# MSTL-002 (Set-2) <br> POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN APPLIED STATISTICS (PGDAST) 

Industrial Statistics Lab

Duration : 3 hours
Maximum Marks : 50

Note : 1. Attempt any two questions.
2. Solve the questions in Microsoft Excel.
3. Use of formulae and Statistical Tables Booklet for PGDAST is allowed.
4. Mention necessary steps, hypotheses, interpretations, etc.

1. A sample of 20 houses was selected to develop a linear model for the electricity consumption of a household and to predict the electricity consumption during summers. We have recorded the electricity consumption (in kwh), size of house (in sq. ft), and AC ( 0 for no AC and 1 for having AC) in the following table:
$(5+8+6+6)$
TABLE : Electricity Consumption Data

| S. | Unit | Area | AC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | (in <br> kwh) | (in <br> sq. <br> ft.) |  |
| 1 | 512 | 725 | 1 |
| 2 | 925 | 1000 | 1 |


| S. | Unit <br> No. | Area <br> (in <br> kwh) <br> (in <br> sq. <br> ft.) | AC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 735 | 825 | 1 |
| 12 | 590 | 850 | 0 |


| 3 | 705 | 900 | 1 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 1045 | 1350 | 0 |
| 5 | 1195 | 1400 | 1 |
| 6 | 1050 | 1200 | 1 |
| 7 | 712 | 825 | 0 |
| 8 | 515 | 750 | 1 |
| 9 | 370 | 675 | 0 |
| 10 | 1060 | 1350 | 0 |
| 14 | 780 | 925 | 1 |
| 15 | 920 | 1050 | 0 |
| 16 | 870 | 1100 | 0 |
| 17 | 805 | 1075 | 0 |
| 18 | 865 | 1000 | 1 |
| 18 | 880 | 1000 | 1 |
| 19 | 665 | 875 | 1 |
| 20 | 820 | 1025 | 0 |

(a) Prepare a scatter plot to get an idea about the relationship among the variables.
(b) Develop a linear regression model and perform related analysis at 5\% level of significance.
(c) Check the linearity and normality assumptions for the regression analysis.
(d) Draw both fitted regression lines on the scatter plot.
2. The following data represent the number of persons visiting a place of interest on a monthly basic from January 2010 to December 2021:

| Months | No. of Persons (in thousands) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| January | 90 | 100 | 110 |
| February | 85 | 89 | 93 |


| March | 70 | 74 | 78 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April | 60 | 62 | 66 |
| May | 55 | 55 | 58 |
| June | 45 | 47 | 40 |
| July | 30 | 30 | 35 |
| August | 40 | 43 | 45 |
| September | 70 | 65 | 72 |
| October | 120 | 127 | 118 |
| November | 115 | 120 | 124 |
| December | 118 |  |  |

(i) Calculate seasonal indices using ratio-to-moving average method.
(ii) Obtain deseasonalised value and then fit a linear trend line to the deseasonalised data using method of least squares.
(iii) Plot original data and deseasonalised data.
3. (a) The production line data of battery life (in months) produced by a company are given in the following table.

| Sample <br> No. | Observations |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 27 | 23 | 36 | 24 |
| 2 | 30 | 17 | 27 | 32 |
| 3 | 21 | 44 | 22 | 28 |
| 4 | 40 | 21 | 29 | 24 |


| 5 | 51 | 34 | 17 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 33 | 30 | 28 | 22 |
| 7 | 30 | 22 | 18 | 12 |
| 8 | 35 | 48 | 20 | 42 |
| 9 | 20 | 34 | 15 | 41 |
| 10 | 22 | 50 | 45 | 44 |
| 11 | 34 | 22 | 36 | 33 |
| 12 | 32 | 48 | 32 | 38 |
| 13 | 34 | 32 | 28 | 23 |
| 14 | 28 | 30 | 17 | 41 |
| 15 | 44 | 32 | 22 | 28 |
| 16 | 26 | 42 | 35 | 32 |
| 17 | 38 | 40 | 51 | 47 |
| 18 | 26 | 28 | 34 | 39 |
| 19 | 42 | 38 | 52 | 36 |
| 20 | 30 | 32 | 39 | 45 |
| 21 | 23 | 44 | 48 | 33 |
| 22 | 28 | 34 | 39 | 44 |
| 23 | 25 | 29 | 40 | 33 |
| 24 | 30 | 38 | 44 | 32 |
| 25 | 38 | 27 | 39 | 22 |

(i) Which control chart should be used to control the process mean and process variability?
(ii) Construct these charts and check whether the process is under statistical control or not.
(iii) Also plot the revised control chart, if necessary.
(b) The following table gives the results of daily inspection of vacuum tubes for 26 days of a month

| Day | Number <br> Inspected | No. of Defectives | Day | Number <br> Inspected | No. of Defectives |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 531 | 25 | 14 | 2330 | 75 |
| 2 | 1393 | 60 | 15 | 2000 | 80 |
| 3 | 1420 | 61 | 16 | 2200 | 85 |
| 4 | 1500 | 73 | 17 | 2270 | 65 |
| 5 | 1225 | 45 | 18 | 1947 | 40 |
| 6 | 2000 | 55 | 19 | 2150 | 75 |
| 7 | 680 | 25 | 20 | 1700 | 50 |
| 8 | 2380 | 89 | 21 | 2215 | 68 |
| 9 | 2150 | 89 | 22 | 2395 | 82 |


| 10 | 2125 | 55 | 23 | 1190 | 56 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 2415 | 115 | 24 | 850 | 25 |
| 12 | 2550 | 115 | 25 | 845 | 30 |
| 13 | 1500 | 70 | 26 | 850 | 33 |

(i) Draw a suitable control chart and interpret the result.
(ii) Also plot the revised control chart, if necessary.

