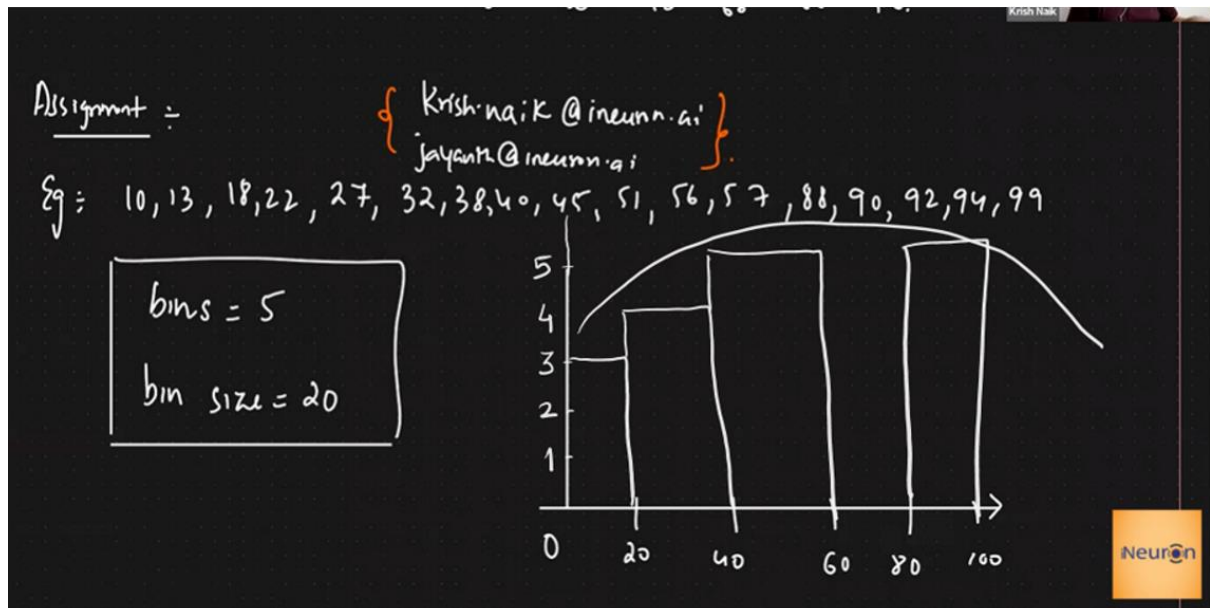
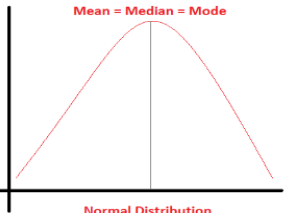
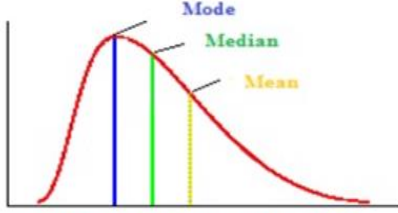
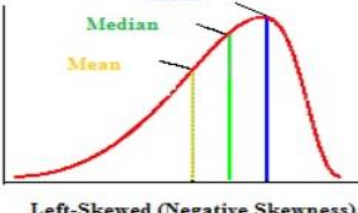


Assignment 1: Draw A Histogram Using the given Data Set

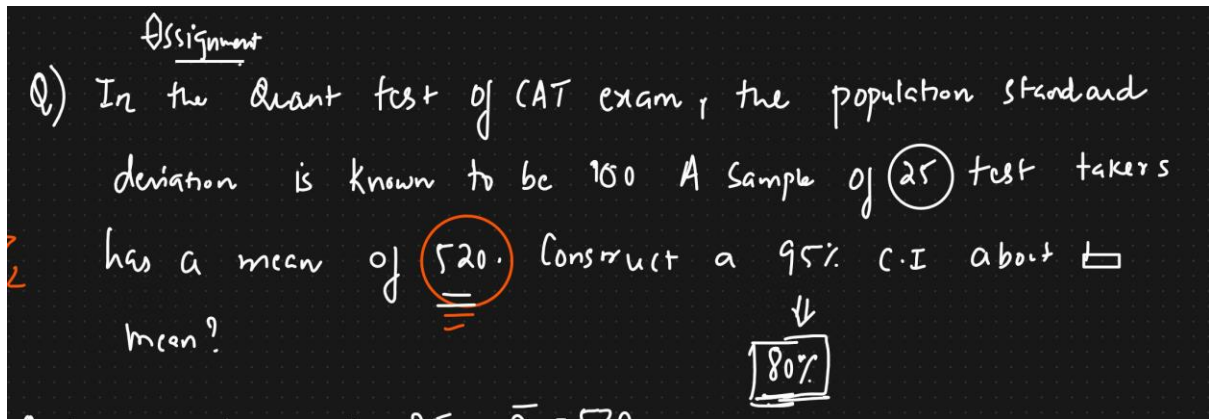


Here I am attaching the screen shot after completing the histogram. Later when I try to smoothen the histogram I got a Normal Distribution Curve.

Assignment 2: Skewed Distributions

Normal Distribution (No Skew)	Right Skewed Distribution (Positive Skew)	Left Skewed Distribution (Negative Skew)
 <p>Mean = Median = Mode</p> <p>Normal Distribution</p> <p>One half of the distribution is mirror image of the other half.</p> <p>Example: Age, Height, IRIS.</p> <p>The distribution of heights is roughly symmetrical, with some being shorter and some being taller.</p> <p>Mean=Median=Mode</p>	 <p>Mode</p> <p>Median</p> <p>Mean</p> <p>Right-Skewed (Positive Skewness)</p> <p>Long Tail in the positive direction on the number line.</p> <p>Example: Length of the comments on any YouTube channel, Average Income Distribution.</p> <p>This is because a large percentage of the total people residing in a particular state tends to fall under the category of a low-income earning group, while only a few people fall under the high-income earning group.</p> <p>Here Mean is to the right of Median</p> <p>Mean>Median>Mode.</p>	 <p>Mode</p> <p>Median</p> <p>Mean</p> <p>Left-Skewed (Negative Skewness)</p> <p>Long tail in the negative direction on the number line.</p> <p>Example: The distribution of age of deaths.</p> <p>Age of death from natural causes (heart disease, cancer, etc.). Most such deaths happen at older ages, with fewer cases happening at younger ages.</p> <p>Here Mean is to the left of Median.</p> <p>Mode>Median>Mean</p>

Assignment 3: Confidence Interval



Population SD = 100; Sample Size = 25; Sample Mean = 520; C.I. = 80%;

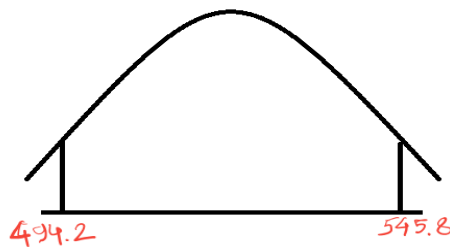
$\alpha = 1 - 0.8 = 0.2$

Area Under curve (0.1) = $1 - 0.1 = 0.9$

From Z Table $Z(0.90147) = 1.29$

Higher Fence = $520 + Z(0.2/2) * 100/5$; $520 + 1.29 * 20 = 545.8$

Lower Fence = $520 - Z(0.2/2) * 100/5$; $520 - 1.29 * 20 = 494.2$



Conclusion: My Population Mean Lies within this Range i.e. 494.2 to 545.8 at 80% confidence Interval.

Assignment 4: Percentile

Que: 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

Solution:

Here my data is already in ascending order.

Total Values :20

Let's Apply Percentile Formula

$P*(n+1)/100$

$99*(21)/100 = 20.79(\text{Index}) = 12$

Value of 99 Percentile is 12.

Assignment 5: Hypothesis Testing

Que: A car 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.

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

Solution:

Step1: Set up the hypotheses and level of significance

$H_0: p_0 \leq 0.6$

$H_1: p_1 > 0.6$ (One Tail Test); $\alpha = 10\% (0.10)$

$p_0 = 0.6$; $q_0 = 0.4$; $n = 250$; $x = 170$;

$p^{\wedge} = x/n = 170/250 = 0.68$

Step 2: Select and compute the appropriate test statistics

Z test with proportion = $p^{\wedge} - p_0 / \sqrt{p_0 q_0 / n}$

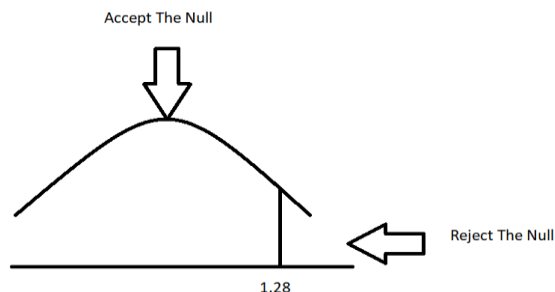
$Z(\text{test}) = 0.68 - 0.6 / \sqrt{0.6 * 0.4 / 250}$

$Z(\text{test}) = 0.08 / \sqrt{0.00096} = 0.08 / 0.03098 = 2.5823$

Step 3: Set up the decision Rule

The Decision Rule here is: Reject The Null Hypothesis if test statistics is larger than the critical value. $Z(\text{test}) > 1.28$

A sales manager disagrees hence One Tail Test at alpha 0.10 critical value is 1.28.



Step 4: Conclusion: **We Reject the Null Hypothesis as $2.58 > 1.28$ we have statistically significant evidence at alpha 10%**

Which means Sales Manager is right that vehicle owner in city ABC Is more than 60%.