

# Statistic Coursework 1

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# Step 1

Date	Number of Covid patients per day	Number of Test conducted per day
01-Sep-21	146	3059
02-Sep-21	102	3857
03-Sep-21	133	4603
04-Sep-21	126	2140
05-Sep-21	110	3803
06-Sep-21	135	2472
07-Sep-21	103	3876
08-Sep-21	116	4052
09-Sep-21	148	4491
10-Sep-21	63	4461
11-Sep-21	141	2597
12-Sep-21	128	3606
13-Sep-21	160	3019
14-Sep-21	108	4083
15-Sep-21	135	4525
16-Sep-21	109	4566
17-Sep-21	139	4925
18-Sep-21	143	4991
19-Sep-21	90	3938
20-Sep-21	214	3724
21-Sep-21	124	5031
22-Sep-21	201	5195
23-Sep-21	111	4141
24-Sep-21	263	4609
25-Sep-21	326	4487
26-Sep-21	254	5508
27-Sep-21	160	4322
28-Sep-21	113	4137
29-Sep-21	137	5791
30-Sep-21	166	5575
01-Oct-21	210	5271
02-Oct-21	242	3857
03-Oct-21	148	4433
04-Oct-21	188	4687
05-Oct-21	140	5062

# Step 2

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Number of days = 35

Average number of COVID-19 patients per day = 152.342857

Average number of test conducted per day = 4254.114429

Probability of success = 0.03581071

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Let  $X$  be the number of positive COVID-19 case

$n_1 = 15, n_2 = 300;$

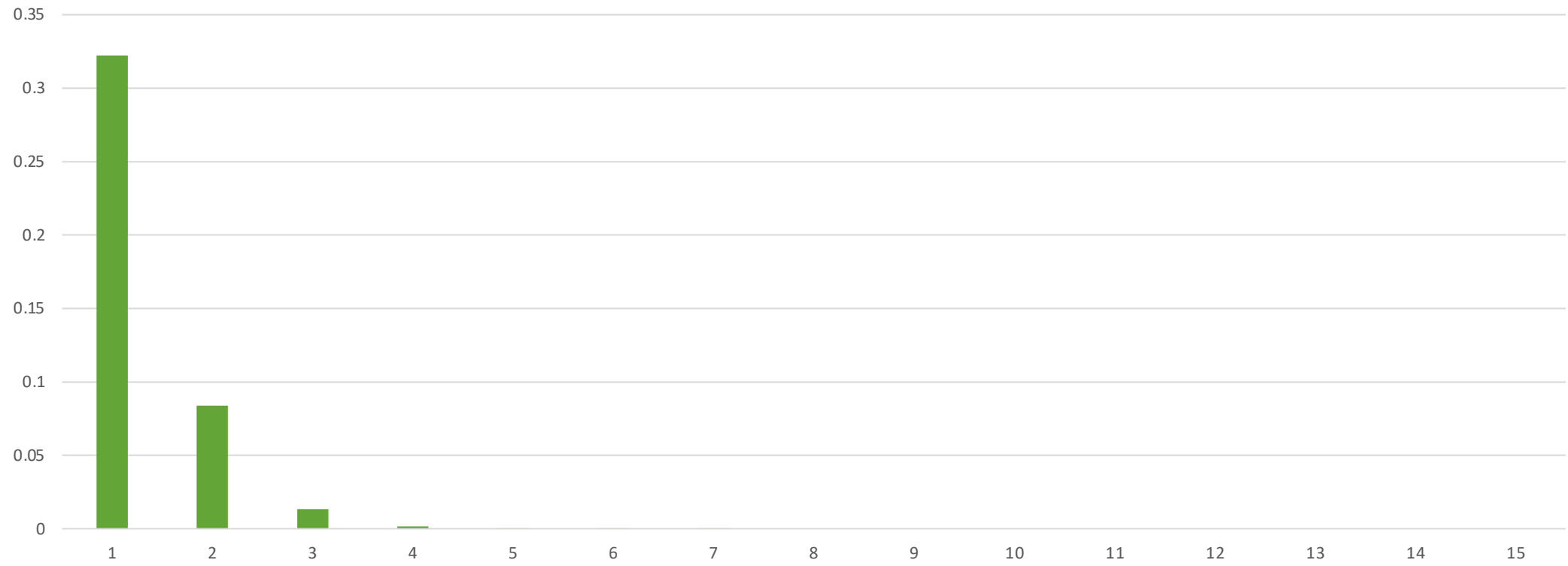
Using Binomial Distribution for  $n_1$

$X \sim \text{Bin}(15, 0.03581071)$

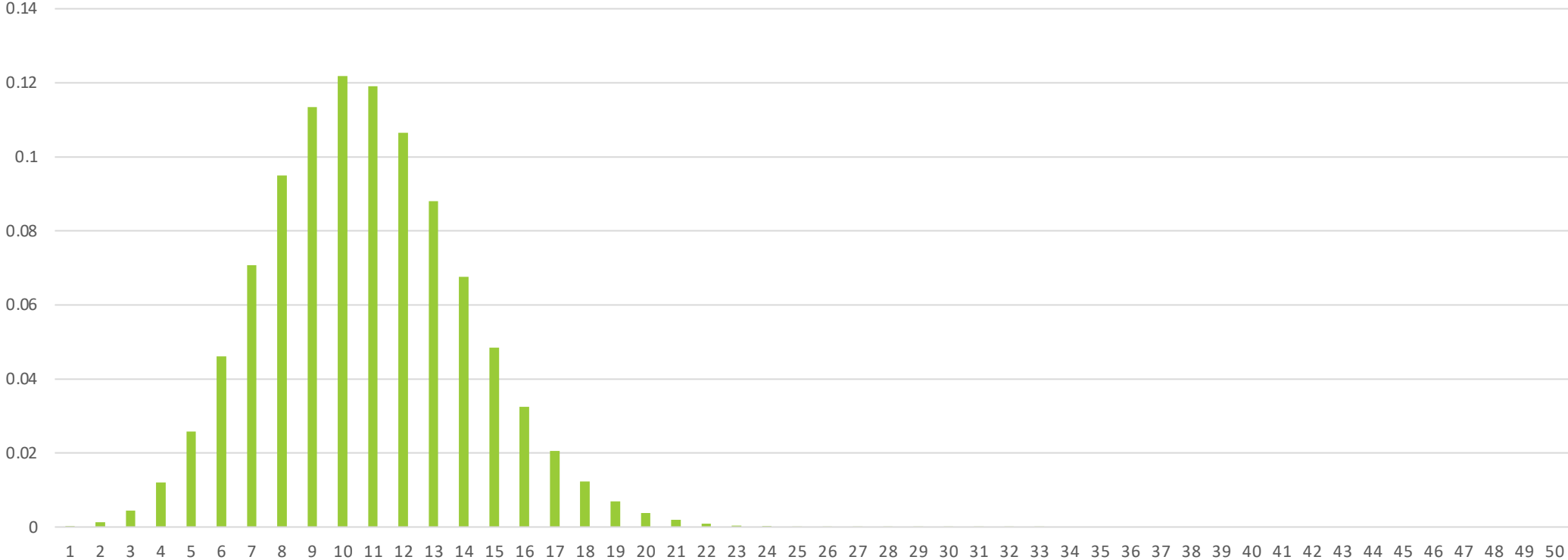
Using Poisson Distribution for  $n_2$

$X \sim \text{Poisson}(10.743)$

binomial distribution



Poisson distribution



# Step 3

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When  $n = 15$ :

$$np = (15) \times (0.03581071) = 0.537$$

$$n(1-p) = (15) \times (1 - 0.03581071) = 14.462$$

$np < 10$  hence normal approximation is not possible

# Step 3 continue

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When  $n = 300$

$$np = (300) \times (0.03581071) = 10.74$$

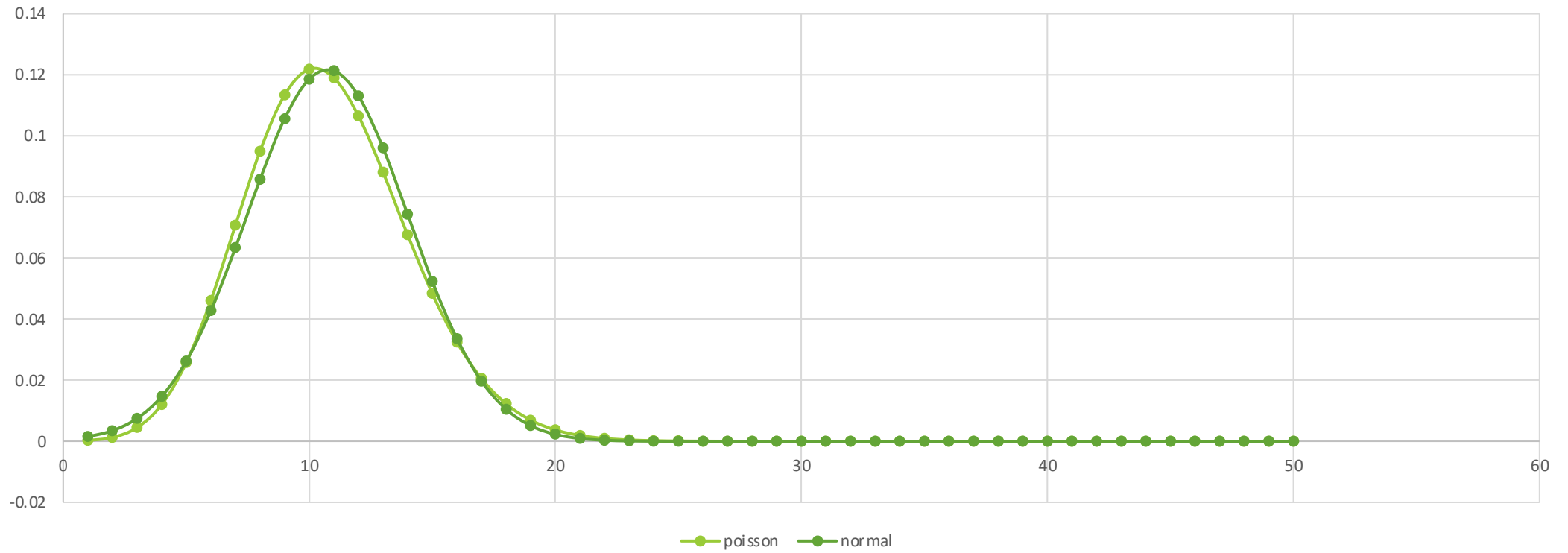
$np > 10$  hence normal approximation is possible

Thus

$$X \sim N(10.74, 1074)$$



Normal Approximation compared with Poisson Distribution



# Step 4

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Standard deviation = 3.278

Square root of n = 17.32

Z95% = 1.96

Confidence interval =  $(1.96) * (3.278/17.32) = 0.371$

Lower interval = 10.372

Upper interval = 11.114