**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% |

Ans : Morgan Stanley is an outlier because It has maximum value among all data which is 91.36%

= 0.33, ,



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 : i.q range from 5 to 12, viscous 0 to 19, and 1 outlier.

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

Ans : It is left skewed.

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 : It scalar the chart.



Answer the following three questions based on the histogram above.

1. Where would the mode of this dataset lie?

Ans : Mode of this dataset will lie on 4 to 8

1. Comment on the skewness of the dataset.

Ans : It is left skewed.

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 : We can’t diff mode in boxplot but we can do it in histogram.

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 : Let us E be an event.

E : The call is misdirected the probability of event E is

P(E) = 1/200

P() = 1 – 1/200 = 199/200

Probability that at least one is 5 attempted call reaches the wrong number

= 1 - (199/200 \* 199/200 \* 199/200 \* 199/200 \* 199/200)

= 1 – (199/200)5

= 7920399001 / 2005

= 0.025

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 : x = 2000 with the highest probability of 0.3.

1. Is the venture likely to be successful? Explain

Ans : P(x=1000) + P(x=2000) + P(x=3000) = 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.1 = 0.6. Yes the venture is likely to be

Successful.

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

Ans : (0.1)(-2000) + (0.1)(-100000) + (0.2)(0) + (0.2)(10000) + (0.3)(2000) + (0.1)(3000) = 800

1. What is the good measure of the risk involved in a venture of this kind? Compute this measure

Ans : Standard deviation = 0.081