

SULIT



**BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI
KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA**

JABATAN PERDAGANGAN

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SESI JUN 2019**

DPB1013: STATISTICS

**TARIKH : 07 NOVEMBER 2019
MASA : 11.15 PAGI - 1.15 PETANG (2 JAM)**

Kertas ini mengandungi **TUJUH (7)** halaman bercetak.

Struktur (4 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Formula

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

ARAHAN:

*Bahagian ini mengandungi **EMPAT (4)** soalan struktur. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.*

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**

- CLO1 a) State the type of variable (**qualitative** or **quantitative**) for the following statements.

C1

*Nyatakan jenis pemboleubah (**kualitattif** atau **kuantitatif**) bagi pernyataan berikut.*

- i. The numbers on the jerseys of volleyball players

Nombor pada jersi pemain-pemain bola tampar

- ii. A marital status of respondents

Status perkahwinan responden

- iii. A social class of residents

Kelas sosial penduduk

- iv. An income level of respondents

Tahap pendapatan responden

- v. An academic qualification of respondents

Kelayakan akademik responden

[5 Marks]

[5 markah]

CLO1
C1

- b) Identify the median, mode and mean.

Kenalpasti median, mod dan min.

95	103	105	110	104	105	112	90
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[5 marks]

[5 markah]

CLO1

- c) The following table shows the heights of 50 students :

C2

Jadual berikut menunjukkan ketinggian 50 orang pelajar :

Height <i>Tinggi</i>	Number of Students <i>Bilangan Pelajar</i>
145 - 149	1
150 - 154	2
155 - 159	16
160 - 164	19
165 - 169	5
170 - 174	6
175 - 179	1

Calculate :

Kirakan :

- a) Mean

Min

- b) Median

Median

- c) Mode

Mod

[15 marks]

[15 markah]

QUESTION 2**SOALAN 2**

CLO1

- a) Determine the mean deviation for the following data :

Tentukan sisihan min bagi data berikut :

4	7	11	3	1
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[5 marks]

[5 markah]

CLO1

- b) A sample of the monthly amount invested in the HARITH Company's profit-sharing plan by employees was organized into a frequency distribution table for further study.

Sampel jumlah bulanan yang dilaburkan dalam rancangan pembahagian keuntungan Syarikat HARITH oleh pekerja telah diatur ke dalam jadual taburan kekerapan untuk kajian lanjut.

Amount Invested (RM) <i>Amaun yang Dilaburkan (RM)</i>	Number of Employees <i>Bilangan Pekerja</i>
30 - 34	3
35 - 39	7
40 - 44	11
45 - 49	22
50 - 54	40
55 - 59	24
60 - 64	9
65 - 69	4

Calculate Variance and Standard Deviation

Kirakan Varians dan Sisihan Piawai

[15 marks]

[15 markah]

CLO1

- c) Based on the answer in (b) calculate Pearson's Coefficient of Skewness 1 (PCS 1) when Mean = 29.9 and Mode = 33.83 and interpret a conclusion.

Berdasarkan jawapan di dalam soalan (b) kirakan Pearson's Coefficient of Skewness 1 (PCS 1) apabila Min = 29.9 dan Mod = 33.83 dan tafsirkan kesimpulan.

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

QUESTION 3
SOALAN 3

CLO1
C1

- a) The table below shows the interest rates for car loans and the number of customers who apply for the loans in a month from a finance company.

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan kadar faedah bagi pinjaman kereta dan bilangan pelanggan yang memohon untuk pinjaman daripada syarikat kewangan.

Interest rate in % <i>Kadar faedah dalam %</i>	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.7
Number of applicants <i>Bilangan pemohon</i>	80	80	78	75	70	60	60	55	50	48	45	40

Draw the Scatter Diagram for the above data

Lukis Diagram Scatter bagi data di atas

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

CLO1
C2

- b) A production manager collected the data below on production cost and the quantity produced for 10 consecutive days. These data are given below.

Pengurus pengeluaran mengumpul data di bawah mengenai kos pengeluaran dan kuantiti yang dihasilkan selama 10 hari berturut-turut.

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Quantity ('000 units) <i>Kuantiti ('000 unit)</i>	10	13	20	18	17	15	16	14	11	12
Cost (RM'000) <i>Kos (RM'000)</i>	20	28	38	35	33	30	34	29	23	25

By using the Least Squares Method, calculate the regression equation for cost.

Dengan menggunakan kaedah kuasa dua terkecil, kirakan persamaan regresi bagi kos.

[15 marks]

[15 markah]

QUESTION 4

SOALAN 4

CLO2

C3

- a) The data below show the distance (in km) covered by 24 cars within 2 hours :

Data di bawah menunjukkan jarak (dalam km) yang meliputi 24 kereta dalam tempoh 2 jam:

140	128	125	149	96	108
136	84	112	123	120	130
89	103	103	65	97	145
87	102	78	98	126	67

- i) Illustrate frequency distribution table consist of tally, relative frequency, cumulative frequency, midpoint and class boundaries by using 60 as the lower limit of class interval and all classes having a uniform class size of 15.

Illustrasi jadual kekerapan mengandungi tally, frekuensi relatif, kekerapan kumulatif, titik tengah, sempadan kelas dengan menggunakan 60 sebagai had bawah bagi selang kelas pertama dan semua kelas mempunyai saiz kelas 15.

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

- ii) Draw a “less than” ogive for the frequency distribution above.

Lukiskan ogif ‘kurang daripada’ bagi taburan kekerapan di atas.

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

CLO2
C3

- b) Three companies, A, B and C are competing for a contract to build a condominium. The probabilities that companies A, B and C will win the contract are 0.25, 0.45 and 0.3 respectively. If company A, B and C win the contract, the probability that they will make profits are 0.8, 0.9 and 0.7 respectively.

Tiga syarikat, A, B dan C bersaing untuk kontrak bagi membina sebuah kondominium. Kebarangkalian bahawa syarikat A, B dan C akan memenangi kontrak masing-masing adalah 0.25, 0.45 dan 0.3. Jika syarikat A, B dan C memenangi kontrak, kebarangkalian bahawa mereka akan membuat keuntungan adalah 0.8, 0.9 dan 0.7.

- i) Illustrate a tree diagram based on the information given in the above statements.

Lukiskan gambarajah pokok berdasarkan maklumat yang diberikan dalam pernyataan di atas.

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

- ii) Calculate the probability that the companies will make profits?

Kira kebarangkalian bahawa syarikat akan membuat keuntungan?

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

- iii) If the contract is found to be profitable, calculate the probability that the contract is given to Company A.

Jika kontrak didapati menguntungkan, kira kebarangkalian bahawa kontrak itu diberikan kepada Syarikat A.

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT

FORMULA STATISTICS

$$k = 1 + 3.3 \log_{10} n$$

$$R = \text{Highest value} - \text{Lowest value}$$

$$c = \frac{\text{Range}}{k}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$$

$$\tilde{x} = Lm + \left[\frac{\frac{\sum f}{2} - \sum fm^{-1}}{fm} \right] C$$

$$\hat{x} = Lb + \left[\frac{f_0 - f_1}{(f_0 - f_1) + (f_0 - f_2)} \right] C$$

$$\hat{x} = \bar{x} - 3(\bar{x} - \tilde{x})$$

$$MD = \frac{1}{\sum f} [\sum f(x - \bar{x})]$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{\sum f - 1} \left[\sum f x^2 - \frac{(\sum fx)^2}{\sum f} \right]$$

$$s = \sqrt{s^2}$$

$$cv = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} \times 100$$

$$PCS\ 1 = \frac{\bar{x} - \hat{x}}{s}$$

$$PCS\ 2 = \frac{3(\bar{x} - \tilde{x})}{s}$$

$$r = \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6\sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

$$b = \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$

$$a = \frac{\sum y}{n} - b \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$$

$$\bar{x} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$$