



**LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034**

## **B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – STATISTICS**

FIRST SEMESTER – **APRIL 2024**

**UST 1501 – STATISTICAL METHODS**

Date: 20-04-2024

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00 AM - 12:00 NOON

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**SECTION A - K1 (CO1)**

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## Answer ALL the Questions

$$(10 \times 1 = 10)$$

1.	Define the following
a)	Secondary data
b)	Kurtosis
c)	Growth Curve
d)	Scatter diagram
e)	Attributes

## 2. Fill in the blanks

a) Complete enumeration method is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

b) The median of 5, 8, 3, 2, 9, 10, 4 is \_\_\_\_\_.

c) As time increases \_\_\_\_\_ curve also increases in height.

d) The square root of the product of the two regression coefficients is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

e) If  $(AB)$ ,  $(A\beta)$ ,  $(\alpha B)$  and  $(\alpha\beta)$  are all positive then the data is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

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**SECTION A - K2 (CO1)**

## Answer ALL the Questions 10)

$$(10 \times 1 =$$

**3. Match the following**

a)	Primary data	Highest frequency
b)	Mode	Stability
c)	$\hat{Y}_c$	Positive Correlation
d)	Both X and Y increase	Estimated value
e)	Consistency	Indirect interview

4) Consistency

IV. True or False

- a) Ordered data are called Nominal data.
- b) Positively skewed data is symmetric data.
- c) Logarithmic curve becomes flat as time increases.
- d) It is assumed that in a linear regression model the relationship exists between dependent and independent variables.
- e) Two attributes are said to be independent if there are uncorrelated.

**SECTION B - K3 (CO2)**

**Answer any TWO of the following**

$$(2 \times 10 = 20)$$

5. What are the different types of classification of data? Explain in detail with example.  
6. Calculate the mean, median and mode for the given data.

x	f
1	5
2	9
3	12
4	17
5	14
6	10
7	6

7.	Construct the steps for fitting an exponential growth curve.																						
8.	Calculate the rank correlation for the given marks scored in physics and maths. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Physics</td><td>35</td><td>23</td><td>47</td><td>17</td><td>10</td><td>43</td><td>9</td><td>6</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr> <td>Maths</td><td>30</td><td>33</td><td>45</td><td>23</td><td>8</td><td>49</td><td>12</td><td>4</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>	Physics	35	23	47	17	10	43	9	6	28	Maths	30	33	45	23	8	49	12	4	31		
Physics	35	23	47	17	10	43	9	6	28														
Maths	30	33	45	23	8	49	12	4	31														
<b>SECTION C – K4 (CO3)</b>																							
<b>Answer any TWO of the following</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>(2 x 10 = 20)</b></span>																							
9.	What are the scope of statistics?																						
10.	Calculate Standard deviation and mean for the given data <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>30 - 40</td><td>40 - 50</td><td>50 - 60</td><td>60 - 70</td><td>70 - 80</td><td>80 - 90</td><td>90 - 100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Frequency</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>12</td><td>15</td><td>8</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	Class	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80	80 - 90	90 - 100	Frequency	2	7	12	15	8	3	2						
Class	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80	80 - 90	90 - 100																
Frequency	2	7	12	15	8	3	2																
11.	Calculate the correlation coefficient for the given data of printer speed and cost of printer. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Speed (ppm)</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>12</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr> <td>Price( Rs '00)</td><td>95</td><td>90</td><td>90</td><td>105</td><td>75</td><td>75</td><td>80</td><td>85</td><td>110</td><td>115</td></tr> </table>	Speed (ppm)	10	9	11	12	6	5	7	6	12	14	Price( Rs '00)	95	90	90	105	75	75	80	85	110	115
Speed (ppm)	10	9	11	12	6	5	7	6	12	14													
Price( Rs '00)	95	90	90	105	75	75	80	85	110	115													
12.	Explain the different method of collecting secondary data in detail.																						
<b>SECTION D – K5 (CO4)</b>																							
<b>Answer any ONE of the following</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>(1 x 20 = 20)</b></span>																							
13.	Fit the regression lines for the given data and find the weight when age is 12. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Age (X)</td><td>9</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>8</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Weight (Y)</td><td>14</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>13</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> </table>	Age (X)	9	6	5	8	6	7	Weight (Y)	14	10	9	13	11	12								
Age (X)	9	6	5	8	6	7																	
Weight (Y)	14	10	9	13	11	12																	
14.	Find the Team which is more consistent and stable. Also find the better team. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>No. of Goals scored in a Match</td><td>Team A</td><td>Team B</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>27</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>8</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>4</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	No. of Goals scored in a Match	Team A	Team B	0	27	17	1	9	9	2	8	6	3	5	5	4	4	3				
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0	27	17																					
1	9	9																					
2	8	6																					
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<b>SECTION E – K6 (CO5)</b>																							
<b>Answer any ONE of the following</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>(1 x 20 = 20)</b></span>																							
15.	For the given data calculate the four moments and the measures of skewness and kurtosis <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Earnings</td><td>50 - 70</td><td>70 - 90</td><td>90 - 110</td><td>110 - 130</td><td>130 - 150</td><td>150 - 170</td><td>170 - 190</td></tr> <tr> <td>No. of Workers</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>12</td><td>20</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	Earnings	50 - 70	70 - 90	90 - 110	110 - 130	130 - 150	150 - 170	170 - 190	No. of Workers	4	8	12	20	6	7	3						
Earnings	50 - 70	70 - 90	90 - 110	110 - 130	130 - 150	150 - 170	170 - 190																
No. of Workers	4	8	12	20	6	7	3																
16.	A group of 2000 fathers were studied and it was found that 12.9% has dark eyes. Among them the ratio of those having sons with dark eyes and light eyes was 1:58. The no. of cases where fathers and sons both had light colours is 1564. Calculate a coefficient of association between darkness of eye colour in fathers and sons. Give the frequencies that would have been observed had there been completely no heredity detected.																						

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