



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRINCIPAL  
ACADEMICS, STUDENT AFFAIRS AND RESEARCH

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**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**2020 /2021 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**THIRD YEAR FIRST SEMESTER REGULAR EXAMINATION**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF  
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

**COURSE CODE: BBM 350**  
**COURSE TITLE: MANAGERIAL STATISTICS**

**DATE: 16<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2021** **TIME: 9.00AM-12.00**

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**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES**

- SEE INSIDE
  - PLEASE TURN OVER
- DURATION: 3 Hours**
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**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES**

i. Answer question ONE and any other TWO questions

ii. Do not write on the question paper.

### QUESTION ONE

a) A fast-food chain tests each day that the number of calories in their "Diet-Burger" is no more than 400. Due to imperfections in the cooking processes, the number of calories in their Diet-Burger is **Normally Distributed** with standard deviation of 30 calories. The decision rule adopted by the fast-food chain is to reject the **null hypothesis** (that the mean calories is 400) if the sample mean number of calories is more than 410.

#### Required;

i) If a random sample of size 40 burgers is selected, what is the probability of a **Type I error**, using this decision rule. (5 marks)

ii) Conduct an **ANOVA** for the following **THREE** samples with corresponding scores XYZ

SAMPE	X	Y	Z
1	12	9	12
2	7	10	12
3	5	8	11

NOTE; CI @ alpha = the 0.05 Use F-tables, the null hypothesis is that the differences in means are not **statistically significant**.

(15 marks)

iii) X is Normally distributed with mean 0 and SD 1 i.e  $N \sim (0,1)$ . Find  $P [ X \leq +1.96 ]$  and show the area under curve. (5 marks)

#### b)

A large university wants to determine the average income their students earn during the summer. A random sample of 45 first-year business students produced the following statistics measured in hundreds of shs :  $\bar{X} = 33.1$  and  $s = 5.0$ .

i. Estimate the mean summer employment income for all first-year business students, with 95% confidence. (5 marks)

ii. A statistician provides a confidence interval that runs from 31.5 to 33.8. Assuming he/she used the same sample data, what is the probability content of this interval? (5 marks)

## QUESTION TWO

a)

Six consultants work for XYZ ltd. A consultant has got a 20% of being absent from work on any given day. The company wishes to establish the probability of more than TWO workers being absent from work on any given day.

**Required;** Compute the probability of absence assuming the following;

- i. Poisson distribution ( 5 marks)
- ii. Binomial distribution ( 5 marks)

b)

A manufacturing company is testing a plant for acceptance. For the plant to be accepted the mean reading should be 19.5 and above. A sample of 25 readings is taken and found to have a mean of 19.7 with a standard deviation of 1.5

**Required;**

Test at 95% confidence level whether the company should accept the plant (10 marks).

## QUESTION THREE

a)

A bottling company uses a filling machine to fill plastic bottles with a popular Cola. The bottles are supposed to contain 300 ml. In fact, the contents vary according to a normal distribution with **MEAN = 298 ml** and **SD = 3 ml**.

**Required;**

- i. Calculate the probability that a randomly selected bottle contains  $< 295$  ml? (5 marks)
- ii. What is the probability that the average contents of 6 randomly selected bottles is  $< 295$ ? (5 marks)

b)

Discuss the contribution of managerial statistics in the management of businesses (10 marks)

## QUESTION FOUR

A large consumer products company wants to measure the effect of different local advertising media on the sales of its products. Specifically, they considered TV and newspaper advertising, and also considered providing cents-off coupons in newspapers. Over a period of three months, these variables were measured in 22 cities of roughly equal population and demographics, and the results were analyzed using multiple regression.

The variables were: SALES = sales in 1,000,000 khs units. TVAD = TV ad budget, in 10,000 shs units. NEWSAD = Newspaper ad budget, in 1,000 shs units. COUPON = 1 if coupons were given out in local newspapers, otherwise COUPON = 0.

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**Regression statistics**

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R Squared (D)

Standard Error (C)

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**ANOVA**

	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>
Regression		1.971
Residual (E)		0.447
Total		

	<b>Coefficients</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>t-Stat</b>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	<b>0.376</b>	<b>0.130</b>		
1. <b>TVAD</b>	<b>0.127</b>	<b>0.017</b>	<b>(A)</b>	<b>(B)</b>
2. <b>NEWSAD</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>0.003</b>		
3. <b>COUPON</b>	<b>0.100</b>	<b>0.075</b>		

**Required;**

- i. Interpret the coefficient for COUPON in words. (5 marks)
- ii. Develop a 95% confidence interval for this number and interpret this confidence interval in words. (5 marks)
- iii. For Pittsburgh, a city typical of those studied, the proposed local advertising budgets were shs 47,000 for TV ads and shs25,000 for newspaper ads. No coupons were distributed in this area. What is the predicted level of sales in Pittsburgh in shs . (10 marks)

**QUESTION FIVE**

a)

Provide explanations for the following;

i. Statistic

ii Random variable

iii. Test of significance

iv. Hypothesis

**(10 marks)**

b)

The following data was extracted from financial records of Busia Sugar Mills Ltd.

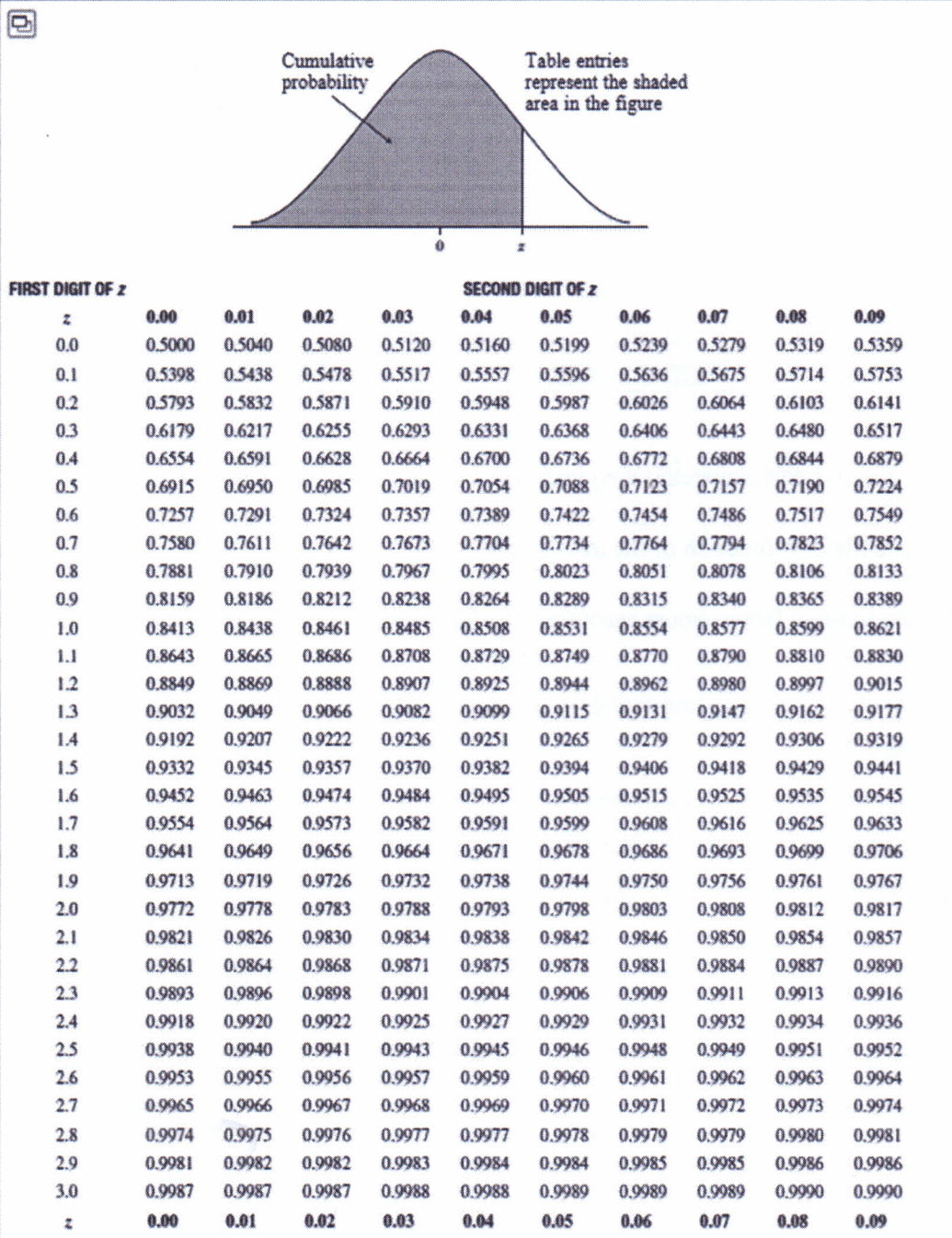
month	Units of production (shs) 000”	Indirect labour cost (shs) “000”
1	66	1190
2	88	1211
3	72	1004
4	62	917
5	60	770

Required;

Using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method;

i. Formulate the cost function of the above relationship ( 8 marks)

ii. calculate indirect labour hours associated 120 machine hours ( 2 marks)



**TABLE E**

**F critical values**

		Degrees of freedom in the numerator									
<i>p</i>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Degrees of freedom in the denominator	1	.100	39.86	49.50	53.59	55.83	57.24	58.20	58.91	59.44	59.86
		.050	161.45	199.50	215.71	224.58	230.16	233.99	236.77	238.88	240.54
		.025	647.79	799.50	864.16	899.58	921.85	937.11	948.22	956.66	963.28
		.010	4052.2	4999.5	5403.4	5624.6	5763.6	5859.0	5928.4	5981.1	6022.5
		.001	405284	500000	540379	562500	576405	585937	592873	598144	602284
	2	.100	8.53	9.00	9.16	9.24	9.29	9.33	9.35	9.37	9.38
		.050	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38
		.025	38.51	39.00	39.17	39.25	39.30	39.33	39.36	39.37	39.39
		.010	98.50	99.00	99.17	99.25	99.30	99.33	99.36	99.37	99.39
		.001	998.50	999.00	999.17	999.25	999.30	999.33	999.36	999.37	999.39
	3	.100	5.54	5.46	5.39	5.34	5.31	5.28	5.27	5.25	5.24
		.050	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81
		.025	17.44	16.04	15.44	15.10	14.88	14.73	14.62	14.54	14.47
		.010	34.12	30.82	29.46	28.71	28.24	27.91	27.67	27.49	27.35
		.001	167.03	148.50	141.11	137.10	134.58	132.85	131.58	130.62	129.86
	4	.100	4.54	4.32	4.19	4.11	4.05	4.01	3.98	3.95	3.94
		.050	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00
		.025	12.22	10.65	9.98	9.60	9.36	9.20	9.07	8.98	8.90
		.010	21.20	18.00	16.69	15.98	15.52	15.21	14.98	14.80	14.66
		.001	74.14	61.25	56.18	53.44	51.71	50.53	49.66	49.00	48.47
5	.100	4.06	3.78	3.62	3.52	3.45	3.40	3.37	3.34	3.32	
	.050	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	
	.025	10.01	8.43	7.76	7.39	7.15	6.98	6.85	6.76	6.68	
	.010	16.26	13.27	12.06	11.39	10.97	10.67	10.46	10.29	10.16	
	.001	47.18	37.12	33.20	31.09	29.75	28.83	28.16	27.65	27.24	
6	.100	3.78	3.46	3.29	3.18	3.11	3.05	3.01	2.98	2.96	
	.050	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	
	.025	8.81	7.26	6.60	6.23	5.99	5.82	5.70	5.60	5.52	
	.010	13.75	10.92	9.78	9.15	8.75	8.47	8.26	8.10	7.98	
	.001	35.51	27.00	23.70	21.92	20.80	20.03	19.46	19.03	18.69	
7	.100	3.59	3.26	3.07	2.96	2.88	2.83	2.78	2.75	2.72	
	.050	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	
	.025	8.07	6.54	5.89	5.52	5.29	5.12	4.99	4.90	4.82	
	.010	12.25	9.55	8.45	7.85	7.46	7.19	6.99	6.84	6.72	
	.001	29.25	21.69	18.77	17.20	16.21	15.52	15.02	14.63	14.33	