



**2022/TDC/ODD/SEM/STSDSC/
GE-101T/111**

TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2022

STATISTICS

(1st Semester)

Course No. : STSDSC/GE-101T

(Descriptive Statistics and Probability)

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

UNIT—I

1. Define any *three* of the following : 1×3=3

- (a) Population
- (b) Time series data
- (c) Mid value
- (d) Ordinal data



(2)

2. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 2

- (a) Distinguish between qualitative data and quantitative data.
- (b) What is a statistical table? Name the different parts of a table.

3. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 5

- (a) What is an ogive? What are the two types of ogive? State the uses of ogive.
1+2+2=5
- (b) Write a note on graphical representation of frequency distribution. 5

UNIT—II

4. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 1×3=3

- (a) Define mode.
- (b) Write the empirical relationship among mean, median and mode.
- (c) Define standard deviation.
- (d) "Extreme values have no effect on median." Write true or false.

(3)

5. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 2

- (a) Show that algebraic sum of deviations of a set of values from their arithmetic mean is zero.
- (b) What are the requisites of a good average?

6. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 5

- (a) Discuss the different measures of dispersion along with its merits and demerits.
- (b) Write a note on skewness and kurtosis.

UNIT—III

7. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 1×3=3

- (a) What is Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient?
- (b) Define scatter diagram.
- (c) What is the limit of correlation coefficient?
- (d) When are two lines of regression perpendicular to each other?



(4)

8. Answer any one of the following questions : 2 2
- (a) Show that AM of the regression coefficients is greater than the correlation coefficient r , provided $r > 0$.
- (b) Define multiple correlation coefficient and partial correlation coefficient.
9. Answer any one of the following questions : 5
- (a) Show that the coefficient of correlation r is independent of change of origin and scale of the variables. Also prove that for two independent variables, $r = 0$. $3+2=5$
- (b) Define regression. Obtain the equation of the regression lines of Y on X . $2+3=5$

UNIT—IV

10. Answer any three of the following questions : $1 \times 3 = 3$
- (a) What is a random experiment?
- (b) Define sample space.
- (c) A , B and C are any three events. Find the symbolic expression for the following event :
All three events occur.
- (d) What is the probability of an impossible event?

(Continued)

(5)

11. Answer any one of the following questions : 2
- (a) Show that the probability of an impossible event is zero.
- (b) Give the statistical definition of probability. What are its limitations?
12. Answer any one of the following questions : 5
- (a) (i) What do you mean by mutually exclusive event and exhaustive event? 2
- (ii) A bag contains 3 red, 6 white and 7 blue balls. What is the probability that two balls drawn are white and blue? 3
- (b) (i) State the axiomatic definition of probability. 2
- (ii) What is the probability that a leap year selected at random will contain 53 Sundays? 3

UNIT—V

13. Answer any three of the following questions : $1 \times 3 = 3$
- (a) When are two events A and B said to be independent?



(6)

- (b) Under what condition does $P(A|B) = P(A)$ hold?
- (c) State the addition law of probability.
- (d) Given $P(A) = \frac{1}{8}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{32}$.
Examine whether A and B are mutually exclusive.
- 14.** Answer any *one* of the following questions : 2
- (a) If $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$ and $P(A|B) = \frac{1}{2}$, find $P(A \cup B)$ and $P(A \cap B)$.
- (b) If A and B are independent events, then \bar{A} and \bar{B} are also independent events.
- 15.** Answer any *one* of the following questions : 5
- (a) Define conditional probability. State and prove the multiplication law of probability. 1+1+3=5
- (b) State and prove Bayes' theorem. 5

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