

# Statistics Lecture 5



Feb 19-8:47 AM

Class QZ 4

use the chart below

x	y
4	14
5	18
7	20
8	26
10	30

Clear all lists

x → L1, y → L2

STAT → CALC

8: LinReg(a+bx)

xlist: L1

ylist: L2

clear

Calculate

Sind

1)  $a = 3.825 \approx 4$  ✓ } Round to whole#

2)  $b = 2.614 \approx 3$  ✓ }

3)  $r^2 = .955 \approx 95\%$  } whole %  
 $\approx 96\%$

4)  $r = .977$  } 3-dec.

$y = 4 + 3x$

96% of Y-values are explained by x-values  
 r is close to 1  
 → It is significant

Mar 20-10:54 AM

Predict  $y$  when  $x$  is 6.

a) Assume  $r$  is significant.

$$y = 4 + 3x$$

$$= 4 + 3(6) = \boxed{22}$$

b) Assume  $r$  is not significant.

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum y}{n} = \frac{108}{5} = 21.6 \approx \boxed{22}$$

Mar 27-8:09 AM

Given  $P(A) = .08$

1) write  $P(A)$  in reduced fraction

$$.08 \quad \boxed{\text{Math}} \quad \boxed{1: \rightarrow \text{frac}} \quad \boxed{\text{Enter}} \quad \frac{2}{25}$$

2) find  $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - .08 = \boxed{.92}$

3) Simplify  $\frac{P(A)}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{.08}{.92} = \frac{2}{23}$

$$.08 \quad \boxed{\div} \quad .92 \quad \boxed{\text{Math}} \quad \boxed{1: \rightarrow \text{frac}} \quad \boxed{\text{Enter}}$$

Mar 27-8:12 AM

Given  $P(A) = .65$  ,  $P(B) = .45$   
 $P(A \text{ and } B) = .2$

1)  $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$   
 $= 1 - .65$   
 $= \boxed{.35}$

2)  $P(\overline{A \text{ and } B})$   
 $= 1 - P(A \text{ and } B)$   
 $= 1 - .2 = \boxed{.8}$

3)  $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$   
 $= .65 + .45 - .2 = \boxed{.9}$

4)  $P(\overline{A \text{ or } B}) = 1 - P(A \text{ or } B)$   
 $= 1 - .9 = \boxed{.1}$

5) Venn Diagram

$P(A \text{ only}) = .65 - .2 = \boxed{.45}$   
 $P(B \text{ only}) = .45 - .2 = .25$

6)  $P(\bar{A} \text{ and } \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \text{ or } B}) = \boxed{.1}$  Total = 1 ✓  
 De Morgan's Law

7)  $P(\bar{A} \text{ or } \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \text{ and } B}) = \boxed{.8}$

Mar 27-8:17 AM

Intro to odds: SG 12

odds in favor of event E are

$\# E : \# \bar{E}$

Always reduce

ex: I took a coin and flipped it 80 times  
 It landed tails 30 times.

odds in favor of landing tails are

$\# \text{ tails} : \# \overline{\text{tails}}$

$30 : 50 \rightarrow \boxed{3:5}$

odds against landing tails

$5:3$

Mar 27-8:27 AM

Draw a Card from a standard deck of playing cards.

$$1) P(\text{Face Card}) = \frac{12}{52} = \boxed{\frac{3}{13}}$$

$$2) P(\overline{\text{Face Card}}) = \frac{40}{52} = \boxed{\frac{10}{13}}$$

3) odds in favor of drawing a face card.

# Face : #  $\overline{\text{Face}}$

$$12 : 40 \rightarrow \boxed{3 : 10}$$

4) odds against drawing a face card.

$$\boxed{10 : 3}$$

Mar 27-8:32 AM

If the odds in favor of event  $E$  are  $a : b$ , then

$$P(E) = \frac{a}{a+b} \quad \& \quad P(\overline{E}) = \frac{b}{a+b}$$

ex: Suppose the odds in favor of event  $E$  are  $4 : 21$ .

$$P(E) = \frac{4}{4+21} = \frac{4}{25} \quad \& \quad P(\overline{E}) = \frac{21}{4+21} = \frac{21}{25}$$

Mar 27-8:36 AM

If  $P(E)$  is given, then  
the odds in favor of event  $E$  are

$$P(E) : P(\bar{E})$$

Always reduce

Suppose  $P(E) = .08$

$$P(\bar{E}) = .92$$

odds in favor of event  $E$

are  $.08 : .92 \rightarrow 2 : 23$

$$.08 \div .92 \text{ [Math] [1:] [frac] [Enter]} \frac{2}{23}$$

Mar 27-8:39 AM

Back to Prob. :

Multiplication Rule

keyword AND

Multiple Action event

Draw 2 Cards  $\rightarrow P(\text{Both Cards are...})$

10 Females, 15 males, Select 2 people

FF

FM

MF

MM

Mar 27-8:43 AM

Case I: Events are independent  
 one outcome does not change  
 the prob. of next outcome.

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

Draw 2 Cards with replacement

$$P(\text{Two Aces}) = \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13} = \frac{1}{169}$$

$$P(\text{Two Face Cards}) = \frac{12}{52} \cdot \frac{12}{52} = \frac{3}{13} \cdot \frac{3}{13} = \frac{9}{169}$$

Mar 27-8:47 AM

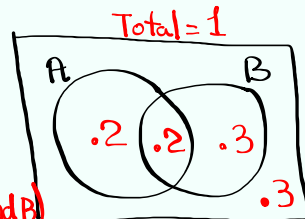
$$P(A) = .4$$

$$P(B) = .5$$

A & B are independent events

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = .6$$

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = (.4)(.5) = .2$$



$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B) = .4 + .5 - .2 = .7$$

$$P(\bar{A} \text{ and } \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \text{ or } B}) = 1 - .7 = .3$$

De Morgan's Law

$$P(\bar{A} \text{ or } \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \text{ and } B}) = 1 - .2 = .8$$

Mar 27-8:52 AM

A box has 2 Red & 3 Blue balls.  
Take 2 balls with replacement.

Tree Diagram

Sample Space

$P(RR) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{25}$   
 $P(RB) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{25}$   
 $P(BR) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{25}$   
 $P(BB) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{25}$

# Red	P(#Red)
2	4/25
1	12/25
0	9/25

Total = 1

#Red → L1  
 P(#Red) → L2

L1	L2
2	4/25
1	12/25
0	9/25

$\bar{x} = .8$   
 $S = S_x = \text{Blank}$

Total Prob. →  $n = 1$

[STAT] → [CALC]  
 [1:1-VarStats]  
 List: L1  
 FreqList: L2  
 [Calculate]

Mar 27-8:59 AM

I Slipped a Coin 2 times  
 $P(\text{Tails}) = .7$  ,  $P(\text{Heads}) = .3$

$P(2 \text{ tails}) = P(TT) = (.7)(.7) = .49$  ✓  
 $P(1 \text{ tails \& 1 heads}) = P(TH \text{ or } HT) = (.7)(.3) + (.3)(.7) = .42$  ✓  
 $P(\text{No tails}) = P(HH) = (.3)(.3) = .09$  ✓

# Ts	P(#Ts)
2	.49
1	.42
0	.09

use [1-Var Stats]  
 with L1 & L2  
 $\bar{x} = 1.4$   
 $S = S_x = \text{Blank}$   
 $n = 1$  ← Total Prob.

Mar 27-9:13 AM