**Topics: Descriptive Statistics and Probability**

1. Look at the data given below. Plot the data, find the outliers and find out

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of company** | **Measure X** |
| Allied Signal | 24.23% |
| Bankers Trust | 25.53% |
| General Mills | 25.41% |
| ITT Industries | 24.14% |
| J.P.Morgan & Co. | 29.62% |
| Lehman Brothers | 28.25% |
| Marriott | 25.81% |
| MCI | 24.39% |
| Merrill Lynch | 40.26% |
| Microsoft | 32.95% |
| Morgan Stanley | 91.36% |
| Sun Microsystems | 25.99% |
| Travelers | 39.42% |
| US Airways | 26.71% |
| Warner-Lambert | 35.00% |

**ANSWER:**

**Mean = 33.271**

**Median = 26.71**

**Variance = 287.146**

**Standard Deviation = 16.945**

**Morgan Stanley is an outlier of 93.36%**



Answer the following three questions based on the box-plot above.

1. What is inter-quartile range of this dataset? (Please approximate the numbers) In one line, explain what this value implies.

**ANSWER:**

**IQR = Q3 – Q1 = 12 – 5 = 7 (Approx).**

**Second quartile range is the median value.**

**It means 50% of the data points lie in the range of 5 & 12.**

1. What can we say about the skewness of this dataset?

**ANSWER:**

**The dataset is positively skewed.**

**It is not normal distribution.**

**The tail is found extending towards right side of the curve.**

1. If it was found that the data point with the value 25 is actually 2.5, how would the new box-plot be affected?

**ANSWER:**

**The median value will remain same, and the data will normally distribute but the interquartile range will change moreover there will not have any outlier.**



Answer the following three questions based on the histogram above.

1. Where would the mode of this dataset lie?

**ANSWER:**

**The mode lies between 5 to 10 and approx (4 to 8).**

1. Comment on the skewness of the dataset.

**ANSWER:**

**Right Skewed.**

**Mean > Median > Mode.**

1. Suppose that the above histogram and the box-plot in question 2 are plotted for the same dataset. Explain how these graphs complement each other in providing information about any dataset.

**ANSWER:**

**Median can be easily visualized in the boxplot.**

**Both are right skewed & both have outliers whereas in histogram mode is more visible.**

1. AT&T was running commercials in 1990 aimed at luring back customers who had switched to one of the other long-distance phone service providers. One such commercial shows a businessman trying to reach Phoenix and mistakenly getting Fiji, where a half-naked native on a beach responds incomprehensibly in Polynesian. When asked about this advertisement, AT&T admitted that the portrayed incident did not actually take place but added that this was an enactment of something that “could happen.” Suppose that one in 200 long-distance telephone calls is misdirected. What is the probability that at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number? (Assume independence of attempts.)

**ANSWER:**

**IF 1 in 200 long-distance telephone calls is misdirected**

**Probability of call misdirecting p = 1/200**

**Probability of call not Misdirecting = 1 - 1/200 = 199/200**

**Number of Calls = 5**

**P(x) = ⁿCₓpˣqⁿ⁻ˣ**

**n = 5**

**p = 1/200**

**q = 199/200**

**P(x) = at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number**

**P(x) = ⁿCₓpˣqⁿ⁻ˣ**

**P(x) = 1 - none of the call reaches the wrong number**

**= 1 - P(0)**

**= 1 - ⁵C₀(1/200)⁰(199/200)⁵⁻⁰**

**= 1 - (199/200)⁵**

**= 0.02475**

**Probability that at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number = 0.02475**

1. Returns on a certain business venture, to the nearest $1,000, are known to follow the following probability distribution

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| x | P(x) |
| -2,000 | 0.1 |
| -1,000 | 0.1 |
| 0 | 0.2 |
| 1000 | 0.2 |
| 2000 | 0.3 |
| 3000 | 0.1 |

**ANSWER:**

**E(X) =Sum X.\*P(X) | E(X^2) =X^2\*P(X)**

**-200           | 400000**

**-100                 | 100000**

**0             | 0**

**200       | 200000**

**600         | 1200000**

**300         | 900000**

**Total: 800         | 2800000**

1. What is the most likely monetary outcome of the business venture?

**ANSWER:**

**The most likely monetary outcome is 2000$**

**As for 2000$ the probability is 0.3 which is maximum as compared to others.**

1. Is the venture likely to be successful? Explain

**ANSWER:**

**Yes. The probability that the venture will make more than 0 or a profit.**

**P(x>0) + P(x>1000) + P(x>2000) + P(x>3000)**

**= 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.1**

**= 0.8**

**This states there is 80% chances for this venture to be making a profit.**

1. What is the long-term average earning of business ventures of this kind? Explain

**ANSWER:**

**The long-term average is Expected value**

**= Sum (X \* P(X))**

**= 800$**

**which means on an average the returns will be + 800$**

1. What is the good measure of the risk involved in a venture of this kind? Compute this measure

**ANSWER:**

**The good measure depends on the Variability in the distribution.**

**Higher Variance means more chances of risk**

**Var (X) = E(X^2) – (E(X)) ^ 2**

**= 2800000 – 800^2**

**= 2160000**