

**SULIT**



**UTHM**  
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER I  
SESI 2014/2015**

|                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| NAMA KURSUS        | : STATISTIK ASAS               |
| KOD KURSUS         | : BBR 33803                    |
| KOD PROGRAM        | : 3BBR / 4BBR                  |
| TARIKH PEPERIKSAAN | : DISEMBER 2014 /JANUARI 2015  |
| JANGKA MASA        | : 3 JAM                        |
| ARAHAN             | : JAWAB LIMA (5) DARI ENAM (6) |
|                    | SOALAN                         |

**KERTAS SOALANINI MENGANDUNGI TIGA BELAS (13) MUKA SURAT**

**SULIT**

S1 (a) Nyatakan sama ada setiap pembolehubah berikut adalah kuantitatif atau kualitatif. Jika pembolehubah tersebut adalah kuantitatif, klasifikasikan pembolehubah tersebut sebagai diskrit atau selanjar.

- (i) Saiz kasut. (2 markah)
- (ii) Jantina. (1 markah)
- (iii) Tinggi pelajar. (2 markah)
- (iv) Warna-warna pelangi. (1 markah)

(b) **Jadual S1 (b)** menunjukkan berat para pelajar (dalam kg) di sebuah sekolah menengah di Parit Raja.

**Jadual S1 (b): Berat pelajar (dalam kg)**

|    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 50 | 43 | 40 | 64 | 68 |
| 55 | 46 | 41 | 59 | 70 |
| 43 | 53 | 55 | 57 | 75 |
| 38 | 52 | 58 | 60 | 39 |
| 75 | 60 | 42 | 66 | 41 |
| 80 | 44 | 60 | 54 | 40 |
| 84 | 65 | 55 | 45 | 55 |

- (i) Dapatkan selang kelas. (3 markah)
- (ii) Bina taburan kekerapan. Tunjukkan had kelas, sempadan kelas, kekerapan dan kekerapan terkumpul. (5 markah)
- (iii) Lukiskan poligon kekerapan. (6 markah)

- S2 (a) **Jadual S2 (a)** adalah data mengenai kandungan nikotin, dalam milligram bagi 40 batang rokok yang telah direkodkan. Bina taburan kekerapan berdasarkan selang kelas berikut: 0.70 – 0.99, 1.00 – 1.29, 1.30 – 1.59, 1.60 – 1.89, 1.90 - 2.19, 2.20 – 2.49, 2.50 – 2.79 dan 2.80 – 3.09.

**Jadual S2 (a):** Data kandungan nikotin

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.09 | 1.92 | 2.31 | 2.46 | 1.75 | 0.85 | 2.84 | 1.51 |
| 1.74 | 1.47 | 1.97 | 1.93 | 1.88 | 2.17 | 2.75 | 1.82 |
| 1.58 | 2.03 | 1.70 | 1.63 | 1.40 | 1.68 | 2.28 | 2.67 |
| 2.11 | 1.86 | 1.90 | 1.79 | 2.37 | 1.85 | 1.24 | 2.09 |
| 1.64 | 0.72 | 1.69 | 1.37 | 1.79 | 2.58 | 2.55 | 1.69 |

(8 markah)

- (b) Daripada jadual kekerapan yang telah dihasilkan, dapatkan nilai
- (i) Mod. (4 markah)
  - (ii) Median. (4 markah)
  - (iii) Varians. (4 markah)

- S3 (a) AIDS adalah penyakit kronik yang mana tubuh tidak mampu untuk menghasilkan imuniti. Hospital Negeri Oklahoma melaporkan bahawa kebarangkalian pesakit yang menderita akibat AIDS akan membawa kepada kegagalan jantung adalah 0.002. Andaikan bahawa pengagihan pesakit AIDS yang akan membawa kepada kegagalan jantung bertaburan secara binomial. Jika 2000 pesakit didiagnosis dengan AIDS dipilih secara rawak dan diperiksa, dengan menggunakan taburan Poisson, cari kebarangkalian bahawa
- (i) Kurang dari tiga dari 2000 pesakit didiagnosis membawa kepada kegagalan jantung. (3 markah)
- (ii) Dengan tepat tujuh daripada 2000 pesakit yang didiagnosis membawa kepada kegagalan jantung. (2 markah)
- (iii) Lebih daripada dua orang tetapi kurang daripada sepuluh orang dari 2000 pesakit didiagnosis membawa kepada kegagalan jantung. (2 markah)
- (b) Nyatakan dua ciri-ciri taburan normal . (2 markah)
- (c) Dalam proses ideo grafis, masa yang digunakan untuk membangunkan percetakan dianggap sebagai pembolehubah rawak dan bertabur secara normal dengan min 15.40 dan sisihan piawai 0.48 saat. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa masa yang diambil untuk membangunkan salah satu cetakan adalah
- (i) Sekurang-kurangnya 16.00 saat. (4 markah)
- (ii) Paling lama 14.20 saat. (3 markah)
- (iii) Antara 15.00 ke 15.80 saat. (4 markah)

- S4 (a) Pembolehubah rawak,  $X$  mewakili bilangan kotak di dalam bekas, mempunyi taburan kebarangkalian seperti dalam **Jadual S4**.

**Jadual S4** : Taburan kebarangkalian bagi  $X$ 

|        |     |     |     |     |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| $X$    | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   |
| $P(x)$ | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 |

- (i) Cari min populasi dan varians. (6 markah)
- (ii) Cari min sampel dan varians untuk sampel rawak bagi 36 kotak. (3 markah)
- (iii) Kirakan kebarangkalian jika purata bilangan kotak dalam 36 bekas akan kurang daripada 5.5. (4 markah)
- (b) Hasil Statistik Ujian 1 untuk dua kumpulan pelajar pengurusan, Seksyen 1 dan Seksyen 2 adalah tertabur secara normal dengan masing-masing mempunyai sampel saiz 9 dan 12 yang dipilih secara rawak. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa min Seksyen 2 adalah lebih rendah daripada min Seksyen 1. (7 markah)

- S5 (a) Satu kajian terhadap 50 orang dewasa telah dijalankan di sebuah bandar mendapati purata beras yang digunakan setiap bulan adalah 5.6 kg bagi setiap orang. Diberi sisihan piawai penggunaan beras adalah 0.5 kg. Anggapkan data penggunaan beras tersebut sebagai normal. Tentukan
- (i) Nilai skor  $Z_{\alpha/2}$  pada selang keyakinan 99%. (2 markah)
- (ii) Ralat piawai (*standard error*). (2 markah)
- (iii) Had keyakinan bawah (*lower confidence*). (2 markah)
- (iv) Had keyakinan atas (*upper confidence*). (2 markah)

- (v) Anggarkan purata penggunaan beras setiap orang dewasa di bandar tersebut dengan selang keyakinan 99%.

(2 markah)

- (b) Dalam usaha meningkatkan pelaburan satu tabung amanah saham, kajian awal sebuah bank menunjukkan min pelaburan oleh 120 orang yang ditemui adalah sebanyak RM 425. Manakala sisihan piawai bagi pelaburan tersebut adalah RM 250. Dengan menggunakan selang keyakinan 95%, anggarkan purata pelaburan dalam tabung amanah saham di bank tersebut.

(10 markah)

- S6** Satu tinjauan secara rawak mengenai peruntukan pendidikan yang dibelanjakan berdasarkan jumlah pendapatan bulanan telah ditunjukkan dalam **Jadual S6**.

**Jadual S6 : Data mengenai pendapatan bulanan dan peruntukan pendidikan**

|                            |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Pendapatan Bulanan (RM)    | 2000 | 2800 | 1000 | 3200 | 1800 | 1600 |
| Peruntukan Pendidikan (RM) | 420  | 710  | 160  | 820  | 310  | 150  |

Berdasarkan maklumat dalam **Jadual S6**, jawab soalan berikut.

- (a) Lakarkan gambarajah serakan. (4 markah)
- (b) Kirakan nilai anggaran kecerunan  $\beta_1$  dan anggaran pintasan  $\beta_0$ . (12 markah)
- (c) Dapatkan persamaan garis regresi. (2 markah)
- (d) Ramalkan peruntukan pendidikan bagi pendapatan bulanan sebanyak RM 1500 (2 Markah)

-SOALAN TAMAT-

- Q1 (a) State whether each of the following variable is quantitative or qualitative. If the variable is quantitative, classify the following variable as discrete or continuous.
- (i) Shoe size. (2 marks)
  - (ii) Gender. (1 mark)
  - (iii) Student's height. (2 marks)
  - (iv) Colours of the rainbow. (1 mark)

- (b) **Table Q1 (b)** shows the weight of the students (in kg) in one of the secondary school at Parit Raja.

**Table Q1 (b):** Weight of the students (in kg)

|    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 50 | 43 | 40 | 64 | 68 |
| 55 | 46 | 41 | 59 | 70 |
| 43 | 53 | 55 | 57 | 75 |
| 38 | 52 | 58 | 60 | 39 |
| 75 | 60 | 42 | 66 | 41 |
| 80 | 44 | 60 | 54 | 40 |
| 84 | 65 | 55 | 45 | 55 |

- (i) Find the class interval. (3 marks)
- (ii) Construct a frequency distribution. Show the class limit, class boundary, frequency and cumulative frequency. (5 marks)
- (iii) Draw the frequency polygon. (6 marks)

Q2

**Table Q2 (a)** is the data recorded about the nicotine contents, in milligrams, for 40 cigarettes.

**Table Q2 (a):** Data on nicotine contents

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.09 | 1.92 | 2.31 | 2.46 | 1.75 | 0.85 | 2.84 | 1.51 |
| 1.74 | 1.47 | 1.97 | 1.93 | 1.88 | 2.17 | 2.75 | 1.82 |
| 1.58 | 2.03 | 1.70 | 1.63 | 1.40 | 1.68 | 2.28 | 2.67 |
| 2.11 | 1.86 | 1.90 | 1.79 | 2.37 | 1.85 | 1.24 | 2.09 |
| 1.64 | 0.72 | 1.69 | 1.37 | 1.79 | 2.58 | 2.55 | 1.69 |

- (a) Construct the frequency distribution table with the class width 0.70 – 0.99, 1.00 – 1.29, 1.30 – 1.59, 1.60 – 1.89, 1.90 - 2.19, 2.20 – 2.49, 2.50 – 2.79 and 2.80 – 3.09. (8 marks)
- (b) Based on the frequency table, find
- (i) Mode. (4 marks)
  - (ii) Median. (4 marks)
  - (iii) Variance. (4 marks)

- Q3 (a) AIDS is a chronic health disease where the body is unable to produce immunity. Oklahoma State Hospital reported that the probability of a patient who suffer from AIDS will lead to heart failure is 0.002. Assume that the distribution of the AIDS patients that will lead to heart failure is binomial distributed. If 2000 patients diagnosed with AIDS are selected at random and examined, using Poisson distribution, find the probability that
- (i) Fewer than three of the 2000 patients diagnosed will lead to heart failure. (3 marks)
  - (ii) Exactly seven of the 2000 patients diagnosed will lead to heart failure. (2 marks)
  - (iii) More than two but less than ten of the 2000 patients diagnosed will lead to heart failure. (2 marks)
- (b) State two properties of normal distribution. (2 marks)
- (d) In a ideographic process, the developing time of printing assumed to be random variable and normally distribution with mean 15.40 and standard deviation 0.48 second. Find the probabilities that the time it takes to develop one of the prints will be
- (i) At least 16.00 seconds. (4 marks)
  - (ii) At most 14.20 seconds. (3 marks)
  - (iii) Anywhere from 15.00 to 15.80 seconds. (4 marks)

- Q4 (a)** The random variable,  $X$  represent the number of box in a container, has the following probability distribution as in **Table Q4**.

**Table Q4:** The probability distribution function of  $X$

|        |     |     |     |     |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| $X$    | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   |
| $P(x)$ | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 |

- (i) Find the population mean and variance. (6 marks)
- (ii) Find the sample mean and variance for random samples of 36 boxes. (3 marks)
- (iii) Calculate the probability if the average number of box in 36 containers will be less than 5.5. (4 marks)
- (b) The result of Statistics Test 1 for two groups of management students, Section 1 and Section 2 are normally distributed with  $N(60, 4^2)$  and  $N(64, 2^2)$  respectively. Two samples of size 9 and 12 are randomly selected from Section 1 and Section 2 respectively. Find the probability that the mean of Section 2 is lower than the mean of Section 1? (7 marks)

- Q5 (a)** A study of 50 adults was conducted in a city and found that the average of rice used per month is 5.6 kg per person. Given that the standard deviation of rice consumption is 0.5 kg. Assume that the data of rice used as a normal distribution. Determine
- (i) Value of score  $Z_{\alpha/2}$  with 99% confidence interval. (2 marks)
- (ii) Value of standard error. (2 marks)
- (iii) Lower confidence limit. (2 marks)

- (iv) Upper confidence limit. (2 marks)
- (v) Estimate the average rice consumption per adult in the city with a 99% confidence interval. (10 marks)
- (b) In an effort to improve the investment trust fund, initial studies show that the mean investment bank by 120 people is RM 425. The standard deviation of the investment is RM 250. By using the 95% confidence interval, estimate the average investment in a unit trust fund. (10 marks)

**Q6**

A random survey of educational provision incurred by total monthly income was shown in **Table Q6**.

**Table Q6 :** Data for monthly income and educational provision

|                            |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Monthly income (RM)        | 2000 | 2800 | 1000 | 3200 | 1800 | 1600 |
| Educational provision (RM) | 420  | 710  | 160  | 820  | 310  | 150  |

Based on the information in **Table Q6**, answer the following questions.

- (a) Draw a scatter diagram. (4 marks)
- (b) Calculate the estimate value for slope,  $\beta_1$  and intercept,  $\beta_0$ . (12 marks)
- (c) Find the regression line equation. (2 marks)
- (c) Predict the educational provision if the monthly income earned is RM 1500. (2 marks)

-END OF QUESTIONS-

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

SEMESTER/SESSION: SEM I/2014/2015

PROGRAMME: 3 BBR/ 4 BBR

COURSE: BASIC STATISTICS

COURSE CODE: BBR 33803

**Descriptive statistic**

Class interval =  $\frac{\text{highest value} - \text{lowest value}}{K}$  where  $K = 1 + 3.3 \log n$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i}, \quad M = L_M + C \left( \frac{n/2 - F}{f_n} \right) \quad M_0 = L + C \left( \frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2} \right) \quad s^2 = \frac{1}{\sum f_i - 1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{\sum f_i} \right]$$

**Special Probability Distributions: Binomial Distributions**

$$P(X=r) = {}^n C_r p^r q^{n-r}; \quad q = (1-p), \quad r=0, 1, \dots, n \quad X \sim B(n, p)$$

**Poisson Distribution**

$$X \sim P_o(\mu) \quad P(X=r) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^x}{x!}$$

**Normal Distribution**

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \quad Z \sim N(0, 1) \quad \text{and} \quad Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

**Sampling distributions**

$$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n) \quad Z = \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$Z = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

**Estimation**

$$\bar{X} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{X} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

**Regression**

$$S_{xx} = \sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n}$$

$$S_{xy} = \sum XY - \frac{(\sum X)(\sum Y)}{n}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}}, \quad \beta_0 = \bar{Y} - \beta_0 \bar{X}$$

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$