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## GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY <br> MCA - SEMESTER-III • EXAMINATION - SUMMER 2013

## Subject Code: 630003

Date: 15-05-2013
Subject Name: Statistical Methods
Time: 10.30 am - $\mathbf{0 1 . 0 0} \mathbf{~ p m}$
Total Marks: 70

## Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Use (may ask for) statistical tables wherever necessary.
Q. 1 (a) Fill in the blanks.
i. Arithmetic operations are appropriate for $\qquad$ data. (Qualitative/Quantitative)
ii. Statistical inference refers to the process of drawing inferences about the $\qquad$ based on the characteristics of the $\qquad$ . (population, sample)
iii. A situation in which conclusions based upon aggregated crosstabulation are different from unaggregated crosstabulation is known as $\qquad$ -. (wrong crosstabulation, Simpson's paradox)
iv. The difference between the largest and the smallest data values is
$\qquad$ . (inter-quartile range, range)
v. The value which has half of the observations above it and half the observations below it is called $\qquad$ . (mean, median)
vi. Standard error of point estimate of population mean is $\qquad$ . $(\sigma / \sqrt{n}, \sigma)$
vii. $\quad \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{AlB})=$ $\qquad$ if events A and B are independent. ( $0, \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A})$ )
viii. Mean and variance of $\qquad$ variate is same. (Binomial, Poisson)
ix. The value added and subtracted from a point estimate in order to develop an interval estimate of the population parameter is known as the $\qquad$ (standard error, margin of error)
x. In general, higher confidence levels provide $\qquad$ confidence intervals. (wider/narrower)
(b) A sample of 225 account balances of a credit company showed an average balance of Rs. 15,000 with a standard deviation of Rs. 625 . Formulate the hypotheses and compute the test statistic that can be used to determine whether the mean of all account balances is significantly different from $\$ 14,500$.
Q. 2 (a) Using given marks of 8 students in a sample, compute mean, median, mode, standard deviation and coefficient of variation.
Marks: 93, 65, 80, 97, 85, 87, 97, 60
(b) The following sample data contains the number of years of college and the current annual salary for a random sample of heavy equipment salespeople.

| Years of | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- Mention dependent variable and independent variable.
- Determine the least square estimated regression line.
- Predict the annual income of a salesperson with five years of college.
- Calculate the coefficient of determination.
(b) Following data shows prices for books and the number of pages that each book contains.

| Book | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pages (x) | 500 | 700 | 750 | 590 | 540 | 650 | 480 |
| Price (y) | 7 | 7.5 | 9 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7 | 4.5 |

- Develop a least-squares estimated regression line.
- Determine point estimate of mean value of price for 600 pages.
- Compute the coefficient of determination and explain its meaning.
Q. 3 (a) i. Write necessary conditions to use normal approximation for binomial distribution.
ii. The average number of calls received by a switchboard in a 30 minute period is 15 .
- What is the probability that the switchboard will receive exactly 10 calls between 10:00 and 10:30?
- What is the probability that the switchboard will receive fewer than 3 calls between 10:00 and 10:15?
(b) i. A local bottling company has determined the number of machine breakdowns per month and their respective probabilities as shown below. Compute expected number and variance of machine breakdowns per month.
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Number of breakdowns } & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Probability } & 0.12 & 0.38 & 0.25 & 0.18 & 0.07\end{array}$
ii. The daily dinner bills in a local restaurant are normally distributed with a mean Rs. 30 and a standard deviation Rs. 5 .
- What is the probability that a randomly selected bill will be at least Rs. 35?
- What is the probability that a randomly selected bill will be between Rs. 28 and Rs. 35 ?


## OR

Q. 3 (a) i. List properties of normal distribution
ii. Ten percent of the items produced by a machine are defective. Out of 8 items chosen at random,

- Find the probability of less than 2 defective items.
- Find the probability of 4 defective items.
(b) i. The monthly earnings of computer systems analysts are normally distributed with a mean of Rs. 24,300 . If only 5 percent of the systems analysts have a monthly income of more than Rs. 26,140, what is the value of the standard deviation of the monthly earnings of the computer systems analysts?
ii. As a company manager for ABC Corporation, there is a 0.40 probability that you will be promoted this year. There is a 0.72 probability that you will get either promotion or raise or both. The probability of getting both promotion and raise is 0.25 .
- What is the probability that you will get a raise?
- If you get a promotion, what is the probability that you will also get a raise?
Q. 4 (a) i. List properties of point estimator. Explain any one in detail. 03
ii. A simple random sample of 100 observations was taken from a large population. The sample mean and the standard deviation were determined to be 80 and 12 respectively. Compute point estimate, standard error and $95 \%$ confidence interval estimate of mean.
(b) i. Determine the sample size needed to estimate mean with a margin of error of 2 or less with a .95 probability when the population standard deviation equals 11.
ii. Eighty-five people in a random sample of 100 favoured Candidate A.

Compute $95 \%$ and $90 \%$ interval estimate for population proportion of people in favour of candidate A.

## OR

Q. 4 (a) i. List sampling methods. Explain any one in detail.
ii. A local health center noted that in a sample of 400 patients 80 were referred to them by the local hospital.

- Provide a $95 \%$ confidence interval for all the patients who are referred to the health center by the hospital.
- What size sample would be required to estimate the proportion of hospital referrals with a margin of error of 0.04 or less at $95 \%$ confidence?
(b) i. The time it takes a mechanic to change the oil in a car is exponentially distributed with a mean of 5 minutes. What is the probability that it will take a mechanic less than 6 minutes to change oil?
ii. Following information is obtained from a random sample of $6 \mathbf{0 4}$ observations. Assume the population has a normal distribution. Observations: $13,14,17,14,17,15$.
- What is the point estimate of $\mu$ ?
- Construct $95 \%$ confidence interval for $\mu$.
Q. 5 (a) The following information was obtained from samples regarding the productivity score (out of 10) of 5 and 7 individuals using two different methods of production.

| Method1 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 13 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Method2 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 16 |

Is there a significant difference between the productivity of the two methods? Let $\alpha=0.05$.
(b) The table below gives beverage preferences for random samples of teens and adults.

|  | Teens | Adults | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coffee | 50 | 200 | 250 |
| Tea | 100 | 150 | 250 |
| Soft Drink | 200 | 200 | 400 |
| Other | 50 | 50 | 100 |

Test for independence between age (i.e., adult and teen) and drink preferences at $\alpha=0.05$.

## OR

Q. 5 (a) The sales (in thousand Rs) data of an item in six shops before and after a 07 special promotional campaign are as under:

| Shops | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Before campaign | 55 | 25 | 35 | 50 | 50 | 40 |
| After campaign | 60 | 22 | 30 | 55 | 58 | 45 |

Did the campaign make any significant difference in sale?
(b) The number of defects per unit in a sample of manufactured product was found $\mathbf{0 7}$ as follows:

| No. of defects | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of units | 200 | 90 | 20 | 8 | 2 |

Fit Poisson distribution to the data and test the goodness of the fit

