

**2018****CBCS****1st Semester****STATISTICS****PAPER—GE1T****(Honours)***Full Marks : 40**Time : 2 Hours*

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

*Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.*

***Statistical Methods******Group—A***

1. Answer any *five* questions : 5×2
- (a) Define coefficient of variation.
  - (b) What is scatter diagram ?
  - (c) Give a example of nomial and ordinal data.
  - (d) What is rank correlation ?
  - (e) When mean deviation about mean equals standard deviation for a set of observations ?
  - (f) Distinguish between partial and multiple correlation.

*(Turn Over)*

- (g) Give two advantages of using median over arithmetic mean.
- (h) How do you obtain median using ogive ?

**Group—B**

2. Answer any *four* questions : 4×5
- (a) Obtain the angle between two regression lines.
- (b) Distinguish between histogram and bar diagram.
- (c) How do you fit a exponential curve to a bivariate data ?
- (d) Define 'absolute' and 'complete' association in a  $2 \times 2$  contingency table.
- (e) Show that, standard deviation  $\geq$  | Mean - Median |
- (f) What is primary data ? Discuss 'Interview' method and 'Questionnaire' method for collecting primary data.

**Group—C**

3. Answer any *one* question : 1×10
- (a) Show that  
(i)  $b_2 \geq 1$  (ii)  $b_2 \geq b_1$  (iii)  $b_2 \geq b_1 + 1$ .  
Also discuss the case when the equality holds.  
(Symbols have their usual meaning)
- (b) What do you mean by the term 'regression' ? Give a bivariate data, obtain the fitted linear regression equation to this data. Discuss the cases when  
(i)  $r = -1$  (ii)  $r = 1$  where  $r$  is the correlation coefficient between the two variables.