# JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS 

UNIVERSITY SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION WIT IT $2^{\text {ND }}$ YEAR $2^{\text {ND }}$ SEMESTER 2014/2015 ACADEMIC YEAR

MAIN CAMPUS

COURSE CODE: ABA 206

COURSE TITTLE: Business Statistics

EXAM VENUE
STREAM; (BBA)

DATE;
EXAM SESSION

TIME; 2 HOURS
Instructions;

1. Answer Question ONE ( COMPULSORY) and ANY other 2 questions
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
4. (a) Explain any five methods of primary data collection. (10mks)
(b) Compute median from the following

$$
51,65,40,44,46,55,48,62
$$

(c.) From the following observations find standard deviation

$$
7,8,10,13,14,19,20,25,26,28 \quad \text { (6mks) }
$$

(d.) Construct a consumer price index number from the table given below. (6mks)

| Group | Index for 1996 | Expenditure |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Food | 550 | $46 \%$ |
| Clothing | 215 | $10 \%$ |
| Fuel and lighting | 220 | $7 \%$ |
| House rent | 150 | $12 \%$ |
| Miscellaneous | 275 | $25 \%$ |

(f.) A problem in business statistics is given to five students A, B, C, D and E. Their chances of solving it are: $1 / 2,1 / 3,1 / 41 / 5$ and $1 / 6$. What is the probability that the problem will be solved? (4mks)
2. The data below shows the total number of KCPE subjects passed in two schools:

| No. of subjects |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. of candidates | School A | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 3 |
|  | School B | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 7 |

(a) On the same axes, draw frequency polygon for the two schools. (12mks)
(b) If anyone with 6 or more passes qualifies for higher education, how many candidates qualified in each school? ( 4 mks )
(c) If anyone with 4 or more passes could be admitted to a training college, how many qualified for a place in training college from each school? (4mks)
3.(a) The distribution of weights measured to the nearest kilograms (kg) of 50 school boys Was as shown below:

| Weight (kg) | Frequency |
| :--- | :--- |


| 60.5 and under 62.5 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 62.5 and under 64.5 | 5 |
| 64.5 and under 66.5 | 11 |
| 66.5 and under 68.5 | 15 |
| 68.5 and under 70.5 | 10 |
| 70.5 and under 72.5 | 5 |
| 72.5 and under 74.5 | 2 |

Construct and estimate from the ogive (frequency cumulative curve) the number of boys who weighed.
i. Less than 6.5 kg
ii. Less than 73.5 kg
iii. Between 63.5 and 73.5 kg
iv. Estimate the weight below which 20 of the school boys lies. (10mks) (b.) Compute harmonic mean from the following. ( 10 mks )
4. The data below relates to the weekly maintenance cost ( $\mathfrak{£}$ ) to the age (in months) of ten machines of similar type in manufacturing company. Find the least squares regression line of maintenance cost on age and use this to predict the maintenance cost for a machine of this type which is 40 months old. (Hint regression equation $y=a+b x$ )

The age and weekly maintenance cost of 10 machines

| Machine | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Age $(\mathrm{x})$ | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 50 | 50 | 60 |
| $\operatorname{Cost}(\mathrm{~g})$ | 190 | 240 | 250 | 300 | 310 | 335 | 300 | 300 | 350 | 395 |

5. (a) Draw Lorenz curve for comparison of profits of two groups A and B in business.(10mks)

| Profit (sh.million) | No.of companies |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | A | B |
| 6 | 6 | 1 |


| 25 | 11 | 19 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 60 | 13 | 26 |
| 84 | 14 | 14 |
| 105 | 15 | 14 |
| 150 | 17 | 13 |
| 170 | 10 | 6 |
| 400 | 14 | 7 |

(b.) Calculate mean, median and standard deviation from the following data. (10mks)

| Marks | $5-10$ | $10-15$ | $15-20$ | $20-25$ | $25-30$ | $30-35$ | $35-40$ | $40-45$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. of <br> students | 5 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 |

