NRT/KS/19/2208

# Bachelor of Computer Application (B.C.A.) Semester-I Examination STATISTICAL METHODS <br> Paper-III 

[Maximum Marks : 50
Time : Three Hours]
N.B. :- (1) All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.
(2) Assume suitable data wherever necessary.
(3) Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

## EITHER

1. (a) Write a short note on tabulation of data.
(b) Explain the importance and scope of statistics in detail.

OR
(c) Define statistics and discuss the cause of distrust of statistics.
(d) Prepare a suitable frequency table of the marks in the subject Statistics obtained by the students from the following data by taking a class interval of 10-15, 15-20, 20-25 etc. :
$11,18,25,27,16,29,30,20,26,12,25,28,19,13,30,22,23,29,30,36,22,25,27$,
$14,30,31,21,34,20,37,23,27,36,32,19,35,34,33,32,40,42,15,41,38.5$

## EITHER

2. (a) Write short notes on :
(i) Geometric mean
(ii) Harmonic mean.
(b) Calculate mode for the following data :

| Marks | $50-55$ | $55-60$ | $60-65$ | $65-70$ | $70-75$ | $75-80$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of <br> students | 3 | 8 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 2 |

OR
(c) Explain the different measures of central tendency.
(d) Obtain the median for the following frequency distribution :

| $\mathbf{x}$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{y}$ | 8 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 15 | 9 | 6 |

## EITHER

3. (a) Explain in brief how the measures of skewness and kurtosis can be used in describing frequency distribution.
(b) Calculate the mean-deviation for the following data :

| Quantity <br> demanded (Units) | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | 7 | 13 | 16 | 6 | 14 | 19 | 28 | 17 | 21 | 9 |

## OR

(c) Define the term dispersion. Explain any two measures of dispersion.
(d) Find the standard deviation for the following distribution :

| $\mathbf{x}$ | 4.5 | 14.5 | 24.5 | 34.5 | 44.5 | 54.5 | 64.5 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{y}$ | 5 | 3 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 9 | 4 |

## EITHER

4. (a) What is correlation ? Explain the types of correlations.
(b) Calculate Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation :

| $\mathbf{x}$ | 42 | 52 | 55 | 60 | 66 | 68 | 65 | 60 | 58 | 34 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{y}$ | 11 | 13 | 18 | 22 | 26 | 40 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 18 |

OR
(c) Calculate coefficient of correlation between the expenses and saving of any family :

| Expenses (Rs.) | 10 | 18 | 27 | 39 | 46 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Saving (Rs.) | 70 | 55 | 47 | 28 | 20 |

(d) Derive the formula for an angle between two lines of regression.
5. (a) Explain primary data and secondary data in brief.
(b) Explain the following :
(i) Weighted arithmetic mean
(ii) Relationship between A.M., GM and HM.
(c) What are quartiles? How are they used for measuring dispersion.
(d) Differentiate between correlation and regression.

