

FIGURE:E vs k GRAPH for different p

Question 7:

COMMENTS:

- 1) This graph plots Expected no. of tests vs K(no. of persons) in case 2 for some p values.
- 2) As P is increasing the graph tends towards $y=x$ because as the probability of a person having the disease is high which means the no. of tests that to be performed tends to $k+1$ as there are k people .

QUESTION 8:

Q8b)

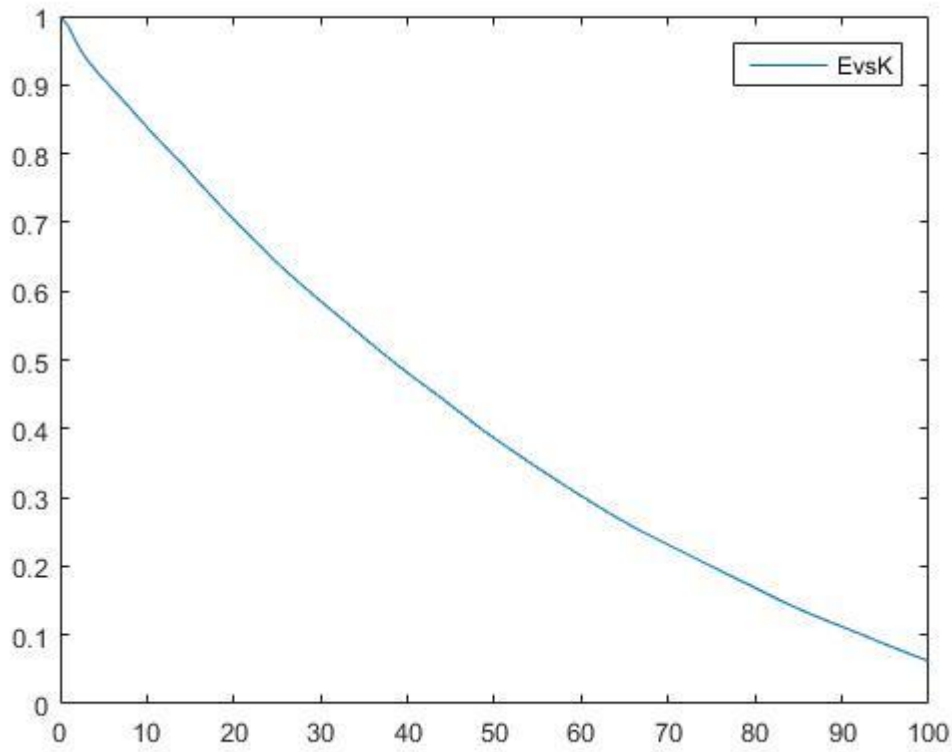


FIGURE2:E vs K graph

COMMENTS:

1)At $z=0$ the correlation coefficient is 1 as the matrices are same.

2)The function is decreasing because the correlation coefficient decreases when z is increasing

Q8c)

CASE	Std.deviation	QMI	Absolute sum
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Not Randomized	0.9841	0.0359	1.4736
Randomized	0.3947	0.0013	0.4444

Comments:

1)As the pixel intensities are randomized the values becomes random and more independent which results in decrease of $P_{xy}(x,y) - P_x * P_y$ which means that the QMI decreases and the same as with the absolute sum that is Normalized Sum.

2)In randomized the values are not related X_1 and X_2 and their correlation coefficient almost tends to zero.

3)The minimum value of normalized sum is zero when both random values are independent that is $P_{xy}(x,y) = P_x * P_y$. For all bins.

4)The maximum value is 2 when the correlation coefficient of X_1 and X_2 have correlation coefficient -1.