

# Statistics Lecture 6



Feb 19-8:47 AM

In - Person QZ 4

Use the chart below

| MP | F  |
|----|----|
| 18 | 5  |
| 30 | 8  |
| 42 | 12 |
| 54 | 6  |

*Midpoints* (pointing to MP column)  
*L1* (bracket on left of MP column)  
*L2* (bracket on right of F column)  
*Step* (written above F column)

1)  $\bar{x} = 37.355 \approx \boxed{37}$

2)  $S = 11.870 \approx \boxed{12}$

3)  $n = \boxed{31}$

4)  $S^2 = \frac{4368}{31}$

} Round to whole #

} Red. Fraction

1-Var Stats with L1 & L2

**VARS** **5: Statistics** **3: Sx**  
 $\boxed{x^2}$  **MATH** **1: >frac** **Enter**

Jul 2-6:58 PM

Consider the chart below

| $x$ | $y$ | $x \rightarrow L1, y \rightarrow L2$ |
|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 3   | 5   | Use <b>2-Var Stats</b> with L1 & L2  |
| 2   | 4   | $\sum x = 22$ $\sum y = 49$          |
| 3   | 8   | $\sum x^2 = 88$ $\sum y^2 = 449$     |
| 4   | 10  | $n = 6$ $\sum xy = 197$              |
| 5   | 10  |                                      |
| 5   | 12  |                                      |

Now use **8: LinReg(a+bx)** with L1 & L2 to find

$a = -.5 \Rightarrow y = -.5 + 2.4x$

$b = 2.364$

$r^2 = .839 \Rightarrow r^2 \approx 84\%$  84% of  $y$ -values are explained by  $x$ -values

$r = .916 \Rightarrow r = .916$

Predict  $y$  when  $x = 5$

a) Assume  $r$  is significant.  
use regression line  $y = -.5 + 2.4(5) = 11.5$

b) Assume  $r$  is not significant.  $\bar{y} \approx 8.2$   
use  $\bar{y} \Rightarrow$  **VARS** **5: Statistics** **5:  $\bar{y}$**  **Enter**

Jul 3-4:38 PM

Intro. to probabilities: SG 10

$E \rightarrow$  Desired event (outcome)

$P(E) \rightarrow$  is the probability that  $E$  happens.

$P(E) = \frac{\text{Total possible of desired outcomes}}{\text{Total possible All outcomes}}$

24 Students      If we randomly select one student

10 Males

14 Females

$P(\text{Select a female}) = \frac{14 \text{ Females}}{24 \text{ Total Students}}$

$= \frac{7}{12}$

Jul 3-4:50 PM

A box has 8 red, 10 white and 2 blue balls.  
If we randomly select one ball,

$$1) P(\text{Select Red}) = \frac{8}{20} = \boxed{\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$2) P(\text{Select White}) = \frac{10}{20} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$3) P(\text{Select Red or white}) = \frac{18}{20} = \boxed{\frac{9}{10}}$$

$$4) P(\text{Select Red and Blue}) = \frac{0}{20} = \boxed{0}$$

Jul 3-4:55 PM

Consider the numbers below

1 2 3 4 5 . . . 21 22 23 24 25

Randomly Select one number,

$$1) P(\text{less than 5}) = \frac{4}{25}$$

1, 2, 3, 4

$$2) P(\text{at least } \geq 21) = \frac{5}{25} = \frac{1}{5}$$

21 22 23 24 25

$$3) P(\text{less than 5 or at least } \geq 21) = \frac{9}{25}$$

4 choices                      5 choices

$$4) P(\text{Select an even number}) = \frac{12}{25}$$

2, 4, 6, 8, 10,

12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24

Jul 3-5:00 PM

I surveyed 100 students. I asked them  
Do you think Pres. Biden should drop out  
the race due to his health?

|         | Yes | NO | Total |
|---------|-----|----|-------|
| Males   | 35  | 25 | 60    |
| Females | 20  | 20 | 40    |
| Total   | 55  | 45 | 100   |

If we select one of these students,

$$P(\text{Male}) = \frac{60}{100} = 0.6 \quad P(\text{Yes}) = \frac{55}{100} = 0.55$$

$$P(\text{Male and Yes}) = \frac{35}{100} = 0.35 \quad P(\text{Male or Yes}) = \frac{80}{100} = 0.8$$

**Acceptable Forms of Answers:**

- 1) Reduced fraction
- 2) Rounded to 3-decimal places
- 3) Scientific Notation

Jul 3-5:06 PM

A standard deck of playing cards has  
52 cards, 26 red, 12 face cards, 4 Aces.

Let's draw one card,

$$1) P(\text{Red}) = \frac{26}{52} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2) P(\text{face}) = \frac{12}{52} = \frac{3}{13} \approx 0.231$$

$$3) P(\text{Ace}) = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13} \approx 0.077 \quad 4) P(\text{Red Ace}) = \frac{2}{52} = \frac{1}{26} = 0.038$$

Jul 3-5:16 PM



Some rules & terminologies:

1)  $0 \leq P(E) \leq 1$

2) Sum of all prob. is always 1.

3)  $P(E) = 0 \iff$  Impossible Event

4)  $P(E) = 1 \iff$  Sure event

5)  $0 < P(E) \leq .05 \iff$  Rare event

$E \rightarrow$  Desired Event

$\bar{E} \rightarrow E\text{-bar} \rightarrow$  Not  $E \rightarrow E$  Complement

$P(E) + P(\bar{E}) = 1$  Complement Rule

Jul 3-5:21 PM

There are 12 Red, 25 white, 13 blue balls in a box.

we select 1 ball,

$$P(\text{Red}) = \frac{12}{50} = .24$$

$$P(\overline{\text{Red}}) = \frac{38}{50} = .76$$

Jul 3-5:27 PM

Given  $P(E) = .025$

1) Write  $P(E)$  in reduced fraction.

$$.025 \quad \boxed{\text{MATH}} \quad \boxed{1 \div \text{frac}} \quad \boxed{\text{Enter}} \quad \frac{1}{40}$$

2) Write  $P(E)$  in % notation.

$$.025(100) = \boxed{2.5\%}$$

3) Find  $P(\bar{E})$

$$P(\bar{E}) = 1 - P(E) \quad \text{Complement Rule}$$

$$= 1 - .025$$

$$= \boxed{.975} = \frac{39}{40} = 97.5\%$$

Jul 3-5:30 PM

I randomly selected one student,

find the Prob. that

1) he/she has a birthday today.

$$\frac{1}{365}$$



2) he/she has a birthday this week.

$$\frac{1}{52}$$

3) he/she has a birthday this month.

$$\frac{1}{12}$$

Jul 3-5:33 PM

Addition Rule

S6.11

Keyword OR

Single Action Event

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

ex:  $P(A) = .7$ ,  $P(B) = .6$ ,  $P(A \text{ and } B) = .4$

$$1) P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - .7 = \boxed{.3}$$

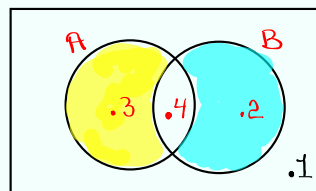
$$2) P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

$$= .7 + .6 - .4 = \boxed{.9}$$

3) Make a Venn Diagram

$$.7 - .4 = .3$$

$$.6 - .4 = .2$$



Total = 1

$$4) P(\text{A only OR B only}) = .3 + .2 = \boxed{.5}$$

Jul 3-5:57 PM

$$P(HB) = .65$$

$$P(FF) = .45$$

$$P(HB \text{ and } FF) = .3$$

$$1) P(\overline{HB}) = 1 - P(HB) = 1 - .65 = \boxed{.35}$$

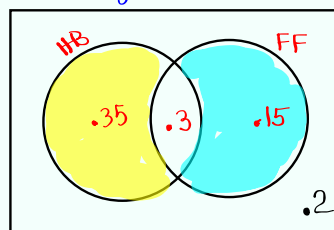
$$2) P(HB \text{ or } FF) = P(HB) + P(FF) - P(HB \text{ and } FF)$$

$$= .65 + .45 - .3 = \boxed{.8}$$

$$3) P(\overline{HB \text{ or } FF}) = 1 - P(HB \text{ or } FF)$$

$$= 1 - .8 = \boxed{.2}$$

4) Draw Venn Diagram



Total = 1

Jul 3-6:05 PM

Mutually Exclusive Events

Disjoint Events

$$A \text{ \& \& B are M.E.E. } \Leftrightarrow P(A \text{ and } B) = 0$$

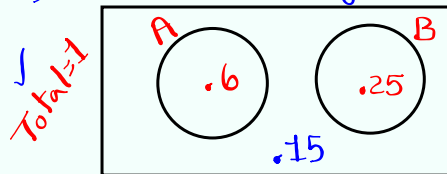
Ex:  $P(A) = .6$ ,  $P(B) = .25$ ,  $A \text{ \& \& B are M.E.E.}$

$$1) P(\bar{A}) = 1 - .6 = \boxed{.4} \quad 2) P(\bar{B}) = 1 - .25 = \boxed{.75}$$

$$3) P(A \text{ and } B) = \boxed{0}$$

$$4) P(A \text{ or } B) \\ = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B) \\ = .6 + .25 - 0 \\ = \boxed{.85}$$

5) Draw Venn Diagram



Jul 3-6:12 PM

De Morgan's Law:

$$P(\bar{A} \text{ and } \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \text{ or } B})$$

$$P(\bar{A} \text{ or } \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \text{ and } B})$$

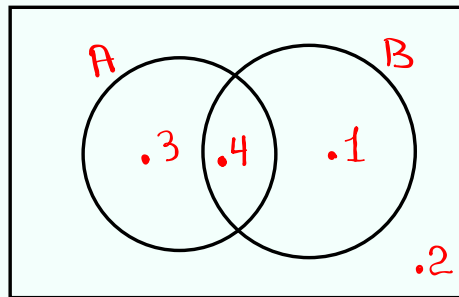
Jul 3-6:20 PM

$$P(A) = .7$$

$$P(B) = .5$$

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

1) Make Venn Diagram



$$P(A \text{ or } B) =$$

$$P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B) = \text{Total } 1$$

$$.7 + .5 - .4 = \boxed{.8}$$

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

De Morgan's Law

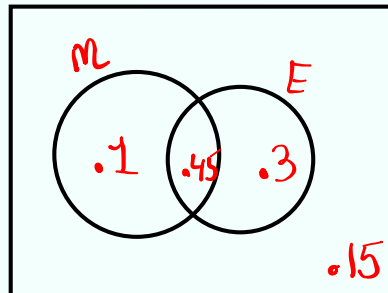
$$P(\bar{A} \text{ or } \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \text{ and } B}) = 1 - .4 = \boxed{.6}$$

Jul 3-6:22 PM

$$P(\text{Math}) = .55$$

$$P(\text{English}) = .75$$

$$P(\text{Math and English}) = .45$$



$$P(\bar{M} \text{ or } \bar{E}) = P(\overline{M \text{ and } E}) = 1 - .45 = .55$$

De Morgan's Law

$$P(\bar{M} \text{ and } \bar{E}) = P(\overline{M \text{ or } E}) = 1 - .85 = \boxed{.15}$$

SG 11

Jul 3-6:28 PM

Intro to odds:

I flipped a coin 25 times.

It landed 10 Tails & 15 Heads.

odds in favor of landing tails are

$$10 \text{ Tails} \quad 15 \overline{\text{Tails}}$$

$$2 : 3$$

odds

odds against Tails  $\rightarrow 3 : 2$

odds in favor of event  $E$  are

$$\# E : \# \overline{E}$$

Always Simplify

Jul 3-6:35 PM

A deck of playing cards has 40 cards,

15 reds, 10 faces, and 2 Aces.

find odds in favor of drawing a

red card.  $\# \text{Reds} : \# \overline{\text{Reds}}$

$$15 : 25 \rightarrow 3 : 5$$

find odds in favor of drawing a

face card.  $\# \text{Face} : \# \overline{\text{Face}}$

$$10 : 30 \rightarrow 1 : 3$$

against  $3 : 1$

Jul 3-6:39 PM

Suppose odds in favor of event E are

$$a : b$$

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

odds in favor of Lakers to win  
championship Next Year is 1:24.

$$P(W) = \frac{1}{1+24} = \frac{1}{25} = .04$$

$$P(\bar{W}) = \frac{24}{1+24} = \frac{24}{25} = .96$$

Jul 3-6:43 PM

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

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

Always simplify

$$P(E) = .12 \quad P(\bar{E}) = .88$$

odds in favor of event E are

$$.12 : .88 \quad 3 : 22$$

$$.12 \left[ \frac{\square}{\square} \right] .88 \left[ \text{MATH} \right] \left[ \frac{\square}{\square} \right] \left[ \text{Enter} \right] \frac{3}{22}$$

Jul 3-6:48 PM

Suppose  $P(\text{Angels win}) = .001$

$$P(\bar{W}) = .999$$

odds  $\rightarrow P(W) : P(\bar{W})$

$$.001 : .999$$

$$1 : 999$$

You bet  
\$1

Your net profit  
\$999

Jul 3-6:51 PM

$$P(A) = .35, \quad P(B) = .75, \quad P(A \text{ or } B) = .85$$

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

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

$$.85 = .35 + .75 - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

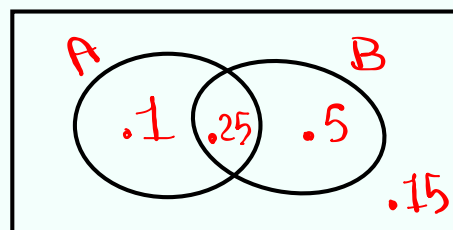
$$2) P(\bar{B}) = \boxed{.25}$$

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = .35 + .75 - .85$$

$$3) P(A \text{ and } B) = \boxed{.25}$$

$$= \boxed{.25}$$

Total = 1



Jul 3-6:54 PM



In - Person QZ 5

| $x$ | $y$ |
|-----|-----|
| 6   | 10  |
| 8   | 15  |
| 10  | 25  |
| 5   | 10  |
| 9   | 12  |
| 5   | 12  |

Find

$$a = -.4$$

$$b = 2.0$$

$$r^2 = 57\%$$

$$r = .756$$

} Round to  
1-decimal

} Round to  
whole%

} round to  
3-decimal.

Jul 3-7:00 PM