

## Topics: Descriptive Statistics and Probability

1. Look at the data given below. Plot the data, find the outliers and find out  $\mu, \sigma, \sigma^2$

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%

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ANS:- import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sn
%matplotlib inline
```

```
x=pd.Series([24.23,25.53,25.41,24.14,29.62,28.25,25.81,24.39,40.26,32.95,91.36,25.99,39.42,26.71,35.00])
```

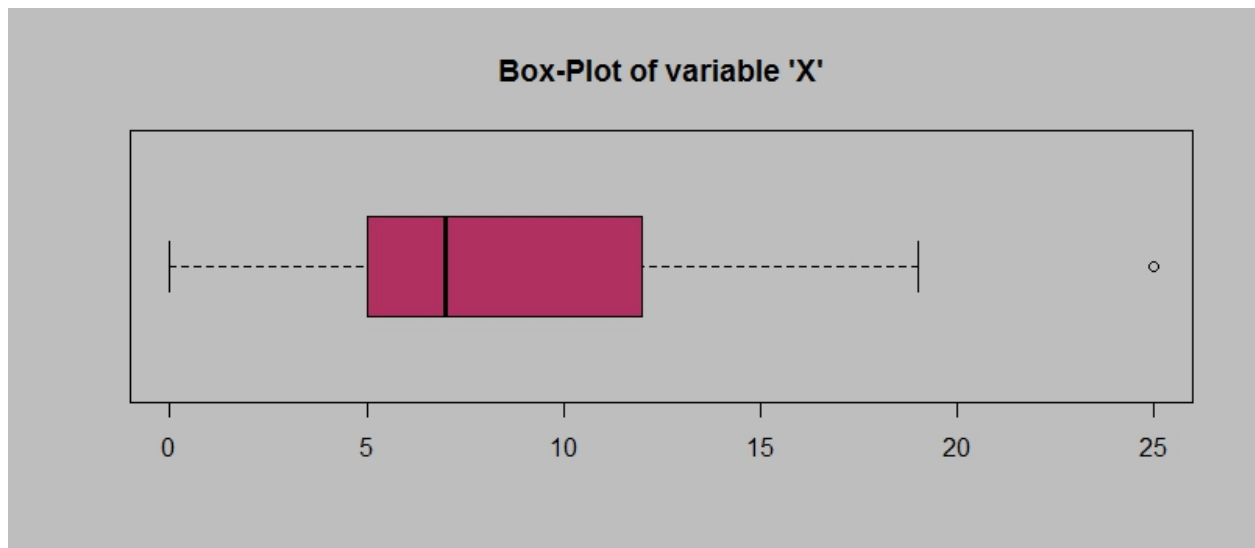
```
A) Outliers=sns.boxplot(x)=91.36
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B)Mean= x.mean()=33.27133333333333
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C)std= x.std()=16.945400921222028
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D)(Std)^2=x.var()=287.1466123809524
```

2.



Answer the following three questions based on the box-plot above.

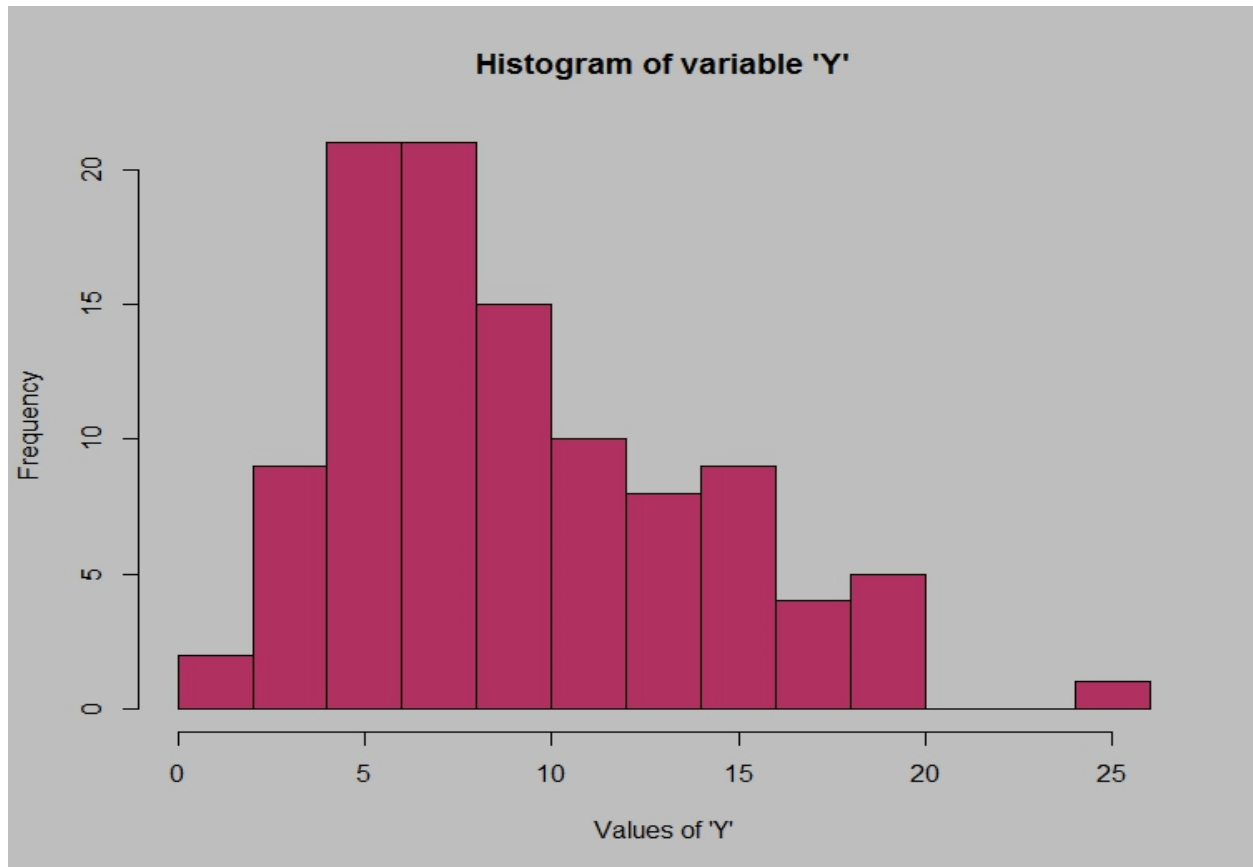
- (i) What is inter-quartile range of this dataset? (please approximate the numbers) In one line, explain what this value implies.
- (ii) What can we say about the skewness of this dataset?
- (iii) If it was found that the data point with the value 25 is actually 2.5, how would the new box-plot be affected?

ANS:-i)  $(IQR) = Q3 - Q2$   
 $= 12 - 5$   
 $= 7$

ii) we can say that it is positive skewness/Right skewed.

iii) It will affect to outlier 2.5 will not be considered as outlier.

3.



Answer the following three questions based on the histogram above.

- (i) Where would the mode of this dataset lie?
- (ii) Comment on the skewness of the dataset.
- (iii) 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:-i) Mode will lie between 4 to 8.

ii) It is positive skewed.

iii) we can say that 50% of data lies in between 5 to 12. histogram provide frequency distribution and boxplot is providing most of the body lies in between 5 to 12. From the figures we can say that 25 is a 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.)

ANS;- out of 200 call one call is misdirecting

$$P(\text{call is misdirecting}) = 1/200$$

$$P(\text{call is not misdirecting}) = (1 - 1/200) = 199/200$$

We have formula  $p(x) = {}^n C_r \cdot P(\text{success})^r \cdot P(\text{failed})^{(n-r)}$

Where,  $n=5, r=0$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{call is not misdirecting}) &= [({}^5 C_0 \cdot (1/200)^0 \cdot (199/200)^5)] \\ &= (199/200)^5 \\ &= 0.975 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{call is misdirecting}) &= 1 - 0.975 \\ &= 0.025. \end{aligned}$$

5. 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

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

ANS;- i) The most likely monetary outcome of the business venture is 2000, it has maximum probability of 0.3.

$$\text{ii) } -2000 \times 0.1 + (-1000 \times 0.1) + (0 \times 0.2) + 1000 \times 0.2 + 2000 \times 0.3 + 3000 \times 0.1 = 800\$$$

As average is positive the venture is successful.

iii) AS we have already calculated above long term average earning = 800\$.

iv) we will take loss of  $(-2000)$  &  $(-1000)$

The probability will be  $0.1+0.1=0.2$

The risk involved will be 20%