Statis	tics (Objective)	(Session 2019-21 to 202	2-24	Sig. of S	n. Roll NoStudent
(Inter	r Part – I)	SGD-11-23		Pape	
Time	Allowed:- 20 minutes	PAPER CO			imum Marks:- 17
Note:-	You have four choices for ea	ach objective type question as	A. B	C and D. The choice	which you think is someon.
mat Ch	cie in nom of mat question f	lumber. Use marker or ben t	o fill	the circles Cutting or	filling two or more simples wi
result II	i zero mark in mat question.	Write PAPER CODE, which	1 is nr	inted on this question	paper, on the both sides of the tuation. Use of Ink Remover of
white c	orrecting fluid is not allowed.	amgif, other wise the student	WIII D	e responsible for the si	
	A constant can assume				Q. 1
	(A) One value	(B) Different values	(C)	More than one values	(D) None of all
2)	Row caption is called	, ,	(-)		(D) None of an
	(A) Title	(B) Body	(C)	Box head	(D) Stub
3)	The Model Letter(s) of	the word STATISTICS.			(-) 2446
	(A) S	(B) T	(C)	S & T	(D) None of all
4)	If a distribution has $\bar{X} =$	$\tilde{X} = \hat{X}$, then it is called.			() - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
-	(A) +vely skewed	(B) -vely skewed	(C)	Symmetrical	(D) None of all
5)	Median divides the orde	ered data intoequal	part	S.	
-	(A) 2	(B) 3	(C)	4	(D) 5
6)	The first moment about				
71	(A) One	(B) Variance	(C)	S.D	(D) Zero
1)	The degree of Peakedne				
•	(A) Dispersion	(B) Skewness	(C)	Kurtosis	(D) Symmetry
8)	$\frac{Q_3-Q_1}{2}$ is called.				
	(A) Interquartile range	(B) Semi Interquartile	(C)	Variance	(D) S.D
		Range	. ,		(-) 3.2
9)	The Index $\frac{\sum p_n q_o}{\sum p_o q_o} \times 100$	is			
,	$\sum p_0 q_0$	(D) Doggaha's Index N	(0)	T' 1 Y 1 3Y	(T) - 1
		(B) Paasche's Index No			(D) Value Index
10)	Fisher Index No is	of Laspeyre's and Paaso	che's	Index Nos.	
	(A) A.M	(B) GM	(C)	Median	(D) Mode
11)	If $A \cap B = \phi$, then A &	B events are called			
	(A) Equally likely	(B) Exhaustive	(C)	Mutually Exclusive	e (D) None of all
12)	The probability of an ev	ent cannot be			
	(A) = 0	(B) < 0	(C)	> 0	(D) = 1
13)	Expected value of a con	stant is always			
	(A) Zero	(B) One	(C)	Two	(D) Constant itself
14)		s value only in whole nu			
		e (B) Discrete Variable	e (C	C) Qualitative Varia	able (D) None of these
15)	Probability of success re				
	(A) Binomial	(B) Poisson distribution	1 (C)		(D) None of these
	distribution			distribution	
16)	Hypergeometric distribu	ition deals with.			
	(A) Independent trials	(B) Dependent trials	(C)	Both a and b	(D) None of all
17)	Variance of Binomial di	stribution is			
	(A) np	(B) \sqrt{npq}	(C)	npq	(D) npk
		v · ·			

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1123 Warning:- Please, do not write anything on this question paper except your Roll No. Statistics (Subjective) (Session 2019-21 to 2022-24) Paper (I) Time Allowed: 2.40 hours (Inter Part - I) Maximum Marks: 68 Section ----2. Answer briefly any Eight parts from the followings:- $8 \times 2 = 16$ (i) Define Statistics in Plural Sense. (ii) What is Primary data? (iii) Write down Some advantages of median. (iv) Give three dis-advantages of H.M (v) Define Median. (vi) Find Mode of 3, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 10, 12, 3 Define Harmonic Mean. (vii) (viii) Define Weighted mean. If Laspeyre's I.No=105.4 and Paache's I.No =103.2 Find Fisher's I.No. (ix) (x) What is Composite index number? Given: $\sum p_1 q_0 = 900$ and $\sum p_0 q_0 = 897$. Find Cost of Living Index No. (xi) (xii) Define Paache's Index. 3. Answer briefly any Eight parts from the followings:- $8 \times 2 = 16$ (i) What is an "Ogive"? (ii) What does "Data" means? (iii) Define variance. (iv) Define Range. Define Skewness. (v) (vi) Define Kurtosis. The first two moments about the value 2 are 1 and 16. Compute Mean and Variance. (vii) (viii) Define compound events. (ix) What is the Mathematical definition of probability? Define an impossible event. Also give an example. (x) (xi) Define Sure event. Also give an example. (xii) If P(A)=0.35. What will be the value of $P(\bar{A})$? 4. Answer briefly any Six parts from the followings:- $6 \times 2 = 12$ Define probability mass function. (i) What are properties of probability distribution? (ii) (iii) check whether $f(y) = \frac{1}{y}$ for y = 1,2,3,4 is a probability function? (iv) Given that $E(X^2)=400$, Var (X)=144, find E(X). (v) Define hyper-geometric probability distribution. Write properties of binomial experiment. (vi) Is it possible to have binomial distribution with mean = 5 and S.D = 4. (vii) In a hyper-geometric distribution mean=1.8182, N=11, n=5, then find K. (viii) If n=6 and $P=\frac{1}{5}$ in a binomial distribution find P(X=1)(ix)

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Note: Attempt any three questions.

5 (a) Find the A.M from the following data

(8	×	3	=	24)
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$u = \frac{x - 30}{5}$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
f	5	8	15	20	12	04

(b) Find the value of upper Quartile Q

	Groups	0 - 4.9	5 - 9.9	10 - 14.9	15 - 19 9
ĺ	f	3	4	9	4

Find Mean deviation from mean for the following data. 6 (a)

C.I	86 - 90	91 - 95	96 - 100	101 - 105	106 - 110
f	6	4	10	3	

(b) Calculate variance and standard deviation for the following data: 3,6,2,1,7 and 5.

7 (a) A household budget inquiry of middle class people in a town gave the following information.

Items	Food	Rent	Clothing	Fuel	Misc.
Expense	35%	15%	20%	10%	20%
Price (2003)	150	30	75	25	40
Price (2005)	145	30	65	23	45

Calculate CPI for the year 2005 with 2003 as base year.

- (b) Three missiles are fired at a target. If probability of hitting is 0.4, 0.5 and 0.6 respectively. Assuming missiles are fired independently. What is the probability that:
 - (i) All hit the target (ii) None hit the target.

8 (a) Let X be a random variable with probability distribution as follows:

X	1	2	3	4	5
$f(\mathbf{X})$	0.125	0.350	0.300	0.125	0.100

Show that E(3X - 2) = 3E(X) - 2

(b) A continuous random variable X has a density function.

$$f(X) = CX$$
 for $0 < X < 2$
= 0 elsewhere

Determine (i) C

The probability that a patient recovers from a heart operation is 0.9. If 5 patients have heart 9(a) operation.

Find the probability that (i) 3 will recovers. (ii) None will recover.

A machine produced 7 good and 3 defective items. Two items are selected at random without replacement. If X denote the number of defective items, then find.

(i)
$$P(X = 2)$$
 (ii) $P(X < 2)$