**CBA: Practice Problem Set 2**

**Topics: Sampling Distributions and Central Limit Theorem**

1. Examine the following normal Quantile plots carefully. Which of these plots indicates that the data …
2. Are nearly normal?
3. Have a bimodal distribution? (One way to recognize a bimodal shape is a “gap” in the spacing of adjacent data values.)
4. Are skewed (i.e. not symmetric) ?
5. Have outliers on both sides of the center?



**Answer:-**

**i. Answer is C.**

**Nearly Normal Distribution: In a normal quantile plot, if the data points closely follow a straight line without any significant deviations or bends, it suggests that the data is nearly normally distributed.**

**ii. Answer is B.**

**Bimodal Distribution: A bimodal distribution will have two distinct peaks or modes in the plot, indicating that the data has two different groups or sub-populations.**

**iii. Answer is A, C and D.**

**Skewed Distribution: A skewed distribution will have a longer tail on one side of the plot, suggesting that the data is not symmetric around the center.**

**iv. Answer is A.**

**Outliers: Outliers are data points that significantly deviate from the overall pattern in the plot. If there are outliers on both sides of the center, it indicates that the data has outliers in both the lower and upper tails.**

1. For each of the following statements, indicate whether it is True/False. If false, explain why.

The manager of a warehouse monitors the volume of shipments made by the delivery team. The automated tracking system tracks every package as it moves through the facility. A sample of 25 packages is selected and weighed every day. Based on current contracts with customers, the weights should have *μ* = 22 lbs. and *σ* = 5 lbs.

1. Before using a normal model for the sampling distribution of the average package weights, the manager must confirm that weights of individual packages are normally distributed.
2. The standard error of the daily average SE() = 1.

**Ans:-**

**i)False**

**According to the Central Limit Theorem, the sampling distribution of the sample mean becomes approximately normal, regardless of the shape of the population distribution, as long as the sample size is sufficiently large (typically n ≥ 30 is considered a rule of thumb). Therefore, it is not necessary for the individual weights of packages to be normally distributed for the manager to use a normal model for the sampling distribution of the average package weights, as long as the sample size is large enough.**

**ii)True**

**As SE(Standard Error) = sample standard deviation / Square root of (number of sample) SE = 5 / (25)^1/2 SE = 1**

1. Auditors at a small community bank randomly sample 100 withdrawal transactions made during the week at an ATM machine located near the bank’s main branch. Over the past 2 years, the average withdrawal amount has been $50 with a standard deviation of $40. Since audit investigations are typically expensive, the auditors decide to not initiate further investigations if the mean transaction amount of the sample is between $45 and $55. What is the probability that in any given week, there will be an investigation?
2. 1.25%
3. 2.5%
4. 10.55%
5. 21.1%
6. 50%

**Ans:- D**

**t=(x-mean)/sigma/sqrt(n); t-test, because standard deviation is not given for the long term =(45-50) or (55-50)/40/sqrt(100) =+/- 5/40/sqrt(100) =+/- 1.25 The probability of z between those values is 0.7857, so probability of an investigation is 1-0.7887, or 0.214.**

1. The auditors from the above example would like to maintain the probability of investigation to 5%. Which of the following represents the minimum number transactions that they should sample if they do not want to change the thresholds of 45 and 55? Assume that the sample statistics remain unchanged.
2. 144
3. 150
4. 196
5. 250
6. Not enough information

**Ans: D**

**For 5%, t-value is +/-1.96 t\_value = (x\_bar – mew)/(sample\_standard\_deviation/sqrt(n)) so 1.96=(5)/(sqrt(n)/40) sqrt(n)= (40\*tvalue)/(5) n=248**

1. An educational startup that helps MBA aspirants write their essays is targeting individuals who have taken GMAT in 2012 and have expressed interest in applying to FT top 20 b-schools. There are 40000 such individuals with an average GMAT score of 720 and a standard deviation of 120. The scores are distributed between 650 and 790 with a very long and thin tail towards the higher end resulting in substantial skewness. Which of the following is likely to be true for randomly chosen samples of aspirants?
2. The standard deviation of the scores within any sample will be 120.
3. The standard deviation of the mean of across several samples will be 120.
4. The mean score in any sample will be 720.
5. The average of the mean across several samples will be 720.
6. The standard deviation of the mean across several samples will be 0.60

**Ans: D**

**The average of the mean across several samples will be 720.**

**This is likely to be true. The law of large numbers suggests that as the number of samples increases, the average of the sample means will converge to the population mean.**