

1-

a) 0.1357

1

2-

A)

i)  $P(X \leq 40) = 0.1587$

$$P\left(Z \leq \frac{40-\mu}{8}\right) = 0.1587$$



$$0.5 - P\left(0 \leq Z \leq \frac{40-\mu}{8}\right) = 0.1587$$

$$P\left(0 \leq Z \leq \frac{40-\mu}{8}\right) = 0.5 - 0.1587$$



$$= 0.3413$$

$$\frac{40-\mu}{8} = -1$$



$$\mu = 48$$



ii)  $P(X > 52)$

$$= P\left(Z > \frac{52-48}{8}\right)$$



$$= P(Z > 0.5)$$

$$= 0.5 - P(0 < Z < 0.5)$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.1915$$



$$= 0.3085$$



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B) i)  $P(X > 70)$

$$= P\left(Z > \frac{70-68}{4}\right)$$



$$= P(Z > 0.5)$$

$$= 0.5 - P(0 < Z < 0.5)$$



$$= 0.5 - 0.1915$$

$$= 0.3085$$



ii)  $P(64 < X < 72)$

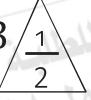
$$= P\left(\frac{64-68}{4} < Z < \frac{72-68}{4}\right)$$



$$= P(-1 < Z < 1)$$

$$= 2P(0 < Z < 1)$$

$$= 2 \times 0.3413$$



$$= 0.6826$$

the Percentage =  $0.6826 \times 100$

$$= 68.26\%$$



(تراوي الحلول الأخرى)

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b)  $\hat{y} = a + bx$

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i) the probability, that the two drawn balls are red,

$$= \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{4}{10}$$



$$= \frac{16}{100} = \frac{4}{25}$$



ii) the probability, that the first ball is red and the second is blue,

$$= \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{10}$$



$$= \frac{24}{100} = \frac{6}{25}$$



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$x_r$	$f(x_r)$	$x_r \cdot f(x_r)$	$x_r^2 \cdot f(x_r)$
0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	0
2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{4}{6}$
3	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	3
4	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{20}{12}$	$\frac{80}{12}$
		3	$\frac{31}{3}$
		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$(\mu) = \sum x_r \cdot f(x_r) = 3$$



$$(\sigma) = \sqrt{\sum x_r^2 \cdot f(x_r) - \mu^2}$$



$$(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{31}{3} - 9}$$



$$\approx 1.15$$



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(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

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a) 0.7

1

7-

a) 2

1

8-

i)  $P(0 \leq X \leq 4) = 1$



$$\frac{1}{2} [f(0) + f(4)](4 - 0) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [0 + 2a] \times 4 = 1$$



$$4a = 1 \quad \text{triangle } \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{triangle } \frac{1}{2}$$

ii)  $P(1 < X < 3) = \frac{1}{2} [f(1) + f(3)](3 - 1)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \right] \times 2 \quad \text{triangle } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{triangle } \frac{1}{2}$$

(ترا على الحلول الأخرى)

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b) 0.5

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$$\text{(First)} \quad r = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \cdot \sum y}{\sqrt{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} \cdot \sqrt{n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{6 \times 484 - 16 \times 80}{\sqrt{6 \times 178 - (16)^2} \cdot \sqrt{6 \times 1608 - (80)^2}}$$

$$= 1$$



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$$\text{(Second)} \quad \hat{y} = a + bx$$

$$b = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \cdot \sum y}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$

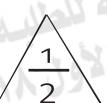
$$= \frac{6 \times 484 - 16 \times 80}{6 \times 178 - (16)^2}$$

$$= 2$$

$$a = \frac{\sum y - b \sum x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{80 - 2 \times 16}{6}$$

$$= 8$$



the equation of Regression line is

$$\hat{y} = 8 + 2x$$



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(تراخي الحلول الأخرى)

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d) 0.2

1

12-

c)  $\frac{3}{5}$

1

13-

x	y	ranks x	ranks y	D	$D^2$
30	40	1	2.5	-1.5	2.25
25	45	2	1	1	1
5	25	6	6	0	0
10	30	5	5	0	0
15	35	4	4	0	0
20	40	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	0.25

3.5



$$r = 1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{6 \times 3.5}{6 \times 35}$$



$$= 0.9 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

, direct



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(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

(انتهت الإجابة وتراعي الحلول الأخرى)