



RAN - 1903001103040001



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**S. Y. B. Sc. (Sem. - III) Examination**

**March - 2023**

**Statistical Method - (ID)**

**સૂચના : / Instructions**

(૧)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.  
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

S. Y. B. Sc. (Sem. - III)

Name of the Subject :

Statistical Method - (ID)

Subject Code No.: 1903001103040001

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

(૨) બધા જ પ્રશ્નો ફરજિયાત છે.

(2) All questions are compulsory.

(૩) પ્રોગ્રામ રહિત સાયન્ટિફિક કેલક્યુલેટરનો ઉપયોગ થઈ શકશે.

(3) Use of non programmable scientific calculator is allowed.

(૪) નાચેના પ્રશ્નોમાં સૌથી યોગ્ય વિકલ્પ પસંદ કરો.

(4) In the following questions select most suitable choice.

(5) SECTION - A : Q. 1 to 16 Multiple Choice Questions : 1 Mark

(6) SECTION - B : Q. 17 to 33 Multiple Choice Questions : 2 Marks

**O.M.R. Sheet ભરવા અંગેની અગત્યની સૂચનાઓ આપેલ  
O.M.R. Sheetની પાછળ છાપેલ છે.**

**Important instructions to fillup O.M.R. Sheet  
are given on back side of the provided O.M.R. Sheet.**

विभाग - A (Section - A) (1 mark)

- Q. 1.** Probability can take values \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a)  $-\infty$  to  $+\infty$  (b)  $-\infty$  to 1  
(c)  $-1$  to  $+1$  (d) 0 to 1
- Q. 2.**  $P(A) + P(A') =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c)  $-1$  (d)  $\infty$
- Q. 3.** If A and B are two independent events, then  $P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a)  $P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(\bar{B})$  (b)  $P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B})$   
(c)  $[1-P(A)] + [1-P(B)]$  (d) All the above
- Q. 4.** If a and b are constant then  $V(ax - b) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a)  $a^2 V(x)$  (b)  $b^2 V(x)$   
(c)  $a^2 V(x) - b$  (d)  $a^2 V(x) + b$
- Q. 5.** “Statistics is both a science and an art”, definition given by:
- (a) R. A. Fisher (b) Tippet  
(c) Boddington (d) A. L. Bowley
- Q. 6.** Which measure is based on all observations?
- (a) Range (b) Median  
(c) Mode (d) Mean

**Q. 7.** The Geometric mean = \_\_\_\_\_ of observation 3, 7, 9, 3/7

- (a) 3 (b) 6  
(c) 7 (d) 9

**Q. 8.** Harmonic mean for: 4,8, 10

- (a) 5.60 (b) 5.79  
(c) 6.32 (d) 6.65

**Q. 9.** The relation between  $Q_2$ ,  $D_5$  and  $P_{50}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a)  $Q_2 = D_5 > P_{50}$  (b)  $Q_2 < D_5 < P_{50}$   
(c)  $Q_2 > D_5 > P_{50}$  (d)  $Q_2 = D_5 = P_{50}$

**Q. 10.** The mode of the given distribution is:

Weight (in kg.)	40	43	46	49	52	55
No. of Children	5	8	16	9	7	3

- (a) 16 (b) 40  
(c) 46 (d) 55

**Q. 11.** For a moderately asymmetrical distribution, the median and mean are 9 and 10 respectively then mode = \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 6 (b) 7  
(c) 8 (d) 9

**Q. 12.** Algebraic sum of the deviation of the observations taken from mean is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 2 (d) None of these.

- Q. 13.**  $\mu_4' - 4\mu_3'\mu_1' + 6\mu_2'(\mu_1')^2 - 3(\mu_1')^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (a)  $\mu_1$  (b)  $\mu_2$   
(c)  $\mu_3$  (d)  $\mu_4$
- Q. 14.** The relation between  $\beta_2$  and  $\gamma_2$  is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (a)  $\gamma_2 = \beta_2 - 3$  (b)  $\gamma_2 = \beta_2 + 3$   
(c)  $\gamma_2 = \beta_2$  (d)  $\gamma_2 = \beta_2/3$
- Q. 15.** For a symmetrical distribution mean is 164, then which statement is true?
- (a) mean = median = mode (b) mean < median < mode  
(c) mean > median > mode (d) mean = mode
- Q. 16.** Moment generating function,  $M_X[t] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (a)  $E[e^{tx}]$  (b)  $E[e^t]$   
(c)  $E[e^x]$  (d)  $e^{tx}$

**विभाग - B (Section - B) (2 marks)**

- Q. 17.** If the  $Q_3$  and  $Q_1$  quartiles are 56.36 and 22.16 respectively, then the quartile deviation is:
- (a) 0 (b) 1.71  
(c) 17 (d) 17.10
- Q. 18.** If  $N = 100$ ,  $\Sigma(X - \bar{X})^2 = 2500$ , then find the standard deviation.
- (a) 5 (b) 10  
(c) 15 (d) 25
- Q. 19.** For a series its minimum value is 21 and range 16, then maximum value is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (a) 37 (b) 21  
(c) 16 (d) 36

**Q. 20.** The mean of 9 observation is 100 and that of 16 is 80, the combined mean of all the 25 observations will be:

- (a) 88.5 (b) 88.0  
(c) 87.5 (d) 87.2

**Q. 21.** From the given information, find weighted mean:

X	10	15	20	25	30
W	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.5

- (a) 20.0 (b) 23.42  
(c) 16.58 (d) None of these.

**Q. 22.** The mean of the observations 8, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19 and y is 13.75 then y = \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 8 (b) 12.25  
(c) 14 (d) 20

**Q. 23.** For a random variable x, mean and variance are 10 and 5 respectively then find  $E[x(x + 1)]$ .

- (a) 95 (b) 100  
(c) 105 (d) 115

**Q. 24.** Probability function of random variable X is,  $f(x) = \frac{x}{21}$  ;  $x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  then  $E(X) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 4.78 (b) 4.50  
(c) 4.33 (d) 4.20

**Q. 25.** If x and y are independent variables with standard deviation of  $x = 2$  and standard deviation of  $y = 3$  then find the value of  $V(2x + 2y)$ .

- (a) 16 (b) 36  
(c) 52 (d) 64

**Q. 26.** Find  $E(X)$  for the probability distribution.

X	0	1	2
p(x)	0.7	0.2	0.1

- (a) 0.4 (b) 1  
(c) 1.2 (d) 2.1

**Q. 27.** Let A and B be two events such that  $P(A) = 3/10$ ,  $P(A \cup B) = 2/5$  and  $P(B) = x$ . Find x such that A and B are mutually exclusive events.

- (a) 0 (b) 1/10  
(c) 2/10 (d) 3/10

**Q. 28.** If  $P(A) = 1/3$ ,  $P(B) = 1/4$ ,  $P(A/B) = 1/6$ , then  $P(B/A) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a)  $1/4$  (b)  $3/4$   
(c)  $1/8$  (d)  $1/2$

**Q. 29.** If  $P(A) = 0.8$ ,  $P(B) = 0.5$ ,  $P(A \cup B) = 0.6$ , then  $P(A \cap B)$  is:

- (a) 0.4 (b) 0.6  
(c) 0.7 (d) 0.8

**Q. 30.** If  $\mu_2 = 4$  and  $\mu_3 = -4$  then  $\beta_1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 0.25 (b) -1.0  
(c) -4 (d) None of these.

**Q. 31.** If  $\mu_1' = 9$  and  $\mu_2' = 144$ , then  $\mu_2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 9 (b) 63  
(c) 144 (d) 150

**Q. 32.** If mean is 10 and coefficient of variation is 5, then standard deviation is:

- (a) 5 (b) 10  
(c) 50 (d) None of these.

**Q. 33.** If  $N = 20$ ,  $\Sigma X = 1000$ ,  $\Sigma X^2 = 84000$  then find variance.

- (a) 1500 (b) 1600  
(c) 1700 (d) 1800
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**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**