**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% |

Sol:-

|  |
| --- |
| µ= 33.27133 |
| σ = 16.9454 |
| σ2=287.1466 |
| outliers=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.

Sol:- IQR is Q3-Q1

= 12 – 5 = 7 ( The value implies that is Mean > median )

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

Sol:- The data is positively 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?

Sol:- 3



Answer the following three questions based on the histogram above.

1. Where would the mode of this dataset lie?

Sol:- The mode lie on the 7 on the X – axis ( values of Y )

1. Comment on the skewness of the dataset.

Sol:- The data is Right side 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.
2. 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.)

Sol:- one in 200 long-distance telephone calls is misdirected

 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

**probability that at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number = 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 |

Sol:- most likely monetary outcome of the business venture  is 2000  $

as it has maximum probability = 0.3

E(X)           P(x)      E(X)P(X)

-2,000   0.1            -200

-1,000     0.1            -100

0              0.2             0

1000         0.2           200

2000        0.3           600

3000         0.1           300

                                 800

Expected value =  ∑E(X)P(X)  = 800

1. What is the most likely monetary outcome of the business venture?

Sol:- 2000$

1. Is the venture likely to be successful? Explain

Sol:- Venture is  likely to be successful as Expected value is + ve   = 800 $

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

Sol:- long-term average earning of business ventures  = 800 $

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