

# Statistics Assignment:

Q.1, Plot a histogram,  
10, 13, 18, 22, 27, 32, 38, 40, 45, 51, 56, 57, 88, 90,  
92, 94, 99

Soln:

First we sort the numbers in ascending order.  
Now,

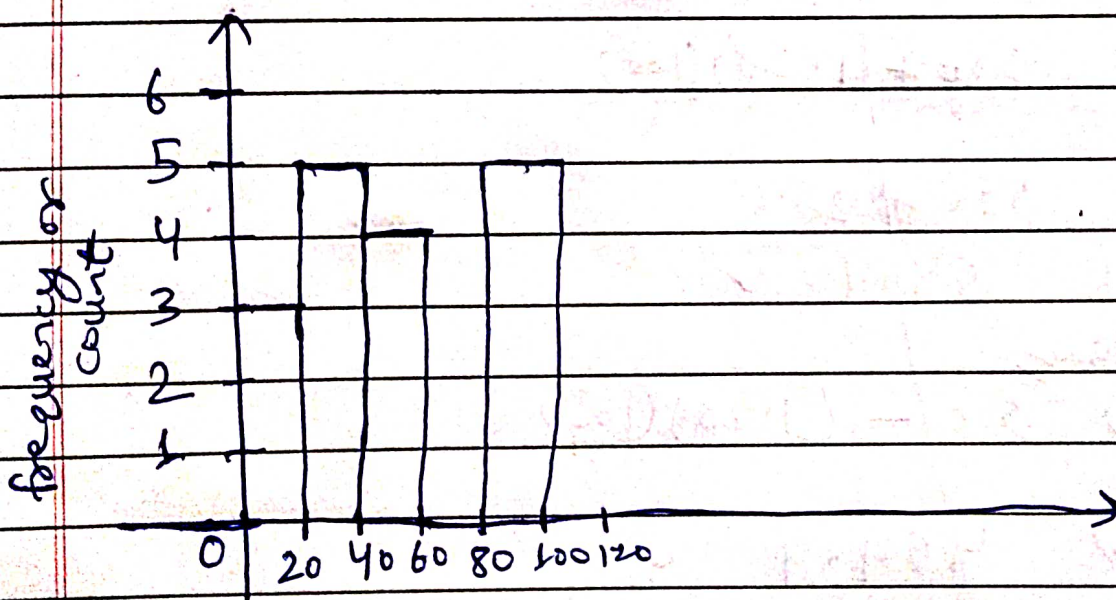
We decide bins and bins size.

Here, we take

$$\text{bins} = 5$$

$$\text{bins size} = 20$$

$$\left[ (0-100) \frac{100}{5} = 20 \right]$$





Q.2. In a quant test of the CAT exam, the population standard deviation is known to be 100. A sample of 25 tests taken has a mean of 520. Construct an 80% C.I about the mean.

Soln

Given:-  $n = 25$ ,  $\sigma = 100$ , C.I = 80%,  
 $\alpha = 0.2$ ,  $\bar{x} = 520$

Null Hypothesis,  $H_0 = \mu = 520$

Alternate Hypothesis  $H_1 = \mu \neq 520$

Now,

By point estimate  $\pm$  margin of error.

$$\bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 520 + z_{0.1} \left( \frac{100}{\sqrt{25}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 520 + (1.28) \left( \frac{100}{5} \right) \quad [\text{from z table}]$$

$$\Rightarrow 545.6$$

Again

$$520 - (1.28) \left( \frac{100}{5} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 494.4$$

$$494.4 \xleftrightarrow{80\% \text{ C.I.}} 545.6$$

Therefore,

we Accept the Null hypothesis

Since the value lies between 494.4 to 545.6



Q.3. A car company believes that the percentage of citizens in city ABC that owns a vehicle is 60% or less. A sales manager disagrees with this. He conducted a hypothesis testing surveying 250 residents & found that 170 residents responded yes to owning a vehicle.

- (a) State the null & alternate hypothesis.  
(b) At a 10% significance level, is there enough evidence to support the idea that vehicle owners in ABC city is 60% or less.

Soln

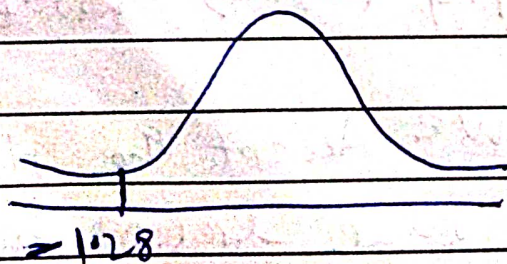
$$n = 250, x = 170$$

Null hypothesis,  $H_0: P_0 \geq 60\%$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n} = \frac{170}{250} = 0.68$$

$$q_0 = 1 - p_0 = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$$

$$\alpha = 0.1$$





$$Z_{test} = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0 q_0}{n}}}$$

$$Z = \frac{0.68 - 0.6}{\sqrt{\frac{0.6 \times 0.4}{200}}}$$

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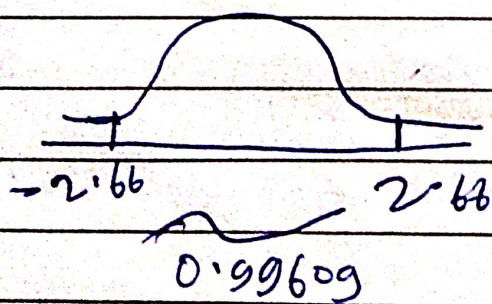
$$Z = \frac{0.68 - 0.6}{\sqrt{\frac{0.6 \times 0.4}{200}}}$$

$$= \frac{0.08}{0.0346} = 2.66$$

$2.66 > -1.28$  Accept the null hypothesis.

Now, by P-value method.

$$1 - 0.99609 = 0.00391$$



$$P\text{-value} = 0.00391 + 0.00391 = 0.00782$$



Q.4. What is the value of the 99 percentile?  
2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 12

Sol<sup>n</sup>

$$\text{value} = \frac{\text{Percentile}}{100} \times (n+1)$$

$$= \frac{99}{100} \times (20+1)$$

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

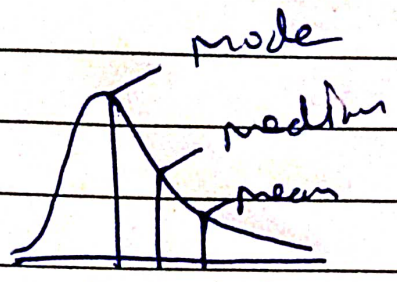
$$= 20.79$$

$\therefore$  Value  $\approx 12$  Ans.

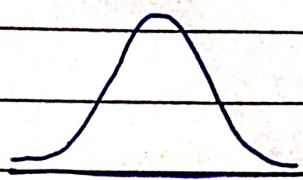


Q.5. In left & right skewed data, what is the relationship between mean, median & mode?

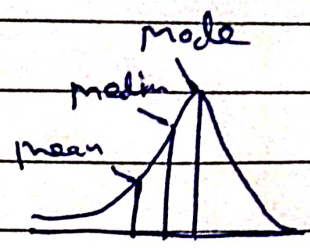
Sol. Draw the graph to represent the same



Right Skewed



Normal distribution



left Skewed

For left Skewed:-

$$\text{mean} < \text{median} < \text{mode}$$

For right Skewed:-

$$\text{mode} < \text{median} < \text{mean}$$