

2015

(6th Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC-603

(Business Statistics)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **all** questions

1. Indicate whether the following statements are *True* or *False* by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×5=5

(a) All facts numerically expressed are statistics.

True () False ()

(b) Captions refer to the row heading.

True () False ()

(2)

(c) Median is computed measure of central tendency.

True () False ()

(d) The regression lines cut each other at the point of average of X and Y.

True () False ()

(e) Marshall-Edgeworth method satisfies the time reversal test.

True () False ()

2. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×5=5

(a) A good index number is one that satisfies

(i) unit test ()

(ii) time-reversal test ()

(iii) factor-reversal test ()

(iv) circular test ()

(b) The most widely used method of measuring seasonal variations is

(i) ratio-to-moving average method ()

(ii) ratio-to-trend method ()

(iii) link relative method ()

(iv) method of simple averages ()

(c) Much of the development in the theory of probability is associated with the name of

(i) Fisher ()

(ii) Karl Pearson ()

(iii) Gosset ()

(iv) Bayes ()

(d) If an event cannot take place, the probability will be

(i) + 1 ()

(ii) - 1 ()

(iii) 0 ()

(iv) None of the above ()

(e) When population under investigation is infinitive, we should use the

(i) census method ()

(ii) sample method ()

(iii) either census or sample method ()

(iv) None of the above ()

3. Fill in the blanks : 1×5=5

(a) Cartograms are used to give quantitative information on a

(b) Quartile deviation is of standard deviation.

(c) Theoretically the best average in construction of index numbers is

(d) The line obtained by method of least squares is known as the line of

(e) If A and B are mutually exclusive events, $P(AB) = \dots\dots\dots$

(5)

4. Write short notes on the following not exceeding 3 sentences each :

(a) Frequency polygon

(6)

(b) Regression analysis

(7)

(c) Splicing

Forecasting

(d) Forecasting

(c) Splicing

(9)

(e) Conditional probability
