

Probability And Statistics - 1

Q1)

① 4, 7, 9, 9, 11, 15, 18, 18, 18, 25

5

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{4+7+9+9+11+15+18+18+18+25}{10}$$

$$= 13.4$$

$$\text{Mode} = 18$$

10

$$\text{Median} = \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$$

$$= \left(\frac{10+1}{2} \right) = 5.5^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$$

15

$$= \frac{11+15}{2} = 13$$

$$\text{IQR} \Rightarrow Q_1 = \left(\frac{n}{4} \right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$$

20

$$= \left(\frac{10}{4} \right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = 2.5^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$$

$$= \frac{7+9}{2} = 8$$

$$Q_3 = \left(\frac{3n}{4} \right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = \left(\frac{30}{4} \right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = 7.5^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$$

25

$$= \frac{18+18}{2} = 18$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore IQR &= q_3 - q_1 \\ &= 18 - 8 \\ &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

②

N.O.H	0	1	2	3	4
N.O.P	5	11	26	15	3

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \frac{\sum f \cdot x}{\sum f} \\ &= \frac{120}{60} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

f	x	f.x
0	5	0
1	11	11
2	26	52
3	15	45
4	3	12

Median $\Rightarrow n=60$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Median} &= \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = \left(\frac{60+1}{2} \right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term} \\ &= \left(\frac{61}{2} \right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = \left(\frac{61}{2} \right) = 30.5^{\text{th}} \text{ term} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Median} = 2$$

$$\text{Mode} = 2$$

$$IQR \Rightarrow q_1 = \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^{th} \text{ term}$$

$$= 15^{th} \text{ term}$$

$$= 1$$

$$q_3 = \left(\frac{3n}{4}\right)^{th} \text{ term}$$

$$= 45^{th} \text{ term}$$

$$= 3$$

$$IQR = 3 - 1$$

$$= 2$$

Standard deviation

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{n}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{58}{60}} = 0.98319208$$

$$\textcircled{2} X \sim P(0.5)$$

$$\textcircled{1} P(X=0) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-0.5} \lambda^0}{0!} = e^{-0.5} = 0.6065$$

② Y = no. of years with a claim,

then $Y \sim B(3, 0.3935)$

$$P(Y=1) = {}^3C_1 \times (0.3935)^1 \times (0.6065)^2 \\ = 0.434$$

③ $X \sim \text{exp}(0.5)$

$$P(X > 2) = \int_2^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= 0.5 \int_2^{\infty} e^{-0.5x} dx = \left[\frac{e^{-0.5x}}{-0.5} \right]_2^{\infty}$$

$$= - \left[e^{-0.5x} \right]_2^{\infty} = - [e^{-\infty} - e^{-1}]$$

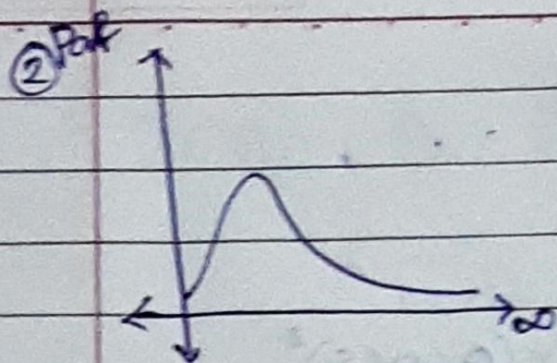
$$= - [0 - 1/e] = 1/e = 0.368$$

Q3 $X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \lambda)$

$\alpha = 2, \lambda = 1/2$; $0 < x < \infty$

① ~~Q4~~ $E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} = \frac{2}{1/2} = 4$

$$V(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2} = 6^2 \Rightarrow 6 = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{0.25}} = \sqrt{8} = 2.828$$



$$Pdf = \frac{\lambda^\alpha e^{-\lambda x} x^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$$

increase in the start and then decreases when $\alpha=2, \lambda=1/2$

③ PDF of gamma distribution,

$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^\alpha e^{-\lambda x} x^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$$

Q4) $P(H) = \frac{10}{18}, P(F) = \frac{8}{18}, P(HO) = \frac{6}{18}, P(FO) = \frac{7}{18}$

$\begin{array}{l} \nearrow \text{HH} \rightarrow P(HH) = \frac{10}{18} \times \frac{9}{17} = \frac{90}{306} \\ \nearrow \text{HF} \rightarrow P(HF) = \frac{10}{18} \times \frac{8}{17} = \frac{80}{306} \\ \nwarrow \text{FH} \rightarrow P(FH) = \frac{8}{18} \times \frac{10}{17} = \frac{80}{306} \\ \nwarrow \text{FF} \rightarrow P(FF) = \frac{8}{18} \times \frac{7}{17} = \frac{56}{306} \end{array}$

$$P(x) = P(HH) + P(HF) + P(FH) + P(FF)$$

$$= \frac{90}{306} + \frac{80}{306} + \frac{80}{306} + \frac{56}{306} = \frac{216}{306}$$

$$P(0) = \frac{216}{806} \times \frac{7}{18} = 0.2745$$

Q6) $X \sim U(1, 2)$
 $a=1, b=2$

$$P_X(x) = \frac{1}{2-1} = 1$$

$$F_Y(y) = F_X(w^{-1}(y)) \left| \frac{d(w^{-1}(y))}{dy} \right|$$

$$= P_X\left(b - \frac{3}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{3}{y^2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{3}{y^2} = \frac{3}{y^2}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{6-x}$$

$$6-x = \frac{3}{y}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{3}{y^2}$$

$$x = 6 - \frac{3}{y} = w^{-1}(y)$$

Q7

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} P(3) &= P(X \leq 3) \\ &= 0.05 + 0.15 + 0.35 \\ &= 0.55 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} E(X) &= 1(0.05) + 2(0.15) + 3(0.35) + 4(0.4) + 5(0.05) \\ &= 3.25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} E(X^2) &= 1(0.05) + 4(0.15) + 9(0.35) + 16(0.4) + 25(0.05) \\ &= 11.45 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(X) &= E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 11.45 - (3.25)^2 \\ &= 0.8875 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{Coefficient of skewness} = E(X - \bar{X})^3$$

Q8) $X \sim B(15, 0.2)$

$$P(X < 3) = P(X=0) + P(X=1) + P(X=2)$$

$$= {}^{15}C_0 (0.2)^0 (0.8)^{15} + {}^{15}C_1 (0.2)^1 (0.8)^{14} + {}^{15}C_2 (0.2)^2 (0.8)^{13}$$

$$= 0.39802$$

Q9)

Q10) $X \sim P(0.4)$

$$P(X > 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 2)$$

$$= 1 - 0.99207$$

$$= 0.00793$$

Q12) $X \sim \text{Exp}(10)$

$$\lambda = 10$$

$$x = 0.1 \text{ days}$$

$$F_x(0.1) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} = 10 e^{-10(0.1)} = 10e^{-1} = 3.67879$$

Q13) $X \sim V(75, 120)$ $a=75, b=120$

$$F_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{120-75} = \frac{1}{45}$$

$$P(80 < x < 100) = F_X(100) - F_X(80)$$

$$= \frac{100}{45} - \frac{80}{45}$$

$$= \frac{20}{45} = \frac{4}{9} = 0.4444$$

Q14) $X \sim \text{Gamma}(5, 0.4)$ $\lambda=0.4, \alpha=5$

$$P(X < 22.89) = ?$$

$$2X \sim \chi^2_{10} = 0.8X \sim \chi^2_{10}$$

$$\therefore P(X < 22.89) = P(0.8 \times 18.312)$$

$$= P(\chi^2_{10} < 18.312)$$

$$= 0.9499296$$