**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 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.

**ANS ) First Quantile Range(Q1) = 5**

**Third Quantile Range(Q3) = 12**

**Inter-Quartile Range (IQR) = Q3 – Q1 = 12 – 5 = 7**

**IQR Implies the Median of the Box plot which is approxmately 7**

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

**ANS) It is Right-Skewed and median is towards the left side**

**And it is not following normal distribution**

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?

**ANS) In that case there would be no Outliers on the given dataset because of the outlier the data had positive skewness it will reduce and the data will normal distributed**



Answer the following three questions based on the histogram above.

1. Where would the mode of this dataset lie?

**ANS) The Mode of the histogram approxmately lies between 4 and 10**

1. Comment on the skewness of the dataset.

**ANS) It is slightly towards the right skewed Hence 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.

**ANS) Both boxplot and Histogram are right skewed and have outliers**

**In boxplot we can easly understand median whereas in histogram we can identify mode**

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.)

**ANS) IF 1 in 200 long-distance telephone calls are getting misdirected.**

**probability of call misdirecting   = 1/200**

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

**The probability for at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number**

**Number of Calls = 5**

**n = 5**

**p = 1/200**

**q = 199/200**

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

**P(x) = ⁿCₓ pˣ qⁿ⁻ˣ**

**P(x) = (nCx) (p^x) (q^n-x) # nCr = n! / r! \* (n - r)!**

**P(1) = (5C1) (1/200)^1 (199/200)^5-1**

**P(1) = 0.0245037**

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 |

**ANS) 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 ventu

**ANS) The most likely monetary outcome of the business venture 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

**Ans: 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 that there is a good 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

**Ans: 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

**Ans: The good measure of the risk involved in a venture of this kind 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**