

## ASSIGNMENT 16 - STATISTICS - 2

### Problem Statement 1:

A test is conducted which is consisting of 20 MCQs (multiple choices questions) with every MCQ having its four options out of which only one is correct. Determine the probability that a person undertaking that test has answered exactly 5 questions wrong.

#### Answer:

Here,  $n = 20$

$n - k = 5,$

$k = 20 - 5 = 15$

Here the probability of success = probability of giving a right answer =  $p = 1/4$

Hence, the probability of failure = probability of giving a wrong answer =  $(1 - p) = 1 - 1/4 = 3/4$

When we substitute these values in the formula for Binomial distribution we get,

$$P(k \text{ out of } n) = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{(n-k)}$$

$$\text{So, } P(5 \text{ out of } 20) = \frac{20!}{15!5!} (1/4)^{15} * (3/4)^5$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(5 \text{ out of } 20) &= (20*19*18*17*16)/(5*4*3*2*1) * (1/4)^{15} * (3/4)^5 \\ &= 0.0000034 \text{ (approximately)} \end{aligned}$$

Probability that a person undertaking that test has answered exactly 5 questions wrong is 0.0000034

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### Problem Statement 2:

A die marked A to E is rolled 50 times. Find the probability of getting a "D" exactly 5 times.

#### Answer :

Here,  $n = 50, k = 5, n - k = 45$

Here the probability of success = probability of getting "D" =  $1/5$

Hence, the probability of failure = probability of not getting a "D" =  $1 - 1/5 = 4/5$ .

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### Problem Statement 3:

Two balls are drawn at random in succession without replacement from an urn containing 4 red balls and 6 black balls. Find the probabilities of all the possible outcomes.

### Answer :

Probabilities of all the possible outcomes.

$$RR (4/10)(3/9) = \mathbf{2/15}$$

$$RB (4/10)(6/9) = \mathbf{4/15}$$

$$BR (6/10)(4/9) = \mathbf{4/15}$$

$$BB (6/10)(5/9) = \mathbf{1/3}$$

### Red Balls

The probability of 0 Red balls (BB) =  $\mathbf{1/3}$

The probability of 1 Red ball is (RB or BR) is  $4/15 + 4/15 = \mathbf{8/15}$

The probability of 2 Red balls (RR) =  $\mathbf{2/15}$

### Black balls

The probability of 0 black balls (RR) =  $\mathbf{2/15}$

The probability of 1 black ball is (RB or BR) is  $4/15 + 4/15 = \mathbf{8/15}$

The probability of 2 black balls (BB) =  $\mathbf{1/3}$