

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua  
Sidang Akademik 1990/91

Mac/April 1991

JSQ 123 - Kaedah-Kaedah Kuantitatif

Masa : [3 jam]

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Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi 8 halaman yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Jawab soalan 1 (soalan WAJIB) dan DUA soalan lain. Soalan 1 MESTI dijawab oleh semua calon.

Alat pengira elektronik TAK BERPROGRAM boleh digunakan.

...2/-

Soalan 1

Soalan ini WAJIB bagi semua calon.

Data berikut menunjukkan markah yang yang diperolehi oleh 40 penuntut dalam satu ujian kertas ekonomi. Uruskan data tersebut sehingga ke peringkat sukatan kecenderungan memusat dan sukatan sibaran diperolehi. Gunakan hanya kaedah purata agak dengan koda, dengan andaian  $A = 50$ . Lukiskan ojif dan histogram yang berkaitan.

35	45	35	75	60
75	40	30	80	40
75	80	45	85	30
75	90	35	70	20
40	95	35	73	35
60	45	40	64	65
50	45	45	63	60
50	30	70	60	70

(50 markah)

Soalan 2

Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan persamaan anggaran? Dengan terperinci dan menggunakan contoh yang baik, tunjukkan langkah bagi mendapatkan nilai a dan b dalam persamaan itu.

(25 markah)

Soalan 3

Dengan sukatan data di peringkat ordinal dan nominal, apakah jenis-jenis analisis statistiks yang sesuai digunakan? Beri alasan kenapa analisis bentuk yang anda pilih yang paling sesuai. Apakah kelemahan analisis berkenaan? Bolehkah ujian t digunakan? Bincangkan dengan terperinci, termasuk aspek-aspek penyukatan dan jenis-jenis pembolehubah dalam sesuatu penyelidikan.

(25 markah)

... 3/-

Soalan 4

Data berikut menunjukkan hubungan harga (P) seunit barangan dengan jumlah unit barang (Qs) yang akan dikeluarkan oleh sebuah firma (penawaran), dan tindak balas pembeli berkaitan dengan harga-harga tersebut (Qd).

Dengan menggunakan kaedah gandadua terkecil dan sisihan dan purata, dapatkan nilai-nilai a dan b bagi data ini, dan harga keseimbangan (Pe).

P \$/Unit	Qs Unit	Qd Unit
10	100	150
20	110	144
30	120	142
40	130	135
50	135	130
60	142	120
70	144	110
80	150	100

Panduan: Dapatkan garisan anggaran setiap keluk dahulu.

Gunakan formula yang diberikan bagi mencari

$\bar{Y}$ ,  $\bar{X}$ , b, a dan r .

Soalan 5

Dengan bantuan rajah yang lengkap dan contoh yang sesuai, terangkan proses pengkelasan data dari data mentah sehingga tercapai hasrat analisis statistik seperti mendapatkan sukatan sisihan dan histogram. Adakah proses ini sesuai bagi semua jenis data? Bincangkan.

(25 markah)

... 4/-

JSQ 123 - KAEDAH-KAEDAH KUANTITATIF

## (FORMULA)

PANDUAN MENJAWAB

$$1. \bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X}{n}$$

$$2. s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2}{n-1}}$$

$$3. s_{\bar{X}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

$$4. \sum x_i^2 = \sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n}$$

$$5. k = 1 + 3.3 \log n$$

$$6. c = i = \frac{\text{julat}}{k} + 1$$

$$7. \bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i m_i}{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i} \quad 7a \quad d_i = M_i - A$$

$$8. \bar{X} = A + \frac{c}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^k f_i u_i \right); u_i = m_i - A$$

$$9. \tilde{X} = L + \left( \frac{n}{2} - F \right) \frac{c}{f} = L + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{2} - F}{f} \right) c$$

... 5/-

$$10. \hat{X} = L + \frac{cd_1}{d_1 + d_2}$$

$$11. \bar{X} = A + \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^k f_i d_i \right)$$

$$12. Q_1 = L + \left( \frac{n}{4} - F \right) \frac{c}{f}$$

$$13. Q_3 = L + \left\{ \frac{n}{4} (3) - F \right\} \frac{c}{f}$$

$$14. s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k f_i (m_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

$$15. s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k f_i d_i^2 - \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k f_i d_i \right)^2}$$

$$16. s = c \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k f_i u_i^2 - \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k f_i u_i \right)^2}$$

17) Persamaan normal adalah:

$$na + b\Sigma X = \Sigma Y \quad (1)$$

$$a\Sigma X + b\Sigma X^2 = \Sigma XY \quad (2)$$

$$18) \quad na + b\Sigma x = \Sigma y \quad (1)$$

$$a\Sigma x + b\Sigma x^2 = \Sigma xy \quad (2)$$

... 6/-

$$19. b = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\Sigma x^2}$$

$$20. a = \bar{Y} - b\bar{X}$$

$$21. \Sigma x^2 = \Sigma X^2 - \frac{(\Sigma X)^2}{n}$$

$$22. \Sigma y^2 = \Sigma Y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma Y)^2}{n}$$

$$23. \Sigma xy = \Sigma XY - \frac{(\Sigma X)(\Sigma Y)}{n}$$

$$24. r^2 = \frac{(\Sigma xy)^2}{(\Sigma x^2)(\Sigma y^2)}$$

$$25) \Sigma d^2 = \Sigma y^2 - \Sigma \hat{y}^2$$

$$26) t = \frac{\bar{X} - U}{s_{\bar{X}}}$$

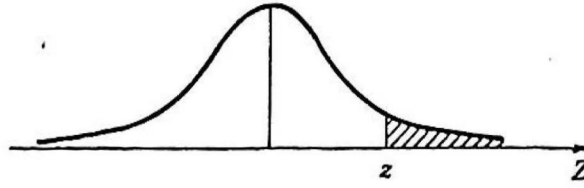
$$27) Z = \frac{X_i - \bar{X}}{s}$$

$$28) C.I = \bar{X} \pm s_{\bar{X}} t_{.05}$$

... 7/-

The Standardized Normal Distribution

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

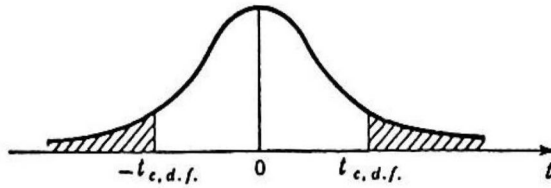


z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641
0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
0.4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

The table plots the cumulative probability  $Z \geq z$ .

... 8/-

Student's *t* Distribution



Degrees of Freedom	Probability of a Value Greater in Absolute Value than the Table Entry					
	0.005	0.01	0.025	0.05	0.1	0.15
1	63.657	31.821	12.706	6.314	3.078	1.963
2	9.925	6.965	4.303	2.920	1.886	1.386
3	5.841	4.541	3.182	2.353	1.638	1.250
4	4.604	3.747	2.776	2.132	1.533	1.190
5	4.032	3.365	2.571	2.015	1.476	1.156
6	3.707	3.143	2.447	1.943	1.440	1.134
7	3.499	2.998	2.365	1.895	1.415	1.119
8	3.355	2.896	2.306	1.860	1.397	1.108
9	3.250	2.821	2.262	1.833	1.383	1.100
10	3.169	2.764	2.228	1.812	1.372	1.093
11	3.106	2.718	2.201	1.796	1.363	1.088
12	3.055	2.681	2.179	1.782	1.356	1.083
13	3.012	2.650	2.160	1.771	1.350	1.079
14	2.977	2.624	2.145	1.761	1.345	1.076
15	2.947	2.602	2.131	1.753	1.341	1.074
16	2.921	2.583	2.120	1.746	1.337	1.071
17	2.898	2.567	2.110	1.740	1.333	1.069
18	2.878	2.552	2.101	1.734	1.330	1.067
19	2.861	2.539	2.093	1.729	1.328	1.066
20	2.845	2.528	2.086	1.725	1.325	1.064
21	2.831	2.518	2.080	1.721	1.323	1.063
22	2.819	2.508	2.074	1.717	1.321	1.061
23	2.807	2.500	2.069	1.714	1.319	1.060
24	2.797	2.492	2.064	1.711	1.318	1.059
25	2.787	2.485	2.060	1.708	1.316	1.058
26	2.779	2.479	2.056	1.706	1.315	1.058
27	2.771	2.473	2.052	1.703	1.314	1.057
28	2.763	2.467	2.048	1.701	1.313	1.056
29	2.756	2.462	2.045	1.699	1.311	1.055
30	2.750	2.457	2.042	1.697	1.310	1.055
∞	2.576	2.326	1.960	1.645	1.282	1.036

Source: Reprinted from Table IV in Sir Ronald A. Fisher, *Statistical Methods for Research Workers*, 13th edition, Oliver & Boyd Ltd., Edinburgh, 1963, with the permission of the publisher and the late Sir Ronald Fisher's Literary Executor.

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