## EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA

Faculty of Commerce and Management
nd Year Second Semester Examination in Bachelor of Business Administration / Bachelor of
Commerce - 2016/2017 (Jan 2019)
(Proper/Repeat)
COM 2053 Business Statistics

## THREE (03) HOURS

To be completed by the candidate:
Eramination Index Number: $\qquad$

| Instructions to Candidates | For Examiner's Use only |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1. This paper has 05 questions in 16 pages. <br> 2. Answer all the questions in three hours. <br> 3. Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided on the <br> examination paper. | 01 | Question No |
| 4. This paper should be handed over personally to the <br> supervisor invigilator | 02 | Marks |

## Laderline the appropriate answer for the following questions from the given choices

A statistics professor surveys the students in her class and finds that $20 \%$ are males and $80 \%$ are females This is an example of
A. inferential statistics
B. nominal data
C. descriptive statistics
D. secondary data.
$\mathrm{Mu}(\mu)$ is an example of a
A. population parameter
B. sample statistic
C. population variance
D. mode
d. What method is used to sample a population so that it is representative of the population?
A. The observations that have the lowest and highest values are selected.
B. Every element in a population is chosen.
C. Only the first half of a population is selected.
D. Samples are chosen at random from the population
4. The collection of one or more outcomes from an experiment is called
A. probability
B. event
C. random variable
D. random experiment
5. Patients arrive at a hospital accident and emergency department at random at a rate of 6 per hour. Now, the time is 11.30 a.m. What is the probability that the next patient arrives before 11.45 a.m.?
A. 0.3345
B. 0.7769
C. 0.9975
D. 0.0149
6. Suppose a population has mean $\mu=8$ and standard deviation $\sigma=3$. Suppose a random sample of size $\mathrm{n}=$ 36 is selected. What is the probability that the sample mean is between 7.8 and 8.2 ?
A. 0.0558
B. 0.6554
C. 0.3108
D. 0.5279
7. The method of least squares dictates that we choose a regression line where the sum of the square of deviations of the points from the line is
A. maximum
B. minimum
C. zero
D. positive
\& When regression line passes through the origin, then:
A. Intercept is zero
B. Regression coefficient is zero
C. Correlation is zero
D. Association is zero
9. Finding the centred four - quarter moving average helps us identify the
A. cyclical component
B. trend component
C. seasonal component
D. irregular component

An overall upward or downward pattern in an annual time series would be contained in which component of the times series:
A. Trend
B. Cyclical
C. Irregular
D. Seasonal

## Write true or false in the given space for the following statements:

11. A measured characteristic of the sample is called a parameter: $\qquad$
12. Graphs, charts and tables that we use to display data by making it easier to understand areas descriptive statistics: $\qquad$
13. A random variable that has a normal distribution with mean zero and standard deviation ores a standard normal probability distribution: $\qquad$
14. Approximately 95.5 percent of the values of a random variable in a normally distributed pope within $\pm 3 \sigma$ standard deviation from the mean: $\qquad$
15. Total area under the normal curve remains 1 and it is true for all continuous probability distributions: $\qquad$

## Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer:

16. The strength of the relationship between $x$ and $y$ variables can be identified by $\qquad$
17. A sampling method in which sample members from a larger population are selected according l starting point and a fixed, periodic interval is called $\qquad$

18 The $\qquad$ component of a time series measures the fluctuations in a time series dust economic conditions of prosperity and recession with duration of approximately 2 years or lone
19. The three major measures of central tendency are the $\qquad$ , the $\qquad$
$\qquad$ .
20. In a $\qquad$ probability, the probability of success is based on prior knowledge of the involved and in the $\qquad$ probability approach, the probabilities are based on obs not on prior knowledge of a process.
i) U.S. companies spent more than $\$ 250$ billion in advertising in 2018 . The spending was as follows

| Media | Amount (\$billions) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Direct mail | 45 |
| Internet | 10 |
| Magazines | 24 |
| Newspapers | 50 |
| Radio | 26 |
| TV | 55 |
| Other | 46 |

a) A marketing student wants to construct a chart to compare the different advertisement modes appropriate chart that can fulfil his objective.
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b) Another marketing student wants to construct a chart to investigate the portion of each adverisisf of the whole. Name an appropriate chart that can fulfil his objective.
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c) What conclusions can you reach concerning how U.S. companies spend their advertising dollars -
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

The following data represent the cost of electricity during July 2018 for a random sample of 50 one-room sparments in a large city:

Row Data on Utility Charges (\$)

| 96 | 171 | 202 | 178 | 147 | 102 | 153 | 197 | 127 | 82 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 157 | 185 | 90 | 116 | 172 | 111 | 148 | 213 | 130 | 165 |
| 141 | 149 | 206 | 175 | 123 | 128 | 144 | 168 | 109 | 167 |
| 95 | 163 | 150 | 154 | 130 | 143 | 187 | 166 | 139 | 149 |
| 108 | 119 | 183 | 151 | 114 | 135 | 191 | 137 | 129 | 158 |

Form a frequency distribution, a percentage distribution and a cumulative percentage distribution that have class intervals with the upper class boundaries $\$ 99, \$ 119$, and so on.

| Utility Charges (\$) | Tally | Frequency | Percentage | Cumulative Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Total | - |  |  |  |

b) Construct a histogram and a frequency polygon on the same graph.
t
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c) Around what amount does the monthly electricity cost seem to be concentrated?
iii) The number of days that students were missing from University due to sickness in one year was follows:

| Number of days off sick | $1-5$ | $6-10$ | $11-15$ | $16-20$ | $21-25$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | 12 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 3 |

a) Estimate the mean and median days off sick.
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Based on the measures calculated in the above two parts, what would you conclude about the days off sick in one year at the University?
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Q4 i) In a recent month, the percentage of orders filled correctly at KFC was approximately $86.1 \% .1 \%$ friends of yours are planning to go to KFC this week.
a) What is the probability that all three orders will be filled correctly?
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b) What is the probability that none of the three will be filled correctly?
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## c) What is the probability that at least two of the three will be filled correctly?

$\therefore$
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$\qquad$
d) What is the mean and standard deviation of the binomial distribution used in (a) to (c)? Interpret these values.
$\qquad$

## f

ii) Deleven Trucking Company determined that the distance travelled per truck per year is normally with a mean of 50.0 thousand miles and a standard deviation of 12.0 thousand miles.
a) What proportion of trucks can be expected to travel between 34.0 and 50.0 thousand miles int
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b) What percentage of the trucks can be expected to travel either below 30.0 or above 60.0 thou in the year?
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Suppose an editor of a publishing company claims that the mean time to write a textbook is less than 15 months. A sample of 16 textbook authors is randomly selected and it is found that the mean time taken by them to write a textbook was 12.5 months. Assume also that the standard deviation is known to be 3.6 months. Assuming the time to write a textbook is normally distributed and using a 0.05 level of significance, would you conclude the editor's claim is true?
a) Null and alternative hypotheses

## $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ :

$\mathrm{H}_{1}$ :
b) Value of significance level (a):
c) Decision rule:
d) Test statistic:
e) Statistical decision:

## $\stackrel{7}{8}$

f) Conclusion for decision making:
i) In a small firm, the production of items and the cost during the previous 10 months are shomit below.

| Production ('000 units) | 10 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 11 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost (Rs. ${ }^{\text {' }} 000$ ) | 22 | 20 | 16 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 15 | 20 | 13 | 4 |

a) Draw a scatter diagram for this data.
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b) Find the least squares regression line of cost on production and draw this line on the scatter diag

| Production ('000) | Cost ('000) | XY | $\mathrm{X}^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 22 |  |  |
| 8 | 20 |  |  |
| 5 | 16 |  |  |
| 4 | 11 |  |  |
| 6 | 12 |  |  |
| 9 | 19 |  |  |
| 40 | 15 |  |  |
| 12 | 20 |  |  |
| 7 | 13 |  |  |
| 11 | 24 |  |  |
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c) Find the fixed cost of the firm.
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d) If the production schedules for the next two months are (A) 10000 units (B) 15000 units, prediul cost for the next two months.
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e) Discuss the reliability of the predictions you made in part (d)
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ii) The following table shows the quarterly production figures (in millions of kg .) of a cement corp four years.

| Year | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2015 | 33 | 31 | 48 | 64 |
| 2016 | 74 | 63 | 65 | 102 |
| 2017 | 113 | 112 | 118 | 125 |
| 2018 | 141 | 130 | 134 | 147 |

1) Calculate the 4 -quarter centered moving averages for this data.

| Year | Quarter | Production (Y) | 4-Quarter MA | 4 Quarter CMA | Specific Seasonal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2015 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 2016 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 2017 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

b) Find the seasonal indices for each of the four quarters using the ratio to moving average method.

| Year | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  | b |
| Mean |  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted |  |  |  |  |

Correction factor:

## Seasonal Indices:

| Q1: | Q2: | Q3: | Q4: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

c) Find the deseasonalized production figures for the four quarters of 2018 .
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d) Forecast the production figures for the four quarters of 2019 using trend forecasts of 186.
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Standard Normal Probabilities

Table entry for $z$ is the area under the standard normal curve to the left of $z$.

|  |  | . 01 | . 02 | . 03 | . 04 | . 05 | . 06 | . 07 | . 08 | . 09 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 5080 | . 5120 | . 5160 | . 5199 | . 5239 | . 5279 | . 5319 | . 5359 |
|  | 5000 | . 54348 | . 5478 | . 5517 | . 5557 | . 5596 | . 5636 | . 5675 | . 5714 | .5753 |
|  | .5398 5793 | . 58332 | . 5871 | . 5910 | . 5948 | . 5987 | . 6026 | . 6064 | . 6103 | . 6141 |
|  | .5793 .6179 | . 68217 | . 6255 | . 6293 | . 6331 | . 6368 | . 6406 | . 6443 | . 6480 | . 6517 |
|  | . 6554 | . 6591 | . 6628 | . 6664 | . 6700 | . 6736 | . 6772 | . 6808 | . 6844 | . 6879 |
|  | . 6915 | . 6950 | . 6985 | . 7019 | . 7054 | . 7088 | . 7123 | . 7157 | . 7190 | . 7224 |
| 06 | . 7257 | . 7291 | . 7324 | . 7357 | . 7389 | . 7422 | . 7454 | . 7486 | . 7517 | . 7549 |
|  | .7580 | . 7611 | . 7642 | . 7673 | . 7704 | 7734 | ,7164 | 7 | 8106 | 83 |
| 0.8 | . 7881 | . 7910 | . 7939 | . 7967 | . 7995 | . 8023 | . 8051 | . 8340 | . 8365 | . 83889 |
|  | . 8159 | . 8186 | . 8212 | . 8238 | . 82608 | . 8531 | . 8554 | . 8577 | . 8599 | . 8621 |
| 1.0 | . 8413 | . 8438 | . 8461 | . 8485 | . 87829 | . 8749 | . 8770 | . 8790 | . 8810 | . 8830 |
| 1 | . 8643 | . 8665 | . 8686 | . 8907 | . 8925 | . 8944 | . 8962 | . 8980 | . 8997 | . 9015 |
| 2 | . 8849 | . 8869 | 006 | . 89082 | . 9099 | . 9115 | . 9131 | . 9147 | 9162 | . 9177 |
| 3 | . 9032 | . 9049 | . 9066 | . 9236 | . 9251 | . 9265 | . 9279 | . 9292 | . 9306 | . 9319 |
| 1.4 | . 9192 | . 9207 | . 92222 | . 9370 | . 9382 | . 9394 | . 9406 | . 9418 | . 9429 | . 9441 |
| 15 | 9332 | . 9345 |  | . 9484 | . 9495 | . 9505 | . 9515 | . 9525 | . 9535 | . 9545 |
| 1.6 | 9452 | . 9463 | . 9474 | . 9582 | . 9591 | . 9599 | . 9608 | . 9616 | . 9625 | . 9633 |
| 1.7 | . 9554 | . 9564 | . 9656 | . 9664 | . 9671 | . 9678 | . 9686 | . 9693 | . 9699 | . 9706 |
| 1.8 | . 9641 | . 97649 | . 9726 | . 9732 | . 9738 | . 9744 | . 9750 | . 9756 | . 9761 | . 9767 |
| 1.9 | . 9713 | . 97719 | . 9783 | . 9788 | . 9793 | . 9798 | . 9803 | . 9808 | . 9812 | . 9817 |
| 20 | . 9772 | . 97878 | . 9830 | . .9834 | . 9838 | . 9842 | . 9846 | . 9850 | . 9854 | . 9857 |
| 2.1 | . 9821 | . 98864 | . 9868 | . 9871 | . 9875 | . 9878 | . 9881 | . 9884 | . 9887 | . 9890 |
| 2.2 | . 9861 | . 98894 | . 98898 | . 9901 | . 9904 | . 9906 | . 9909 | . 9911 | . 9913 | . 9916 |
| 2.3 | . 9893 | . 98920 | . 99922 | . 9925 | . 9927 | . 9929 | . 9931 | . 9932 | . 9934 | . 9936 |
| 2.4 | . 9918 | . 99240 | . 9941 | . 9943 | . 9945 | . 9946 | . 9948 | . 9949 | . 9951 | . 9952 |
| 25 | 9938 | . 99950 | . .9956 | . 9957 | . 9959 | . 9960 | . 9961 | . 9962 | . 9963 | . 9964 |
| 2.6 | . 9953 | . 99565 | . 99967 | . 9968 | . 9969 | . 9970 | . 9971 | . 9972 | . 9973 | . 9974 |
| 27 | . 9965 | . 9966 | . 9976 | . 9977 | . 9977 | . 9978 | . 9979 | . 9979 | . 9980 | . 9981 |
| 18 | . 9974 | . 9975 | . 9976 | . 9983 | . 9984 | . 9984 | . 9985 | . 9985 | . 9986 | . 9986 |
| 19 | . 9981 | . 9982 | . 99887 | . 9988 | . 9988 | . 9989 | . 9989 | . 9989 | . 9990 | . 9990 |
| 3.0 | . 9987 | . 9989 | . 9991 | . 9991 | . 9992 | . 9992 | . 9992 | . 9992 | . 9993 | . 9993 |
| 3.1 | . 9990 | . 9999 | . 9999 | . 99994 | . 9994 | . 9994 | . 9994 | \$995 | . 9995 | . 9995 |
| 3.2 | . 9993 | . 99993 | . 9999 |  | . 9996 | . 9996 | . 9996 | . 9996 | . 9996 | . 9997 |
| 3.3 | . 9995 | . 9995 | . 9997 | . 99997 | . 9997 | . 9997 | . 9997 | . 9997 | . 9997 | . 9998 |
|  | . 9997 | . 9997 | . 9997 | . 9997 | . 997 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Standard Normal Probabilities



