# Indian Statistical Institute 

Bangalore Centre

MS(QMS) First Year
First semester - Statistics for Decision Making 1

1. Following data on 25 companies relating to rate on dividend per share were collected randomly from the Ahmedabad stock exchange list.

| 15 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 40 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 15 |  |

(a) Construct a frequency distribution and a relative frequency distribution.
(b) Construct the following using the above data: (i) Dot plot, (ii) Histogram and (iii) Box Plot.
(c) Find out the (i) Mean, (ii) Standard Deviation, (iii) Skewness $\beta_{1}$ and (iv) Kurtosis $\beta_{2}$. [Show calculations]
2. The following data is extracted from a famous article Messerli (2012), Chocolate Consumption, Cognitive Function, and Nobel Laureates, New England Journal of Medicine. The data corresponds to the number of Nobel laureates for 10 million inhabitants in 23 countries and chocolate consumption ( $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{yr} /$ capita) in these countries.

| Country | Annual per capita <br> chocolate consumption | No. of Nobel laureates <br> per 10 <br> million population |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| China | 0.70 | 0.058 |
| Brazil | 2.90 | 0.050 |
| Japan | 1.75 | 1.094 |
| Portugal | 2.00 | 2.685 |
| Greece | 2.20 | 1.897 |
| Spain | 3.90 | 1.755 |
| Poland | 3.50 | 3.190 |
| Italy | 3.75 | 3.879 |
| Canada | 4.00 | 6.253 |
| Australia | 4.60 | 5.141 |
| Belgium | 4.50 | 9.005 |
| France | 6.35 | 9.177 |
| Finland | 7.40 | 7.371 |
| The Netherlands | 4.60 | 11.837 |
| United States | 5.45 | 10.842 |
| Ireland | 9.00 | 13.967 |
| Germany | 9.80 | 12.572 |
| United Kingdom | 10.00 | 19.165 |
| Austria | 8.80 | 24.720 |
| Norway | 9.50 | 21.814 |
| Denmark | 9.00 | 25.915 |
| Sweden | 6.60 | 30.330 |
| Switzerland | 12.15 | 30.949 |

(a) Construct a two-way bivariate frequency table by choosing appropriate classes and compute the marginal frequency distributions for both chocolate consumption and number of Nobel laureates.
(b) Plot a Scatter Diagram to explore the relationship.
(c) Find the Correlation Coefficient.
(d) Is the number of Nobel laureates by country correlated with chocolate consumption? Explain your answer.

