Math 110
Winter 2021
Lecture 6



Class QZ 3:

Consider the Sample below Find

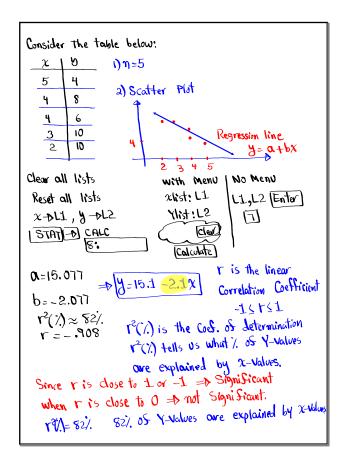
$$78 62 80 84 1)\bar{x}=78.867$$
 Pound to 100 90 75 70

 $65 88 96 92$
 $68 55 80$

2) $S=13.114$

3) S^2 in reduced Straction

 $S^2 \frac{18058}{105}$



Linear Correlation Coessicient r

- 1) -14541
- 2) It is a numerical value that measures the strength of the linear Correlation

If r is close to ±1 => Linear Correlation is Significent

If r is close to 0 => Linear Correlation is not Significant.

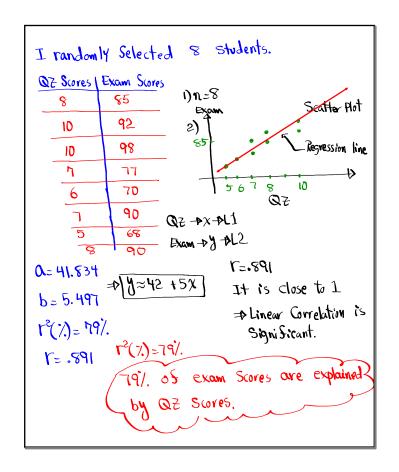
$$V = \frac{m \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{m \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} \cdot \sqrt{m \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}}$$

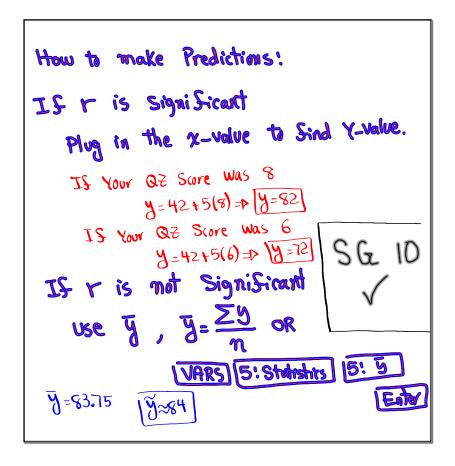
From Last example

m=5, $\sum x = 18$, $\sum x^2 = 70$, $\sum y = 38$, $\sum y^2 = 316$, $\sum xy = 126$

$$V = \frac{m \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{n \sum y^2 - (\sum x)^2} \sqrt{n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}} = \frac{5 \cdot 126 - 18 \cdot 38}{\sqrt{5 \cdot 70 - 18^2} \sqrt{5 \cdot 316 - (38)}}$$

$$-54 \div \sqrt{(26 \cdot 136)}$$
 Enter = $\sqrt{26} \sqrt{136}$ = $[-.908]$





Ch.4 Intro to Probabilities St 11-14

E -> Desired event (outcome)

P(E) - Prob. that E happens

 $P(E) = \frac{\text{Total # of all desired outcomes}}{\text{Total # of all outcomes}}$

Final Answer

) Reduced Straction

2) Rounded to 3-decimals

3) Scientific Notation

Ex: 20 Students, 8 males, 12 Jemales.

P(Select one Semale) = $\frac{12 \text{ Semales}}{20 \text{ Students}} = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{16}{6}$

Standard deck of Playing Cards: 52 Cards, 26 Red, 12 Sace, 4 Aces one Card is randomly drawn.

$$P(Ace) = \frac{4 Aces}{52 \text{ Cards}} = \frac{1}{13} = .077$$
 $P(Red ace) = \frac{2 \text{ Redaces}}{52 \text{ Cards}}$
 $= \frac{1}{26} = .038$

I randomly Selected	Some	Voters	that voted on
Certain item.			

/	Yes	NO	Total	If we randomly
Republicans	48	(2)	60	Select one of
Democrats	30	60	90	these voters,
Total	78	72	150	

$$P(\text{Republican}) = \frac{60}{150} = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{13}{150} = \frac{78}{150} = \frac{13}{150} = \frac{52}{150}$$

$$= \frac{30 + 60 + 12}{150} = \frac{102}{150} = \frac{17}{25} = \frac{60}{150} = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{19}{150}$$

Prob. Rules / Properties:

2)
$$\sum P(E) = 1$$

A Sour-Sided Sour die is numbered 1,2,3, and 4.

Roll it twice

Sample Space (Complete list of all possible outcomes):

1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4

P(Sum=1)=0

2,1 22 2,3 2,4

P(Sum=4)=
$$\frac{3}{16}$$

H1 $\frac{42}{16}$

P(Sum) 6)= $\frac{6}{16}$

P(2(Sum(8)= $\frac{16}{16}$ =1

P(2(Sum(8)= $\frac{14}{16}$)

P(3)= $\frac{16}{16}$ =1

E -> Desired Event

$$\overline{E}$$
 -> E-bar, Not \overline{E} , \overline{E} -Complement

 $P(E)$ + $P(\overline{E})$ =1

 $P(Rains)$ = .12

 $P(\overline{Rain})$ = .88

 $P(\overline{E})$ =1 - $P(E)$
 $P(Pass)$ =.3

 $P(\overline{Pass})$ =.3

 $P(\overline{E})$ =1 - $P(E)$
 $P(\overline{Pass})$ =.3

 $P(E)$ =.25/. Sind $P(E)$ =1- $P(E)$
 $P(E)$ =1- $P(E)$

Class QZ 4

1) Draw Box Plot

A Sample has the following

5 - Number Summary

25,68,75,88,200

2)IQR

3) Upper Sence

4) Lower Sence

5) Discuss outliers