



Binomial Probability Distribution

Q#6: The probability that a salesman will make sale on a call is 0.3. If he makes 7 calls on a given day,

- a) find the probability that he makes
 - (i) Exactly three sales
 - (ii) At most three sales
 - (iii) At least three sales
- b) Prepare a probability distribution.

Solution

a) Finding probabilities.

(i) Exactly three sales

Press **MENU** **7** **4** and select **2**

Enter **3** in x, **7** in N and **0** **.** **3** in p and press **=**

$\begin{array}{l} \text{Binomial PD} \\ x : 3 \\ N : 7 \\ p : 0.3 \end{array}$	$P = 0.2268945$
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(ii) At most three sales

Press **MENU** **7** **1** **2**

And enter the data as shown below

$\begin{array}{l} \text{Binomial CD} \\ x : 3 \\ N : 7 \\ p : 0.3 \end{array}$	$P = 0.873964$
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(iii) At least three sales

Find probability of 2 or less than 2 using the above method then subtract the answer from 1

c) Prepare a probability distribution.

Press **MENU** **7** **4** and select **1**

Enter x values from 0 to 7 and press **=**

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">x</td><td style="padding: 2px;">P</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="padding: 2px;">Binomial</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</td><td style="padding: 2px;">PD</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</td><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</td><td style="padding: 2px;">0</td></tr> </table>	1	x	P	2	1	Binomial	3	2	PD	4	3	0	
1	x	P											
2	1	Binomial											
3	2	PD											
4	3	0											

Then enter N = 7 and p = 0.3 and press **=**



Binomial PD		Binomial PD	
N	:7	x	0
p	:0.3	P	0.0823
			0.247
			0.3176
			0.2268

Poisson Probability Distribution

Q#7: The average no of cars passing through a certain point is 3 per day. Find the probability that on a given day

- i) Exactly 4 cars will pass through.
- ii) At most 4 cars will pass through.
- iii) More than 4 cars will pass through.

Solution

- i) Exactly 4 cars will pass through.

Press **MENU** **7** **▼** **2** to enter Poisson distribution and then select **2**.
Enter **4** in x value and **3** in mean filed then press **=**.

Poisson PD	P=
x :4	
λ :3	
	0.1680313557

- ii) At most 4 cars will pass through.

Press **MENU** **7** **▼** **3** to enter Poisson distribution and then select **2**.
Enter **4** in x value and **3** in mean filed then press **=**.

Poisson CD	P=
x :4	
λ :3	
	0.8152632481

- iii) More than 4 cars will pass through.

Subtract the answer of part (ii) from 1

Normal Distribution

Q#8: The marks of students in a statistics test conducted by sir Asad at Academy of excellence are normally distributed with mean of 15 marks and standard deviation of 3 marks.

- a) If a student is selected randomly, find the probability that the students secured
 - i) Less than 12 marks
 - ii) More than 12 marks
 - iii) Between 12 and 16 marks
- b) Only 10% of the students failed in the above mentioned test. Find the passing marks.
- c) 12% of the students got scholarship for the whole year by Academy of excellence. Find the lowest marks secured by the scholarship holders.



Solution

a) Normal Distribution calculations

i) Less than 12 marks

Press **MENU** and select **7** and then **2** to enter inverse normal calculation mode.
Type lower limit as -1000000000 , upper limit 12, mean 15 and SD 3 and press **EXE**.

Normal CD Lower: -1×10^{10} Upper: 12 σ : 3	P= 0.1586552539
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ii) More than 12 marks

Press **MENU** and select **7** and then **2** to enter inverse normal calculation mode.
Type lower limit as 12, upper limit 1000000000 , mean 15 and SD 3 and press **EXE**.

Normal CD Lower: 12 Upper: 1×10^9 σ : 3	P= 0.8413447461
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Alternate method is to subtract the answer of part (i) from 1

iii) Between 12 and 16 marks

Press **MENU** and select **7** and then **2** to enter inverse normal calculation mode.
Type lower limit as 12, upper limit 16, mean 15 and SD 3 and press **EXE**.

Normal CD Lower: 12 Upper: 16 σ : 3	P= 0.4719034059
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b) Inverse Normal calculation

Press **MENU** and select **7** and then **3** to enter inverse normal calculation mode.

In Area type 0.1 (as $10\% = 0.1$) and press **EXE** and then 3 in σ field and 15 in μ field.

Inverse Normal Area : 0.1 σ : 3 μ : 15	xInv= 11.15534508
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c) Inverse Normal calculation (upper extreme)

As the table and calculator both give answer for lower extreme the area will be entered as $100\% - 12\% = 88\%$.

Press **MENU** and select **7** and then **3** for entering inverse normal calculation mode.

In Area type 0.88 (as $88\% = 0.88$) and press **EXE** and then 3 in σ field and 15 in μ field.



Inverse Normal Area :0.88 σ :3 μ :15	xInv= 18.52496095
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Finding Z table values

Q#9: Find Z table values for the following.

$Z_{0.025}$, $Z_{0.05}$ and $Z_{0.001}$

Solution

Press **MENU** and select **7** and then **3** for entering inverse normal calculation mode.

In Area type 0.025 and thrice press **≡** thrice.

Inverse Normal Area :0.025 σ :1 μ :0	xInv= -1.959964028
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Note: The values in Z table are rounded to three significant figures whereas the calculator gives more accurate value.

Hypothesis Testing

Q#10: A certain firm claims that the average mass of their product is 150g with standard deviation of 4g. To test their claim a random sample of 64 units yielded a mean of 152 g. Test the claim of the firm at 5% significance level.

Solution

In hypothesis testing, we calculate critical value and then compare it with table value.

To find table value

Press **MENU** and select **7** and then **3** for entering inverse normal calculation mode.

In Area type 0.025 (as $\frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.025$) and thrice press **≡** thrice.

Inverse Normal Area :0.025 σ :1 μ :0	xInv= -1.959964028
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Note: The values in Z table are rounded to three significant figures whereas the calculator gives more accurate value.

To find Critical value



First we need sampling error which is $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{64}} = \frac{8}{8} = 1$

Then the p value will be calculated by normal distribution option for this

Press **MENU** and select **7** and then **2** to enter inverse normal calculation mode.
Type lower limit as -1000000000, upper limit 152, mean 150 and SD 1 and press **EXE**.

Normal CD Lower: -1×10^9 Upper: 152 σ : 1	P= 0.977249868
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Write the p value somewhere as it will be used in further calculations.

Now we will find the critical value by using the calculated p value in inverse normal menu.

For this, press **MENU** and select **7** and then **3** for entering inverse normal calculation mode.

In Area type p value i.e. 0.977249868 and, mean as 0, SD as 1 press and then press **EXE**.

Inverse Normal Area : 0.9772 σ : 1 μ : 0	xInv= 2.000000043
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Since the critical value is more than the table value, the null hypothesis will be rejected.