

**UNIVERSITI KUALA LUMPUR  
MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY**

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**FINAL EXAMINATION  
JANUARY 2016 SEMESTER**

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**COURSE CODE : JGD 10203**  
**COURSE TITLE : BASIC STATISTICS**  
**PROGRAMME LEVEL : DIPLOMA**  
**DATE : 23 MAY 2016**  
**TIME : 2:30 PM – 5:30 PM**  
**DURATION : 3 HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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1. Please read the instructions given in the question paper **CAREFULLY**.
  2. This question paper is printed on both sides of the paper.
  3. This question paper consists of **TWO (2)** sections.
  4. Answer **ALL** questions in Section A. Choose **TWO (2)** questions in section B.
  5. Please write your answers on the answer booklet and graph paper provided.
  6. Table and formula are enclosed as reference.
  7. Please answer all questions in English only.
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**THERE ARE 7 PAGES OF QUESTIONS EXCLUDING THIS PAGE.**

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## SECTION A (Total: 60 marks)

INSTRUCTION: Answer ALL questions.

Please use the answer booklet provided.

## Question 1

For each of the following statement, state True or False.

- (a) ~~Inferential statistics are used to help the researcher *infer* whether observations made with samples are reflective of the population.~~
- (b) An experiment is the only method that can demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships between variables.
- (c) The types of data researchers measure fall into two categories: (1) continuous or discrete and (2) quantitative or qualitative.
- (d) Graphs, tables, and summary statistics all illustrate the application of inferential statistics.
- (e) Inferential statistics are procedures used to make inferences about a population, given only a limited amount of data.
- (f) Descriptive statistics can be used to describe populations and samples of data.
- (g) No matter how few elements are included in a statistical population, however, a sample taken from that population can be larger than the population itself.
- (h) Inferential statistics are techniques used to summarize or describe numeric data.
- (i) In 2010, *Fortune 500* magazine ranked Apple as the most admired company in the world. This ranking is on an ordinal scale of measurement.
- (j) Qualitative variables can be continuous or discrete.

(10 marks)

## Question 2

The local manager of Food Queen is interested in the number of times a customer shops at her store during a two-week period. The responses of 51 customers were in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of times customer shops

5	3	3	1	4	4	5	6	4	2	6	6	6	7	1	1	14	1	2	4
8	4	7	6	5	9	11	3	12	4	4	4	5	6	3	5	3	4	5	6
				7	6	5	15	1	1	10	8	9	2	12					

- (a) Starting with 0 as the lower limit of the first class and using a class width of 3, organize the data into a frequency distribution.

(2 marks)

- (b) Convert the distribution to a relative frequency distribution, hence represent the data as an ogive.

(8 marks)

**Question 3**

- (a) Fill in the blanks.

Stem and leaf plots is a statistical technique to present a set of data. Each numerical value is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ parts. The leading digit(s) become(s) the \_\_\_\_\_ and the trailing digit(s) become(s) the \_\_\_\_\_. The stems are located along the \_\_\_\_\_ axis and the leaf values are stacked against one another along the \_\_\_\_\_ axis.

(5 marks)

- (b) Table 2 shows the number of advertising spots purchased during 2001 by Members of the Toronto Automobile Dealers' Association. Organize the data into an ordered stem-and-leaf plots and make a conclusion.

Table 2: Advertising spots purchased

96	93	88	117	127	95	113	96	108	94
148	156	139	142	94	107	125	155	155	103
112	127	117	120	112	135	132	111	125	104
106	139	134	119	97	89	118	136	125	143
120	103	113	124	138					

(5 marks)

**Question 4**

The ages of the people at Zain's family are given in the stem and leaf plot in Figure 1.

0		2	5	5	7	9	
1		1	1	3	4	7	9
2		2	5	7	8		
3		2	3	4	4	9	
4		0	2				
5		3	7				

Figure 1: Ages of Zain's family

Refer to the Figure 1, determine for the Zain's family:

- (a) the number of family members (1 mark)
- (b) the average age (2 marks)
- (c) the  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$  and  $Q_3$  (3 marks)
- (d) the variance (3 marks)
- (e) the standard deviation (1 mark)

**Question 5**

The double box-and-whisker plot in Figure 2 compares the battery life (in hours) of two brands of cell phones. Compare and contrast between them.

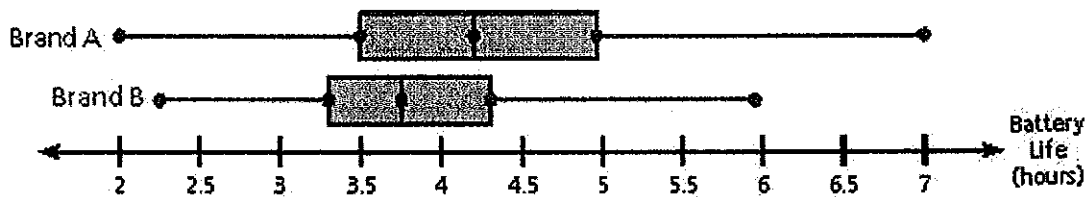


Figure 2: Battery life (in hours) of cell phones

(10 marks)

**Question 6**

A movie theater recorded the number of tickets sold for each showing of a movie during its opening weekend. Make a box-and whisker plot of the ticket data listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Tickets sold on opening weekend

497	429	746	469	504	464	326	302	509	467	401	499
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(10 marks)

SECTION B (Total: 40 marks)

INSTRUCTION: Answer TWO (2) questions.

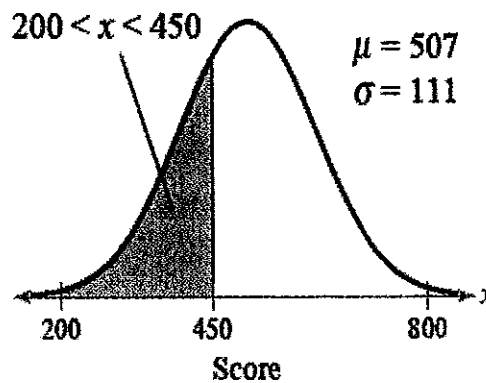
Please use the answer booklet provided.

Question 1

Assume a member is selected at random from the population represented by the Figure (a) – (e). Find the probability that the member selected at random is from the shaded area of the graph. Assume the variable  $x$  is normally distributed.

(a)

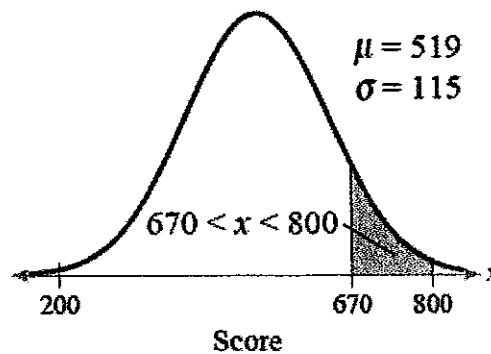
**SAT Verbal Scores**



(4 marks)

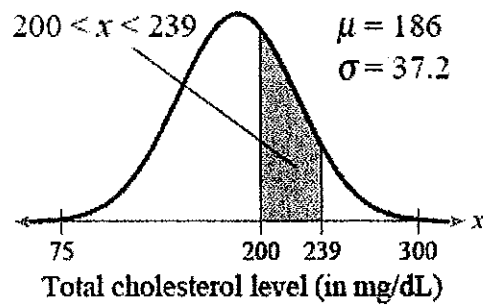
(b)

**SAT Math Scores**



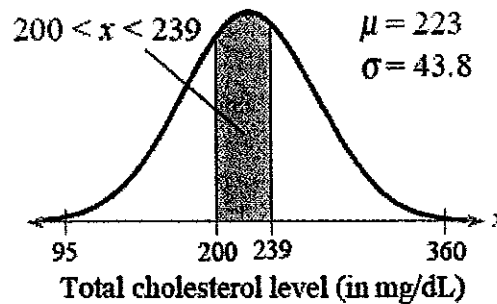
(4 marks)

(c) **U.S. Women Ages 20–34:  
Total Cholesterol**



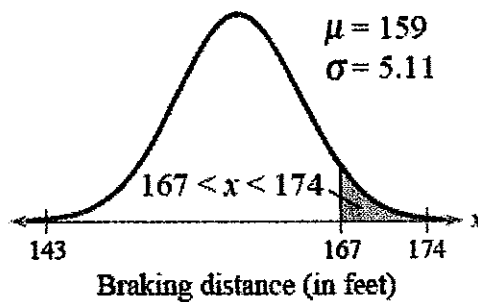
(4 marks)

(d) **U.S. Women Ages 55–64:  
Total Cholesterol**



(4 marks)

(e) **Chevrolet Blazer: Braking  
Distance on a Dry Surface**



(4 marks)

**Question 2**

- (a) Scores for a civil service exam are normally distributed, with a mean of 75 and a standard deviation of 6.5. To be eligible for civil service employment, they must score in the top 5%. Determine the lowest score they can earn and still be eligible for employment.

(5 marks)

- (b) The braking distances of a sample of Ford F-150s are normally distributed. On a dry surface, the mean braking distance was 158 feet and the standard deviation was 6.51 feet. Find the distance range in the middle of 80%.

(5 marks)

- (c) The Figure 3 shows the length of time people spend driving each day. A researcher randomly select 50 drivers ages 15 to 19. Determine the probability that the mean time they spend driving each day is between 24.7 and 25.5 minutes. Assume that the standard deviation is 1.5 minutes.

(5 marks)

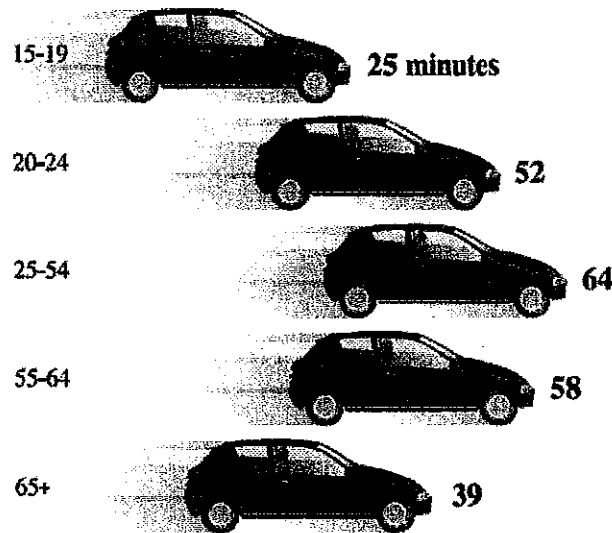


Figure 3: Average time spent driving each day by each group of age

- (d) The mean room and board expense per year at a four-year college is \$5850. You randomly select 9 four-year colleges. Determine probability that the mean room and board is (i) less than \$6180 and (ii) greater than \$4785. Assume that the room and board expenses are normally distributed, with a standard deviation of \$1125.

(5 marks)

**Question 3**

- (a) In the nursing home study mentioned in the chapter-opening "Statistics Today," the researchers found that 12 out of 34 small nursing homes had a resident vaccination rate of less than 80%. At  $\alpha = 0.05$ , discuss the evidence to reject the researchers' findings.

(10 marks)

- (b) A sample of 50 randomly selected men with high triglyceride levels had consumed 2 tablespoons of oat bran daily for 6 weeks. After 6 weeks, 26 of the men had lowered their triglyceride level to 60%. At  $\alpha = 0.01$ , evaluate the validity of the reduced percentage.

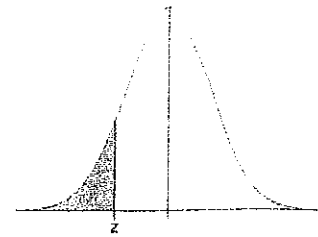
(10 marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION PAPER**

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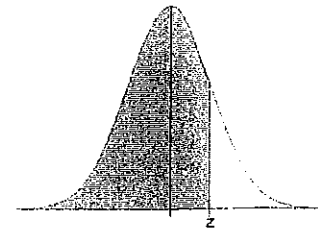
# Standard Normal Cumulative Probability Table



Cumulative probabilities for NEGATIVE z-values are shown in the following table:

z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
-3.4	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002
-3.3	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
-3.2	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
-3.1	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007
-3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
-2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
-2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019
-2.7	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0027	0.0026
-2.6	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036
-2.5	0.0062	0.0060	0.0059	0.0057	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0048
-2.4	0.0082	0.0080	0.0078	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071	0.0069	0.0068	0.0066	0.0064
-2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102	0.0099	0.0096	0.0094	0.0091	0.0089	0.0087	0.0084
-2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110
-2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143
-2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183
-1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
-1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
-1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
-1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
-1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
-1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
-1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
-1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
-1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
-1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
-0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
-0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
-0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
-0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
-0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
-0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
-0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
-0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
-0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641

# Standard Normal Cumulative Probability Table



Cumulative probabilities for POSITIVE z-values are shown in the following table:

z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9772	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857
2.2	0.9861	0.9864	0.9868	0.9871	0.9875	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9925	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9979	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
3.0	0.9987	0.9987	0.9987	0.9988	0.9988	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990
3.1	0.9990	0.9991	0.9991	0.9991	0.9992	0.9992	0.9992	0.9992	0.9993	0.9993
3.2	0.9993	0.9993	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995
3.3	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9997
3.4	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9998

TABLE A.2  
t Distribution: Critical Values of t

Degrees of freedom	Two-tailed test: One-tailed test:	Significance level					
		10% 5%	5% 2.5%	2% 1%	1% 0.5%	0.2% 0.1%	0.1% 0.05%
1		6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	318.309	636.619
2		2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.327	31.599
3		2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.215	12.924
4		2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173	8.610
5		2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.893	6.869
6		1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208	5.959
7		1.894	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785	5.408
8		1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501	5.041
9		1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297	4.781
10		1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144	4.587
11		1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025	4.437
12		1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930	4.318
13		1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852	4.221
14		1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787	4.140
15		1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733	4.073
16		1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686	4.015
17		1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.646	3.965
18		1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.610	3.922
19		1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.579	3.883
20		1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.552	3.850
21		1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527	3.819
22		1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.505	3.792
23		1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.485	3.768
24		1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.467	3.745
25		1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450	3.725
26		1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.435	3.707
27		1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.421	3.690
28		1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.408	3.674
29		1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.396	3.659
30		1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385	3.646
32		1.694	2.037	2.449	2.738	3.365	3.622
34		1.691	2.032	2.441	2.728	3.348	3.601
36		1.688	2.028	2.434	2.719	3.333	3.582
38		1.686	2.024	2.429	2.712	3.319	3.566
40		1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.307	3.551
42		1.682	2.018	2.418	2.698	3.296	3.538
44		1.680	2.015	2.414	2.692	3.286	3.526
46		1.679	2.013	2.410	2.687	3.277	3.515
48		1.677	2.011	2.407	2.682	3.269	3.505
50		1.676	2.009	2.403	2.678	3.261	3.496
60		1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.232	3.460
70		1.667	1.994	2.381	2.648	3.211	3.435
80		1.664	1.990	2.374	2.639	3.195	3.416
90		1.662	1.987	2.368	2.632	3.183	3.402
100		1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626	3.174	3.390
120		1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	3.160	3.373
150		1.655	1.976	2.351	2.609	3.145	3.357
200		1.653	1.972	2.345	2.601	3.131	3.340
300		1.650	1.968	2.339	2.592	3.118	3.323
400		1.649	1.966	2.336	2.588	3.111	3.315
500		1.648	1.965	2.334	2.586	3.107	3.310
600		1.647	1.964	2.333	2.584	3.104	3.307
∞		1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.090	3.291

### Data description

Mean for individual data,  $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$

Mean for grouped data,  $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum f \cdot x_m}{n}$

Standard deviation for a sample,  $s = \sqrt{\frac{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)}}$

Standard deviation for grouped data,

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{n(\sum f \cdot x_m^2) - (\sum f \cdot x_m)^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

### Probability and Counting Rules

Addition rule 1 (mutually exclusive)

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

Addition rule 2 (not mutually exclusive)

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

Multiplication rule 1 (independent events)

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

Multiplication rule 2 (dependent events)

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A)$$

Conditional probability  $P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$

Conditional events  $P(\bar{E}) = 1 - P(E)$

### Normal Distribution

Standard score  $z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$  or  $z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{s}$

Central limit theorem  $z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$

### Hypothesis Testing

z test,  $Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$

t test,  $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$ , (df = n - 1)

Chi-square test,  $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}$ , (df = n - 1)

### Testing the Difference Between Two Means, Two Proportions and Two Variances

z test for comparing two means  $Z = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$

t test for comparing two means  $t = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$

z test for comparing two proportions

$$z = \frac{(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{pq \left( \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

F test for comparing two variance  $F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2}$

(df.N =  $n_1 - 1$ , df.D =  $n_2 - 1$ )

### Correlation and Regression

Correlation coefficient,

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

$$a = \frac{(\sum y)(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)(\sum xy)}{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}$$

Chi Square and ANOVA

Chi-square for goodness-of-fit

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Anova test  $F = \frac{s_B^2}{s_W^2}$

$$s_B^2 = \frac{\sum n_i(\bar{X}_i - \bar{X}_{GM})^2}{k - 1}$$

$$s_W^2 = \frac{\sum (n_i - 1)s_i^2}{\sum (n_i - 1)}$$