JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL \& ACTUARIAL SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE BACHELORS DEGREE $1^{\text {ST }}$ YEAR $1^{\text {ST }}$ SEMESTER 2013/2014 ACADEMIC YEAR CENTRE: MAIN

COURSE CODE: SAS 101
COURSE TITLE: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

EXAM VENUE: AH
DATE: 15/4/2014
TIME: 2 HOURS

STREAM: (BSc. Actuarial, Bed, BSc)
EXAM SESSION: 2.00-4.00 PM

Instructions:

1. Answer ALL questions in section $A$ and ANY other 2 questions in section $B$
2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.
3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.

## QUESTION ONE- COMPULSORY (30 MARKS)

a. State and explain clearly any three standard methods of data collection.
(6 marks)
b. Consider the stem-plot below

| 0 | $5,6,7,7,8,8,8,8,8,9,9,9$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $0,1,1,2,3,3,3,4$ |
| 1 | $5,6,6,6,7,7,7,7,7,7,8,8,9$ |
| 2 | $0,0,1,2,4,4,4$ |
| 2 | $5,8,8,8,9$ |

Key: $1 / 6$ means 16
i. Come up with the raw data from which the stem-plot was constructed.
(2 marks)
ii. By constructing a grouped frequency distribution table with class interval 5, estimate the standard deviation for the data.
c. Establish the known relationship between the Arithmetic mean, the Geometric mean and the Harmonic mean based on the following data.
(8 marks)

| marks | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No of pupils | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

d. The average length in centimeters of waste timber was recorded for 20 consecutive weeks as
follows in a wood workshop.

| week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| lengt | 3. | 3. | 3. | 2. | 3. | 3. | 3. | 3. | 3. | 3. | 3. | 3. | 4. | 4. | 4. | 3. | 3. | 3. | 4. | 4. |
| h | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 1 |

By calculating a centered 4 point moving average, estimate the trend values for the fourth, eleventh and the sixteenth weeks.
(8 marks)

## QUESTIONS TWO (20MARKS)

a. From the following information.

| masses | $0-50$ | $50-100$ | $100-150$ | $150-200$ | $200-250$ | $250-300$ | $300-350$ | $350-400$ | Above 400 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| frequency | 5 | 14 | 40 | 91 | 150 | 87 | 60 | 38 | 15 |

i. Estimate the mode
ii. Estimate the coefficient of quartile deviation.
b. Two trainee marksmen recorded their points in 10 consecutive attempts. Find out which of the two is more consistent in scoring given the information below.
(10 marks)

| Batsman A | 5 | 7 | 16 | 27 | 39 | 53 | 56 | 61 | 80 | 101 | 105 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Batsman B | 0 | 4 | 16 | 21 | 41 | 43 | 57 | 78 | 83 | 93 | 95 |

## QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

a. Compute and explain Kelly's coefficient of skewness for the distribution given below.
(10 marks)

| marks | $0-5$ | $5-10$ | $10-15$ | $15-20$ | $20-25$ | $25-30$ | $30-35$ | $35-40$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| frequency | 2 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 16 | 8 | 3 |

b. By assuming a common constant $\mathrm{A}=70$,compute the product moment correlation coefficient for the following data and explain its significance (10 marks)

| Math | 90 | 88 | 77 | 89 | 76 | 75 | 90 | 77 | 50 | 63 | 78 | 80 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| English | 88 | 91 | 76 | 70 | 52 | 68 | 76 | 80 | 63 | 70 | 55 | 78 |

## QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

a. The following table gives the marks obtained by some students in an examination

| class | $35-43$ | $45-53$ | $55-63$ | $65-73$ | $75-83$ | $85-93$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| frequency | 13 | 20 | 35 | 47 | 5 | 3 |

i. Using the coding method, calculate the simple average and the standard deviation
ii. Estimate the quartile deviation
iii. Suppose a value 2 multiplied each of the data set, what would be the new values for parts one and two obtained above?
b. An experiment measuring the percent shrinkage on drying of 50 clay specimens produced the following data:

| 18.2 | 21.2 | 23.1 | 18.5 | 15.6 | 20.8 | 19.4 | 15.4 | 21.2 | 13.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16.4 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 19.6 | 14.3 | 16.6 | 24.0 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 20.2 |
| 17.4 | 23.6 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 16.6 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 19.3 | 21.2 | 13.9 |
| 20.5 | 19.0 | 17.6 | 22.3 | 18.4 | 21.2 | 20.4 | 21.4 | 20.3 | 20.1 |
| 19.6 | 20.6 | 14.8 | 19.7 | 20.5 | 18.0 | 20.8 | 15.8 | 23.1 | 17.0 |

Using the formula $2^{k}>n$ and $=0.1$, organize the data in to a grouped frequency distribution table.

## QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)

a. Describe the nature of peakedness exhibited by the following data.
(10 marks)

| Height | $110-120$ | $120-130$ | $130-140$ | $140-150$ | $150-160$ | $160-170$ | $170-180$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| frequency | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 |

b. Based on the data below, compute Fisher's ideal index number and Marshall-Edge Worth index for 1993 and 1994 using 1995 as the base year. Compare the cost of living in 1993 to 1994 based on the values obtained.

|  | 1993 |  | 1994 |  | 1995 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| item | Price | quantity | Price | quantity | Price | quantity |
| A | 2 | 25 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 28 |
| B | 3 | 15 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 25 |
| C | 15 | 4 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 4 |

