

Branch- STATISTICS

BASIC SAMPLING THEORY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

SECTION-A (20 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUA/.L marks (10 x 2 = 20)

- 1 Define sampling unit.
- 2 What do you mean by sampling frame?
- 3 Prove that in SRS, the sample mean is an unbiased estimator of population mean.
- 4 Define simple random sampling.
- 5 State the principles of stratification.
- 6 What is proportional allocation?
- 7 Define systematic sampling.
- 8 State any two merits of systematic sampling.
- 9 What is cluster sampling?
- 10 Define ratio estimator.

SECTION - B (25 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks (5 x 5 = 25)

11 a Briefly explain random number method of selection of simple random sampling.

OR

b Find the variance of SRSWOR.

12 a List out the advantages of sample survey over census.

OR

b Briefly explain the principles of sample survey.

13 a In stratified sampling given cost function $c = a + \sum_{i=1}^k c_j n_j$; $v(\bar{y}_{st})$ is minimum if $n_i = N_j S_i$.

OR

b Compare proportional allocation under stratified sampling with simple random sampling.

14 a Find the variance of estimated mean under systematic sampling.

OR

b Find the relative efficiency of the estimate of the population mean in systematic sampling over SRSWOR.

15 a State the mean and variance of cluster sampling.

OR

b Briefly explain Two-stage sampling with respect to SRS in cluster sampling.

SECTION - C (30 Marks)

Answer any THREE Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks (3 x 10 = 30)

- 16 Describe briefly about non-sampling errors.
- 17 Obtain the size of the sample in SRS for a specified precision.
- 18 Compare Neymann's allocation to proportional allocation in stratified random sampling.
- 19 If the population consists of a linear trend then prove that $v(\bar{y}_{st}) < v(\bar{y}_{sys}) < v(\bar{y}_n)$.
- 20 Obtain the variance of ratio estimator.