# K.J. Somaiya Institute of Management Studies and Research MMM - I Sem.(2017-20 Batch) <br> Sub: Quantitative Methods in Business 

## (End Term Exam.)

Max Marks: 50
Time: 3 hours
23/11/2017

Note: Read the instruction carefully

- Attempt any 5 questions. All question carries equal marks (10 each)
- All answers to be given in the answer sheet only (stepwise)
- Use of Excel is allowed for calculations (no need to mail the sheet)
- Take assumptions/ Sketches/Curves where ever necessary and make a note of it.
- No graph paper is provided for LLP, make rough sketch in answer sheet only.

Q1. The table below shows the annual sales (\$ millions) of Speed call mobile phones of random sample of 150 outlets

| Annual sale of Speed call <br> mobile phones (\$million) | Number of Outlets |
| :--- | :--- |
| $5-10$ | 18 |
| $10-15$ | 35 |
| $15-20$ | 41 |
| $20-25$ | 21 |
| $25-30$ | 15 |
| $30-35$ | 13 |
| $35-40$ | 7 |

a) What is the proportion of outlets is having annual sales of Speed call mobile phones at least $\$ 30$ million?
b) What proportion of Outlets has the sales between the 20-25?
c) What proportion of outlets has the annual sale of Speed call mobile phones at the most $\$$ 30 million?

Q1.2. For the following data related to the age of the policy holder draw the histogram and comment.

| Age in years | $20-25$ | $25-30$ | $30-35$ | $35-40$ | $40-45$ | $45-50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. of policy holders | 8 | 12 | 24 | 16 | 15 | 5 |

Q2. A study investigated the perception of corporate ethical values among individuals specializing in marketing. Use the data given in excel sheet (higher ethical score indicate higher ethical value) to test for significant difference in perception among three groups namely marketing managers, marketing research and advertising.

| Marketing <br> manager | marketing <br> research | advertising |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 5 | 5 | 7 |
| 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 5 | 4.5 | 6 |

1. Calculate all three measures of central tendency.
2. Measures of variation

Keeping variability as one of the indicators also, comment on the ethical value of the three groups.

Q3.1 The personnel department of a company has records which show the following analysis of its 200 engineers:

| Age | Bachelor's degree only | Master's degree | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Under 30 | 90 | 10 | 10 |
| 30 to 40 | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| Over 40 | 40 | 10 | 50 |
| Total | 150 | 50 | 200 |

If one engineer is selected at random from the company, find:
(a) The probability that he has only a bachelor's degree.
(b) The probability that he has a master's degree, given that under 30 .
(c) The probability that he is 30-40 years, given that he has only a Master's degree.
(d) Probability that he is over 40 and has master's degree
(e) Why simple probabilities are called marginal probabilities?

Q3.2. Customer 's arrival for inquiring about an insurance plan in a company are random and independent, the probability of an arrival in any one minute period is same as the probability of arrival in any other one minute period. Answer the following questions assuming a mean arrival rate of 3 customers per minutes.
a) What is the probability of exactly four customers in a one minute period?
b) What is the probability of at most three customers in a one minute period?

Q4.1 Because of the relatively high interest rates most of the credit card holders pay off their bills promptly. However this is not always possible. An analysis of the amount of interest paid monthly by a bank's visa card holder reveals that the amount is normally distributed with a mean of $\$ 27$ and standard deviation of $\$ 7$.
a. What proportion of banks visa cardholders pay more than $\$ 30$ in interest?
b. What proportion of the banks visa cardholders between $\$ 30$ and $\$ 40$ in interest?
c. What proportion of banks visa cardholders pay less than $\$ 15$ in interest?
d. What interest payment is exceeded by only $20 \%$ of the banks visa card holders?

Q4.2. A market research organization claims that $60 \%$ of all the house wives in a certain area prefer Brand A cleanser to all competing brands. Out of 5 housewives selected, what is the probability that
a. No one uses this brand?
b. At least 4 do not use this brand
c. Less than 3 use this brand
d. All uses this brand.

Q5. Attempting to analyze the relationship between advertising and sales, the owner of the furniture store recorded the monthly advertising budget (\$ thousands) and the sakes (\$ millions) for a sample of 12 months. The data are listed here:

| Advertising | 23 | 46 | 60 | 54 | 28 | 33 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| sales | 9.6 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 12.5 |


| Advertising | 25 | 31 | 36 | 88 | 90 | 99 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| sales | 12.0 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 15.9 |

a. Develop a scatter plot for the data with advertising as independent variable.
b. What does the scatter diagram developed in part (a) indicate about the relationship between both variables?
c. Provide an interpretation for the coefficient of determination.
d. Predict the bonus for an advertising expenditure of 30,000 .

Q6.1 An advertising agency wishes to reach two types of audiences: costumers with annual income greater than one lakh rupees (target audience X1) and the costumers with annual income of less than one lakhs rupees (target audience X2). The total ad budget is Rs. 2, 00,000. One program of TV ad costs Rs. 50,000; one program of Radio television costs Rs. 20,000. For contracts reasons at least 3 programs ought to be on T.V. and the no. of radio programs must be limited to 5 . Surveys indicate that a TV that a single TV program reaches $4,50,000$ prospective customers in target audience a and 50,000 in target audience B . one radio program reaches 20,000 prospective customers in target audience A and 80,000 in target audience B. Determine the media Mix to maximize the total reach.(Draw on the answer sheet only).

Q6.2 Calculate Transportation cost using VAM method.

|  | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | Supply |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| S1 | 21 | 16 | 15 | 3 | 11 |
| S2 | 32 | 27 | 18 | 41 | 13 |
| S3 | 17 | 18 | 14 | 23 | 19 |
| Demand | 6 | 10 | 12 | 15 |  |

