**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% |



**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.**
2. **What can we say about the skewness of this dataset?**
3. **If it was found that the data point with the value 25 is actually 2.5, how would the new box-plot be affected?**

**Answer:**

**(i**) IQR : 12-5 = 7 , it means that the data distributed around from 5 to 12 with median around 7.

(ii) the distribution tendency skewness towards to right side seeing from the boxplot graph.

1. Q1 position will move to left side to number 2,5 and outlier will not be described into graph.



Answer the following three questions based on the histogram above.

1. Where would the mode of this dataset lie?
2. Comment on the skewness of the dataset.
3. 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.

**Answer:**

(i) The mode lie in two numbers ( 5 and 7 )

(ii) The skewness of the histogram moves towards right side

(iii) The box plot showed the median, q1 and q3 also the outliers . Meanwhile the histogram explained the m.

1. **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.)**

**Answer:**

**Given :**one in 200 long-distance telephone calls is misdirected.

**To find :**probability that at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number

**Solution:**

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

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** |

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

### Answer:

### Given:

Probability distribution of Returns on a certain business venture, to the nearest $1,000

**Solution:**

* E(X) = ∑X . P(X)
* E(X²) = ∑X² . P(X)
* Var (X) = E(X²)  - { E(X) }²
* SD = √Var

|  |
| --- |
| X               P(X)     E(X)= X . P(X)     E(X²) = X² . P(X) |
| -2000       0.1         -200                400000 |
| -1000        0.1         -100                 100000 |
| 0               0.2         0                        0 |
| 1000         0.2         200                 200000 |
| 2000        0.3         600                 1200000 |
| 3000        0.1         300                 900000 |
| 800                 2800000 |

**(i)  most likely monetary outcome of the business venture is $ 2000 as it has maximum Probability  0.3**

**(ii) Venture is successful if X is + ve**

Hence if X is 1000 , 2000 or 3000

Probability is  0.2 + 0.3 + 0.1 = 0.6

as 0.6 > 0.5 Hence **venture likely to be successful**

**(iii)   long-term average earning of business ventures  = E(X)**

E(X) = ∑ X.P(X)  = **$ 800**

**(iv) Risk involved in a venture**

Var (X) = E(X²)  - { E(X) }²

=   2800000 -   800²

= **2160000**  ( Quite High)

SD = √Var  ≈ **$ 1470**