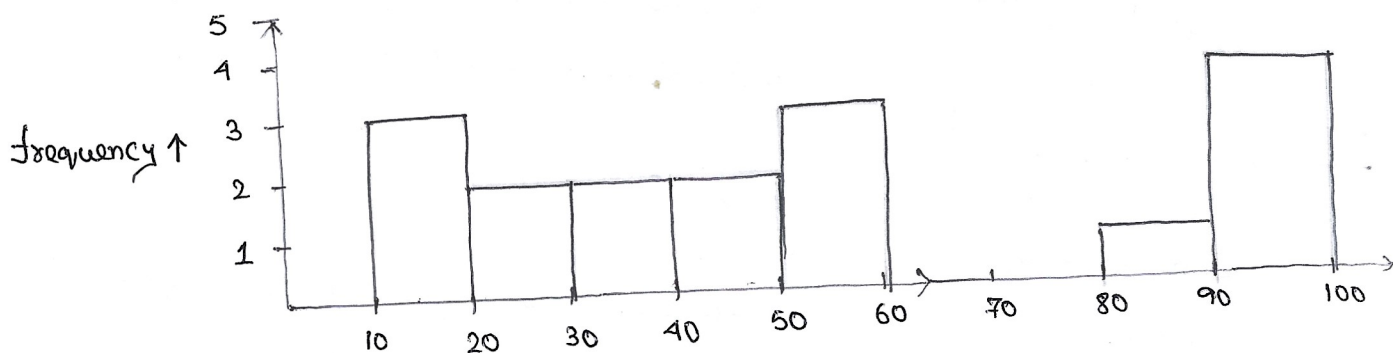


Assignment

Q1) Plot a histogram

10, 13, 18, 22, 27, 32, 38, 40, 45, 51, 56, 57, 88, 90, 92, 94, 99

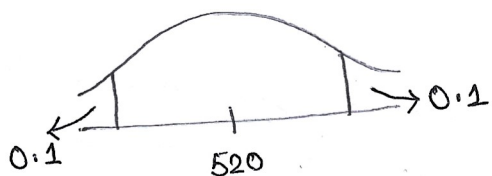


Assuming bins = 10, bin size = $\frac{100}{10} = 10$

Q2) In a quant test of the CAT Exam, the population standard deviation is known to be 100. A sample of 25 tests taken has a mean of 520. Construct an 80% CI about the mean

$\sigma = 100$, $n = 25$, $\bar{x} = 520$, $CI = 80\%$

Significance level = $\frac{(100 - 80)\%}{2}$
 $= 20\%$
 $= 0.2$



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \\ = 520 \pm z_{0.1} \frac{100}{\sqrt{25}} \\ = 520 \pm 1.29 \times \frac{100}{5} \\ = 520 \pm 25.8 \end{aligned}$$

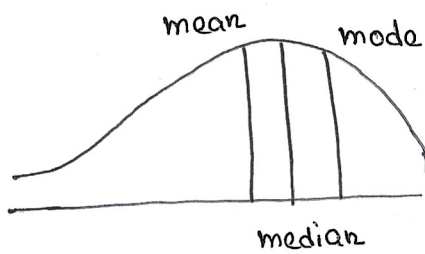
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Range} \rightarrow 520 - 25.8 \text{ to } 520 + 25.8 \\ = 494.2 \text{ to } 545.8 \end{aligned}$$

Q4) What is the value of 99 percentile?
 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 12

$$\text{index} = \frac{99}{100} \times (n+1) = \frac{99}{100} \times 21 = 20.79$$

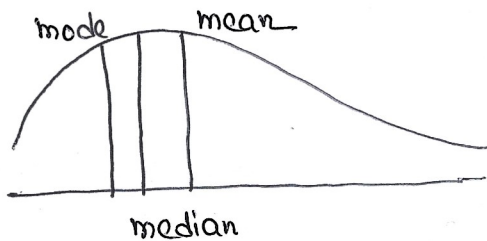
as there is no points available after 20th index so 99th percentile value is 20th index value i.e. 12

Q5) In left skewed & right skewed, what is the relationship between mean, median, & mode? Draw a graph to represent the same



Left skewed

In case of left skewed data
 $\text{mean} < \text{median} < \text{mode}$



In case of right skewed data
 $\text{mean} > \text{median} > \text{mode}$

- Q3) A car owner believes that % of citizens in city ABC that owns a vehicle is 60% or less. A sales manager disagrees with this. He conducted a hypothesis testing surveying 250 residents & found that 170 residents responded yes to owning a vehicle.
- state null & Alternate hypothesis.
 - At a 10% significance level is there enough evidence to support the idea that vehicle owner in ABC city is 60% or less.

Ans →

$$H_0: P_0 \leq 60\%$$

$$H_1: P_0 > 60\%$$

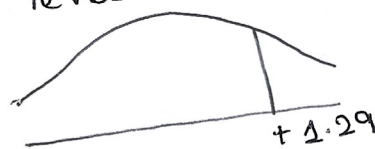
$$\alpha_0 = 1 - P_0 = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$$

Given $n = 250$, $x = 170$,

$$\therefore \hat{P} = \frac{x}{n} = \frac{170}{250} = 0.68$$

Given significance level = 10% = 0.1

• decision boundary:



• test statistic = $\frac{\hat{P} - P_0}{\sqrt{\frac{P_0 \alpha_0}{n}}} = \frac{0.68 - 0.60}{\sqrt{\frac{0.6 \times 0.4}{250}}} = \frac{0.08}{0.03} = 2.66$

As $2.66 > 1.29$ we reject the null hypothesis so the car owner's belief that in ABC city who owns a vehicle is $\leq 60\%$ is ~~not~~ not true.