

Daffodil International University

Department of Software Engineering

Faculty of Science & Information Technology

Final Examination, Summer 2025

Course Code: STA 101; Course Title: Statistics I

Sections & Teachers: TBN (42_A-42_D,42_J); AS (42_E-42_H); TK (42_I)

Time: 2:00 Hrs

Marks: 40

Answer ALL Questions

[The figures in the right margin indicate the full marks and corresponding course outcomes. All portions of each question must be answered sequentially.]

1.	The following table contains the information on the amount of time (hours) that each 10 students spend each day on social networks and their GPA.																								
	<table><tr><td>Time</td><td>4.4</td><td>6.2</td><td>4.2</td><td>1.6</td><td>4.7</td><td>5.4</td><td>1.3</td><td>2.1</td><td>6.1</td><td>3.3</td></tr><tr><td>GPA</td><td>3.22</td><td>2.21</td><td>3.13</td><td>3.69</td><td>2.7</td><td>2.2</td><td>3.69</td><td>3.25</td><td>2.66</td><td>2.89</td></tr></table>	Time	4.4	6.2	4.2	1.6	4.7	5.4	1.3	2.1	6.1	3.3	GPA	3.22	2.21	3.13	3.69	2.7	2.2	3.69	3.25	2.66	2.89		
Time	4.4	6.2	4.2	1.6	4.7	5.4	1.3	2.1	6.1	3.3															
GPA	3.22	2.21	3.13	3.69	2.7	2.2	3.69	3.25	2.66	2.89															
a)	Construct a scatter diagram for these data. Analyze the scatter diagram to determine whether a linear relationship exists between social-networking time and GPA.	2	CLO-2 <i>Level-3</i>																						
b)	Compute the least square estimates and construct the estimated regression equation and interpret your findings.	3																							
2.	a) In a city, the temperature is normally distributed with mean of 98.6°F and standard deviation of 0.73°F. i. Determine the probability for a daily temperature of 102.9°F. ii. Calculate the following probability: P (between 98°F and 99°F)	2+3=5	CLO-3 <i>Level-3</i>																						
b)	A software company claims that their new debugging tool reduces the average number of bugs per 1000 lines of code to less than 8. Historically, the bug rate was stable with a population standard deviation of 2.4 bugs. A random sample of 45 software modules developed using the new tool shows a mean of 7.3 bugs per 1000 lines. Investigate whether the new debugging tool significantly reduces the bug rate using the Z-test at the 0.05 level of significance. (Use the appropriate statistical procedure to: Formulate the hypotheses, Calculate the test statistic, compare it with the critical value, Interpret the result in context)	5																							
c)	A project manager believes that a new agile training program improves team productivity, such that the average number of user stories completed in a sprint exceeds 25 stories. A sample of 12 teams trained under the program completed an average of 27.1 stories, with a sample standard deviation of 3.2.	5																							

		Investigate whether the manager's belief is true at the 0.05 significance level applying the t-test procedure. (Use the appropriate statistical procedure to: Formulate the hypotheses, Calculate the test statistic, compare it with the critical value, Interpret the result in context)																		
3.	a)	A software company tracked 80 bugs in a month, categorized by severity and module. <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Severity / Module</th><th>Frontend</th><th>Backend</th><th>Total</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Critical</td><td>12</td><td>18</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Minor</td><td>28</td><td>22</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>40</td><td>40</td><td>80</td></tr></tbody></table> Using the contingency table of bug reports: Identify the probability that a bug is critical. Identify the probability that a bug is from the backend and critical. Identify the probability that a bug is critical or it is from the frontend. Identify the probability that a bug is minor given that it is from the frontend. Figure out whether the events "bug is critical" and "bug is minor" independent?	Severity / Module	Frontend	Backend	Total	Critical	12	18	30	Minor	28	22	50	Total	40	40	80	10	
Severity / Module	Frontend	Backend	Total																	
Critical	12	18	30																	
Minor	28	22	50																	
Total	40	40	80																	
	b)	A hospital researcher is interested in the number of times the average post-op patient will ring the nurse during a 12-hour shift. The following table lists the frequency distribution of a random sample of 50 patients. <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>X</th><th>0</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>f</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>6</td><td>2</td></tr></tbody></table> Explore a probability distribution function (PDF) for X and calculate the Mean and Standard deviation of X. Identify the following probabilities: $P(X \geq 3)$, $P(2 \leq X \leq 4)$	X	0	1	2	3	4	5	f	4	8	16	14	6	2	5	CLO-4 Level-4		
X	0	1	2	3	4	5														
f	4	8	16	14	6	2														
	c)	A software development team is testing a newly developed module. Based on historical data, they know that the probability of a test case passing is 0.9. They plan to run 10 independent test cases to assess the module's reliability. Identify the Probability of Exactly 8 Passing Test Cases. Explore the Mean and Variance of Passing Test Cases.	5																	

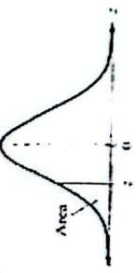
CLO-4
Level-4

Table 4—Standard Normal Distribution (continued)



z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7421	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

Table 4—Standard Normal Distribution



z	.09	.08	.07	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.00
-3.4	.0002	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003
-3.3	.0003	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.2	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0007	.0007	.0007
-3.1	.0007	.0007	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0009	.0009	.0010	.0010
-3.0	.0010	.0010	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0012	.0013	.0013	.0013
-2.9	.0014	.0014	.0015	.0015	.0016	.0016	.0017	.0018	.0019	.0019
-2.8	.0019	.0020	.0021	.0021	.0022	.0023	.0024	.0025	.0026	.0026
-2.7	.0026	.0027	.0028	.0029	.0030	.0031	.0032	.0033	.0034	.0035
-2.6	.0036	.0037	.0038	.0039	.0040	.0041	.0043	.0044	.0045	.0047
-2.5	.0048	.0049	.0051	.0052	.0054	.0055	.0057	.0059	.0060	.0062
-2.4	.0064	.0066	.0068	.0069	.0071	.0073	.0075	.0078	.0080	.0082
-2.3	.0084	.0087	.0089	.0091	.0094	.0096	.0099	.0102	.0104	.0107
-2.2	.0110	.0113	.0116	.0119	.0122	.0125	.0129	.0132	.0136	.0139
-2.1	.0143	.0146	.0150	.0154	.0158	.0162	.0166	.0170	.0174	.0179
-2.0	.0183	.0188	.0192	.0197	.0202	.0207	.0212	.0217	.0222	.0228
-1.9	.0233	.0239	.0244	.0250	.0256	.0262	.0268	.0274	.0281	.0287
-1.8	.0294	.0301	.0307	.0314	.0322	.0329	.0336	.0344	.0351	.0359
-1.7	.0367	.0375	.0384	.0392	.0401	.0409	.0418	.0427	.0436	.0446
-1.6	.0455	.0465	.0475	.0485	.0495	.0505	.0516	.0526	.0537	.0548
-1.5	.0559	.0571	.0582	.0594	.0606	.0618	.0630	.0643	.0655	.0668
-1.4	.0681	.0694	.0708	.0721	.0735	.0749	.0764	.0778	.0793	.0808
-1.3	.0823	.0838	.0853	.0869	.0885	.0901	.0918	.0934	.0951	.0968
-1.2	.0985	.1003	.1020	.1038	.1056	.1075	.1093	.1112	.1131	.1151
-1.1	.1170	.1190	.1210	.1230	.1251	.1271	.1292	.1314	.1335	.1357
-1.0	.1379	.1401	.1423	.1446	.1469	.1492	.1515	.1539	.1562	.1587
-0.9	.1611	.1635	.1660	.1685	.1711	.1736	.1762	.1788	.1814	.1841
-0.8	.1867	.1894	.1922	.1949	.1977	.2005	.2033	.2061	.2090	.2119
-0.7	.2148	.2177	.2206	.2236	.2266	.2296	.2327	.2358	.2389	.2420
-0.6	.2451	.2483	.2514	.2546	.2578	.2611	.2643	.2676	.2709	.2743
-0.5	.2776	.2810	.2843	.2877	.2912	.2946	.2981	.3015	.3050	.3085
-0.4	.3121	.3156	.3192	.3228	.3264	.3300	.3336	.3372	.3409	.3446
-0.3	.3483	.3520	.3557	.3594	.3632	.3669	.3707	.3745	.3783	.3821
-0.2	.3859	.3897	.3936	.3974	.4013	.4052	.4090	.4129	.4168	.4207
-0.1	.4247	.4286	.4325	.4364	.4404	.4443	.4483	.4522	.4562	.4602
-0.0	.4641	.4681	.4721	.4761	.4801	.4840	.4880	.4920	.4960	.5000

Table-3: t-Distribution

d.f.	Level of confidence, c									
	One tail, α									
	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.001	0.0005	0.0001
1	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657				
2	.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925				
3	.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841				
4	.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604				
5	.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032				
6	.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707				
7	.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499				
8	.705	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355				
9	.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250				
10	.700	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169				
11	.697	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106				
12	.695	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055				
13	.694	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012				
14	.692	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977				
15	.691	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947				
16	.690	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921				
17	.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898				
18	.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878				
19	.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861				
20	.687	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845				
21	.686	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831				
22	.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819				
23	.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807				
24	.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797				
25	.684	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787				
26	.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779				
27	.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771				
28	.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763				
29	.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756				
∞	.674	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576				

Adapted from W. H. Beyer, *Handbook of Tables of Probability and Statistics*, 2d. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 1986. Reprinted with permission.