

Topics: Descriptive Statistics and Probability

1. Look at the data given below. Plot the data, find the outliers and find out μ, σ, σ^2

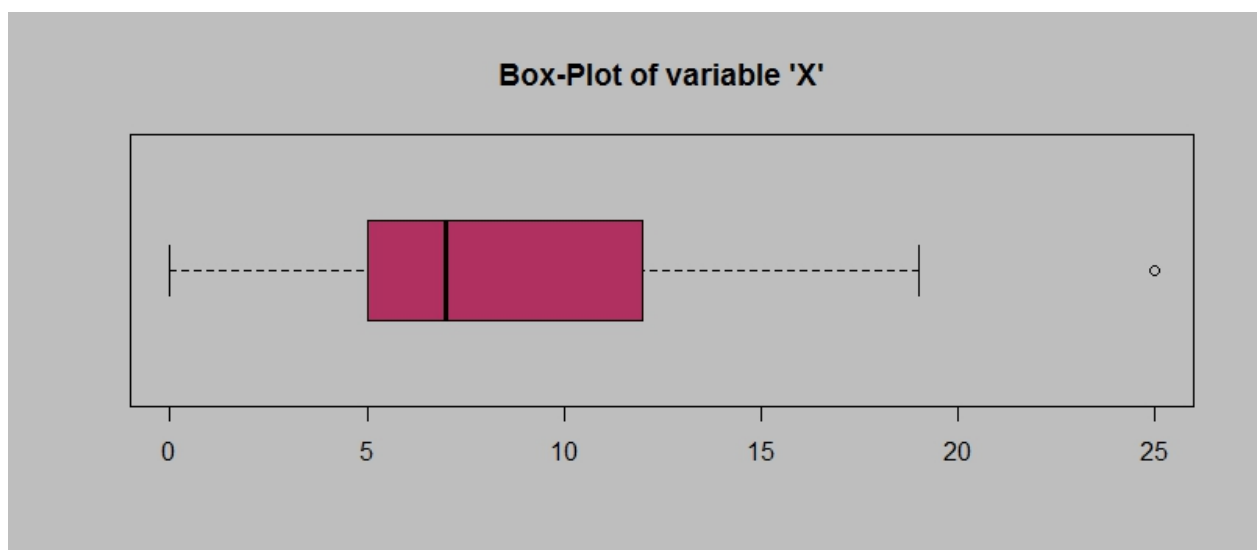
Name of company	Measure X
Allied Signal	24.23%
Bankers Trust	25.53%
General Mills	25.41%
ITT Industries	24.14%
J.P.Morgan & Co.	29.62%
Lehman Brothers	28.25%
Marriott	25.81%
MCI	24.39%
Merrill Lynch	40.26%
Microsoft	32.95%
Morgan Stanley	91.36%
Sun Microsystems	25.99%
Travelers	39.42%
US Airways	26.71%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

Mean = 0.3327133333333333

Sd = 0.16945400921222

Var = 0.0287146612380952

2.



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

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

IQR is the range between upper quartile (Q3) and lower quartile (Q1)
 $IQR = Q3 - Q1 = 12 - 5 = 7$
50% of the data lies between IQR

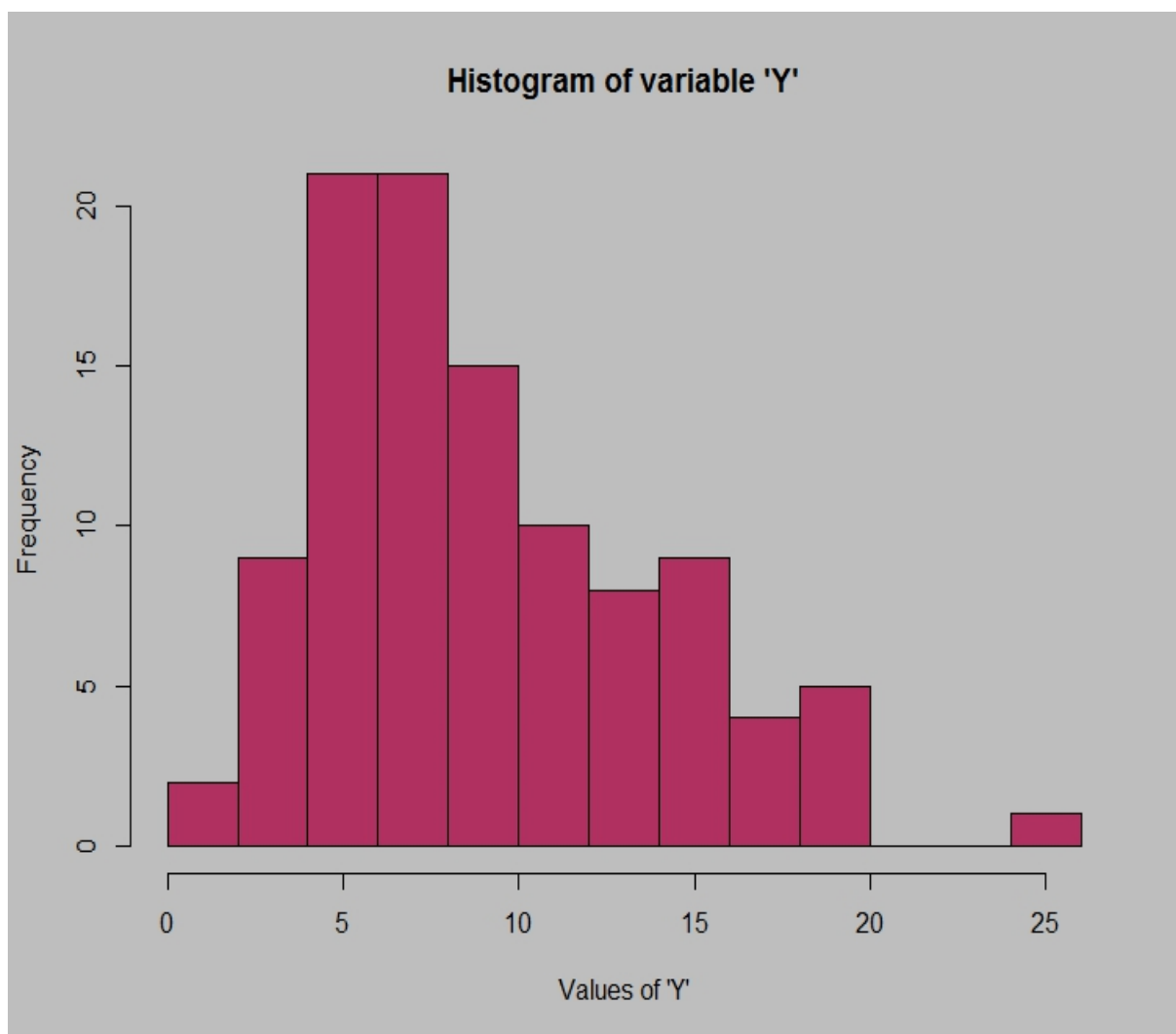
(ii) What can we say about the skewness of this dataset?

ANS: Skewness = Positive

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

There will be no outlier if the value of 25 was actually 2.5. Subsequently, mean and median needs to be calculated to see if there is any shift in data

3.



Answer the following three questions based on the histogram above.

- (i) Where would the mode of this dataset lie?

The mode can lie between 3 and 10 because majority of the entry in this range. To pin point, the actual Mode we will have analyze the data

- (ii) Comment on the skewness of the dataset.

ANS: Skewness = Positive

- (iii) 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.

There is an outlier of the value 25 and both the plot has positive skewness

3. 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.)

one 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 $= 5$

$$P(x) = {}^nC_x p^x q^{n-x}$$

$$n = 5$$

$$p = 1/200$$

$$q = 199/200$$

at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number

$= 1 - \text{none of the call reaches the wrong number}$

$$= 1 - P(0)$$

$$= 1 - {}^5C_0 (1/200)^0 (199/200)^{5-0}$$

$$= 1 - (199/200)^5$$

$$= 0.02475 = 2\% \text{ of chance}$$

4. 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

- (i) What is the most likely monetary outcome of the business venture?
\$2000 as it has the highest probability of occurrence
- (ii) Is the venture likely to be successful? Explain
 if Success = positive returns as a measure
 Then there is a 60% probability that the venture would be successful
 ($0.3+0.2+0.1=0.6 \Rightarrow 0.6*100 \Rightarrow 60\%$).
- (iii) What is the long-term average earning of business ventures of this kind? Explain
 $(-2000*0.1)+(-1000*0.1)+(0*0.2)+(1000*0.2)+(2000*0.3)+(3000*0.1)=800$
 the long-term average earning for these type of ventures would be around \$800
- (iv) What is the good measure of the risk involved in a venture of this kind? Compute this measure

A good measure to evaluate the risk would be variance and standard deviation of the variable x

$$Var(X) = E[(X - \mu_X)^2]$$

$$Var = 3500000$$

$$SD(X) = \sigma_X = \sqrt{Var(X)}$$

$$Sd = 1870.83$$

The large value of standard deviation of \$1870 is considered along with the average returns of \$800 indicates that this venture is highly risky.