

ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (IUT)  
ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION (OIC)

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

Semester Final Examination

Summer Semester, A. Y. 2022-2023

Course No: Math 4263

Time : 3 hours

Course Title: Statistics I

Full Marks : 150

Answer all 6 (six) questions. All questions carry equal marks. Marks of each question and corresponding CO and PO are written in the right margin within brackets.

1. a) Define descriptive statistics. Describe different levels of measurement along with their characteristics, applications, and relevant examples. 12 (CO1) (PO2)
- b) State central limit theorem? Describe different types of non-probability sampling techniques along with examples. 13 (CO3) (PO2)
2. a) Describe the empirical rule for interpreting standard deviation. 05 (CO1) (PO2)
- b) Define sampling error. Describe the characteristics of uniform probability distribution, normal probability distribution, and hypergeometric probability distribution. 10 (CO2) (PO2)
- c) Contrast histogram and bar chart. Prove that-"The population mean ( $\mu$ ) and the mean of the sampling distribution of sample mean ( $\mu_s$ ) are equal although the measures of dispersion are different ( $\sigma \neq \sigma_s$ )."
3. Following is the number of shareholders for a selected group of large companies: 25 (CO1) (PO2)

154	219	256	224	183	147	172	172
187	274	161	205	205	160	175	235
276	170	249	186	230	272	233	171
143	153	214	185	261	168	268	210

Requirements:

- i. Using the appropriate number of classes and class limit, construct a frequency distribution and calculate the mean, median, and standard deviation from the frequency distribution. (12)
- ii. Portray the frequency distribution as a cumulative frequency polygon and determine 75 % of the organizations have number of shares of what amount. (06)
- iii. Determine whether there is any outlier in the data and find out the skewness of the distribution. Interpret the results. (07)
4. a) A manufacturer of DVD players purchases a particular microchip, called the LS-24, from three suppliers: Hall Electronics, Schuller Sales, and Crawford Components. 08 (CO1) (PO2)

Thirty percent of the LS-24 chips are purchased from Hall Electronics, 20 percent from Schuller Sales, and the remaining 50 percent from Crawford Components. The manufacturer has extensive histories on the three suppliers and knows that 3 percent of the LS-24 chips from Hall Electronics are defective, 5 percent of chips from Schuller Sales are defective, and 4 percent of the chips purchased from Crawford Components are defective. When the LS-24 chips arrive at the manufacturer, they are placed directly in a bin and not inspected or otherwise identified by supplier. A worker selects a chip for installation in a DVD player and finds it defective. What is the probability that it was not manufactured by Hall Electronics?

- b) Last month, the National Association of Theater Managers conducted a survey of 500 randomly selected adults. The survey asked their age and the number of times they saw a movie in a theater. The results are summarized in the following table: 08 (CO1)  
(PO2)

Movies Per Month	Age			Total
	Less than 30 (B <sub>1</sub> )	30 up to 60 (B <sub>2</sub> )	60 or Older (B <sub>3</sub> )	
0 (A <sub>1</sub> )	15	50	10	75
1 or 2 (A <sub>2</sub> )	25	100	75	200
3, 4, or 5 (A <sub>3</sub> )	55	60	60	175
6 or More (A <sub>4</sub> )	5	15	30	50
<b>Total=</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>500</b>

**Determine the probability of:**

- Selecting an adult whose age is less than 60 years or has attended 1 or 2 movies.
- Selecting an adult who attended 3 or more movies per month or 60 years of age or older.
- Selecting an adult who attended 3, 4 or 5 movies per month and is 60 years of age or older.

- c) Debit cards and credit cards are used to make purchases. Recently, a website has reported that 27% of the purchases at coffee shops were made with a debit card. For 12 randomly selected purchases, find out: 09 (CO2)  
(PO2)

**Requirements:**

- What is the probability that exactly 4 purchases were made with debit cards?
- What is the probability that 7 or more purchases were made with debit cards?
- What is the probability that at most 5 purchases were made with debit cards?
- What is the probability that at most 11 purchases were made with debit cards?

5. a) Microwave ovens only last so long. The lifetime of a microwave oven follows a uniform probability distribution between 8 and 14 years. 06 (CO2)  
(PO2)

**Requirements:**

- Calculate the mean and standard deviation of this distribution.
- What is the probability that a particular microwave oven lasts between 10 to 14 years?
- What is the probability that the microwave oven will last for less than 9 years?

- b) The Internal Revenue Service reported the average refund in 2017 was \$2,878 with a standard deviation of \$520. Assume the refund amount is normally distributed. 09 (CO2) (PO2)

**Requirements:**

- i. What percent of refunds are more than \$3,500?
  - ii. What percent of refunds are more than \$3,500 but less than \$4,000?
  - iii. What percent of refunds are more than \$2,400 but less than \$4,000?
- c) For the most recent year available, the mean annual cost to attend a private university in the United States was \$50,900. Assume the distribution of annual costs follows the normal probability distribution and the standard deviation is \$4,500. Ninety-five percent of all students at private universities pay less than what amount? 05 (CO2) (PO2)
- d) ABC Computers wishes to set a minimum lifetime guarantee on its new power supply unit. Quality testing shows the time to failure follows an exponential distribution with a mean of 4000 hours. ABC Computers wants a warranty period such that only 5% of the power supply units fail during that period. What value should they set for the warranty period? 05 (CO2) (PO2)
6. a) In a certain section of Southern California, the distribution of monthly rent for one-bedroom apartment has a mean of \$2,200 and a standard deviation of \$250. The distribution of the monthly rent does not follow the normal distribution. In fact, it is positively skewed. What is the probability of selecting a sample of 50 one-bedroom apartments finding the mean to be at least \$1,950 per month? 08 (CO3) (PO2)

- b) The manager of the Inlet Square Mall, near Ft. Myers, Florida, wants to estimate the mean amount spent per shopping visit by customers. A sample of 20 customers reveals the following amounts spent: 12 (CO3) (PO2)

96.32	84.44	93.64	102.90	47.56	83.72	109.72	75.84	105.28	97.18
101.64	93.88	123.66	98.34	122.92	102.70	105.36	117.68	123.38	87.76

What is the best estimate of the population mean? Determine a 95% confidence interval. Would it be reasonable to conclude that the population mean is 100? What about 115? Interpret the result.

- c) A student in public administration wants to determine the mean amount members of city councils in large cities earn per month as remuneration for being a council member. The error in estimating the mean is to be less than \$100 with a 95 percent level of confidence. The student found a report by the Department of Labor that estimated the standard deviation to be \$1,000. What is the required sample size? 05 (CO3) (PO2)

### B.3 Areas under the Normal Curve

Example:  
If  $z = 1.96$ , then  
 $P(0 \leq z) = 0.4750$ .



z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1025	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2643	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2853
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3829
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817
2.1	0.4821	0.4826	0.4830	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.4850	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.4890
2.3	0.4893	0.4896	0.4898	0.4901	0.4904	0.4906	0.4909	0.4911	0.4913	0.4915
2.4	0.4918	0.4920	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4933	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.4940	0.4941	0.4943	0.4945	0.4946	0.4948	0.4949	0.4951	0.4952
2.6	0.4953	0.4955	0.4956	0.4957	0.4958	0.4959	0.4961	0.4962	0.4963	0.4964
2.7	0.4965	0.4966	0.4967	0.4968	0.4969	0.4970	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.8	0.4974	0.4975	0.4976	0.4977	0.4977	0.4978	0.4979	0.4979	0.4980	0.4981
2.9	0.4981	0.4982	0.4982	0.4983	0.4984	0.4984	0.4985	0.4985	0.4986	0.4986
3.0	0.4987	0.4987	0.4987	0.4988	0.4988	0.4989	0.4989	0.4989	0.4990	0.4990

B.5 Student's *t*-Distribution

Confidence interval



Left-tailed test



Right-tailed test



Two-tailed test

Confidence intervals, <i>c</i>						
	80%	90%	95%	98%	99%	99.9%
<i>df</i>	Level of Significance for One-Tailed Test, $\alpha$					
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0005
	Level of Significance for Two-Tailed Test, $\alpha$					
	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.001
1	3.078	3.314	3.796	5.021	6.387	10.678
2	2.886	3.220	4.303	5.368	6.965	11.716
3	2.808	3.183	4.347	5.401	6.951	11.708
4	2.777	3.162	4.370	5.426	6.960	11.712
5	2.758	3.146	4.383	5.443	6.969	11.716
6	2.745	3.135	4.393	5.453	6.974	11.720
7	2.736	3.128	4.400	5.459	6.977	11.722
8	2.730	3.124	4.405	5.463	6.979	11.724
9	2.726	3.121	4.409	5.466	6.980	11.725
10	2.723	3.119	4.412	5.468	6.981	11.726
11	2.721	3.118	4.414	5.470	6.982	11.727
12	2.719	3.117	4.416	5.471	6.983	11.728
13	2.718	3.116	4.417	5.472	6.983	11.728
14	2.717	3.116	4.418	5.473	6.984	11.729
15	2.716	3.115	4.419	5.473	6.984	11.729
16	2.716	3.115	4.420	5.474	6.984	11.729
17	2.715	3.115	4.420	5.474	6.984	11.729
18	2.715	3.114	4.421	5.474	6.984	11.729
19	2.714	3.114	4.421	5.474	6.984	11.729
20	2.714	3.114	4.422	5.474	6.984	11.729
21	2.714	3.113	4.422	5.474	6.984	11.729
22	2.713	3.113	4.422	5.474	6.984	11.729
23	2.713	3.113	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
24	2.713	3.113	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
25	2.713	3.112	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
26	2.712	3.112	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
27	2.712	3.112	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
28	2.712	3.112	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
29	2.712	3.111	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
30	2.711	3.111	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
31	2.711	3.111	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
32	2.711	3.111	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
33	2.711	3.110	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
34	2.710	3.110	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
35	2.710	3.110	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729

Confidence intervals, <i>c</i>						
	80%	90%	95%	98%	99%	99.9%
<i>df</i>	Level of Significance for One-Tailed Test, $\alpha$					
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0005
	Level of Significance for Two-Tailed Test, $\alpha$					
	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.001
36	2.710	3.110	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
37	2.710	3.109	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
38	2.709	3.109	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
39	2.709	3.109	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
40	2.709	3.108	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
41	2.709	3.108	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
42	2.708	3.108	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
43	2.708	3.108	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
44	2.708	3.107	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
45	2.708	3.107	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
46	2.708	3.107	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
47	2.707	3.107	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
48	2.707	3.107	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
49	2.707	3.106	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
50	2.707	3.106	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
51	2.707	3.106	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
52	2.706	3.106	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
53	2.706	3.105	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
54	2.706	3.105	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
55	2.706	3.105	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
56	2.706	3.105	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
57	2.705	3.105	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
58	2.705	3.105	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
59	2.705	3.104	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
60	2.705	3.104	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
61	2.705	3.104	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
62	2.704	3.104	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
63	2.704	3.104	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
64	2.704	3.103	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
65	2.704	3.103	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
66	2.704	3.103	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
67	2.704	3.103	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
68	2.703	3.103	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
69	2.703	3.103	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729
70	2.703	3.102	4.423	5.474	6.984	11.729

(continued)

Confidence Interval, $c$						
<i>df</i>	80%	90%	95%	98%	99%	99.9%
	Level of Significance for One-Tailed Test, $\alpha$					
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0005
	Level of Significance for Two-Tailed Test, $\alpha$					
0.20	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.001	
71	1.254	1.667	1.894	2.080	2.047	3.433
72	1.263	1.666	1.893	2.079	2.046	3.431
73	1.263	1.666	1.893	2.079	2.046	3.429
74	1.263	1.666	1.893	2.079	2.046	3.427
75	1.263	1.665	1.892	2.077	2.042	3.425
76	1.263	1.665	1.892	2.076	2.042	3.423
77	1.263	1.665	1.891	2.076	2.041	3.421
78	1.263	1.665	1.891	2.075	2.040	3.420
79	1.262	1.664	1.890	2.074	2.040	3.418
80	1.262	1.664	1.890	2.074	2.039	3.416
81	1.262	1.664	1.890	2.073	2.038	3.415
82	1.262	1.664	1.889	2.073	2.037	3.413
83	1.262	1.663	1.889	2.072	2.036	3.412
84	1.262	1.663	1.889	2.072	2.036	3.410
85	1.262	1.663	1.888	2.071	2.035	3.409
86	1.261	1.663	1.888	2.070	2.034	3.407
87	1.261	1.663	1.888	2.070	2.034	3.406
88	1.261	1.662	1.887	2.069	2.033	3.405

Confidence Interval, $c$						
<i>df</i>	80%	90%	95%	98%	99%	99.9%
	Level of Significance for One-Tailed Test, $\alpha$					
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0005
	Level of Significance for Two-Tailed Test, $\alpha$					
0.20	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.001	
89	1.261	1.662	1.887	2.069	2.032	3.403
90	1.261	1.662	1.887	2.068	2.032	3.402
91	1.261	1.662	1.886	2.068	2.031	3.401
92	1.261	1.662	1.886	2.068	2.030	3.399
93	1.261	1.661	1.886	2.067	2.030	3.398
94	1.261	1.661	1.886	2.067	2.029	3.397
95	1.261	1.661	1.885	2.066	2.029	3.396
96	1.260	1.661	1.885	2.066	2.028	3.395
97	1.260	1.661	1.885	2.065	2.027	3.394
98	1.260	1.661	1.884	2.065	2.027	3.393
99	1.260	1.660	1.884	2.065	2.026	3.392
100	1.260	1.660	1.884	2.064	2.026	3.390
120	1.259	1.659	1.883	2.064	2.017	3.373
140	1.259	1.658	1.882	2.063	2.011	3.361
160	1.257	1.654	1.875	2.056	2.007	3.352
180	1.256	1.653	1.873	2.047	2.003	3.345
200	1.255	1.652	1.872	2.046	2.001	3.340
$\infty$	1.252	1.648	1.869	2.026	2.000	3.321