# W-3813 <br> B.C.A. (Sixth Semester) Examination, June-2020 PROBABILITYAND STATISTICS 

Paper - I<br>Time : Three Hours<br>Maximum Marks : 80 (For Regular Students)<br>Minimum Pass Marks : 32

Note : Attempt all questions.

## Unit - I

Q.1. a) Find the median for the following distribution;

Wages in Rs. 0-10 10-2020-3030-4040-50
No. of workers22 $\quad 38 \quad 46 \quad 35 \quad 20$
b) Draw a frequency polygon for the data given below:

| Class | $0-10$ | $10-20$ | $20-30$ | $30-40$ | $40-50$ | $50-60$ | $60-70$ | $70-80$ | $80-90$ | $90-100$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | 2 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 2 |
|  | Unit - II |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Q.2. a) Find the mean, mode, standard deviation and coefficient of skewness for the following:
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Years under } & 10 & 20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 60\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { No. of persons } & 15 & 32 & 51 & 78 & 97 & 109\end{array}$
b) The first four moments of a distribution about the value 4 of the variable are $-1.5,17$,
-30 and 108. Find the moments about the mean.

## Unit - III

Q.3. a) Determine the Binomial distribution for which the mean is 4 and variance is 3 and find its mode.
b) Show that for the Binomial distribution $(q+p)^{n}$,
$\mu_{r+1}=p q\left(n r \mu_{r-1}+\frac{d \mu_{r}}{d p}\right)$
where $\mu_{r}$ is the $r$ th moment about the mean. Hence obtain $\mu_{2}, \mu_{3}$ and $\mu_{4}$.
Unit - IV
Q.4. a) Find the coefficient of correlation between the value of X andY

| X | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Y | 8 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 20 |

b) Find the rank correlation coefficient from the following data.

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
\mathrm{X} & 10 & 12 & 15 & 14 & 19 \\
\mathrm{Y} & 40 & 41 & 48 & 60 & 50
\end{array}
$$

Unit - V
Q.5. a) Explain the following terms:
i) Testing hypothesis
ii) Alternative hypothesis
b) Show that in a $2 \times 2$ contingency table

$$
\begin{array}{l|l}
a & b \\
\hline c & d \\
x^{2}=\frac{(a+b+c+d)(a d-b c)^{2}}{(a+b)(c+d)(b+d)(a+c)}
\end{array}
$$

