Questions on measure of central tendency

***1) Business Problem: A retail store wants to analyze the sales data of a particular***

***product category to understand the typical sales performance and make strategic***

***decisions.***

Data:

Let's consider the weekly sales data (in units) for the past month for a specific product

category:

Week 1: 50 units

Week 2: 60 units

Week 3: 55 units

Week 4: 70 units

Question:

1. Mean: What is the average weekly sales of the product category? – 58.75

2. Median: What is the typical or central sales value for the product category? – 57.5

3. Mode: Are there any recurring or most frequently occurring sales figures for the

product category? - #N/A

***2) Business Problem: A restaurant wants to analyze the waiting times of its***

***customers to understand the typical waiting experience and improve service***

***efficiency.***

Data:

Let's consider the waiting times (in minutes) for the past 20 customers:

15, 10, 20, 25, 15, 10, 30, 20, 15, 10,

10, 25, 15, 20, 20, 15, 10, 10, 20, 25

Question:

1. Mean: What is the average waiting time for customers at the restaurant? - 17

2. Median: What is the typical or central waiting time experienced by customers? - 15

3. Mode: Are there any recurring or most frequently occurring waiting times for

customers? - 10

***3) Business Problem: A car rental company wants to analyze the rental durations of***

***its customers to understand the typical rental period and optimize its pricing and***

***fleet management strategies.***

Data:

Let's consider the rental durations (in days) for a sample of 50 customers:

3, 2, 5, 4, 7, 2, 3, 3, 1, 6,

4, 2, 3, 5, 2, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5,

6, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2, 4, 5, 3, 2,

7, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 6, 2, 4, 3,

5, 3, 2, 4, 2, 6, 3, 2, 4, 5

Question:

1. Mean: What is the average rental duration for customers at the car rental company? –

3.44

2. Median: What is the typical or central rental duration experienced by customers? - 3

3. Mode: Are there any recurring or most frequently occurring rental durations for

customers? – 2

Questions on measure of dispersion

***1) Problem: A manufacturing company wants to analyze the production output of a***

***specific machine to understand the variability or spread in its performance.***

Data:

Let's consider the number of units produced per hour by the machine for a sample of 10

working days:

Day 1: 120 units

Day 2: 110 units

Day 3: 130 units

Day 4: 115 units

Day 5: 125 units

Day 6: 105 units

Day 7: 135 units

Day 8: 115 units

Day 9: 125 units

Day 10: 140 units

Question:

1. Range: What is the range of the production output for the machine? - 35

2. Variance: What is the variance of the production output for the machine? - 111

3. Standard Deviation: What is the standard deviation of the production output for the

machine? - 10.53565

***2) Problem: A retail store wants to analyze the sales of a specific product to***

***understand the variability in daily sales and assess its inventory management.***

Data:

Let's consider the daily sales (in dollars) for the past 30 days:

$500, $700, $400, $600, $550, $750, $650, $500, $600, $550,

$800, $450, $700, $550, $600, $400, $650, $500, $750, $550,

$700, $600, $500, $800, $550, $650, $400, $600, $750, $550

Questions:

1. Range: What is the range of the daily sales? - 400

2. Variance: What is the variance of the daily sales? - 12725

3. Standard Deviation: What is the standard deviation of the daily sales? - 112.8051

***3) Problem: An e-commerce platform wants to analyze the delivery times of its***

***shipments to understand the variability in order fulfillment and optimize its***

***logistics operations.***

Data:

Let's consider the delivery times (in days) for a sample of 50 shipments:

3, 5, 2, 4, 6, 2, 3, 4, 2, 5,

7, 2, 3, 4, 2, 4, 2, 3, 5, 6,

3, 2, 1, 4, 2, 4, 5, 3, 2, 7,

2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 6, 2, 4, 3, 5,

3, 2, 4, 2, 6, 3, 2, 4, 5, 3

Questions:

1. Range: What is the range of the delivery times? - 6

2. Variance: What is the variance of the delivery times? - 2.2896

3. Standard Deviation: What is the standard deviation of the delivery times? - 1.513142

***4) Problem : A company wants to analyze the monthly revenue generated by one of***

***its products to understand its performance and variability.***

Data:

Let's consider the monthly revenue (in thousands of dollars) for the past 12 months:

$120, $150, $110, $135, $125, $140, $130, $155, $115, $145, $135, $130

Questions:

1. Measure of Central Tendency: What is the average monthly revenue for the product? –

132.5

2. Measure of Dispersion: What is the range of monthly revenue for the product? – 45

***5) Problem : A survey was conducted to gather feedback from customers regarding***

***their satisfaction with a particular service on a scale of 1 to 10.***

Data:

Let's consider the satisfaction ratings from 50 customers:

8, 7, 9, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 7, 6,

8, 9, 7, 8, 7, 6, 8, 9, 6, 7,

8, 9, 7, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 7, 6,

9, 8, 7, 6, 8, 9, 7, 8, 7, 6,

9, 8, 7, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 7, 6

Questions:

1. Measure of Central Tendency: What is the average satisfaction rating? - 7.5

2. Measure of Dispersion: What is the standard deviation of the satisfaction ratings? - 1.024695

***6) Problem :A company wants to analyze the customer wait times at its call center to***

***assess the efficiency of its customer service operations.***

Data:

Let's consider the wait times (in minutes) for a sample of 100 randomly selected

customer calls:

10, 15, 12, 18, 20, 25, 8, 14, 16, 22,

9, 17, 11, 13, 19, 23, 21, 16, 24, 27,

13, 10, 18, 16, 12, 14, 19, 21, 11, 17,

15, 20, 26, 13, 12, 14, 22, 19, 16, 11,

25, 18, 16, 13, 21, 20, 15, 12, 19, 17,

14, 16, 23, 18, 15, 11, 19, 22, 17, 12,

16, 14, 18, 20, 25, 13, 11, 22, 19, 17,

15, 16, 13, 14, 18, 20, 19, 21, 17, 12,

15, 13, 16, 14, 22, 21, 19, 18, 16, 11,

17, 14, 12, 20, 23, 19, 15, 16, 13, 18

Questions:

1. Measure of Central Tendency: What is the average wait time for customers at the call

center? - 16.74

2. Measure of Dispersion: What is the range of wait times for customers at the call

center? - 19

3. Measure of Dispersion: What is the standard deviation of the wait times for customers

at the call center? - 4.122184

***7) Problem : A transportation company wants to analyze the fuel efficiency of its***

***vehicle fleet to identify any variations across different vehicle models.***

Data:

Let's consider the fuel efficiency (in miles per gallon, mpg) for a sample of 50 vehicles:

Model A: 30, 32, 33, 28, 31, 30, 29, 30, 32, 31,

Model B: 25, 27, 26, 23, 28, 24, 26, 25, 27, 28,

Model C: 22, 23, 20, 25, 21, 24, 23, 22, 25, 24,

Model D: 18, 17, 19, 20, 21, 18, 19, 17, 20, 19,

Model E: 35, 36, 34, 35, 33, 34, 32, 33, 36, 34

Questions:

1. Measure of Central Tendency: What is the average fuel efficiency for each vehicle

model?

A – 30.6

B - 25.9

C – 22.9

D – 18.8

E – 34.2

2. Measure of Dispersion: What is the range of fuel efficiency for each vehicle model?

A - 5

B - 5

C - 5

D - 4

E - 4

3. Measure of Dispersion: What is the variance of the fuel efficiency for each vehicle

model?

A – 2.04

B - 2.49

C – 2.49

D – 1.56

E – 1.56

More Statistics Questions

***8) Problem : A company wants to analyze the ages of its employees to understand***

***the age distribution and demographics within the organization.***

Data:

Let's consider the ages of 100 employees:

28, 32, 35, 40, 42, 28, 33, 38, 30, 41,

37, 31, 34, 29, 36, 43, 39, 27, 35, 31,

39, 45, 29, 33, 37, 40, 36, 29, 31, 38,

35, 44, 32, 39, 36, 30, 33, 28, 41, 35,

31, 37, 42, 29, 34, 40, 31, 33, 38, 36,

39, 27, 35, 30, 43, 29, 32, 36, 31, 40,

38, 44, 37, 33, 35, 41, 30, 31, 39, 28,

45, 29, 33, 38, 34, 32, 35, 31, 40, 36,

39, 27, 35, 30, 43, 29, 32, 36, 31, 40,

38, 44, 37, 33, 35, 41, 30, 31, 39, 28

Questions:

1. Frequency Distribution: Create a frequency distribution table for the ages of the

employees. –

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Freq. Table | | |
| Data | Freq. | Prob. |
| 28 | 5 | 0.05 |
| 32 | 5 | 0.05 |
| 35 | 9 | 0.09 |
| 40 | 6 | 0.06 |
| 42 | 2 | 0.02 |
| 33 | 7 | 0.07 |
| 38 | 6 | 0.06 |
| 30 | 6 | 0.06 |
| 41 | 4 | 0.04 |
| 37 | 5 | 0.05 |
| 31 | 10 | 0.1 |
| 34 | 3 | 0.03 |
| 29 | 7 | 0.07 |
| 36 | 7 | 0.07 |
| 43 | 3 | 0.03 |
| 39 | 7 | 0.07 |
| 27 | 3 | 0.03 |
| 45 | 2 | 0.02 |
| 44 | 3 | 0.03 |

2. Mode: What is the mode (most common age) among the employees? - 31

3. Median: What is the median age of the employees? - 35

4. Range: What is the range of ages among the employees? – 18

***9) Problem :A retail store wants to analyze the purchase amounts made by***

***customers to understand their spending habits.***

Data:

Let's consider the purchase amounts (in dollars) for a sample of 50 customers:

56, 40, 28, 73, 52, 61, 35, 40, 47, 65,

52, 44, 38, 60, 56, 40, 36, 49, 68, 57,

52, 63, 41, 48, 55, 42, 39, 58, 62, 49,

59, 45, 47, 51, 65, 41, 48, 55, 42, 39,

58, 62, 49, 59, 45, 47, 51, 65, 43, 58

Questions:

1. Frequency Distribution: Create a frequency distribution table for the purchase

amounts.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Freq. Table | | |
| Data | Freq. | Prob. |
| 56 | 2 | 0.04 |
| 40 | 3 | 0.06 |
| 28 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 73 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 52 | 3 | 0.06 |
| 61 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 35 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 47 | 3 | 0.06 |
| 65 | 3 | 0.06 |
| 44 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 38 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 60 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 36 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 49 | 3 | 0.06 |
| 68 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 57 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 63 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 41 | 2 | 0.04 |
| 48 | 2 | 0.04 |
| 55 | 2 | 0.04 |
| 42 | 2 | 0.04 |
| 39 | 2 | 0.04 |
| 58 | 3 | 0.06 |
| 62 | 2 | 0.04 |
| 59 | 2 | 0.04 |
| 45 | 2 | 0.04 |
| 51 | 2 | 0.04 |
| 43 | 1 | 0.02 |

2. Mode: What is the mode (most common purchase amount) among the customers? - 40

3. Median: What is the median purchase amount among the customers? - 50

4. Interquartile Range: What is the interquartile range of the purchase amounts? – 15.75

***10) Problem : A manufacturing company wants to analyze the defect rates of its***

***production line to identify the frequency of different types of defects.***

Data:

Let's consider the types of defects and their corresponding frequencies observed in a

sample of 200 products:

Defect Type: A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Frequency: 30, 40, 20, 10, 45, 25, 30

Questions:

1. Bar Chart: Create a bar chart to visualize the frequency of different defect types.

2. Most Common Defect: Which defect type has the highest frequency? - E

3. Histogram: Create a histogram to represent the defect frequencies.

***11) Problem : A survey was conducted to gather feedback from customers about their***

***satisfaction levels with a specific service on a scale of 1 to 5.***

Data:

Let's consider the satisfaction ratings from 100 customers:

Ratings: 4, 5, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 5, 4, 3,

5, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3,

4, 3, 2, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3,

3, 4, 5, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4,

3, 4, 5, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4,

5, 4, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3,

3, 4, 5, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4,

3, 4, 5, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4,

5, 4, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3,

3, 4, 5, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4

Questions:

1. Histogram: Create a histogram to visualize the distribution of satisfaction ratings.

2. Mode: Which satisfaction rating has the highest frequency? - 4

3. Bar Chart: Create a bar chart to display the frequency of each satisfaction rating.

***12) Problem : A company wants to analyze the monthly sales figures of its products to***

***understand the sales distribution across different price ranges.***

Data:

Let's consider the monthly sales figures (in thousands of dollars) for a sample of 50

products:

Sales: 35, 28, 32, 45, 38, 29, 42, 30, 36, 41,

47, 31, 39, 43, 37, 30, 34, 39, 28, 33,

36, 40, 42, 29, 31, 45, 38, 33, 41, 35,

37,

34, 46, 30, 39, 43, 28, 32, 36, 29,

31, 37, 40, 42, 33, 39, 28, 35, 38, 43

Questions:

1. Histogram: Create a histogram to visualize the sales distribution across different price

ranges.

2. Measure of Central Tendency: What is the average monthly sales figure? – 36.14

3. Bar Chart: Create a bar chart to display the frequency of sales in different price

ranges.

***13) Problem : A study was conducted to analyze the response times of a website for***

***different user locations.***

Data:

Let's consider the response times (in milliseconds) for a sample of 200 user requests:

Response Times: 125, 148, 137, 120, 135, 132, 145, 122, 130, 141,

118, 125, 132, 136, 128, 123, 132, 138, 126, 129,

136, 127, 130, 122, 125, 133, 140, 126, 133, 135,

130, 134, 141, 119, 125, 131, 136, 128, 124, 132,

136, 127, 130, 122, 125, 133, 140, 126, 133, 135,

130, 134, 141, 119, 125, 131, 136, 128, 124, 132,

136, 127, 130, 122, 125, 133, 140, 126, 133, 135,

130, 134, 141, 119, 125, 131, 136, 128, 124, 132,

136, 127, 130, 122, 125, 133, 140, 126, 133, 135,

130, 134, 141, 119, 125, 131, 136, 128, 124, 132

Questions:

1. Histogram: Create a histogram to visualize the distribution of response times.

2. Measure of Central Tendency: What is the median response time? – 130.5

3. Bar Chart: Create a bar chart to display the frequency of response times within

different ranges.

***14) Problem : A company wants to analyze the sales performance of its products***

***across different regions.***

Data:

Let's consider the sales figures (in thousands of dollars) for a sample of 50 products in

three regions:

Region 1: 45, 35, 40, 38, 42, 37, 39, 43, 44, 41,

Region 2: 32, 28, 30, 34, 33, 35, 31, 29, 36, 37,

Region 3: 40, 39, 42, 41, 38, 43, 45, 44, 41, 37

Questions:

1. Bar Chart: Create a bar chart to compare the sales figures across the three regions.

2. Measure of Central Tendency: What is the average sales figure for each region?

Region 1: 40.4

Region 2: 32.5

Region 3: 41

3. Measure of Dispersion : What is the range of sales figures in each region?

Region 1: 10

Region 2: 9

Region 3: 8

Questions on Measure of Skewness and Kurtosis

***1) Question : A company wants to analyze the monthly returns of its investment***

***portfolio to understand the distribution and risk associated with the returns.***

Data:

Let's consider the monthly returns (%) for the portfolio over a one-year period:

Returns: -2.5, 1.3, -0.8, -1.9, 2.1, 0.5, -1.2, 1.8, -0.5, 2.3,

-0.7, 1.2, -1.5, -0.3, 2.6, 1.1, -1.7, 0.9, -1.4, 0.3,

1.9, -1.1, -0.4, 2.2, -0.9, 1.6, -0.6, -1.3, 2.4, 0.7,

-1.8, 1.5, -0.2, -2.1, 2.8, 0.8, -1.6, 1.4, -0.1, 2.5,

-1.0, 1.7, -0.9, -2.0, 2.7, 0.6, -1.4, 1.1, -0.3, 2.0

Questions:

1. Skewness: Calculate the skewness of the monthly returns. – (0.054546)

2. Kurtosis: Calculate the kurtosis of the monthly returns. – (-1.30425)

3. Interpretation: Based on the skewness and kurtosis values, what can be said about

the distribution of returns? - positive skewed, platy kurtosis

***2) Question : A research study wants to analyze the income distribution of a***

***population to understand the level of income inequality.***

Data:

Let's consider the monthly incomes (in thousands of dollars) of a sample of 100

individuals:

Incomes: 2.5, 4.8, 3.2, 2.1, 4.5, 2.9, 2.3, 3.1, 4.2, 3.9,

2.8, 4.1, 2.6, 2.4, 4.7, 3.3, 2.7, 3.0, 4.3, 3.7,

2.2, 3.6, 4.0, 2.7, 3.8, 3.5, 3.2, 4.4, 2.0, 3.4,

3.1, 2.9, 4.6, 3.3, 2.5, 4.9, 2.8, 3.0, 4.2, 3.9,

2.8, 4.1, 2.6, 2.4, 4.7, 3.3, 2.7, 3.0, 4.3, 3.7,

2.2, 3.6, 4.0, 2.7, 3.8, 3.5, 3.2, 4.4,

2.0, 3.4,

3.1, 2.9, 4.6, 3.3, 2.5, 4.9, 2.8, 3.0, 4.2, 3.9,

2.8, 4.1, 2.6, 2.4, 4.7, 3.3, 2.7, 3.0, 4.3, 3.7,

2.2, 3.6, 4.0, 2.7, 3.8, 3.5, 3.2, 4.4, 2.0, 3.4,

3.1, 2.9, 4.6, 3.3, 2.5, 4.9

Questions:

1. Skewness: Calculate the skewness of the income distribution. – (0.214136)

2. Kurtosis: Calculate the kurtosis of the income distribution. – (-0.90685)

3. Interpretation: Based on the skewness and kurtosis values, what can be inferred

about the income inequality? - positive skewed, platy kurtosis

***3) Question : A survey was conducted to analyze the satisfaction ratings of***

***customers on a scale of 1 to 5 for a specific product.***

Data:

Let's consider the satisfaction ratings from 200 customers:

Ratings: 4, 5, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 5, 4, 3,

5, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3,

4, 3, 2, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3,

3, 4, 5, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4,

3, 4, 5, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4,

5, 4, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3,

3, 4, 5, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4,

3, 4, 5, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4,

5, 4, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3,

3, 4, 5, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4

Questions:

1. Skewness: Calculate the skewness of the satisfaction ratings. – (-0.21091)

2. Kurtosis: Calculate the kurtosis of the satisfaction ratings. – (-0.74526)

3. Interpretation: Based on the skewness and kurtosis values, what can be inferred

about the satisfaction ratings distribution? - negative skewed, platy kurtosis

***4) Question : A study wants to analyze the distribution of house prices in a specific***

***city to understand the market trends.***

Data:

Let's consider the house prices (in thousands of dollars) for

a sample of 150 houses:

House Prices: 280, 350, 310, 270, 390, 320, 290, 340, 310, 380,

270, 350, 300, 330, 370, 310, 280, 320, 350, 290,

270, 350, 300, 330, 370, 310, 280, 320, 350, 290,

270, 350, 300, 330, 370, 310, 280, 320, 350, 290,

270, 350, 300, 330, 370, 310, 280, 320, 350, 290,

270, 350, 300, 330, 370, 310, 280, 320, 350, 290,

270, 350, 300, 330, 370, 310, 280, 320, 350, 290,

270, 350, 300, 330, 370, 310, 280, 320, 350, 290,

270, 350, 300, 330, 370, 310, 280, 320, 350, 290,

270, 350, 300, 330, 370, 310, 280, 320, 350, 290

Questions:

1. Skewness: Calculate the skewness of the house price distribution. – (0.209219)

2. Kurtosis: Calculate the kurtosis of the house price distribution. – (-1.03742)

3. Interpretation: Based on the skewness and kurtosis values, what can be inferred

about the distribution of house prices? - negative skewed, platy kurtosis

***5) Question : A company wants to analyze the waiting times of customers at a***

***service center to improve operational efficiency.***

Data:

Let's consider the waiting times (in minutes) for a sample of 100 customers:

Waiting Times: 12, 18, 15, 22, 20, 14, 16, 21, 19, 17,

22, 19, 13, 16, 21, 22, 17, 19, 22, 18,

14, 20, 19, 17, 22, 18, 15, 21, 20, 16,

12, 18, 15, 22, 20, 14, 16, 21, 19, 17,

22, 19, 13, 16, 21, 22, 17, 19, 22, 18,

14, 20, 19, 17, 22, 18, 15, 21, 20, 16,

12, 18, 15, 22, 20, 14, 16, 21, 19, 17,

22, 19, 13, 16, 21, 22, 17, 19, 22, 18,

14, 20, 19, 17, 22, 18, 15, 21, 20, 16,

12, 18, 15, 22, 20, 14, 16, 21, 19, 17

Questions:

1. Skewness: Calculate the skewness of the waiting time distribution. – (-0.33501)

2. Kurtosis: Calculate the kurtosis of the waiting time distribution. – (-0.88101)

3. Interpretation: Based on the skewness and kurtosis values, what can be inferred

about the waiting time distribution? - negative skewed, platy kurtosis

Questions on Percentile and Quartiles

***1) Question : A company wants to analyze the salary distribution of its employees to***

***determine the income levels at different percentiles.***

Data:

Let's consider the monthly salaries (in thousands of dollars) of a sample of 200

employees:

Salaries: 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 62, 65, 68, 70, 72,

75, 78, 80, 82, 85, 88, 90, 92, 95, 100,

105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150,

155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200,

205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250,

255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300,

305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350,

355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400,

405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450,

455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500

Questions:

1. Quartiles: Calculate the first quartile (Q1), median (Q2), and third quartile (Q3) of the

salary distribution. – Q1=128.75, Q2=252.5, Q3=376.25

2. Percentiles: Calculate the 10th percentile, 25th percentile, 75th percentile, and 90th

percentile of the salary distribution. – 10%=74.7, 25%=128.75, 75%=376.25, 90%=450.5

3. Interpretation: Based on the quartiles and percentiles, what can be inferred about the

income distribution of the employees? - The employees’ income distribution is **mostly symmetric around the median** but shows a **slightly longer upper tail**, indicating that while most employees’ incomes are centered between ~129 and ~376, a small group of employees earn significantly higher salaries, contributing to inequality at the top end.

***2) Question : A research study wants to analyze the weight distribution of a sample***

***of individuals to assess their health and body composition.***

Data:

Let's consider the weights (in kilograms) of a sample of 100 individuals:

Weights: 55, 60, 62, 65, 68, 70, 72, 75, 78, 80,

82, 85, 88, 90, 92, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115,

120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165,

170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215,

220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265,

270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315,

320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365,

370, 375,

380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415,

420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465,

470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515

Questions:

1. Quartiles: Calculate the first quartile (Q1), median (Q2), and third quartile (Q3) of the

weight distribution. . – Q1=143.75, Q2=267.5, Q3=391.25

2. Percentiles: Calculate the 15th percentile, 50th percentile, and 85th percentile of the

weight distribution. - 15%=94.55, 50%=267.5, 85%=440.75

3. Interpretation: Based on the quartiles and percentiles, what can be inferred about the

weight distribution of the individuals? - The individuals’ weights show **high variability and positive skewness** — most are in the mid-range, but there is a substantial number of heavier individuals stretching the upper tail.

***3) Question : A retail store wants to analyze the distribution of customer purchase***

***amounts to identify their spending patterns.***

Data:

Let's consider the purchase amounts (in dollars) of a sample of 150 customers:

Purchase Amounts: 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65,

70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115,

120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165,

170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215,

220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265,

270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315,

320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365,

370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415,

420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465,

470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515,

520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565

Questions:

1. Quartiles: Calculate the first quartile (Q1), median (Q2), and third quartile (Q3) of the

purchase amount distribution. - Q1=156.25, Q2=292.5, Q3=428.75

2. Percentiles: Calculate the 20th percentile, 40th percentile, and 80th percentile of the

purchase amount distribution. - 20%=129, 40%=238, 80%=456

3. Interpretation: Based on the quartiles and percentiles, what can be inferred about the

spending patterns of the customers? - The customers’ spending patterns show **wide variability and right-skewness**. Most customers spend moderately (between ~129 and ~456), but a smaller group spends much higher amounts, pulling the average up. This suggests that while typical spending is in the mid-range, a few **high-value customers contribute disproportionately to total revenue**.

***4) Question : A study wants to analyze the distribution of commute times of***

***employees to determine the average time spent traveling to work.***

Data:

Let's consider the commute times (in minutes) of a sample of 250 employees:

Commute Times: 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60,

65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110,

115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160,

165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210,

215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260,

265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310,

315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360,

365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410,

415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460,

465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510,

515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560,

565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610

Questions:

1. Quartiles: Calculate the first quartile (Q1), median (Q2), and third quartile (Q3) of the

commute time distribution. . - Q1=163.75, Q2=312.5, Q3=461.25

2. Percentiles: Calculate the 30th percentile, 50th percentile, and 70th percentile of the

commute time distribution. - 30%=193.5, 50%=312.5, 70%=431.5

3. Interpretation: Based on the quartiles and percentiles, what can be inferred about the

average commute time of the employees? –

 The employees’ commute times are **widely spread out**, showing large variability.

 The distribution is **fairly symmetric**, with no strong skewness — both shorter and longer commutes are represented in balanced proportions.

 This suggests that while some employees live very close and others much farther away, the majority fall in a **moderate, central range around the median (≈312.5)**.

***5) Question : A manufacturing company wants to analyze the defect rates in its***

***production process to evaluate product quality.***

Data:

Let's consider the defect rates (in percentage) for a sample of 300 products:

Defect Rates: 0.5, 1.0, 0.2, 0.7, 0.3, 0.9, 1.2, 0.6, 0.4, 1.1,

0.8, 0.5, 0.3, 0.6, 1.0, 0.4, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9, 1.3,

0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.7, 0.9, 0.5, 0.2, 1.0, 0.8, 0.3,

0.6, 0.4, 0.7, 0.9, 1.2, 0.8, 0.3, 0.6, 0.5, 0.4,

0.7, 0.9, 1.1, 0.3, 1.4, 0,9, 0.6, 0.2, 1.5, 1.0

0.6, 0.4, 0.7, 1.0, 0.8, 0.3, 0.5, 0.8, 0.6, 0.3, 0.9

0.4, 0.7, 0.9, 1.0, 0.8, 0.3, 0.5, 0.6, 0.4, 0.7,

0.9, 1.1, 0.8, 0.3, 0.5, 0.6, 0.4, 0.7, 0.9, 1.0,

0.8, 0.3, 0.5, 0.6, 0.4, 0.7, 0.9, 1.1, 0.8, 0.3,

0.5, 0.6, 0.4, 0.7, 0.9, 1.0, 0.8, 0.3, 0.5, 0.6,

0.4, 0.7, 0.9, 1.1, 0.8, 0.3, 0.5, 0.6, 0.4, 0.7,

0.9, 1.0, 0.8, 0.3, 0.5, 0.6, 0.4, 0.7, 0.9, 1.1

Questions:

1. Quartiles: Calculate the first quartile (Q1), median (Q2), and third quartile (Q3) of the

defect rate distribution. – Q1=0.4, Q2=0.7, Q3=0.9

2. Percentiles: Calculate the 25th percentile, 50th percentile, and 75th percentile of the

defect rate distribution. – 25%=0.4, 50%=0.7, 75%=0.9

3. Interpretation: Based on the quartiles and percentiles, what can be inferred about the

quality of the products? –

 The overall product quality is **skewed toward the higher side**: most products are of **good to excellent quality**, but there is a notable minority of lower-quality products.

 The spread suggests **inconsistency in quality** — while many products perform well, some still fall short.

Questions on Correlation and Covariance

***1) Question : A marketing department wants to understand the relationship between***

***advertising expenditure and sales revenue to assess the effectiveness of their***

***advertising campaigns.***

Data:

Let's consider the monthly advertising expenditure (in thousands of dollars) and

corresponding sales revenue (in thousands of dollars) for a sample of 12 months:

Advertising Expenditure: 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 32, 35, 38

Sales Revenue: 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105

Question:

Calculate the correlation coefficient between advertising expenditure and sales revenue.

Interpret the value of the correlation coefficient and explain the nature of the relationship

between advertising expenditure and sales revenue.

* Correlation - 0.99921
* The relationship is **extremely strong, positive, and linear**. This indicates that advertising expenditure and sales revenue move **hand in hand** — when advertising spend goes up, sales revenue almost certainly rises as well.

***2) Question : An investment analyst wants to assess the relationship between the***

***stock prices of two companies to identify potential investment opportunities.***

Data:

Let's consider the daily closing prices (in dollars) of Company A and Company B for a

sample of 20 trading days:

Company A: 45, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74, 76, 77

Company B: 52, 54, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 66, 67, 69, 71, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 83

Question:

Calculate the covariance between the stock prices of Company A and Company B.

Interpret the value of the covariance and explain the nature of the relationship between

the two stocks.

* Covariance - 92.65
* The positive covariance of **92.65** shows that **Company A and Company B stock prices move in the same direction**.

***3) Question : A researcher wants to examine the relationship between the hours***

***spent studying and the exam scores of a group of students.***

Data:

Let's consider the number of hours spent studying and the corresponding exam scores

for a sample of 30 students:

Hours Spent Studying: 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 32, 35, 38, 40, 42, 45, 48, 50,

52, 55, 58, 60, 62, 65, 68, 70, 72, 75, 78, 80, 82

Exam Scores: 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 82, 85, 88, 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102,

105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, 120, 122

Question:

Calculate the correlation coefficient between the hours spent studying and the exam

scores. Interpret the value of the correlation coefficient and explain the nature of the

relationship between studying hours and exam scores.

* Correlation – 0.977295
* The relationship between studying hours and exam scores is **extremely strong, positive, and nearly linear**. Increasing study time almost certainly leads to higher exam scores.

Questions on discrete and continuous random variable

***Discrete Random Variable*:**

1. Problem: A fair six-sided die is rolled 100 times. What is the probability of rolling

exactly five 3's?

Data: Number of rolls (n) = 100

Ans - 0.0014%

2. Problem: In a deck of 52 playing cards, five cards are randomly drawn without

replacement. What is the probability of getting two hearts?

Data: Number of hearts in the deck (N) = 13, Number of cards drawn (n) = 5

Ans - 0.274

3. Problem: A multiple-choice test consists of 10 questions, each with four possible

answers. If a student randomly guesses on each question, what is the probability of

getting at least 8 questions correct?

Data: Number of questions (n) = 10, Number of possible answers per question (k) = 4

Ans - 0.000415

4. Problem: A bag contains 30 red balls, 20 blue balls, and 10 green balls. Three balls

are drawn without replacement. What is the probability that all three balls are blue?

Data: Number of blue balls in the bag (N) = 20, Number of balls drawn (n) = 3

Ans - 0.0333

5. Problem: In a football match, a player scores a goal with a 0.3 probability per shot. If

the player takes 10 shots, what is the probability of scoring exactly three goals?

Data: Number of shots (n) = 10, Probability of scoring per shot (p) = 0.3

Ans - 0.267

***Continuous Random Variable*:**

1. Problem: The heights of students in a class are normally distributed with a mean of

165 cm and a standard deviation of 10 cm. What is the probability that a randomly

selected student is taller than 180 cm?

Data: Mean height (μ) = 165 cm, Standard deviation (σ) = 10 cm, Height threshold (x)

= 180 cm

Ans - 0.0668

2. Problem: The waiting times at a coffee shop are exponentially distributed with a mean

of 5 minutes. What is the probability that a customer waits less than 3 minutes?

Data: Mean waiting time (μ) = 5 minutes, Waiting time threshold (x) = 3 minutes

Ans - 0.451

3. Problem: The lifetimes of a certain brand of light bulbs are normally distributed with a

mean of 1000 hours and a standard deviation of 100 hours. What is the probability that

a randomly selected light bulb lasts between 900 and 1100 hours?

Data: Mean lifetime (μ) = 1000 hours, Standard deviation (σ) = 100 hours, Lifetime

range (lower limit x1, upper limit x2)

Ans - 0.683

4. Problem: The weights of apples in a basket follow a uniform distribution between 100

grams and 200 grams. What is the probability that a randomly selected apple weighs

between 150 and 170 grams?

Data: Weight range (lower limit x1, upper limit x2)

Ans - 0.20

5. Problem: The time taken to complete a task is exponentially distributed with a mean

of 20 minutes. What is the probability that the task is completed in less than 15

minutes?

Data: Mean time (μ) = 20 minutes, Time threshold (x) = 15 minutes

Ans - 0.528

*Questions on Discrete Distribution and Continuous Distribution*

***Discrete Distribution*:**

1. Problem: A company sells smartphones, and the number of defects per batch follows

a Poisson distribution with a mean of 2 defects. What is the probability of having exactly

3 defects in a randomly selected batch?

Data: Mean number of defects (λ) = 2, Number of defects (x) = 3

Ans - **0.180**

2. Problem: In a game, a player has a 0.3 probability of winning each round. If the

player plays 10 rounds, what is the probability of winning exactly 3 rounds?

Data: Probability of winning (p) = 0.3, Number of rounds (n) = 10, Number of wins (x)

= 3

Ans - 0.267

3. Problem: A six-sided fair die is rolled three times. What is the probability of obtaining

at least one 6?

Data: Number of rolls (n) = 3

Ans – 0.421

***Continuous Distribution*:**

1. Problem: The weights of apples in a basket follow a normal distribution with a mean

of 150 grams and a standard deviation of 10 grams. What is the probability that a

randomly selected apple weighs between 140 and 160 grams?

Data: Mean weight (μ) = 150 grams, Standard deviation (σ) = 10 grams, Weight range

(lower limit x1, upper limit x2)

Ans - 0.683

2. Problem: The lifetimes of a certain brand of light bulbs are exponentially distributed

with a mean of 1000 hours. What is the probability that a randomly selected light bulb

lasts more than 900 hours?

Data: Mean lifetime (μ) = 1000 hours, Lifetime threshold (x) = 900 hours

Ans - 0.407

*Questions on Confidence Interval and Hypothesis Testings*

***Confidence Interval Problems*:**

1. Problem: A study is conducted to estimate the mean height of a population. A random

sample of 100 individuals is selected, and their heights are measured. Calculate a 95%

confidence interval for the population mean height, given that the sample mean height is

170 cm and the sample standard deviation is 8 cm.

Data: Sample size (n) = 100, Sample mean (x̄ ) = 170 cm, Sample standard deviation

(s) = 8 cm, Confidence level = 95%

confidence level - 1.587374

interval - 168.4126 to 171.5874

2. Problem: A survey is conducted to estimate the proportion of people in a city who

support a particular policy. A random sample of 500 individuals is surveyed, and 320 of

them express support for the policy. Calculate a 90% confidence interval for the

population proportion, given the sample proportion.

Data: Sample size (n) = 500, Number of successes (x) = 320, Confidence level = 90%

confidence level - 28.11692

***Hypothesis Testing Problems*:**

3. Problem: A researcher wants to test whether a new teaching method improves

student performance. A random sample of 50 students is divided into two groups: one

group taught using the new method and the other using the traditional method. The

average test scores of the two groups are compared. State the null and alternative

hypotheses for this study.

Data: Sample size (n) = 50, Test scores of the two groups

* **H₀ (Null Hypothesis):**The average test score for students taught with the new method is the same as or not greater than the average test score for students taught with the traditional method.
* **H₁ (Alternative Hypothesis):**The average test score for students taught with the new method is greater than the average test score for students taught with the traditional method.

**4.** Problem: A manufacturing company claims that the average weight of its product is

500 grams. To test this claim, a random sample of 25 products is selected, and their

weights are measured. The sample mean weight is found to be 510 grams with a

sample standard deviation of 20 grams. Perform a hypothesis test to determine if there

is evidence to support the company's claim.

Data: Sample size (n) = 25, Sample mean (x̄ ) = 510 grams, Sample standard

deviation (s) = 20 grams, Population mean (μ) = 500 grams

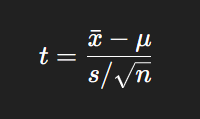
**Answer :**

h0: =500 : there is no significance difference between sample mean and population mean.

h1: !=500 : there is significance difference between sample mean and population mean.

significance level α=0.05

t-test



t=(​510−500)/20/5

= 2.5

Degrees of freedom:

Df = n−1 = 25−1 = 24​

t-value = 2.064

T critical < T

2.064 < 2.5

conclusion - here our T critical value is < T so, we reject null hypothesis and we conclude that the sample mean is significantly diffrent from population mean.