

نموذج ٢ (الباب الأول)

40

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80	96	62	70	93	98	73	44	89	41
79	53	62	83	69	73	54	66	76	52
59	67	80	49	64	52	75	81	56	69
79	88	82	91	87	72	70	40	80	86

حدود الفئات	الترميز	التكرار	مركز الفئة	التكرار النسبي	التكرار المنوي	التكرار المتجمع المساعد
40 – 51						
52 –						
64 –						
76-						
88-100						40
sum	---	40	--	1	100	-

45

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4	3	4	2	5	4	2	4	4	6	6	4	4
5	4	5	3	2	4	6	6	5	5	3	5	2
5	2	5	4	6	3	2	6	3	4	2	3	4
							4	6	5	2	3	6

2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
sum	---	45	1	100

نموذج ٣ (الباب الثاني)

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72 70 68 65 65 65 63 62 56 54

$\bar{x} =$ ----- -

$Me =$ ----- -

$Mo =$ ----- -

$P_{50} =$ ----- -

$P_{75} =$ -----

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81-100	61-80	41-60	21-40	
3	7	9	6	

$\bar{x} =$ ----- -

$Me =$ ----- -

$Mo =$ ----- -

: :

	f_i	x_i	$f_i x_i$	
21-40	6			
41-60	9			
61-80	7			
81-100	3			
Σ		----		

$\bar{x} =$ ----- -

$Me =$ ----- -

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$D_3 =$ ----- -

$D_5 =$ ----- -

نموذج ٤ (الباب الثالث)

(x) (y) :

(x)	8	10	12	12	13	14	15	20
(y)	8	9	12	10	10	13	14	18

a	b	c	d		
11.75	21.7	12.5	13.2		
5	8	12	20		
8	14	11	12		
		+ve	-ve		
0	20	10	12		
4.17	3.59	2.81	0.57		
13.5	11.5	10.5	7.5		
29	13.5	25	27.6		
18	15	14	13		

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81-100	61-80	41-60	21-40	
3	7	9	6	

a	b	c	d		
41.06	15.07	71.2	54.9		.
54.9	71.2	15.07	41.06		.
54.9	15.07	41.06	71.2		.
71.2	41.06	54.9	15.07		.
15.07	71.2	41.06	54.9		.

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a	b	c	d		

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x_i	40	45	30	25	27	20	21	35	$\Sigma =$
x_i^2									$\Sigma =$
z_i									

$\bar{x} =$ -----

-

$\sigma^2 =$ -----

-

$\sigma =$ -----

-

$s.e. =$ -----

-

$m.d. =$ -----

-

$c.v. =$ -----

-

.()

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	f_i	x_i	$f_i x_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	z_i
40 – 49	6				
50 – 59	10				
60 – 69	14				
70 – 79	12				
80 – 89	9				
90 – 99	4				
sum	55				

$\bar{x} =$ -----

.

$\sigma^2 =$ -----

.

$\sigma =$ -----

.

$s.e. =$ -----

.

$m.d. =$ -----

.

$c.v. =$ -----

.

.()

.

()

:

											sum
x	8	9	12	7	16	6	4	5	10	13	
x^2											
x^3											

$m'_1 =$ ----- :

$m'_2 =$ ----- :

$m'_3 =$ ----- :

الفئة	f	x	$f x$	$f x^2$	$f x^3$
1 - 5	6				
6 -10	8				
11-15	8				
16-20	4				
Sum	26				

$m'_2 =$ ----- :

$m'_3 =$ ----- :

54 56 62 63 65 65 65 68 70 72

()

	x	y	xy	x^2	y^2
	87	92			
	94	96			
	74	84			
	76	66			
	70	75			
	65	70			
	65	64			
	46	57			
	55	44			
	60	72			
Σ					

$$R = \frac{\frac{\sum xy}{n} - \frac{\sum x}{n} \frac{\sum y}{n}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum x}{n}\right)^2\right) \left(\frac{\sum y^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum y}{n}\right)^2\right)}}$$

$$\tau = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{n}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n}\right) \left(\sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n}\right)}}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

D	A	C	B	C	C	B	(x)
D	A	B	D	A	B	B	(y)

x	y	رتبة x	رتبة y	d	d^2
B	B				
A	B				
C	C				
B	D				
C	B				
A	A				
D	D				
sum					

$$\tau = \frac{\sum d^2}{n}$$

١٤١٧	١٤١٦	١٤١٥	١٤١٤	١٤١٤	١٤١٢	الزمن (t)
25	19	12	8	5	3	$y = 1000$ كمية الإنتاج بالطن

(t) السنوات	x	y	xy	x^2	x^2y	x^3	x^4
1412	-7	3					
1413	-5	5					
1414	-3	8					
1415	-1	12					
1416	1	19					
1417	3	25					
Σ	0						

$$y = a + bx + cx^2$$

()

: 3 :

$\Omega = \{HHH, HHT, \dots\}$ -

$P(A) = \dots$ A -

$P(B) = \dots$ B -

$P(A \cup B) = \dots$ -

$P(A|B) = \dots$ -

: 60 :

20	8	12	
27	12	15	
13	6	7	
60	26	34	

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. 3 . 8 12 20

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10% 20% 30% 40%

10% 20% 15% 12%

:

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نموذج ٩ (شامل)
ضع علامة على الإجابة الصحيحة فقط

(x) (y) :

(x)	8	10	12	12	13	14	15	20
(y)	8	9	12	10	10	13	14	18

a	b	c	d		
11.75	21.7	12.5	13.2		
5	8	12	20		
8	14	11	12		
		+ve	-ve		
0	20	10	12		
4.17	3.59	2.81	0.57		
13.5	11.5	10.5	7.5		
29	13.5	25	27.6		
18	15	14	13		
9776	4568	45871	9810 = $\sum x \sum y$	
1536	1200	1452	1300 = $\sum xy$	
1780	1442	1235	1632 = $\sum x^2$	
-0.65	-0.85	0.96	1.96 = R	
0.52	0.87	0.59	0.54 = b_0	
0.77	0.66	0.44	0.55 = b_1	

81-100	61-80	41-60	21-40	
3	7	9	6	

a	b	c	d		
41.06	15.07	71.2	54.9		.
54.9	71.2	15.07	41.06		.
54.9	15.07	41.06	71.2		.
71.2	41.06	54.9	15.07		.
15.07	71.2	41.06	54.9		.

a	b	c	d		
					.
					.
					.
					.
					.

50 :

a	b	c	d		
1.5	0.95	0.058	0.056		.
0.8	0.55	0.021	0.29		.
0.20	0.05	0.53	0.35		.
0.01	0.5	0.59	0.70		.
12	8	6	36		.

Form 11 : Biostatistics and computer applications

Answer **all** the following questions

Q1 The weights in ounces of malignant tumors removal from abdomens of 57 patients are

68	63	42	27	30	36	28	32	79	27
22	23	24	25	44	65	43	25	74	51
36	42	28	31	28	25	45	12	57	51
10	32	49	38	42	27	31	50	38	21
16	24	69	47	23	22	43	27	49	28
23	19	46	30	43	49	12			

- Build a frequency table with class length equal 10 by completing the following table?
- Find the arithmetic mean (\bar{x}), variance (s^2), and coefficient of variation (c.v.)?
- Determine skewness of data?

Q2 Here is the frequency distribution of a daily income of a sample of 50 employers.

class	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
Frequency	5	8	10	13	8	6

Calculate:-

- median?
- semi interquartile range?
- Kurtosis coefficient? and its type?

Q3: The following are the weights (kg) and blood glucose levels(mg/100ml) of 10 apparently healthy adult males.

Weight (x)	64.0	75.3	73.0	82.1	76.2	95.7	59.4	93.4	82.1	78.9
Glucose (y)	108	109	104	102	105	121	79	107	101	85

- Draw scatted diagram?
- find the correlation coefficient between weight and glucose? and explain this relationship?
- Construct the simple linear regression equation of glucose on weight?
- Predict the glucose level when the weight becomes 100 kg?

Q4 The percentages of labors in a four divisions in a hospital are 30%, 40%, 20% and 10% respectively. A study on smokers employers reveals that the percentage of smokers in each division are 15%, 18%, 12% and 9% respectively.

One labor is selected from the hospital at random and found to be smoker, find the following probabilities?

- The smoker labor from the first division?
- The smoker labor not from the first division?

Q5 : choose the correct answer

- The significance level (α) is
 - The probability of accepting null hypothesis when it is false.
 - The probability of rejecting null hypothesis when it is true.
 - The probability of rejecting null hypothesis when it is false.
 - None of the above.

- b- Null hypothesis is rejected when
- significance level given by the computer output is less than predetermined significance level.
 - significance level given by the computer output is equal to predetermined significance level.
 - significance level given by the computer output is greater than predetermined significance level.
 - None of the above.
- c- A contingency table is
- 1- A frequency table summarize two variables. 2- A table for F test.
 - 3- A table for chi-square test. 4- None of the above.
- d- A data set becomes more homogeneous when
- 1- its standard deviation is smaller. 2- Its mean value is larger.
 - 3- Its correlation is positive. 4- None of the above.
- e- T statistics tests if there is any difference
- 1- Between two groups. 2- Among three groups.
 - 3- Among more than three groups. 4- None of the above.
- f- A median best used as a tendency measure for
- 1- A nominal data 2- Ordinal data
 - 3- Numerical data. 4- None of the above.
- g- When mean, median and mode are equal for any data set. This indicates that the data set is
- 1- Positive correlated 2- Negative correlated
 - 3- No skewnes exist. 4- None of the above.
- h- Spearman correlation coefficient is most applicable to
- 1- A nominal data 2- Ordinal data
 - 3- Numerical data. 4- None of the above.

Q6 A research team studying the relationship between blood type and severity of a certain condition in a population collected data on 1500 subjects in the contingency table. The researchers wished to know if these data were compatible with the hypothesis that severity of condition and blood type are independent.

- a- write down the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis?
- b- what test statistics should be done?
- c- suggest a significance level (α)?

Q7 An experiment is carried out to see if there is any difference between male and female patients according to their blood pressure for a sample of 150 patients.

- a- write down the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis?
- b- what test statistics should be done?
- c- suggest a significance level (α)?

Form 12 : Biostatistics and computer applications

Answer **all** the following questions

Q1 The heights in centimeter of 36 plants are

68	63	42	27	30	36	28	32	25	27
22	23	59	62	44	65	43	55	73	51
36	42	28	31	28	60	45	15	57	51
14	32	49	38	42	27				

- a- Build a frequency table with class length equal 10 by completing the following table?
 b- Find the arithmetic mean (\bar{x}) and variance (s^2) of these heights?

Q2 Here is the frequency distribution of a daily income in Riyal of a sample of 50 employers.

class	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
Frequency	5	8	10	13	8	6

Calculate:-

- a- median?
 b- semi interquartile range?

Q3 For the following data.

x	1	7	2	3	4	12	11	5	10	5
y	2	5	6	4	1	5	8	2	6	1

- a- Draw scatted diagram?
 b- find the correlation coefficient between x and y ? and explain this relationship?
 c- Construct the simple linear regression equation of y on x?

Q4 The percentages of labors in a four divisions in a hospital are 40%, 30%, 20% and 10% respectively. A study on smokers employers reveals that the percentage of smokers in each division are 15%, 18%, 12% and 9% respectively.

One labor is selected from the hospital at random and found to be smoker, find the probability that the smoker labor from the second ?

Q5 : choose the correct answer

- a- The significance level (α) is
 - The probability of accepting null hypothesis when it is false.
 - The probability of rejecting null hypothesis when it is true.
 - The probability of rejecting null hypothesis when it is false.
 - None of the above.
- b- A data set becomes more homogeneous when
 - its standard deviation is smaller.
 - Its mean value is larger.
 - Its correlation is positive.
 - None of the above.

- c- T statistics tests if there is any difference
- Between two groups.
 - Among three groups.
 - Among more than three groups.
 - None of the above.
- d- A median best used as a tendency measure for
- A nominal data
 - Ordinal data
 - Numerical data.
 - None of the above.
- e- When mean, median and mode are equal for any data set. This indicates that the data set is
- Positive correlated
 - Negative correlated
 - No skewnes exist.
 - None of the above.
- f- Spearman correlation coefficient is most applicable to
- A nominal data
 - Ordinal data
 - Numerical data.
 - None of the above.