

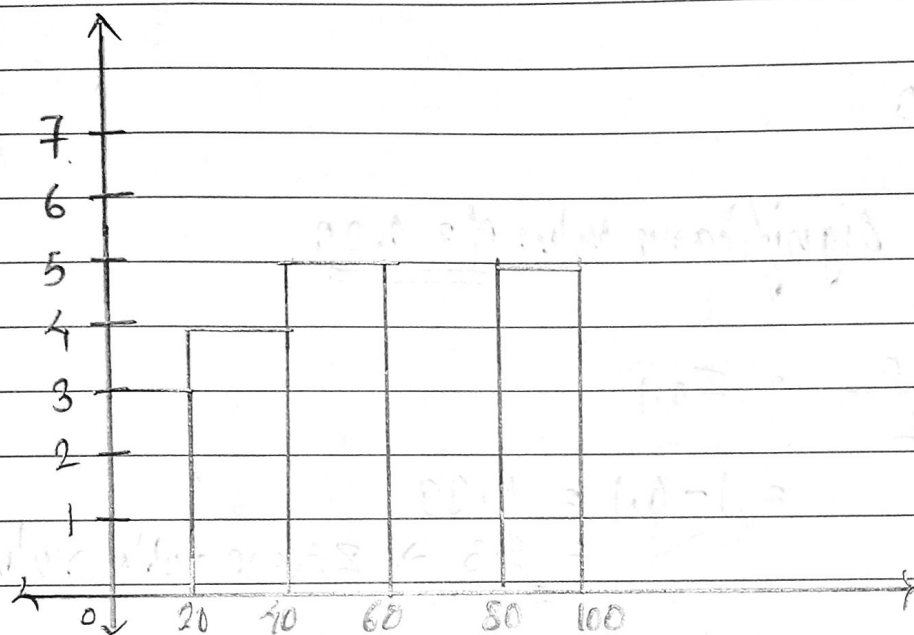
Que. 1) Plot a histogram.

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

Solnⁿ → Let's consider,

bins = 5

bin size = 20



↑ Intervals

- 1) 0 to 20 → 10, 13, 18
- 2) 20 to 40 → 22, 27, 32, 38
- 3) 40 to 60 → 40, 45, 51, 56, 57
- 4) 60 to 80 → 88, 90, 92, 94, 99

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Que. 2. In the 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.

Solnⁿ $\sigma = 100, n = 25, \bar{x} = 520$

CI = 80%

$\alpha = 1 - CI$

$= 1 - 0.80$

$= 0.20$

$\therefore \alpha = 0.20$

$Z_{\alpha/2} = \frac{0.20}{2} = Z_{0.1} = \pm 2.3$

* Lower fence

$= \bar{x} - Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

$= 520 - 2.3 \frac{100}{\sqrt{25}}$

$= 520 - 2.3 \times 20$

$= 474$

* Higher fence

$= \bar{x} + Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

$= 520 + 2.3 \frac{100}{\sqrt{25}}$

$= 520 + 2.3 \times 20$

$= 566$

* If value drops in interval of 474 to 566 then accept the null hypothesis. If not then reject the null hypothesis.

Qw. 3 A car company believes that the percentage of accidents in city ABC that own a vehicle is 60% or less. A sales manager disagrees with this. He conducts a hypothesis testing surveying 250 residents and found that 170 responded yes to owning a vehicle.

(a) State the null or Alternate hypothesis.

(b) At 10% significance level, is there enough evidence to support the idea that vehicle ownership in city ABC is 60% or less.

Soln:

(1) $H_0: P_0 = 60\%$

$H_1: P_0 < 60\%$

$n = 250$ & $x = 170$

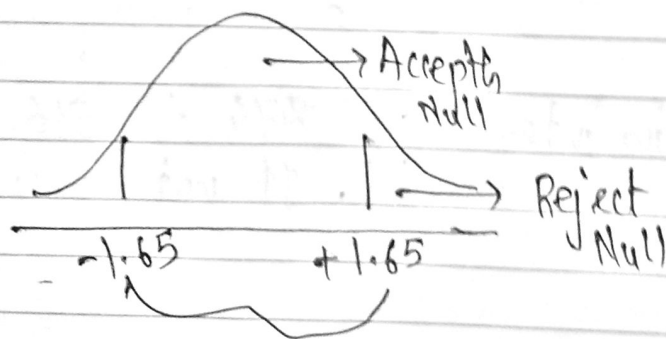
$\hat{p} = x/n = \frac{170}{250} = \underline{\underline{0.68}}$

$P_0: Q_0 = 1 - P_0 = 1 - 0.6 = \underline{\underline{0.4}}$

(2) $\alpha = 0.10$

$1 - 0.05 = 0.950$

(3)



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(4) z-test with proportion

$$z\text{-test} = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0 q_0}{n}}}$$

$$= \frac{0.68 - 0.60}{\sqrt{\frac{0.60 * 0.40}{250}}}$$
$$= \underline{\underline{2.58}}$$

$$z\text{-test} = \underline{\underline{2.58}}$$

(5) P-value =

$$= 1 - 0.9951$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.0049}}$$

$$= 0.0049 + 0.0049$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.0098}}$$

P-value < Significance value.

$$0.0098 < 0.10.$$

where, Reject the null hypothesis.

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

Soluⁿ \rightarrow $N = 20$

$$99^{\text{th}} \text{ percentile} = \frac{3(n+1)}{4} \text{th term}$$

$$= \frac{3(20+1)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 21}{4} = 15.75^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$$

$$= 15^{\text{th}} \text{ term} + 0.75 \times (16^{\text{th}} \text{ term} - 15^{\text{th}} \text{ term})$$

$$= 9 + 0.75 \times (9 - 9)$$

$$= 9 + 0.75 \times 0$$

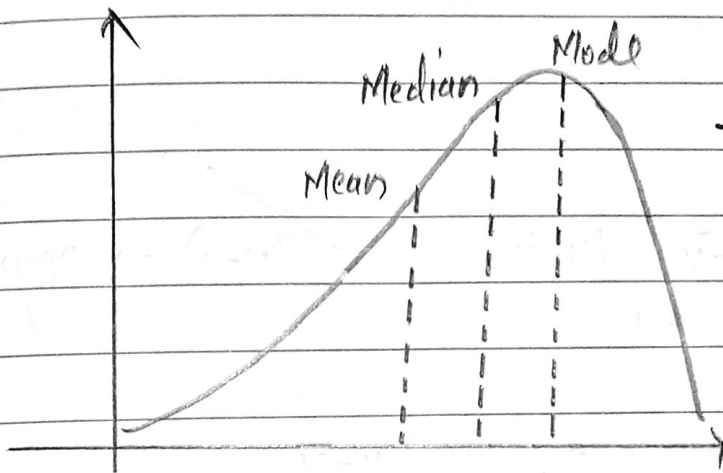
$$= \underline{\underline{9}}$$

$99^{\text{th}} \text{ percentile} = 9$

Que. 5) In the left & right skewed data, what is the relationship between mean, median & mode?
Draw the graph to represent the same.

Soln \rightarrow

1) Left Skewed Data

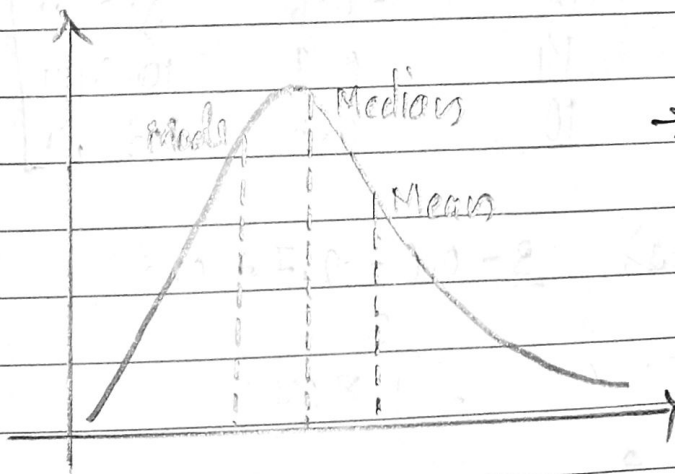


Relationship \rightarrow

$\rightarrow \text{Mode} > \text{Median} > \text{Mean}$

Left Skewed (Negative Skewed)

2) Right Skewed Data



Relationship \rightarrow

$\rightarrow \text{Mean} > \text{Median} > \text{Mode}$