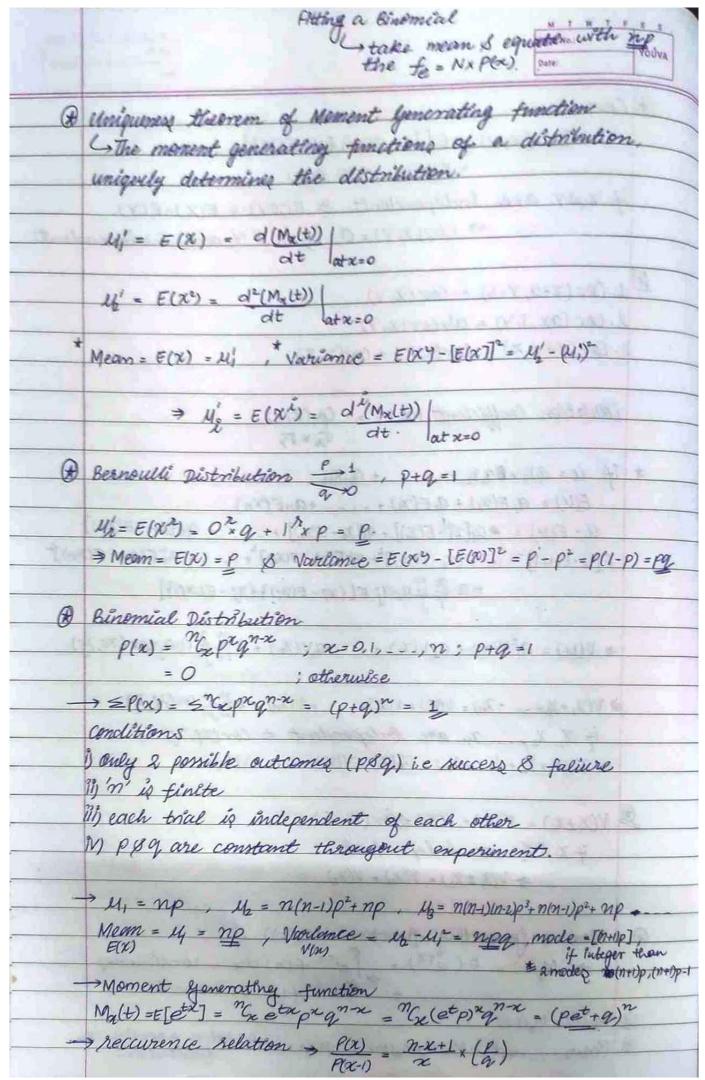
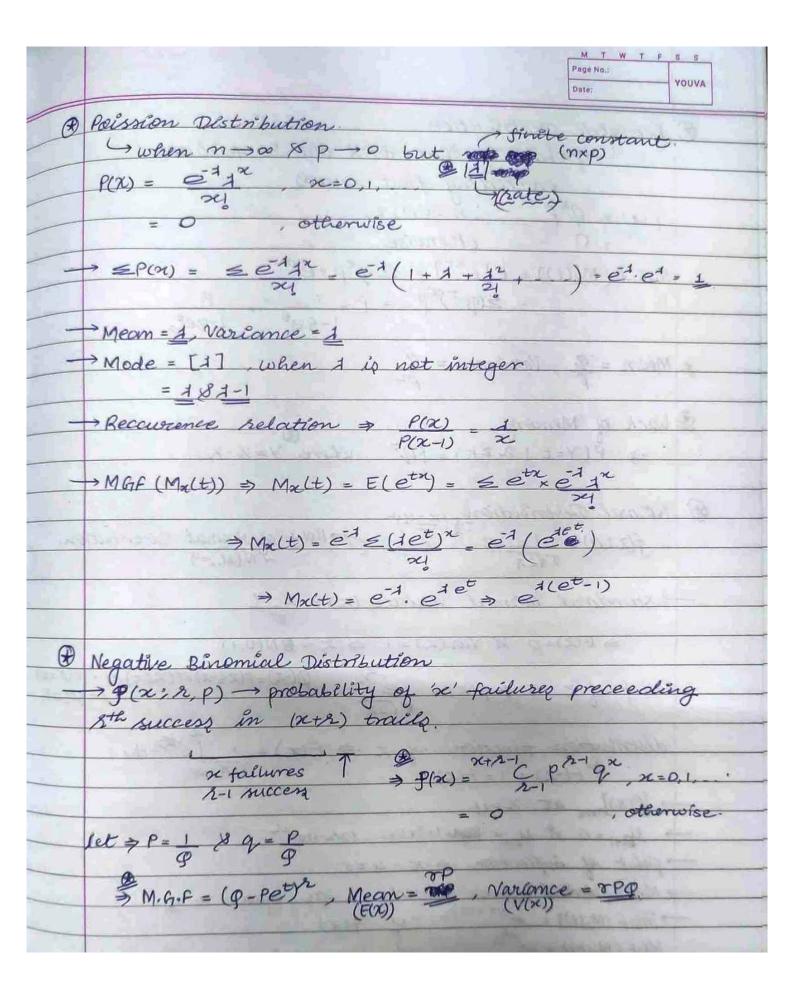


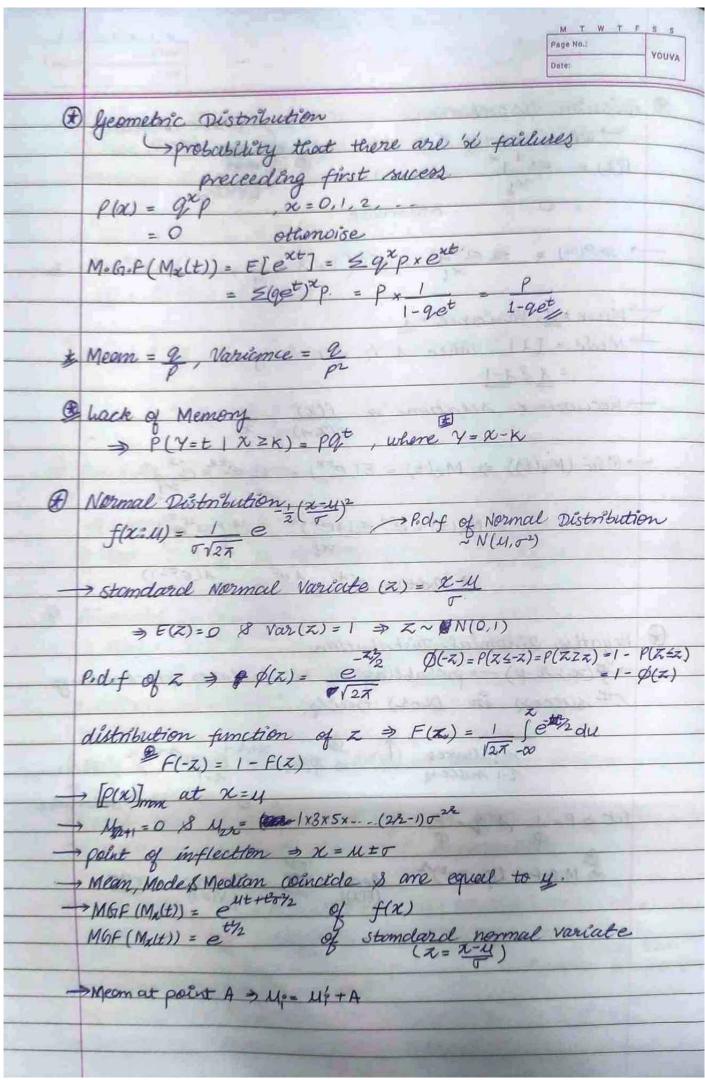
	Example 4-11				M T W T F Page No.:	YOUVA
*	Probability	in the Strade	t the sta	SIN -O	Marchael II	Zo.
	P(AUB) = P(A) +	P(B) - P(ANB)		SPICE PROPERTY.	
	P(A/B) = P(A/B)	1B) x	P (B/A)	= P(An	B)	la
	J, P(E	3)	1990154-3	PA) = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
	of event A given than	7	D. 2 / W	t # 0	(x)+ 60	
No.	of event A given that event 'B' has alred completed	y seb	004	W 1915) w	Sill Acaph	10.90
	completed		40			1.0
Maria I	if ASB are indepe	ndent ex	ents =	P (ANB)	= P(A) × P(В
<u> </u>	Difference between	mutually	exclu	rive eve	nts omo	0
	independent events	s is tha	t in	mutuall	y enclu	rise
	case, we have 2 en	ents tha	t cam	not occi	er at se	ame
	time whereas incase	e of ind	ependen	t event	one eve	ent
	remains unaffected	by the	occur	ence of	other ev	ent.
		0	199	0		
A	<i>α</i> = { ннн , нн т , н ;	TH, THH,	TTH, T	HT, HTT	-, TTT3	
	X(No. of Heads) P(X)	8	3/8	3/8	18	
	Romdom	le probabili	ty distrib	oution.		
	Variable > p.m.f (discrete) probabili	ety > Pr 3	0 8:	≤P; = 1		
1111	(mass funct	tion)		V8 ×≤0		
	F(29) = EP: where P(スイグ() ラ		78 251		
	Distribution function	1 (c.d.f)		78 252		
	Commulative distribution	e function.		1 243		
(P)	continuous romdom	variable	e		The state of the s	Rales -
	Probability density.			[f(x)]		
	$\int_{-\infty}^{9} \int_{-\infty}^{9} f(x) dx = 1$	ii) f(x)	20,0	02×<00.		
a)	Anthmatic mean = fit	Casdoe	Acres 1			
6)	geometric mean (G) => 1	log G =] log	refindex			1
()	harmonic mean (H) > -	$f = \int f(\alpha)$	2dx		6	
d)	1/2 (about origin) = 1 x	rfixida	; uzelas	out mean)	= (x-x)	fixida
	i. 42 = 42 - (41)2				wiean	N .
	:. M3 = M2' - 3M2'M1'			: Mean	=11	(س
	· 4 = 44 - 41/3 44	+642412 -	3415			

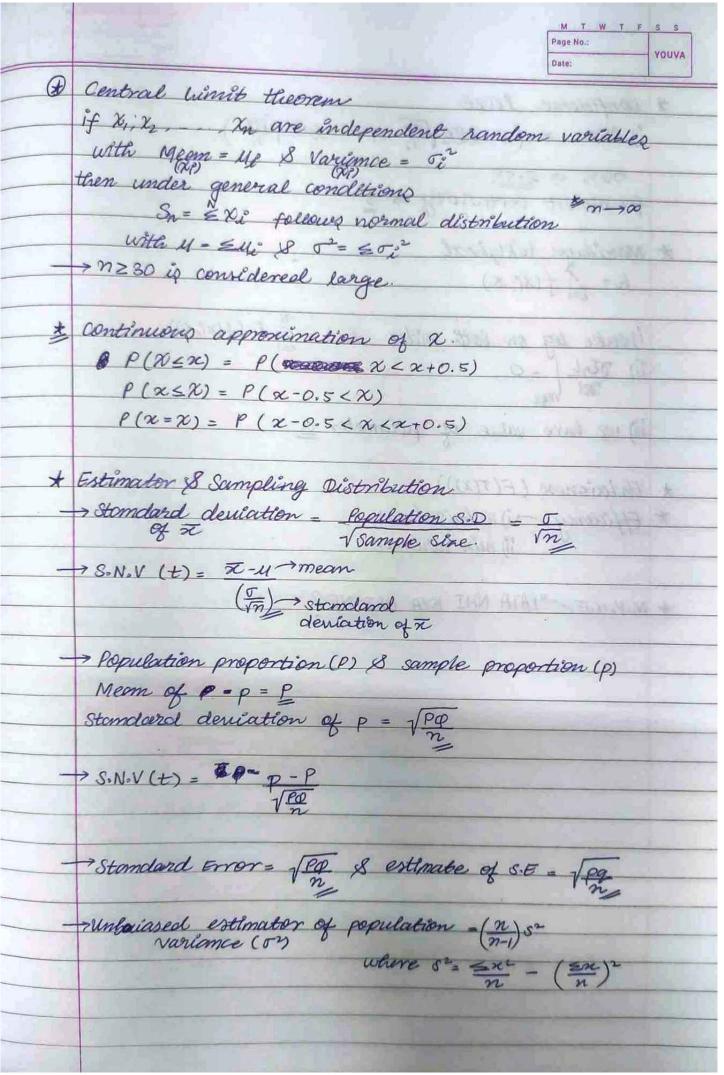
	Page No.:
	$a \int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow a \int f(x) dx = \frac{3}{4}$ Page No.: Date:
	e to a parts.
	Median (M) Media
e	Median (M)
	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$
	$a) f(x) dx = \int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$
1	Mode > two is manimum
30	Motte 3 June 2 Company of the last of the
	⇒ f(x)=0 18 f"(x) < 0
@ 91	Probability P(E) = (f(x)dx
111	from the first feet
V	a é
0.07	
0.07	
0.07	
ALT:	
0.07	continues cummulative distribution function $[f(x)]$ $f(x) = f(x \le x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(x) dx - \infty e^{-\alpha x}$
0.07	continuous (cummulative distribution function $[f(n)]$ $F(\infty) = P(x \le x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(x) dx - \infty e^{-\alpha x}$ $F(\infty) = f(\infty)$
Ž,	continuous (cummulative distribution function $[f(x)]$ $f(x) = f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx - \infty e^{-x} dx$ $f(x) = f(x)$ $f(x) = f(x)$
Ž,	continuous (cummulative distribution function $[f(x)]$ $f(x) = f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx - \infty e^{-x} dx$ $f(x) = f(x)$ $f(x) = f(x)$
Ž,	continuous (cummulative distribution function $[f(x)]$ $f(x) = f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx - \infty e^{-x} dx$ $f(x) = f(x)$ $f(x) = f(x)$
Ž,	Continuous (cummulative distribution function $[f(x)]$ $F(x) = P(x \le x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx - \infty e^{-\alpha x}$ $\frac{df(x)}{dx} = f(x).$ $\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx - \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$
Ž,	continuous (cummulative distribution function $[f(x)]$ $f(x) = f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx - \infty e^{-x} dx$ $f(x) = f(x)$ $f(x) = f(x)$











	Page No.: Date:
*	Confidence level i) $95\% \Rightarrow (\rho - 1.96\sqrt{pq}, \rho + 1.96\sqrt{pq})$
	99% \Rightarrow 2.58 for almost certallisty > 3
*	Maximum liklyhood $h = \int_{1-1}^{\infty} f(x_i^{\epsilon}, x_i^{\epsilon})$
	i) take log on both sides $lnL = \frac{N}{E} ln(f(x_i^n, K))$ ii) $2lnL = 0$
	iii) we have value of parameter &
*	Unlaisness $(E(T(x)))$
*	
*	M.V.U.E > PATA NHI KYA HAI YE?

B Chi-square test (x2) *No parent parameters * youdness of fit Conditions 3 N>50 & Si>5	nefree t
* Goodness of fit (Non-porroumetric tests & Dietributions & N>50 & Six 5.	wfree t
Conditions 3 N750 & Si > 5	
Conditions 3 N750 D Six5	
X= = [(0):-(E):] & NO: = = E.	UIH M
$\mathcal{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(0)_{i} - (E)_{i}}{(E)_{E}} \right] \otimes \sum_{i=1}^{N} O_{i}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} E_{i}^{2}$	
+ 400 0 000 000	
* for a 2x2 table	
a b atb	
e a c+d	
atc btd	
$\chi^2 = N (ad \overline{b} 6c)^2$ $\chi^2 = N [lad - 6cl - \frac{N}{2}]^2$	
(a+b)(a+c)(c+d)(b+d) $(a+b)(a+c)(b+d)(c+d)$	