

Probability and Statistics

Lab-3 Part-B

Name: Heli Vijay Naliapara

Roll No.: K068

#q7

```
f=function(x)(6*x*x-6*x*x*x)
```

```
m=integrate(f,lower=0,upper=1)$value
```

```
print(m)
```

```
f=function(x)(6*x*x*x-6*x*x*x*x)
```

```
sm=integrate(f,lower=0,upper=1)$value
```

```
print(sm)
```

```
v=sm-(m*m)
```

```
print(v)
```

OUTPUT:

```
> #q7
> f=function(x)(6*x*x-6*x*x*x)
> m=integrate(f,lower=0,upper=1)$value
> print(m)
[1] 0.5
>
> f=function(x)(6*x*x*x-6*x*x*x*x)
> sm=integrate(f,lower=0,upper=1)$value
> print(sm)
[1] 0.3
>
> v=sm-(m*m)
> print(v)
[1] 0.05
```

#q8

```
f=function(x)(x*exp(-x/3))
```

```
i=integrate(f,lower=0,upper =Inf)$value
```

```
print(i)
```

```
k=1/i;
```

```

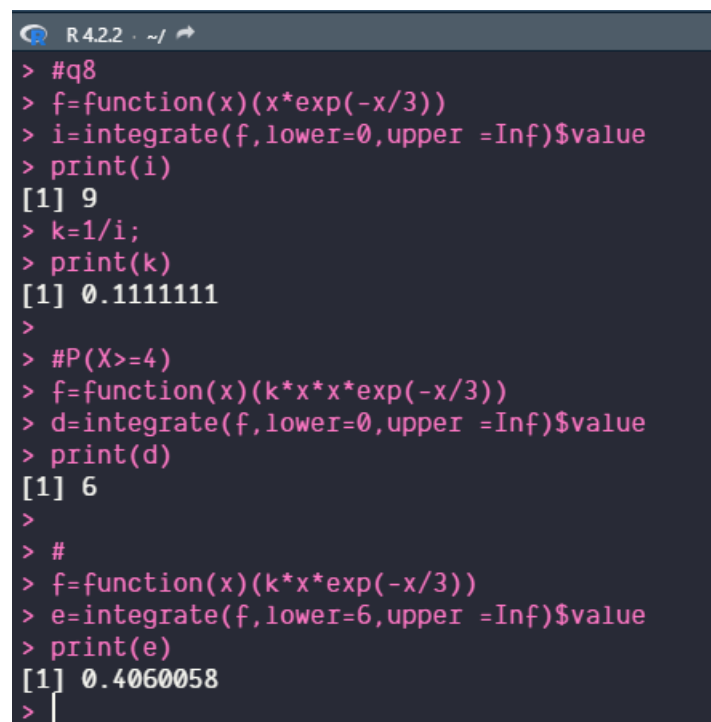
print(k)

#P(X>=4)
f=function(x)(k*x*x*exp(-x/3))
d=integrate(f,lower=0,upper =Inf)$value
print(d)

#
f=function(x)(k*x*exp(-x/3))
e=integrate(f,lower=6,upper =Inf)$value
print(e)

```

OUTPUT:



```

R 4.2.2 ~/
> #q8
> f=function(x)(x*exp(-x/3))
> i=integrate(f,lower=0,upper =Inf)$value
> print(i)
[1] 9
> k=1/i;
> print(k)
[1] 0.1111111
>
> #P(X>=4)
> f=function(x)(k*x*x*exp(-x/3))
> d=integrate(f,lower=0,upper =Inf)$value
> print(d)
[1] 6
>
> #
> f=function(x)(k*x*exp(-x/3))
> e=integrate(f,lower=6,upper =Inf)$value
> print(e)
[1] 0.4060058
>

```

```

#q9
f=function(x)(x*x)
a=integrate(f,lower=0,upper=1)$value
k=1/a
print(k)

```

```
f1=function(x)(k*x*x)
b=integrate(f1,lower=1/3,upper=1/2)$value
print(b)
```

#Mean

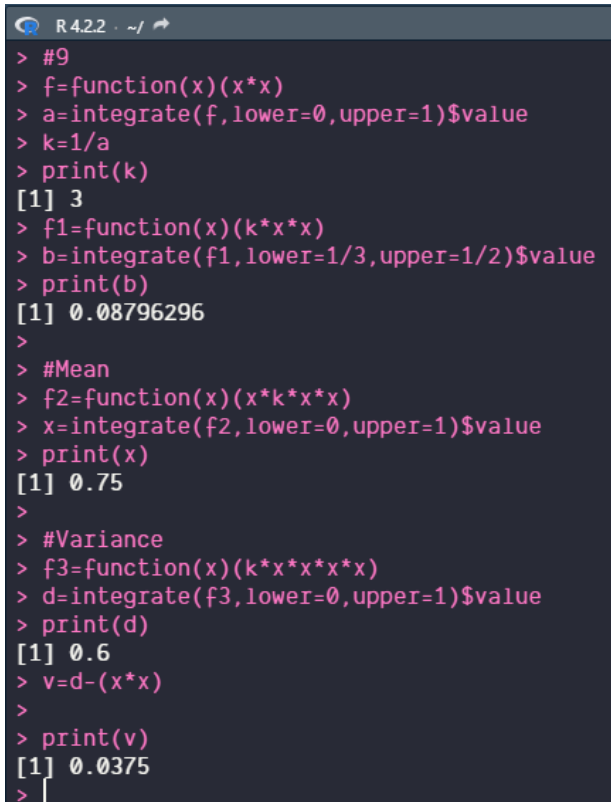
```
f2=function(x)(x*k*x*x)
x=integrate(f2,lower=0,upper=1)$value
print(x)
```

#Variance

```
f3=function(x)(k*x*x*x*x)
d=integrate(f3,lower=0,upper=1)$value
print(d)
v=d-(x*x)
```

```
print(v)
```

OUTPUT:

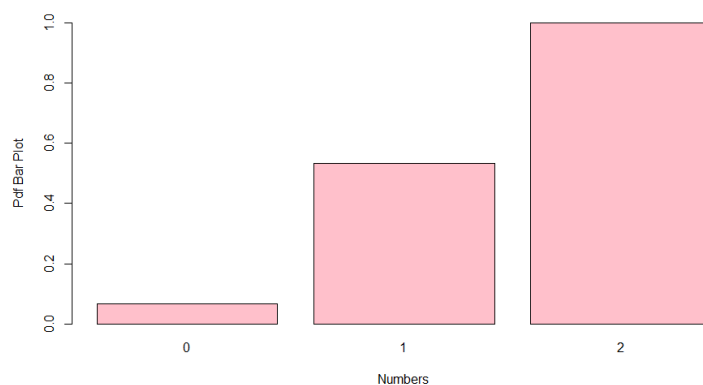


```
R 4.2.2 ~ / ↗
> #9
> f=function(x)(x*x)
> a=integrate(f,lower=0,upper=1)$value
> k=1/a
> print(k)
[1] 3
> f1=function(x)(k*x*x)
> b=integrate(f1,lower=1/3,upper=1/2)$value
> print(b)
[1] 0.08796296
>
> #Mean
> f2=function(x)(x*k*x*x)
> x=integrate(f2,lower=0,upper=1)$value
> print(x)
[1] 0.75
>
> #Variance
> f3=function(x)(k*x*x*x*x)
> d=integrate(f3,lower=0,upper=1)$value
> print(d)
[1] 0.6
> v=d-(x*x)
>
> print(v)
[1] 0.0375
> |
```

```

#q10
s=choose(10,2)
#condition when white balls are 0 and therefore 2 balls are red
n1=choose(3,2)/s #n(r)
print(n1)
#Condition when 1 white ball and 1 red ball
n2=(choose(7,1)*choose(3,1))/s
print(n2)
#Condition when white ball is 3
n3=choose(7,2)/s
print(n3)
#values of x , number of white balls in all 3 cases
x=c(0,1,2)
p=c(n1,n2,n3)
#expected value or mean value
m=sum(x*p)
print(m)
#cdf
c=cumsum(p)
print(c)
#barplot
barplot(p,names.arg=x,xlab="Numbers",ylab="Pdf Bar
Plot",col="pink",border="black",ylim=c(0:1))
barplot(c,names.arg=x,xlab="Numbers",ylab="Pdf Bar
Plot",col="pink",border="black",ylim=c(0:1))

```



OUTPUT:

```
R 4.2.2 ~ /  
> #q10  
>  
> s=choose(10,2)  
> #condition when white balls are 0 and therefore 2 balls are red  
> n1=choose(3,2)/s #n(r)  
> print(n1)  
[1] 0.06666667  
> #Condition when 1 white ball and 1 red ball  
> n2=(choose(7,1)*choose(3,1))/s  
> print(n2)  
[1] 0.4666667  
> #Condition when white ball is 3  
> n3=choose(7,2)/s  
> print(n3)  
[1] 0.4666667  
> #values of x , number of white balls in all 3 cases  
> x=c(0,1,2)  
> p=c(n1,n2,n3)  
> #expected value or mean value  
> m=sum(x*p)  
> print(m)  
[1] 1.4  
> #cdf  
> c=cumsum(p)  
> print(c)  
[1] 0.06666667 0.53333333 1.00000000  
> #barplot  
> barplot(p,names.arg=x,xlab="Numbers",ylab="Pdf Bar Plot",col="pink",border="black",ylim=c(0:1))  
> barplot(c,names.arg=x,xlab="Numbers",ylab="Pdf Bar Plot",col="pink",border="black",ylim=c(0:1))  
> #ylim gives y axis  
>
```