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SL:- 14

Class	Frequency (f)	Mid value (x_i)	$f(x_i)$	$f \log x_i$	$\frac{f}{n}$	$\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{\bar{x} - \bar{x}_0} \quad (\bar{x}_0 = \frac{7.5}{20} = 3.75)$	$ f_i(x_i - \bar{x}) $	$f_i(x_i - \bar{x})^2$
1-2	1	1.5	1.5	0.176	0.05	-2.25	2.25	5.06
2-3	3	2.5	7.5	1.104	0.15	-1.25	3.75	4.687
3-4	8	3.5	28	4.352	0.286	-0.75	2	0.5
4-5	6	4.5	27	3.019	0.133	0.75	4.5	3.875
5-6	2	5.5	11	1.48	0.084	1.75	3.5	6.125
Total	20(n)	75	11.12	5.87			16	19.75

a) Arithmetic mean, $AM = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n f_i x_i = \frac{75}{20} = 3.75$

b) Geometric mean, $GM = \text{Antilog} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \log x_i \right)$
 $= \text{Antilog} \left(\frac{11.12}{20} \right)$
 $= 3.597$

Harmonic mean, $HM = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f_i}{x_i}} = \frac{20}{5.87} = 3.41$

b)

Class	Frequency (f)	Cumulative frequency (e)
1-2	1	1
2-3	3	4
3-4	8	12
4-5	6	18
5-6	2	20

$$\text{Median} = L + \frac{\frac{n}{2} - c}{f} \times h = 3 + \frac{\frac{20}{2} - 4}{8} \times 1 = 3.75$$

$$\text{Mode} = L + \frac{f_m - f_2}{2f_m - f_1 - f_2} \times h = 3 + \frac{8-3}{8 \times 2 - 3 - 6} \times 1 = 3.71$$

c) As mean > Median > mode, it is positively skewed.

d) Mean deviation, MD = $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i |x_i - \bar{x}| = \frac{16}{20} = 0.8$

e) Variance, $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{19.75}{20} = 0.9875$

standard deviation, $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = 0.99$

f) Coefficient of variation, CV = $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} = \frac{0.99}{3.75} \times 100\% = 26.5\%$

$\therefore 11 = 3+2 = \text{maximum value}$

$$\frac{1}{31} = \frac{0.99}{NQ^{11}} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{2}{11} = \frac{0.99}{NQ^{11}} \quad (2)$$

3.1 Let, A = multiple of 3 : {3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18} multiple

B = " " " S = {5, 10, 15, 20}

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{6}{20}; P(B) = \frac{4}{20}$$

$$\therefore A \cap B = \{15\} \quad \therefore P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\therefore P(A \cup B) = \frac{6}{20} + \frac{4}{20} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{9}{20}$$

3.2 Total students = 15 + 10 = 25

Probability of selecting 1 girl and 2 boys = $\frac{10C_1 \times 15C_2}{25C_3}$

$$= \frac{21}{210} A_2$$

3.3 Total number of balls = 4 + 5 + 6 = 15

Probability of getting all red = $\frac{5C_3}{15C_3} = \frac{2}{91} A_2$

3.4 Total engineers = 5 + 6 = 11

a) $\frac{5C_4}{11C_4} = \frac{1}{16}$

b) $\frac{5C_2 \cdot 6C_2}{11C_4} = \frac{5}{11} A_2$