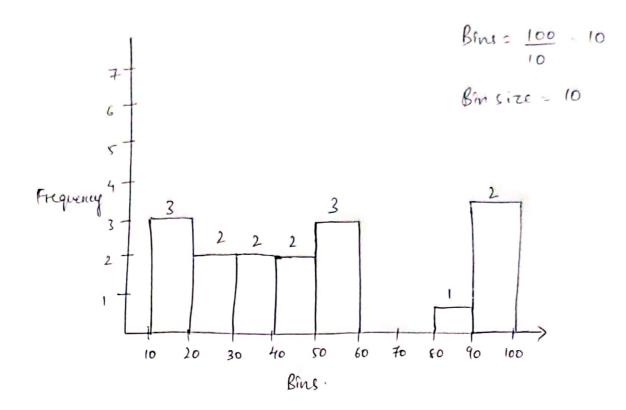
avertion 1

Plot the histogram

10, 13, 18, 22, 24, 32, 36, 40, 46, 51, 56, 57, 68, 90, 92, 94, 99



avestion 4

99th percentile

2,2,3,4,5,5,5,6,7,8,8,8,8,9,9,10,11,11,12

Formula = f x(nfi)

 $= \frac{99}{100} \times (21)$

= 20.79 2 20th Index

In the above problem, the 20th index is 12 which is the 99th percentile

Question 2

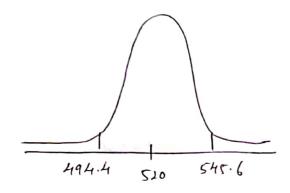
Formula

X = 520

2 score for 80% confidence interval is 1.28

Standard deviation (=) = 100

n = 25



Confidence interval for 80% about the mean is (494.4, 545.6)

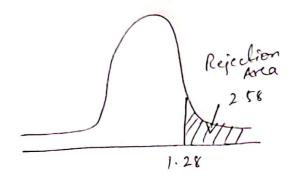
Right Touled Test

$$\int_{1}^{2} - \frac{x}{x} = \frac{170}{150} = 0.68$$

(i) Null Hypothesis

Z-test with proportion

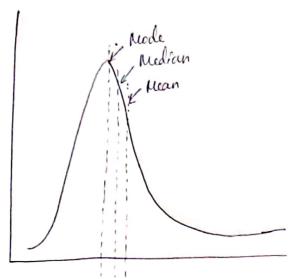
Ztest =
$$\frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0 q_0}{p_0}}} = \frac{0.68 - 0.60}{\sqrt{\frac{0.60 \times 0.40}{2.50}}} = 2.58$$



Since test statistic value of 2.48 is beyond the Z-score value of 1.28 we origed the hull hypothesis. (itizens owning a car in city ABC is less than 60%

(1) Mean, Median, Mode for Eight Stewed data is that mean is always greater than median and the median is always greater than the Mode

Formula! - Mean > Median > Mode

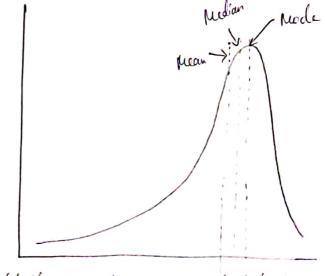


Positively/Right skewed facquency distribution

(i) hear, hedian, heade for Left skewed data is that mean is always lesser than median and the median is always

lever than the neede

Formula '- Mean < Median < Mede



Negatively/Left skewed frequency distribution Scanned with CamScanner