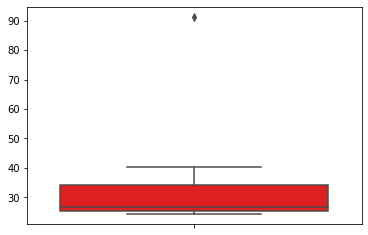
**Topics: Descriptive Statistics and Probability**

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% |



Mean = 0.3327

SD = 0.169

Var = 0.028



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.

ANS = IQR = Q3-Q1 = 12-5 = 7

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

ANS = Skewness = Positive

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?

ANS = There will be no outlier if 25 is 2.5.





Answer the following three questions based on the histogram above.

1. Where would the mode of this dataset lie?

ANS = The mode can be lie between 3 and 11.

1. Comment on the skewness of the dataset.

ANS = Positive Skew

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.

ANS = There is an outlier of the value 25 and both are positive skew.

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.)

ANS = Probability of 1 call misdirected out of 200 = 1/200

P(X) = 1/200

Probablility Of having at least one successful call is

1-P(X) = 1-1/200 = 0.96

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 = 2% Chance

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?

ANS = 2000(Cause it’s P(X) high compare to other’s)

1. Is the venture likely to be successful? Explain

ANS = if Success == positive returns as a measure

Then there is a 60% probability that the venture would be successful (0.3+0.2+0.1=0.6=>0.6\*100=>60%).

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

ANS = (-2000\*0.1)+(-1000\*0.1)+(0\*0.2)+(1000\*0.2)+(2000\*0.3)+(3000\*0.1) = 800

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

ANS =A good measure to evaluate the risk is SD and Variance of x.

Var = 3500000

SD = 1870.83

The large value of SD along with average returns of 800 indicates that the his is highly risky.