Conelation

* अवली वृद्धि वन्त्रि जाद्वकाम कि change काद्य । Positive Negative:

simple 4 multiple.

Osimple -> book variable 43 313

1) Multiple -> कत्मकराद अखी

Linear : Linearo 31347 5716 favil 40001 Change 2005

Method of estimation Correlation:

* persfect positive correlation! persfectly around line a fit road that negative

* persfect negative correlation! TOTALA OCA TIM (-) VOLA

* Highler degree of Positive

* High degree of Negative

*No conclation! त्काला अक्निक नार अक्रो यांडल आखकारी-क्सव ना वाउव किक नारे।

* correlation zone ou cause and effect 214 असम मा।

* असित Causaion 2002 correlation 2001

Co vaniance:

$$Cov(x,y) = \sigma_{x,y} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y})}{N} \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2}{N}$$

* 520 Vaniable 47 371 Calculate TOAT 221

Vaniance

* covaniance took vaniable 27 conelation Takk TOTA 1

Covaniance No correlation

COV(x,y)
$$\frac{\sum (x_1^2 - \overline{x})(y_1^2 - \overline{y})}{N}$$
 | Covariance \Rightarrow Linear corelation $\stackrel{\leftarrow}{N}$ | Covariance \Rightarrow Linear corelation range \Rightarrow $-\infty$ to $+\infty$ | Kanl Pearson's coefficient of corelation $\stackrel{\leftarrow}{N} = \frac{\text{cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{X}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{X}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{X}}$

 $\frac{21.81}{\sigma_{\chi}\sigma_{\gamma}} = \frac{2.5}{1.12 \times 2.24} = +1.00$ $\frac{1.12 \times 2.24}{\text{perofectly (+) vely correlated } = +1.00}{\text{perofectly (+) vely correlated } = +1.00}$ $\frac{7}{222+1} = \frac{2.5}{1.12 \times 2.24} = +1.00$

Karol Pearson (2009 6×0^{8} \rightarrow Spearsman's Rank control $N^{3}-N$ correlation coefficient * mainly roank front 20137 70CA D = मूर्री Rank अव वित्या अश्वल N = total numbers of elements scorpelation auto mean tota rank starts correlation. * Rank याण त्यकि उठ जाता। * Value Stat nepert TIAG $r_3^2 = 1 - \frac{6^2 \ge D^2 + \frac{1}{12} (m_1^3 - m_1) + \frac{1}{12} (m_2^3 - m_2) + \cdots}{(N^3 - N)}$ m = यण्यात nepeat रामक * 514 CHOY (460) " 94 roank (460)-#same value zon roank ang roank they. 80 60 40 28 20 20 15 12 $Rank \rightarrow 8$ 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 4+3 23.5 ADIL

Regnession *Data (2)(A) starright line (A) 10/11 from 24-05-2023

left side 27 Z table Z-score perocentile 17 AT $0 \longrightarrow 50\%$ 1 ---> 847. 2 ----> 97%.

pencentile rates z score ?

Q: 16% 93 377) Z 93 Value 700 ?

Speanman's Rank conelation Coefficient 22 Karol peanson 22 special case at Rank THEO measure Total 23

 $V_{S} = 1 - \frac{6 \times 6 D^{\gamma}}{N(N^{\gamma}-1)}$

languro della Mer sample 171371 -> sample

pot population > sample La question a दिल्लाय ना भारता अंत use Speanman's Rank Conelation Coefficient:

Karol Peanson 47 formula CHEO STATE $V_5 = 1 - \frac{G \sum D^{\gamma}}{N^3 - N}$

Example - (P-5)

अविद्य - खाल्मा एम जाव rounk अविद्य विक्री,

Karol peanson as foromula to sets fical x, y as value same rounge a strong total inclusive strong attends a set and fearson foromula from a strong of strang strong foromula from a pesult satisfica i spearoman's foromula comparatively easy.

-1 THEN +1 -> Karol Peanson & speanman's Rank mange

manually nank -> 314(6CA ZIG Value -> 10 STAPED...

Tie in Ranks: $Y_3 = 1 - \frac{G \sum D^2 + \frac{1}{12}(m_1^3 - m_1) + \frac{1}{12}(m_2^3 - m_2) + \cdots}{N^3 - N}$

m1, m2 - - . कलाउ भागवाद [श्रीवा]

80,60,40,28,20,20,15, roam 8, 7, 6, 5. 2tra average facts reank a convention of follow as also of matter ma al -> desending / Ascending Dr ADATA ADTACK noesult same 1 ti num कार्यात ज्याति योह m * co-nelation = 0 31167 neutral. 42 2 th 31164 (काला अझ्लू के नारे। assemi linear co-relation Regnession ज्ञाल त्याला किंड्रक्ट्स याज्या point द्वाला त्याता st line Regression Analysis: Founce regness. Linear Regnession > simpliest form of negroession data point a श्रालाव द्वादी linean conelation exist x-> independent variable linears y __ dependent Ant eronon WINE

rooters as distance as stroy signal as the co-nelation.

\$ 300

 $\beta = \beta x + \alpha$ $\beta = slope$ $\alpha = intensect$

व ना भागाल अय दिवान डी Line consider करा एमरण ना। अर्ड अमिनुभाभी line consider नाव्छ एका, The intersect panameter important.

Multiple Regnession:

 $\hat{Y} = b_1 \times 1 + b_2 \times 2 + a > independent$

Shortcut Method!

$$\Sigma Y = b_{1} \Sigma X_{1} + b_{2} \Sigma X_{2} + \Sigma \alpha$$

$$\Sigma Y = b_{1} \Sigma X_{1} + b_{2} \Sigma X_{2} + n\alpha - 0$$

$$\Sigma Y = b_{1} \Sigma X_{1} + b_{2} \Sigma X_{2} + n\alpha - 0$$

$$\Sigma X_{1} Y = b_{1} \Sigma X_{1}^{\gamma} + b_{2} \Sigma X_{1} X_{2} + \alpha \Sigma X_{1} - 0$$

$$\Sigma X_{2} Y = b_{1} \Sigma X_{1}^{\gamma} + b_{2} \Sigma X_{2}^{\gamma} + \alpha \Sigma X_{2} - 0$$

$$\Sigma X_{2} Y = b_{1} \Sigma X_{1} X_{2} + b_{2} \Sigma X_{2}^{\gamma} + \alpha \Sigma X_{2} - 0$$

7 = x~

7 = a + b1x + b2x polynomial regression model. Parabola 3 TOTOTO

second degree polynomial -> x term 217000

Probability

SCHAUM'S Outline Probability 2nd Edition chap 1-7

Uncertainty tool 2005 Proobability:

Proobability Theory:

of Probabilities:

Froequentists : * expenience THEAD

Objectivists!

* Real aspects of world. (Att 2009 1 310) This (Coin this)

<u>Subjectivists</u> ?

* ज्यासात् निष्यत चिन्त्रास त्याता निष्ट्र नित्र । Probabilitées characterize a person/object belief

Sample Space / Outcome space:

5 -> outcome space -> collection of all possible revent outcome -> nesult of a nandom expensiment ati dice 31367 6 to possible outcomes.

Events -> set of outcomes to which a propobability is assigned.

5={1,2,3,4,5,6}

3 এব काझ आतात proobability set P(A) = र्1,2/

Mutually Exclusive Event:

त्य event श्रीला काश्रीता प्रकासाय रवना। (2 रा mesult कथला वक्ताव कांग्रव तरा H/T क्रक त्यांकाता अवर्ग आंत्राव)

 $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$

AI, Az, ... , AK are disjoint

Mutually Exhaustive Event:

Ai U Aj U · · · U AK = 5

sample space

अवश्रुत्ना event 9व nesult union कद अवश्रुत्ना possible event MOAI AM

The Axions of Probability:

$$1 \cdot 0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$$

in 1990 and leadingly

Empirical Probability:

Historoical data I followard and the Proobability = # of that event total numbers

Equipmobable Probability Space: $P(A) = \frac{|A|}{|S|}$

Tation roundom expeniment timem, or a thankall sout roesult outsital probability equal 221

P(6) = 1/6

Car Filette pull

instant experiment rota ora probability
historical data TARI ATI

Enough time expeniment timites 3-114 probability.

selecting a face carod:

Jack, Queen, King troom a standard deek of 52 cards

$$P = \frac{12}{52}$$

Simple Vs Joint Probability:
Simple (Marginal) Probability:
Simple event 47 probability
King 3773177 = 4
52

Joint probability:

2 on more events offsta probability.

P(King and spade) = 1 52

OVER 2(m) PANTADES OVERDIAP P(A or B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A and B)ALTAD(M) $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

Additive Rule:

* Overlap 7221

* mutual exclusive 23 71

complement Rule:

$$P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$$

TOTAL event Al Zitia probability

P(A') @ fact 271 1

Q'8 11 coin thep arts at least of head?

P(at least one head) = 1 - P(No head)

= $1 - \frac{1}{256} > 1$ $\sqrt{212}$ $\sqrt{112}$ $\sqrt{112}$

Technique of counting - important for probability counting Sum Rule: Ly event simultaneously occur at the min way to occur कार् भारते! Two events . E and F occurs in m and n way Product Rule: Ly agoil event accurate event nespectively 23 combination strangs occur asses OTTER 1 city 2 when both ane city 1 independent events * combination of E, F can occur in mn way. #E and F both independent . F doesn't depend on eventE Pennutation! * कल देशाय याजाल शावला। P(n, n)

n strugg element rutes in strugg element MOST, Product Rule.

$$P(n,n) = \frac{n!}{(n-n)!}$$

$$n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-n+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-n)!}$$

$$P(n,n) = n!$$

$$\Rightarrow 343(m) \text{ object fact permutation}$$

$$P(5,3) = \frac{5!}{3!} \Rightarrow 4 \text{ anitin nepeat each}$$

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$$P(5,3)$$

Sampling without replacement

$$-i.n(n-1)(n-2)...(n-p+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-p)!}$$

*Examples from book.

= peromutation

Combination:

Q! In a lotterry, players win a large prize when they pick for digits selected by a random mechanical process.

A smaller proize is won if only 3 digits are matched what is the probability that a player wins the large proize? What is the probability that a player wins small proize

- Q2: Find the probability that hand of five cands in poker contains tours cands of one kind.
- Q3: What is the probability that a poken hand contains a full house, that is throse of one kind and two of another kind?

Q4: What is the probability of there of a kind that is three of one kind two of another.

1

Q1 Ans:

$$\frac{1}{104} = 0.01\%$$
 \rightarrow large proice

For 4 case it will be = 4x13x9

$$\frac{4 \times 1^3 \times 9}{10^4}$$

from another explanation =
$$\frac{c(4,3) \times 1^3 \times 9}{104}$$

= 0.0036

600 8000

1~ y 9 y 2 ti faman 2 ti Fama

= 0.36%

:1713 match 30CAPA 04

: at least 1 to match 2016 = 1 - 04

 $0dd = \frac{P(A)}{1 - P(A)}$

Odd -> 1 to event occur 2912 possibility 2017

suit $\rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow 99 \rightarrow 401$ kind $\rightarrow A$, J, Q, K, 1,2...10 $\rightarrow 13t$ 50: $4\times13 = 52$ in a 1 set

(13 th cand rates paroficulars 1 th kind select) x (4th same (13 th cand rates area area area select)

x (area 48 th cand rates area 5th cand select)

52 th cand rates area 5th cand select

 $= \frac{(13.1) \times (14.4) \times (148.1)}{(52,5)}$ = 0.02401%

Proobdility of full house

Q4 Ans:

$$\frac{C(13,1)\times C(4,3)\times C(12,2)C(4,1)}{C(52,5)}$$