PGDM, Batch 2017-19

STATISTICS FOR BUSINESS ANALYSIS

DM-109

Trimester-I, End-Term Examination, September, 2017

Time Allowed: 2Hrs. & 30Mins.

Roll No: _____

Instruction: Students are required to write Roll No on every page of the question paper, writing anything except the Roll No will be treated as Unfair Means. All other instructions on the reverse of Admit Card should be followed meticulously. **Tables are provided.**

Section A

Answer any 3 out of the 5 questions
Each question carries 5 marks

Question A1:
According to J.D power and Associates, the mean defect rate in a new 2004 Porsche was 2.4. In a randomly selected new Porsche, find the probability of: a) at least one defect; (b) no defect; (c) more than three defect. (d) Construct the probability distribution

Question A2:
Some financial theoreticians believe that the stock market's daily prices constitute a "random walk with positive drift." If this is accurate, then the Dow Jones Industrial Average should show a gain on more than 50 percent of all trading days. If the average increased on 101 of 175 randomly chosen days, what do you think about the suggested theory? Use a 0.01 level of significance.

Question A3:
Describe in brief the following terms:
a) Sampling errors
b) Standard Error
c) Sampling Distribution

Question A4:
Describe with examples, any three types of probability sampling.

Question A5: The following is part of an ANOVA table, with a sample size of 15, and a single factor with 3 levels

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F
Between	129.73			
Within				
Total	149.33			

a) Complete the table
b) Write down the null and the alternate hypothesis for this experiment
c) What is statistical inference from this ANOVA? (Use 0.05 significance level)

Section B

Answer any 2 out of the 3 questions in this section.
Each question carries 10 marks.

Question B1:

The Bay City Big leaguers, a semi-professional baseball team, have the player who led the league in batting average for many years. For thé past several years, Joe Carver's batting average has had a mean of .343, and a standard deviation of .018. This year, however, Joe's average was only .306. Joe is renegotiating his contract for next year, and the salary he will be able to obtain is highly dependent on his ability to convince the team's owner that his batting average this year was not significantly worse than in previous years. If the owner is willing to use a 0.02 significance level, will Joe's salary be cut next year?

Question B2:

Managers at all levels of an organization need adequate information to perform their respective tasks. One study investigated the effect the source has on the dissemination of information. In this particular study the source of information were a superior, a peer, and a subordinate. In each case a measure of dissemination was obtained, with higher values indicating greater dissemination of information. Use α=.05 and the following data to test whether the source of information significantly affect dissemination. What is your conclusion, and what does it suggest about the use and dissemination of information?

Superior	Peer	Subordinate
8	6	6
5	6	5
4	7	7
6	5	4
6	3	3
7	4	5
5	7	7
5	6	5

Question B3:

William C Andrews, an organisation behaviour consultant for victory Motorcycles, has designed a t-test to show the company's supervisors the danger of over supervising their workers. A worker from the assembly line is given a series of complicated tasks to perform. During the worker's performance, a supervisor constantly interrupt the worker to assist him or her in completing the tasks. The worker, upon completion of the tasks, is the given a psychological test designed to measure the work's hostility toward authority (a high score equal low hostility). Eight different workers were assigned the task and then interrupted for the purpose of instructional assistance various numbers of times (line X). Their corresponding scores on the hostility test are revealed in line Y.

X (number of times worker interrupted)	5	10	10	15	15	20	20	25
Y (worker's score on hostility test)	58	41	45	27	26	12	16	3

a. Plot these data.
b. Develop the equation that best describes the relationship between the number between the number of times interrupted and the test score.
c. Predict the expected test score if the worker is interrupted 18 times.

Section C

Case Study
Compulsory – 15 marks

The following case study is for a company called Thermatrix, which presently offers a wide range of flameless thermal oxidizers and has the capability of providing stand-along emission devices in a variety of ways.

Thermatrix is located in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania, as a part of the seals fluid processing Corporation, where there are 90 employees.

1. Thermatrix has grown and flourished because of its good customer relationships, which include partnering, delivering a quality product on tome, and listening to the customer's needs, suppose company management wants to formally measure customer satisfaction at least once a year and develops a brief survey that includes the following four questions. Suppose 115 customers participated in this survey with the results shown. Use appropriate techniques to analyze the data to estimate population responses to these questions.

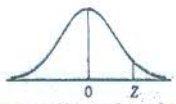
	Question	Yes	No
1	In General, were deliveries on time?	63	52
2	Were the contact people at Thermatrix helpful and courteous?	86	29
3	Was the pricing structure fair to your company	101	14
4	Would you recommend Thermatrix to other companies	105	10

2. Now suppose Thermatrix officers want to ascertain employee satisfaction with the company. They randomly sample nine employees and ask them to complete a satisfaction survey under the supervision of an independent testing organization. As part of this survey, employees are asked to respond to questions on a 5-point scale where 1is low satisfaction and 5 is high satisfaction. Assume the data are at least interval and that the overall responses on questions are normally distributed.
The questions and the results of the survey are shown in the next column. Analyze the results by using appropriate techniques.

	Question	Mean	SD
1	Are you treated fairly as an employee?	3.79	0.86
2	Has the company given you the training you	2.74	1.27
3	Does management seriously consider your input	4.18	0.63
4	Is your physical work environment acceptable?	3.34	0.81
5	Is the compensation for your work adequate and	3.95	0.21

ABLE A.5

eas of the Standard Normal Distribution

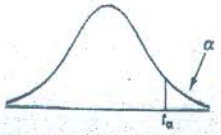


The entries in this table are the probabilities that a standard normal random variable is between 0 and z (the shaded area).

z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359
0.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753
0.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141
0.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517
0.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879
0.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224
0.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2517	.2549
0.7	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852
0.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133
0.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389
1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599	.3621
1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810	.3830
1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997	.4015
1.3	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162	.4177
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306	.4319
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429	.4441
1.6	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4484	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535	.4545
1.7	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625	.4633
1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699	.4706
1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761	.4767
2.0	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817
2.1	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854	.4857
2.2	.4861	.4864	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887	.4890
2.3	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913	.4916
2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934	.4936
2.5	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951	.4952
2.6	.4953	.4955	.4956	.4957	.4959	.4960	.4961	.4962	.4963	.4964
2.7	.4965	.4966	.4967	.4968	.4969	.4970	.4971	.4972	.4973	.4974
2.8	.4974	.4975	.4976	.4977	.4977	.4978	.4979	.4979	.4980	.4981
2.9	.4981	.4982	.4982	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	.4985	.4986	.4986
3.0	.4987	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990	.4990
3.1	.4990	.4991	.4991	.4991	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4993	.4993
3.2	.4993	.4993	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4995	.4995	.4995
3.3	.4995	.4995	.4995	.4996	.4996	.4996	.4996	.4996	.4996	.4997
3.4	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4998
3.5	.4998									
4.0	.49997									
4.5	.499997									
5.0	.4999997									
6.0	.499999999									

TABLE A.6

Critical Values from the t Distribution



	Values of α for one-tailed test and $\alpha/2$ for two-tailed test					
df	$t_{.100}$	$t_{.050}$	$t_{.025}$	$t_{.010}$	$t_{.005}$	$t_{.001}$
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.656	318.289
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.328
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.214
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.894
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297
10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144
11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025
12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930
13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852
14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787
15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733
16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686
17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.646
18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.610
19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.579
20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.552
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.505
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.485
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.467
25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450
26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.435
27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.421
28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.408
29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.396
30	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385
40	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.307
50	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.403	2.678	3.261
60	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.232
70	1.294	1.667	1.994	2.381	2.648	3.211
80	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.374	2.639	3.195
90	1.291	1.662	1.987	2.368	2.632	3.183
100	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626	3.174
150	1.287	1.655	1.976	2.351	2.609	3.145
200	1.286	1.653	1.972	2.345	2.601	3.131
∞	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.090

BLE A.7

centage Points of the *F* Distribution (*Continued*)

ν_2 \ ν_1	$\alpha = .05$ Numerator Degrees of Freedom								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	161.45	199.50	215.71	224.58	230.16	233.99	236.77	238.88	240.54
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38
3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28
26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.18	2.09	2.02	1.96
∞	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88

Denominator Degrees of Freedom

TABLE A.7

Percentage Points of the *F* Distribution (*Continued*)

ν_2 \ ν_1	$\alpha = .05$ Numerator Degrees of Freedom									
	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	∞
1	241.88	243.90	245.90	248.00	249.10	250.10	251.10	252.20	253.30	254.30
2	19.40	19.41	19.43	19.45	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48	19.49	19.50
3	8.79	8.74	8.70	8.66	8.64	8.62	8.59	8.57	8.55	8.53
4	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.69	5.66	5.63
5	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.53	4.50	4.46	4.43	4.40	4.36
6	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.77	3.74	3.70	3.67
7	3.64	3.57	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23
8	3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.01	2.97	2.93
9	3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.71
10	2.98	2.91	2.85	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54
11	2.85	2.79	2.72	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.40
12	2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.30
13	2.67	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21
14	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.13
15	2.54	2.48	2.40	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.07
16	2.49	2.42	2.35	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.01
17	2.45	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.96
18	2.41	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.92
19	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.88
20	2.35	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.84
21	2.32	2.25	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.81
22	2.30	2.23	2.15	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.78
23	2.27	2.20	2.13	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.91	1.86	1.81	1.76
24	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.73
25	2.24	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71
26	2.22	2.15	2.07	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.69
27	2.20	2.13	2.06	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.73	1.67
28	2.19	2.12	2.04	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71	1.65
29	2.18	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.64
30	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.68	1.62
40	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.58	1.51
60	1.99	1.92	1.84	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.39
120	1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.50	1.43	1.35	1.25
∞	1.83	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.39	1.32	1.22	1.00

Denominator Degrees of Freedom

(*Continued*)

Formulae:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$\bar{x} \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\bar{x} - z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \le \mu \le \bar{x} + z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$P\left[\bar{x} - z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \le \mu \le \bar{x} + z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right] = (1-\alpha)$$

$$\bar{x} - z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \le \mu \le \bar{x} + z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Probability of x success in n trials $= P(x) = \frac{!n}{!(n-x)!(x)} p^x q^{n-x}$

Mean and variance of a binomial probability distribution

Mean $= \mu = E(x) = np$

Var $(x) = \sigma^2 = np(1-p) = npq$

Standard deviation $= \sigma = \sqrt{npq}$

Poisson formula

$$P(x) = \frac{\lambda^x \times e^{-\lambda}}{!x}$$

$$r = \frac{\sum (x-\bar{x})(y-\bar{y})}{\sqrt{[\sum (x-\bar{x})^2][\sum (y-\bar{y})^2]}}$$

$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$z \equiv \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$r = \frac{n\sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{[n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2][n(\sum y^2) - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1 \bar{x}$$