**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% |
| JPMorgan & 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% |

**Ans:**

Please check Ans\_1.



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:** Inter – Quartile range is from ~5-12 .and there is one outlier.

Lower IQR = 5 – 1.5\* (12-5) = -5.5

Upper IQR = 12 + 1.5\*(12-5) = 22.5

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

**Ans:** It is a positive skewness because it skewed in the right side.

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:** There will be no outlier when there is no 25 data point.



Answer the following three questions based on the histogram above.

1. Where would the mode of this dataset lie?

**Ans:** The dataset lie between 4 to 8.

1. Comment on the skewness of the dataset.

**Ans:** It is Right skewed (positive skewness) because the data is present in left side.

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:** In Histogram we can find out the mode, skewness, kurtosis while in Boxplot ,

to find IQR , skewness and outliers.

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:** Probability of wrong number = 1/200 = 0.005

Probability of not wrong number = 1 – (1/200) = 199/200 = 0.995

Probability of at least one out of. Five is a wrong number = 1 – Probability of at least one out of five are not wrong numbers.

= 1 – (0.995) ^5

= 1 – 0.9752

= 0.0247

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 |

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

**Ans:** The most likely monetary outcome of the business venture is x = 2000 with highest

probability 0.3.

1. Is the venture likely to be successful? Explain

**Ans:** Yes, the venture likely to be successful. Because,

P(x=1000)+P(x=2000)+P(x=3000) = 0.2+0.3+0.1 = 0.6.

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

**Ans :** Long-term average earnings is,

(0.1) (−2000) + (0.1)(−1000) + (0.2)(0) + (0.2)(1000) + (0.3)(1000) + (0,1)(3000)

= 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 is Standard Deviation.

Std Dev = 0.081649