

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)
BA DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2019
(Third Semester)

Branch - **ECONOMICS**

STATISTICAL METHODS -1

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks!)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks (10x1 = 10)

Statistics is considered as

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) An art | (ii) Science |
| (iii) Both art and science | (iv) None of these |

Cluster sampling, stratified sampling and systematic sampling are types of

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Direct sampling | (ii) Indirect sampling |
| (iii) Random sampling | (iv) Non random sampling |

Data classified on the basis of weight is

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Quantitative | (ii) Qualitative |
| (iii) Chronological | (iv) All of the above |

4 The lower limit of the class interval 10-20 is

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| (i) 15 | (ii) 10 |
| (iii) 20 | (iv) 0 |

5 The value which divides the series into two equal parts is

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (i) Quartiles | (ii) Deciles |
| (iii) Median | (iv) Mode |

6 The square root of variance is

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Standard deviation | (ii) Range |
| (iii) Quartile deviation | (iv) Mean deviation |

7 When co-efficient of skewness is zero, the distribution is

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (i) J-shaped | (ii) U-shaped |
| (iii) Symmetrical | (iv) None of these |

8 Kurtosis defines peaked ness of curve in region which is

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Around mode | (ii) Around mean |
| (iii) Around medium | (iv) Around variance |

9 The value of correlation coefficient is

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (i) More than one | (ii) Less than one |
| (iii) Between+1 and-1 | (iv) Always zero |

10 The term regression was first used by

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (i) Spearman | (ii) Galton |
| (iii) Karl Pearson | (iv) Grammer |

SECTION - B (25 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (5x5 = 25)

11 a Bring out the limitations of statistics.

OR

b Elucidate the sources of secondary data.

12 a Distinguish between diagrams and graphs.

OR

b Put forth the uses of tabulation.

13 a Calculate mean deviation from the following data:

x:	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12-15	15-18	18-21
f:	2	7	10	12	9	6	4

OR

b What is an average? Point out its uses.

14 a Explain the concept of Kurtosis.

OR

b Compute Bowley's coefficient of skewness from the given data,

x:	20	40	60	80	100	120	140
f:	5	3	4	10	6	3	4

15 a Differentiate linear correlation from non-linear correlation.

OR

b Find the regression equation of X and Y from the following data

X:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y:	9	8	10	12	11	13	14	16	15

SECTION -C (40 Marks!

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (5x8 = 40)

16 a Explain the scope of statistics.

OR

b Describe the random sampling methods.

17 a Discuss the types of classification.

OR

b From the following data draw a histogram and the frequency polygon.

X:	0-50	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-250	250-300
Y:	12	18	27	20	17	6

18 a Calculate mean and median from the following data.

X:	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90
F:	4	12	40	41	27	13	9	4

OR

b State the different methods of measuring dispersion.

19 a Describe the important measures of relative skewness.

OR

b Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of skewness from the following data

Class:	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
Frequency:	5	6	11	21	35	30	22	18

20 a Calculate the coefficient of correlation from the following data.

X:	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Y:	15	16	14	13	11	12	10	8	9

OR

Explain the uses of regression analysis.