## LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI - 600034

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION - STATISTICS

FIRST SEMESTER - APRIL 2010
ST 1502/ST 1500 - STATISTICAL METHODS

Date \& Time: 28/04/2010 / 9:00-12:00
Max. : 100 Marks

## PART - A

## Answer ALL questions

( $10 \times 2=20$ marks)

1. Define statistics.
2. What do you mean by tabulation?
3. Define dispersion.
4. State the various measures of skewness.
5. Write the normal equations to fit a straight line by the principle of least squares.
6. What is curve fitting?
7. State the properties of correlation.
8. Why are there two regression lines?
9. Is there any inconsistency in the data given below: $\mathrm{N}=12,000,(\mathrm{~A})=600,(\mathrm{AB})=400,(B)=500$
10. Define Independence of attributes.

## PART - B

## Answer any FIVE questions

( $5 \times 8=40$ marks )
11. Write the scope and limitation of statistics.
12. Explain the various types of diagrams.
13. Calculate arithmetic mean and median for the data given below:

| Marks | $5-10$ | $10-15$ | $15-20$ | $20-25$ | $25-30$ | $30-35$ | $35-40$ | $40-45$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No.of <br> Students | 6 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 |

14. A survey was conducted by a manufacturing company to enquire the maximum price at which persons would be willing to buy their product. The following table gives the stated price (in rupees) by persons.

| Price <br> (in Rs) | $80-90$ | $90-100$ | $100-110$ | $110-120$ | $120-130$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No.of <br> persons | 11 | 29 | 18 | 27 | 15 |

Calculate Karl Pearsons coefficient of skewness and interpret its value.
15. Fit a straight line trend by the method of least squares from the following data:

| Year | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales in 100 units | 100 | 105 | 109 | 96 | 102 | 108 | 112 |

16. Show that coefficient of correlation is independent of origin and scale.
17. From the marks obtained by 8 students in Accountancy and Statistics, Compute rank correlation coefficient.

| Marks in <br> Accountancy | 60 | 15 | 20 | 28 | 12 | 40 | 80 | 20 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marks in <br> Statistics | 10 | 40 | 30 | 50 | 30 | 20 | 60 | 30 |

18. The following information relates to literacy and unemployment in 500 persons. Find out Yule's coefficient of association between literacy and unemployment and its implication:
Illiterate unemployed $\rightarrow 220$
Literate employed $\rightarrow 40$
Illiterate employed $\rightarrow 180$

## PART - C

## Answer any TWO questions

19. a) What are the various types of classification of data? Explain in detail.
b) The following data relate to the number of students admitted to first year class in different courses in a College. Show this data by means of sub-divided bar diagram.

| Year | Arts | Science | Commerce |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2005 | 600 | 400 | 200 |
| 2006 | 500 | 500 | 400 |
| 2007 | 500 | 600 | 400 |

20. a) Calculate coefficient of mean deviation from mean and coefficient of mean deviation from median from the following data:

| Class | $0-10$ | $10-20$ | $20-30$ | $30-40$ | $40-50$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{f}:$ | 6 | 14 | 22 | 6 | 4 |

b) From the prices of shares X and Y , given below, State which is more stable in value, by calculating coefficient of variation.

| $\mathrm{x}:$ | 55 | 54 | 52 | 53 | 55 | 58 | 52 | 50 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{y}:$ | 108 | 107 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 106 | 104 | 103 |

21. a) Fit the curve $y=a+b x+c x^{2}$ using the principle of least squares.
b) Find the missing frequencies from the following data:
$(A)=400$,
$(A B)=250$,
$(B)=500, N=1200$
22. a) Distinguish between correlation and regression.
b) The lines of regression of a bivariate population are $8 x-10 y+66=0$ and $40 x-18 y=214$ The Variance of X is 9 . Find
(i) the mean values of $x$ and $y$
(ii) Correlation coefficient between x and y .
(iii) Standard deviation of y .
