**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% |

Answers.Mean = 33.27%

Variance = 0.00289982

Standard Deviation = 0.163708126 outlier are Morgan Stanley at 91.36%.



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.
2. What can we say about the skewness of this dataset?
3. If it was found that the data point with the value 25 is actually 2.5, how would the new box-plot be affected?

**Answers.**

1. IQR = Q3-Q1

= 12-5

= 7

1. The data is positively skewed as it is towards right.
2. Then there would be no outlier.

3.

Answer the following three questions based on the histogram above.

1. Where would the mode of this dataset lie?
2. Comment on the skewness of the dataset.
3. 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.

**Answers.**

1. The mode lies between 4-8
2. Right-Skewed. Mean>Median>Mode
3. The histogram shows whether the data is symmetric or not and the box will show the outlier and IQR of the given data. We can see median in boxplot and mode in histogram. Histogram provides the frequency distribution so we can see how many times each data point is occurring however boxplot provides the quantile distribution i.e., 50% data lies between 5 and 12. Boxplot provides whisker length to identify outliers, no information from histogram. We can only guess looking at the gap that 25 may be an outlier.

4. 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.)

one in 200 long-distance telephone calls is misdirected

**Answers.**  probability of call misdirecting  p = 1/200

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

Number of Calls = 5

**P(x) = ⁿCₓpˣqⁿ⁻ˣ**

n = 5

p = 1/200

q = 199/200

at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number

= 1  - none of the call reaches the wrong number

= 1  -P(0)

= 1 - ⁵C₀(1/200)⁰(199/200)⁵⁻⁰

= 1  -(199/200)⁵

= 0.02475

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?
2. Is the venture likely to be successful? Explain
3. What is the long-term average earning of business ventures of this kind? Explain
4. What is the good measure of the risk involved in a venture of this kind? Compute this measure

**Ans.**

1. Most likely monetary outcome of the business venture  is 2000  $

as it has maximum probability = 0.3

1. Yes, the venture is likely to be successful as the average long-term earning of business is positive. ($800)
2. Long Term Average:

  ∑E(X)P(X)= = (-2000\*0.1) + (-1000\*0.1) +(0\*0.2) +(1000\*0.2) +(2000\*0.3) +(3000\*0.1)

=-200-100+0+200+600+300

=800

(iv) Risk involved in a venture

Variance (X) = E(X²) - {E(X)} ²

=   2800000 -   800²

= 2160000 (Quite High)

Standard Deviation = √Var = $ 1470

As Variability is Quite high hence Risk is high