UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

Page 1 of 4

# DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHY

# SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, 2015/16

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS

COURSE CODE: ST 141

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

**INSTRUCTION:** 

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# ANSWER <u>ANY THREE</u> QUESTIONS ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS (25 MARKS)

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: SCIENTIFIC CALCULATORS AND GRAPH PAPER

# DO NOT OPEN THIS PAGE UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR

1

# **Question 1**

A supermarket owner recorded the daily collections (in Emalangeni) of his outlet for 300 trading days as shown in the frequency table.

Daily Collections (E)	No. of Days	
500 - < 950	15	
950 - < 1400	23	
1400 - < 1850	55	
1850 - < 2300	92	
2300 - < 2750	65	
2750 - < 3200	50	

(i) Find the average turnover of the supermarket.

(ii) Find the median daily turnover of the supermarket and interpret its meaning.

(iii) Identify the maximum daily turnover associated with the slowest 25% of trading days.

(iv) What daily turnover separates the busiest 25% of trading days from the rest?

(25 marks)

## **Question 2**

(a) An experiment consists of flipping a coin and then flipping a second time if a head occurs. If a tail occurs on the first flip, then a die is tossed once. Construct a tree diagram and list the elements of the sample space. What is the probability of getting an even number? (7 marks)

(b) A coin is biased so that a head is twice as likely to occur as a tail. If the coin is tossed 3 times, what is the probability of getting two tails and one head? (3 marks)

3. There are 90 applicants for a job with the news department of a television station. Some of them are college graduates and some are not, some have at least three years experience and some have not, with the exact breakdown being:

	College Graduate	Not College Graduate
At least three years experience	18	9
Less than three years experience	36	27

If the order in which the applicants are interviewed by the station manager is random, G is the event that the applicant interviewed is a college graduate, and T is the event that the applicant interviewed has at least three years experience, determine each of the following probabilities:

(a) $P(G)$	(b) $P(T')$	(c) $P(G \cap T)$	d) $P(G' \cap T')$
(e) $P(T \mid G)$	(f) $P(G'   T')$		(1+1+2+3+4+4 marks)

#### Page 3 of 4

## **Question 3**

(a) It is known from experience that in a certain industry 60 percent of all labour-related disputes are over wages, 15 percent are over working conditions and 25 percent are over fringe benefits. Also, 45 percent of the disputes over wages are resolved without strikes, 70 percent of the disputes over working conditions are resolved without a strike and 40 percent of the disputes over fringe benefits are resolved without strikes.

- (i) What is the probability that a labour-related dispute in this industry is resolved without a strike?
- (ii) What is the probability that if a labour-related dispute in this industry is resolved without a strike, it was over wages? (13 marks)

(b) In a T-maze, a rat is given food if it runs to the left and an electric shock if it turns right. On the first trial there is a 50-50 chance that the rat will turn either way. If it receives food on the first trial, the probability is 0.68 that it will turn left on the next trial, and if it receives an electric shock on the first trial, the probability is 0.84 that it will turn left on the next trial. What is the probability that a rat will turn left on the second trial?

#### (12 marks)

## **Question 4**

(a) A shipment has 8 similar microcomputers to a retail outlet contains 3 that are defective. If a school makes a random purchase of two of these computers, find the probability distribution for the number of defective.

#### (10 marks)

(b) Gauges are used to reject all components where a certain dimension is not within the specification  $1.50\pm d$ . It is known that this measurement is normally distributed with mean 1.50 and standard deviation 0.2. Determine the value of d such that the specifications "cover" 95% of the measurements.

#### (10 marks)

(c) An electrical firm manufactures light bulbs that have a length of life that is approximately normally distributed, with mean equal to 800 hours and a standard deviation of 40 hours. Find the probability that a random sample of 16 bulbs will have an average life of less than 775 hours. (5 marks)

## **Question 5**

(a) A student majoring in accounting is trying to decide upon the number of firms to which she should apply. Given her work experience, grades and extracurricular activities, she has been told by a placement counselor that she can expect to receive a job offer from 80% of the firms to which she applies. Suppose that the student submits her applications to only five firms and assuming the counselor's estimate is correct, find the probability that the student receives the following:

(i) No offers

(ii) At most two offers

(iii) Between two and four offers

(iv) Five offers

(10 marks)

(b) Find the following probabilities using the standard normal distribution tables. Give a sketch with the appropriate area shaded. (15 marks)

a.P(0 < z < 1.83) b..P(z > -.48) c.P(-2.25 < z < 0) d.P(1.22 < z) e..P(-2.08 < z < 0.63) f.P(z < -0.68)g.P(0.33 < z < 1.5)

END OF EXAM !!!!!

# **Standard Normal Probabilities**



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

Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2,1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

# **Standard Normal Probabilities**



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

Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	,7019	,7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	,9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	<b>.9</b> 992	<b>.99</b> 92	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	<b>.99</b> 94	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.99996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998