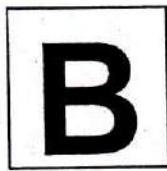


LD/718

**2012
STATISTICS**

**Series
వర్గము**



(English & Telugu Versions)

Paper - II

Time : 150 Minutes

సమయము : 150 నిమిషములు

Max. Marks : 300

మొత్తం మార్కులు : 300

INSTRUCTIONS (నిర్దేశములు)

- Please check the Test Booklet and ensure that it contains all the questions. If you find any defect in the Test Booklet or Answer Sheet, please get it replaced immediately.

ప్రశ్న పత్రములో అన్ని ప్రశ్నలు ముద్దించబడినవో లేవో చూచుకొనవలెను. ప్రశ్న పత్రములో గాని, సమాధాన పత్రములో గాని ఏదైనా లోపమున్నవో దాని స్థానములో వేరొకదానిని వెంటనే తీసుకొనవలెను.

- The Test Booklet contains 150 questions. Each question carries two marks.

ప్రశ్న పత్రములో 150 ప్రశ్నలున్నవి. ఒక్కప్రశ్నకు రెండు మార్కులు కేటాయించబడినది.

- The Question Paper is set in English and translated into Telugu language. The English version will be considered as the authentic version for valuation purpose.

ప్రశ్న పత్రము ఇంగ్లీషులో తయారుచేయబడి తెలుగు భాషలోకి తర్వాతమూ చేయబడినది. సమాధాన పత్రము వాల్యూ చేయునపుడు ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రశ్న పత్రము ప్రామాణికముగా తీసుకొనబడును.

- The Test Booklet is printed in four (4) Series, viz. **A B C D**. The Series, **A** or **B** or **C** or **D** is printed on the right-hand corner of the cover page of the Test Booklet. Mark your Test Booklet Series **A** or **B** or **C** or **D** in Part C on side 1 of the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle with Blue/Black Ball point pen.

ప్రశ్న పత్రము నాలుగు వర్గములలో (Series) అనగా **A B C D** వర్గములలో ముద్దించబడినది. ఈ వర్గములను **A** గాని **B** గాని **C** గాని **D** గాని ప్రశ్న పత్రము యొక్క కవరు పేజీ కుడిషైపు మూలలో ముద్దించబడినది. మీకిచ్చిన ప్రశ్న పత్రము యొక్క వర్గము (Series) **A** గాని **B** గాని **C** గాని **D** గాని సమాధాన పత్రము కుడిషైపు పార్ట్ C సందు అందుకోసము కేటాయించబడిన ప్రశ్నమును బ్లూ/బ్లాక్ బాల్ పోయింట్ పెన్ సల్లగా రుద్ది నింపవలెను.

Example to fill up the Booklet Series

If your Test Booklet Series is **A**, please fill as shown below :

● B C D

If you have not marked the Test Booklet Series at Part C of side 1 of the Answer Sheet or marked in a way that it leads to discrepancy in determining the exact Test Booklet Series, then, in all such cases, your Answer Sheet will be invalidated without any further notice. No correspondence will be entertained in the matter.

మీ ప్రశ్న పత్రము యొక్క వర్గమును (Series) సమాధాన పత్రము కుడి షైపున పార్ట్ C లో గుర్తించకపోయినా లేక గుర్తించిన వర్గము ప్రశ్న పత్ర పర్తము ఖళ్ళితముగా తెలుసుకొనుటకు వివాదమునకు దారితీసేదిగా ఉన్న అటువంటి అన్ని సందర్భములలో, మీకు ఎటువంటి నోటీసు జారీ చేయకుండానే సమాధాన పత్రము పరిశీలించబడదు (invalidated). దీనిని గురించి ఎటువంటి ఉత్తర ప్రత్యుత్తరములు జరువబడవు.

5. Each question is followed by 4 answer choices. Of these, you have to select one correct answer and mark it on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle for the question. If more than one circle is darkened, the answer will not be valued at all. Use Blue/Black Ball point pen to make heavy black marks to fill the circle completely. Make **no** other stray marks.

ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు సమాధానములు ఇష్టబడినవి. అందులో సరియగు జవాబు ఎన్నుకోని సమాధాన పత్రములో ప్రశ్నకు కేటాయించిన పృత్తమును సల్లగా రుద్ది నింపవలెను. ఒక దాని కూడా ఎక్కువ పృత్తములను నిపిసచో, ఆ సమాధానము పరిశీలించబడదు. పృత్తమును శూర్పిగా సల్లగా రుద్ది నింపుటకు బ్లూ/బ్లాక్ బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ వాడవలెను. అసమస్యలు గుర్తులు పెట్టారాదు.

e.g. : If the answer for Question No. 1 is Answer choice (2), it should be marked as follows :

ఉదా : ప్రశ్న యొక్క క్రమ సంఖ్య 1 కి జవాబు (2) అయినప్పుడు దానిని ఈ క్రింది విధముగా గుర్తించవలెను :

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| | (4) | | |

6. Mark Paper Code and Roll No. as given in the Hall Ticket with Blue/Black Ball point pen by darkening appropriate circles in Part A of side 1 of the Answer Sheet. Incorrect/not encoding will lead to **invalidation** of your Answer Sheet.

హాల్ టికెట్లో ఇష్టబడిన ఈ పీపరు యొక్క కోడ్ సంబరును మరియు మీ రోల్ సంబరు సమాధాన పత్రము యొక్క ముందు షైపున పార్ట్ A సందు బ్లూ/బ్లాక్ బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ సరియైన పృత్తములలో సల్లగా రుద్ది గుర్తించవలెను. అసంబద్ధముగా చేసినా లేక ఎన్క్రైడింగ్ చేయకపోయినా సమాధాన పత్రము పరిశీలించబడదు.

1. Four years ago, the average age of a family of four persons was 18 years. During this period, a baby was born. Today, if the average age of family is still 18 years, the age of baby is
 (1) 2.5 years
 (2) 2 years
 (3) 1.2 years
 (4) 3.0 years

2. If

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \text{ and}$$

$$B = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (x_i - x_j)^2,$$

then B is equal to

- (1) $4nA$
- (2) $4n^2A$
- (3) $2nA$
- (4) $2n^2A$

3. For n observations x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , let

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, B = \text{median}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n),$$

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - A| \text{ and}$$

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - B|$$

Then which one of the following is true?

- (1) $A + B = -(C + D)$
- (2) $A + B \geq C + D$
- (3) $C \leq D$
- (4) $C \geq D$

4. If $n = 10$, $\sum_i x_i = \sum_i x_i^3 = 0$,
 $\sum_i x_i^2 = 30$, $\sum_i x_i^4 = 1000$, then β_2 is
 (1) 10/9 (2) 100/9
 (3) 0 (4) 10/3
5. If for the observations x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5
 mean = 2 (variance) and $\sum_i x_i = 20$
 then $\sum_i x_i^2$ is
 (1) 20 (2) 100
 (3) 90 (4) 120
6. If geometric mean of numbers 4, 6 and x is 6, then value of x is
 (1) 6.5 (2) 8
 (3) 9 (4) 4
7. For a set of positive integers choose the possible correct statements for the values of AM, GM and HM respectively
 (1) (30, 40, 60)
 (2) (40, 60, 30)
 (3) (40, 30, 60)
 (4) (60, 40, 30)
8. The appropriate relation between mean \bar{X} and median M for a positively skewed distribution is
 (1) $\bar{X} < M$ (2) $\bar{X} = M$
 (3) $\bar{X} > 3M$ (4) $\bar{X} > M$
9. For symmetric distribution the quartiles Q_1, Q_2 and Q_3 satisfy the relation
 (1) $Q_1 = Q_3$
 (2) $Q_3 = Q_1 + Q_2$
 (3) $Q_3 - Q_2 = Q_2 - Q_1$
 (4) $Q_1 + Q_3 = 4Q_2$

1. నాలుగు సంవత్సరాల క్రితము, నలుగురు వ్యక్తులు గల ఒక్క కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సరాసరి పయస్సు 18 సంవత్సరాలు; ఈ కాలములో ఒక్క శిశువు జనించినది. ఈ రోజు కుటుంబములో సభ్యుల సరాసరి పయస్సు 18 సంవత్సరాలు అయినవో, ఆ శిశువు పయస్సు
- 2.5 సంవత్సరాలు
 - 2 సంవత్సరాలు
 - 1.2 సంవత్సరాలు
 - 3.0 సంవత్సరాలు
2. $A = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$ మరియు $B = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (x_i - x_j)^2$, అయినవో B దీనికి సమానము
- $4nA$
 - $4n^2A$
 - $2nA$
 - $2n^2A$
3. x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n అనే n పరిశీలనలకు,
- $$A = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, B = \text{మధ్యగతము } x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n,$$
- $$C = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - A| \text{ మరియు}$$
- $$D = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - B|$$
- ఈ క్రీడి వాసిలో ఏది నిజము?
- $A + B = -(C + D)$
 - $A + B \geq C + D$
 - $C \leq D$
 - $C \geq D$

4. $n = 10, \sum_i x_i = \sum_i x_i^3 = 0, \sum_i x_i^2 = 30, \sum_i x_i^4 = 1000$, అయినవో β_2 యొక్క విలువ
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (1) 10/9 | (2) 100/9 |
| (3) 0 | (4) 10/3 |
5. x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5 అనే పరిశీలనలకు, మధ్యమము = 2 (విస్తరించి) మరియు $\sum_i x_i = 20$ అయినవో
- $$\sum_i x_i^2 \text{ విలువ}$$
- | | |
|--------|---------|
| (1) 20 | (2) 100 |
| (3) 90 | (4) 120 |
6. 4, 6 మరియు x యొక్క జ్యామితీయ మధ్యమము 6 అయినవో, x యొక్క విలువ
- | | |
|---------|-------|
| (1) 6.5 | (2) 8 |
| (3) 9 | (4) 4 |
7. ధనాత్మక పూర్ణాంక సంఖ్యల సమితిలోని AM, GM మరియు HM పరుగొ సరియగు విలువలు
- | |
|------------------|
| (1) (30, 40, 60) |
| (2) (40, 60, 30) |
| (3) (40, 30, 60) |
| (4) (60, 40, 30) |
8. ధనాత్మక అస్పాష్ట విభాజనములో, మధ్యమము \bar{X} మరియు మధ్యగతము M ల మధ్య గల సంబంధము
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) $\bar{X} < M$ | (2) $\bar{X} = M$ |
| (3) $\bar{X} > 3M$ | (4) $\bar{X} > M$ |
9. ఒక్క సాప్తవ విభాజనములో, చతుర్థాంశాలు Q_1, Q_2 మరియు Q_3 ల మధ్య గల సంబంధము
- | |
|-----------------------------|
| (1) $Q_1 = Q_3$ |
| (2) $Q_3 = Q_1 + Q_2$ |
| (3) $Q_3 - Q_2 = Q_2 - Q_1$ |
| (4) $Q_1 + Q_3 = 4Q_2$ |

10. The median of set of values 21, 15, 35, 30, 46, 49, 37 is
 (1) 30 (2) 29
 (3) 35 (4) 49
11. Regression line of y on x passes through the points (3, 4) and (5, 6). Then the correlation coefficient between x and y is
 (1) $1/2$ (2) -1
 (3) 1 (4) $1/3$
12. Two regression lines y on x and x on y respectively pass through the points (1, 1), (3, -1) and (3, 2), (8, 3), then the angle between the two regression lines is
 (1) 0° (2) 45°
 (3) 90° (4) 60°
13. Two regression lines y on x and x on y respectively pass through the points (1, 1), (3, -1) and (3, 2), (8, -3), then the value of $\sin \theta$, θ being the angle between the two regression lines is
 (1) 0 (2) $2^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
 (3) 1 (4) $3^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
14. Two regression lines y on x and x on y pass through the points respectively (3, 1), (1, 2) and (1, 1), $(1/2, 2)$. Then the value of b_{xy} is
 (1) -2 (2) 2
 (3) $1/2$ (4) $-1/2$
15. Two regression lines y on x and x on y pass through the points respectively (3, 1), (1, 2) and (1, 1), $(1/2, 2)$. Then σ_y is
 (1) $2\sigma_x$ (2) σ_x
 (3) $\frac{\sigma_x}{2}$ (4) $\frac{\sigma_x}{4}$

16. If the lines of regression are $y + 4x = 13$ and $3y + 2x = 19$, then the coefficient of correlation between X and Y is
 (1) $1/2$ (2) $-1/\sqrt{6}$
 (3) $-1/2$ (4) $1/\sqrt{2}$
17. The regression equations of Y on X and X on Y are respectively $Y = X$ and $4X - Y = 3$, then the correlation coefficient between X and Y is
 (1) 0 (2) 0.5
 (3) -0.5 (4) 1
18. Let the correlation coefficient between X and Y be 0.2. Let $U = 1 + 2X$ and $V = 1 - 2Y$. Then the correlation coefficient between U and V is
 (1) 0.2 (2) -0.2
 (3) 0.8 (4) 0.4
19. If $x = y + 8$ and $y = kx + 9$ are regression lines of x on y , and y on x respectively, then the range of k is
 (1) $k \leq 0$ (2) $k \geq 0$
 (3) $-1 \leq k \leq 1$ (4) $0 < k \leq 1$
20. If $b_{yx} = \frac{4}{5}$, $r = \frac{3}{5}$ and $\sigma_x = 3$, then σ_y will be
 (1) 3 (2) 4
 (3) 2 (4) 5
21. What conditions should be satisfied for $E[y - a - bx]^2$ to be minimum?
 (1) $b = 0$, $a = \mu_y$
 (2) $a = 0$, $b = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x^2}$
 (3) $b = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x^2}$, $a = \mu_y - b\mu_x$
 (4) $b = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_y^2}$, $a = \mu_y - b\mu_x$

22. Two lines of regression are identical, then the value of correlation coefficient is always
 (1) +1 (2) +1 or -1
 (3) Zero (4) -1
23. The equations of two regression lines are $x + y = 6$ and $2x + 4y = 20$. Then the means for x and y are respectively
 (1) (3, 3) (2) (4, 2)
 (3) (2, 4) (4) (4, 3)
24. If the value of correlation coefficient between x and y is 1, then the value of correlation coefficient between x and $-y/2$ is
 (1) 1 (2) -1
 (3) -1/2 (4) 1/2
25. If X and Y are positively correlated random variables, then which one of the following is correct?
 (1) $E[X \cdot Y] > E[X] \cdot E[Y]$
 (2) $E[X \cdot Y] = E[X] \cdot E[Y]$
 (3) $E[Y] > E[X]$
 (4) $E[X \cdot Y] < E[X] \cdot E[Y]$
26. Let $\{(x_i, y_i) : i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ be pair of observations on the variable (X, Y) . If $Y_i = a + b x_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, regression line of Y on X is $y = a + bx$,
 $S_e^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - y_i)^2$, and r is the correlation coefficient between X and Y , then which one of the following is correct?
 (1) $S_e^2 = \sigma_x^2$
 (2) $S_e^2 = \sigma_y^2$
 (3) $S_e^2 = \sigma_y^2 (1 - r^2)$
 (4) $S_e^2 = \sigma_x^2 (1 - r^2)$

27. If frequency $(AB) = 0$ then value of coefficient of association between A and B is
 (1) Zero (2) -1
 (3) +1 (4) 0.5
28. Given the class frequencies $N = 100$, $(A) = 60$, $(B) = 70$, $(AB) = 40$, the frequency of class $(\alpha\beta)$ is
 (1) 30 (2) 20
 (3) 40 (4) 10
29. Choose from the following the correct criterion for independence of two attributes A and B
 (1) $(AB) = (A) \cdot (B)$
 (2) $(AB) = 0$
 (3) $(AB) = \frac{(A) \cdot (B)}{N}$
 (4) $(AB) = (\alpha\beta)$
30. Given $N = 250$, $(AB) = 70$, $(A) = 80$, $(B) = 100$ for two attributes A and B . Which one of the following statements is true?
 (1) The data is consistent
 (2) The data is not consistent
 (3) A and B are independent
 (4) A and B are negatively associated

22. రెండు ప్రతిగమన రేఖలు ఒకటే అయినచో, సహసంబంధ గుణకము విలువ

- (1) +1 (2) +1 లేక -1
 (3) శూన్యము (4) -1

23. $x + y = 6$ మరియు $2x + 4y = 20$ అనేవి రెండు ప్రతిగమన రేఖల సమీకరణములైనచో, x మరియు y ల యొక్క మధ్యమాలు వరుసగా

- (1) (3, 3) (2) (4, 2)
 (3) (2, 4) (4) (4, 3)

24. x మరియు y ల మధ్య గల సహసంబంధ గుణకము 1 అయినచో, x మరియు $-y/2$ మధ్య గల సహసంబంధ గుణకము విలువ

- (1) 1 (2) -1
 (3) -1/2 (4) 1/2

25. X మరియు Y లు ధనాత్మక సహసంభిత యాదృచ్ఛిక చలరాశులు అయినచో, ఈ క్రింది వానిలో ఏది నిజము?

- (1) $E[X \cdot Y] > E[X]$
 (2) $E[X \cdot Y] = E[X] \cdot E[Y]$
 (3) $E[Y] > E[X]$
 (4) $E[X \cdot Y] > E[X] \cdot E[Y]$

26. (X, Y) అనే చలరాశిషైన $\{(x_i, y_i) : i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ అనేవి వరిశీలనల యుగ్మాలు. $Y_i = a + b x_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ మరియు X షైన Y యొక్క $y = a + bx$ ప్రతిగమన రేఖ, $S_e^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - y_i)^2$ X మరియు Y ల మధ్య గల సహసంబంధ గుణకము r అయినచో, ఈ క్రింది వానిలో ఏది నిజము?

- (1) $S_e^2 = \sigma_x^2$
 (2) $S_e^2 = \sigma_y^2$
 (3) $S_e^2 = \sigma_y^2 (1 - r^2)$
 (4) $S_e^2 = \sigma_x^2 (1 - r^2)$

27. పొనఃపుణ్యము $(AB) = 0$ అయినచో, A మరియు B

ల మధ్య గల సహాచర్య గుణకము

- (1) శూన్యము (2) -1
 (3) -1 (4) 0.5

28. $N = 100$, $(A) = 60$, $(B) = 70$,

$(AB) = 40$, అనేవి తరగతి పొనఃపుణ్యములైనచో, $(\alpha\beta)$ తరగతి యొక్క పొనఃపుణ్యము

- (1) 30 (2) 20
 (3) 40 (4) 10

29. A మరియు B అనే రెండు గుణాల స్వతంత్రుతకు

సంబంధించిన నియమము ఈ క్రింది వానిలో ఏది?

- (1) $(AB) = (A) \cdot (B)$
 (2) $(AB) = 0$
 (3) $(AB) = \frac{(A) \cdot (B)}{N}$
 (4) $(AB) = (\alpha\beta)$

30. A మరియు B అనే రెండు గుణాలకు, $N = 250$,

$(AB) = 70$, $(A) = 80$, $(B) = 100$ అయినచో, ఈ క్రింది ప్రవచనములలో ఏది నిజము?

- (1) దత్తాంశము నిలకడకలది
 (2) దత్తాంశము నిలకడలేనిది
 (3) A మరియు B లు స్వతంత్ర్యములు
 (4) A మరియు B లు బుఱాత్మక సహాచర్యము కలవి

31. If $P(A)=1$, then which one of the following is not correct?
- $P(A \cap B) = P(B)$
 - $P(A \cap B^c) = P(B^c)$
 - $P(A^c \cap B) = 0$
 - $P(A^c \cap B^c) = P(B^c)$
32. If $P(A)=1$, then which one of the following is not correct?
- $P(A \cup B) = 1$
 - $P(A^c \cup B) = P(B)$
 - $P(A^c \cup B^c) = P(B^c)$
 - $P(A \cup B^c) = P(B^c)$
33. If $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{8}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$ and $P(A) = \frac{3}{4}$, then which one of the following is correct?
- $P(A/B) = \frac{1}{4}$
 - $P(A/B^c) = \frac{25}{32}$
 - $P(A^c/B) = \frac{3}{4}$
 - $P(A^c/B^c) = \frac{7}{16}$
34. For two events A and B the following probabilities are given
- $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{8}$, $P(A) = \frac{2}{5}$ and $P(B) = \frac{3}{4}$
 - $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(A) = \frac{1}{8}$ and $P(B) = \frac{3}{4}$
 - $P(A \cap B) = P(B) = \frac{1}{8}$ and $P(A) = \frac{3}{4}$
 - $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{8}$, $P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$ and $P(B^c) = \frac{15}{16}$
- Then which one of above given data are correct?
- (A) only
 - (B) only
 - (C) only
 - All of the above
35. Given that $P(A) = \alpha$, $P(B) = \beta$ and $P(A \cap B) = \gamma$. Then $P(A^c \cap B)$ is
- $\alpha(1-\beta)$
 - $\beta(1-\alpha)$
 - $(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)$
 - $(\beta - \gamma)$

36. Each of two persons tosses their fair coins. The probability that they obtain the same number of heads is
- 1/4
 - 3/4
 - 5/32
 - 5/16
37. From 6 positive and 8 negative numbers, 4 numbers are chosen at random without replacement and multiplied. Then the probability that the product is positive number is
- 409/1001
 - 70/1001
 - 505/1001
 - 420/1001
38. If A and B are two mutually exclusive events with positive probabilities, then which one of the following is not correct?
- $P(A^c \cup B^c) = 1$
 - $P(A \cap B^c) = P(A)$
 - $P(A \cup B) = 1$
 - $P(A^c \cap B) = P(B)$
39. If A and B are two independent events such that $P(A \cup B) = 1$. Then which one of the following is not correct?
- $P(A) = 1$, $P(B) = 0$
 - $P(A) = 0$, $P(B) = 1$
 - $P(A) = 0$ and $P(B) = 0$
 - $P(A) = 1$ or $P(B) = 1$
40. If A and B are two events such that A and B^c are mutually exclusive and A and B are independent. Then which one of the following is correct if $P(A) > 0$?
- $P(B) = 1$
 - $P(B) = 0$
 - $P(A) = 1$, $P(B^c) > 0$
 - $P(A^c \cup B) = P(A^c), P(B) > 0$
41. An Urn I contains 3 white and 4 red balls, and Urn II contains 4 white and 3 red balls. A ball is drawn from Urn I and transferred to Urn II, then a ball is drawn from Urn II. Let Ω be the sample space of this random experiment. Define a random variable X as $X(\omega) = \text{No. of colours in } \omega$. Then $P(X=1)$ is
- 9/56
 - 31/56
 - 16/56
 - 7/56

42. An unfair coin is tossed until two 'H' appears. Let X be a random variable defined as number of tosses required to get two heads. If P is the probability of a head and $q = 1 - p$, then $P(X = x)$ is

- (1) $x p^2 q^{x-1}$, $x = 1, 2, \dots$
- (2) $(x-1) p^2 q^{x-2}$, $x = 2, 3 \dots$
- (3) $(x+1) p^2 q^x$, $x = 0, 1, 2 \dots$
- (4) $x p^2 q^{x-1}$, $x = 2, 3, \dots$

43. An unfair coin is tossed until two 'H' appears. Let X be a random variable defined as number of additional tosses required to get two heads. Then $P(X = 3)$ is

- (1) $x p^2 q^{x-1}$, $x = 1, 2, \dots$
- (2) $(x-1) p^2 q^{x-2}$, $x = 2, 3 \dots$
- (3) $(x+1) p^2 q^x$, $x = 0, 1, 2 \dots$
- (4) $x p^2 q^{x-1}$, $x = 2, 3, \dots$

44. A biased coin whose faces are numbered 1 & 2 is tossed two times. Let Ω be the sample space of this random experiment. A random variable X is defined as $X(\omega)$ = sum of the numbers in ω . If $P(\omega) = k$ (max of the numbers in ω), then $P(X = 3)$ is

- (1) $2/7$
- (2) $1/2$
- (3) $4/7$
- (4) $3/7$

45. Let P_X be the induced probability set function and F_X be the corresponding distribution function of some random variable X . Then $P_X(a, b)$ can be written in terms of F_X by

- (1) $F_X(b) - F_X(a)$
- (2) $F_X(b-0) - F_X(a)$
- (3) $F_X(b-0) - F_X(a-0)$
- (4) $F_X(b) - F_X(a-0)$

46. Let P_X be the induced probability set function and F_X be the corresponding distribution function of some random variable X . Then $P_X[a, b)$ can be written in terms of F_X by

- (1) $F_X(b) - F_X(a)$
- (2) $F_X(b-0) - F_X(a)$
- (3) $F_X(b-0) - F_X(a-0)$
- (4) $F_X(b) - F_X(a-0)$

47. A distribution function $F_X(\cdot)$ of some random variable X is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}F_X(x) &= 0 && \text{if } x < 0 \\&= \frac{x+1}{8} && \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1 \\&= \frac{2x-1}{4} && \text{if } 1 \leq x < 2 \\&= 1 && \text{if } x \geq 2\end{aligned}$$

If $P(X = x) = p(x)$, then $\{p(0), p(2)\}$ is

- (1) $\{0, 1/4\}$
- (2) $\{1/4, 1/8\}$
- (3) $\{1/8, 1/4\}$
- (4) $\{3/4, 0\}$

48. Let $F_X(x)$ be a distribution function such that $P[X = x] = p(x)$ is positive for $x = 0, 1, 2$. Let $K = p(0) + p(1) + p(2)$. Then $F_X(x)$ will be both continuous and discrete if

- (1) $K = 0$
- (2) $K = 1$
- (3) $K < 1$
- (4) $p(x) > \frac{1}{3}$, $x = 0, 1, 2$

49. Let $F_X(x)$ be a distribution function such that $P[X = x] = p(x)$ is ≥ 0 for $x = 0, 1, 2$. Let $K = p(0) + p(1) + p(2)$. Then $F_X(x)$ will be continuous if

- (1) $K = 0$
- (2) $K = 1$
- (3) $K < 1$
- (4) $p(x) > \frac{1}{3}$, $x = 0, 1, 2$

50. Let $f(x)$ be the pdf of some distribution function $F_X(x)$. Then $f(x)$ always satisfies one of the following. Which one is correct?

- (1) $f(x) > 0$
- (2) $0 < f(x) < 1$
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = C$, $C < \infty$
- (4) $0 \leq f(x) < \infty$

51. Let (X_1, X_2) be a random sample from $N(0, 1)$. Then the value of $P[X_1^2 + X_2^2 \geq 4X_1 X_2]$ is
 (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$
 (3) $\frac{2}{3}$ (4) $\frac{3}{4}$
52. If a uniform rod of unit length is broken at a random point into two parts, then the expected value of the area of the rectangle formed by these two parts is
 (1) $\frac{1}{12}$ (2) $\frac{1}{6}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}$
53. If X_1 and X_2 be two identically distributed independent random variables, the $X_1 + X_2$ have the same distribution as $2X_1$
 (1) for whatever be the distribution of X_1
 (2) if X_1 has a suitable normal distribution
 (3) if X_1 has a suitable Cauchy distribution
 (4) if X_1 has a suitable exponential type distribution
54. If X and Y are independent random variables such that $X+Y$ and $X-Y$ are also independent, then which one of the following statements is correct?
 (1) such a pair of random variables cannot exist
 (2) X and Y are necessarily normally distributed
 (3) one of the random variables X and Y is normally distributed while the other could have a non-normal distribution
 (4) none of the above
55. Let (X, Y) have a bivariate normal distribution $N\left(0, 0, 1, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$. Then the value of $P[X^2 + Y^2 \geq 4XY]$ is
 (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (3) $\frac{3}{4}$ (4) $\frac{1}{3}$

56. If X_i , $i = 1, 2$ are independent exponentially distributed random variables with respective pdfs

$$f(x; \theta_i) = \frac{1}{\theta_i} \exp\left\{-\frac{x}{\theta_i}\right\} \text{ for } x > 0, \theta_i > 0,$$

$$i = 1, 2.$$
 Then consider the following statements:
 (A) $X_1 + X_2$ also has an exponential distribution
 (B) $\min\{X_1, X_2\}$ has an exponential distribution
 Of these statements:
 (1) (A) and (B) are correct
 (2) (A) alone is correct
 (3) (B) alone is correct
 (4) neither (A) nor (B) is correct
57. If the random variables X and Y have joint probability density function given by

$$f(x, y) = x \exp\{-x(y+1)\} \quad x > 0, y > 0,$$
 then the value of $P[Y \geq 2/X = 1]$ is
 (1) e^{-1} (2) e^{-2}
 (3) e^{-3} (4) $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
58. Let (X_1, X_2) be a random sample from a gamma distribution $G(2, 1)$. Then the value of $P[X_1 \geq X_2]$ is
 (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) $\frac{1}{6}$
59. Let (X_1, X_2) be a random sample from $N(0, 1)$. Then $P[-X_1 < X_2 \leq X_1]$ is
 (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $\frac{1}{12}$
60. Let (X_1, X_2) be a random sample from gamma distribution $G(1, 1)$. Then $P[X_2 - X_1 > \log_e 4]$ is
 (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $\frac{1}{8}$

61. In case of n attributes, the total number of ultimate class frequencies is

(1) $2n$ (2) 2^n
 (3) n^2 (4) $n + 2$

62. A population of size 800 is divided in 3 strata. Their sizes and standard deviations (S.D.) are

| STRATA | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| | I | II | III |
| SIZE | 200 | 300 | 300 |
| S.D. | 6 | 8 | 12 |

A stratified sample of size 120 is to be drawn from the population. The size of the sample from second stratum, by Neyman's allocation is

(1) 60 (2) 70
 (3) 40 (4) 45

63. A population of size 800 is divided into 3 strata. Their sizes are

| STRATA | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| | I | II | III |
| SIZE | 200 | 300 | 300 |

A stratified sample of size 120 is to be drawn from the population. The size of the sample from second stratum, by proportional allocation is

(1) 60 (2) 70
 (3) 40 (4) 45

64. In a population divided into several groups, if variation between groups is large while that within groups is small, an appropriate sampling scheme is

(1) SRSWR
 (2) SRSWOR
 (3) Stratified Sampling
 (4) None of the above

65. Let there be a population with size 500. A simple random sample of size 50 and a stratified random sample of size 100 are selected and let \bar{y} and \bar{y}_{st} be the usual estimate of population mean. Then which one of the following is true?

(1) $V(\bar{y}_{st}) < V(\bar{y})$ always
 (2) $V(\bar{y}_{st}) < \frac{1}{4}V(\bar{y})$ always
 (3) $V(\bar{y}_{st}) < \frac{1}{2}V(\bar{y})$ always
 (4) Nothing definite can be said about the values of variances

66. Let X_1 and X_2 be a simple random sample of size 2 (without replacement) from a population with size N . Then which one of the following statements is true?

(1) X_1 and X_2 are independent and identically distributed
 (2) X_1 and X_2 are dependent but identically distributed
 (3) X_1 and X_2 are independent but their distributions are not identical
 (4) X_1 and X_2 are dependent and their distributions are not identical

67. A population of 54 students is divided into three strata whose sizes are 24, 12 and 18 respectively. If the number of students selected from second stratum is 2 in case of proportional allocation, then sample size is

(1) 15 (2) 12
 (3) 9 (4) 6

68. In a simple random sampling without replacement, the probability of a particular unit being selected at the r th draw is

- (1) $\frac{r}{N}$ (2) $\frac{1}{N-r}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{N-r+1}$ (4) $\frac{1}{N}$

69. In a population of size $N = 5$ have mean 12 and variance 100. A size 2 SRSWOR is drawn. If \bar{x}_n denotes sample mean, then $E(\bar{x}_n^2)$ is

- (1) 144 (2) 174
 (3) 30 (4) 50

70. With SRS

$$p > \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\frac{S_x}{\bar{X}}}{\frac{S_y}{\bar{Y}}} \right)$$

when

- (1) the ratio estimate has smaller variance than the SRS estimator
 (2) the SRS estimate has smaller variance than the ratio estimate
 (3) the two variances differ by a fixed number only
 (4) none of the above

71. In the case of sample proportions, let the following be given

| n | P | S.E. |
|-----|------|------|
| 4 | A | 0.25 |
| 9 | 0.25 | B |

Then A and B respectively are

- (1) $(0.5, 0.5)$ (2) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, 0.25\right)$
 (3) $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}\right)$ (4) $\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

72. The maximum value of the standard error of proportion when $n = 25$ is

- (1) 0.01 (2) 0.1
 (3) $\frac{1}{11}$ (4) $\frac{1}{12}$

73. Match the following correctly :

List I

- (A) Optimum Allocation
 (B) Neymann Allocation
 (C) Proportional Allocation

List II

1. $n_h \propto N_h$
 2. $n_h \propto \frac{N_h S_h}{\sqrt{C_h}}$
 3. $n_h \propto N_h S_h$

Answer code choices :

- | | A | B | C |
|-----|---|---|---|
| (1) | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (2) | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (3) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (4) | 2 | 1 | 3 |

74. A sample of size 2 is drawn from a population of size 4 with SRSWOR. Let X_i denote the random variable that i th unit is selected in the sample; $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Then the $Cov(X_i, X_j)$ $i \neq j$ is

- (1) $\frac{1}{8}$ (2) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (3) $-\frac{1}{8}$ (4) $-\frac{1}{4}$

75. In a 2^3 factorial experiment with randomized block design, the sum of squares for the interaction AB is

- (1) $\frac{[AB]^2}{4}$ (2) $\frac{[AB]^2}{8r}$
 (3) $\frac{[AB]^2}{2r}$ (4) None of the above

76. A 4×4 Latin Square Design provides the following incomplete ANOVA table :

| Sources of Variation | S.S. |
|----------------------|------------|
| Columns | 7.5 |
| Rows | 46.5 |
| Treatments | — |
| Error | 55 |
| Total | 113 |

Then the F -ratio for treatments is

- (1) 0.27 (2) 0.145
 (3) 1.69 (4) None of the above

77. Let A, B, C be three treatments, then which one of the following can be considered as layout of a Latin square design?

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1) \begin{bmatrix} A & B & C \\ B & A & C \\ C & A & B \end{bmatrix} & (2) \begin{bmatrix} A & B & C \\ A & B & C \\ A & B & C \end{bmatrix} \\ (3) \begin{bmatrix} A & B & C \\ C & A & B \\ B & C & A \end{bmatrix} & (4) \begin{bmatrix} C & B & A \\ B & A & C \\ A & B & B \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

78. In a 4×4 Latin square design, the estimate of a missing value in the usual notations is

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \frac{(R + C + T) - 2G}{6} \\ (2) \frac{4(R + C + T) - 2G}{6} \\ (3) \frac{4(R + C + T) + 2G}{6} \\ (4) \frac{4(R + C + T) - G}{6} \end{array}$$

79. In a two-way classification, an unbiased estimate of the common population variance is provided by

- (1) Block SS
 (2) Treatment SS
 (3) Error SS
 (4) Total SS.

80. If in the analysis of variance of a completely randomized design, the d.f. for the treatment SS is 4 and the mean SS due to error is 2, while the observed F -value for testing significance of treatment difference is 12.5, then which one of the following represents correctly the treatment SS?
 (1) 25 (2) 100
 (3) 75 (4) 50

81. In RBD with 4-treatments and 5 replications, if one observation due to 2nd treatment in 4th replication is missing, then degrees of freedom for the error SS is
 (1) 7 (2) 10
 (3) 11 (4) 12

82. In RBD with four block and five treatments, the block mean square and error mean squares come out as 32 and 8, respectively. The efficiency of RBD as compared to CRD is

- (1) 4/5 (2) 7/8
 (3) 1/2 (4) 28/19

83. The following data represents the lifetimes (hours) of batteries for two different brands :

Brand A : 40, 30, 40, 45, 55, 30

Brand B : 50, 50, 45, 55, 60, 40

Then the value of empirical distributions $(F_A(45), F_B(50))$ of Brand A and Brand B is

- (1) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ (2) $\left(\frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$
 (3) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{6}\right)$ (4) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$

84. Two samples are combined and the observations are arranged in order of magnitude to give the combined ordered sample

$x_1 \ x_2 \ y_1 \ y_2 \ y_3 \ x_3 \ y_4 \ x_4 \ x_5 \ y_5$

The number of runs will be

- (1) 2 (2) 5
 (3) 6 (4) 4

85. Two samples are combined and the observations are arranged in order of magnitude to give the combined ordered sample.

$x_2 \ x_1 \ y_3 \ y_2 \ x_4 \ y_1 \ x_3$

Then Mann-Whitney statistic is

- (1) 6 (2) 7
 (3) 5 (4) 4

86. A non-parametric test for examining the location aspect is

- (1) χ^2 - test
 (2) median test
 (3) run test
 (4) t -test

87. The test for goodness of fit based on which distribution?

- (1) χ^2 - test
 (2) median test
 (3) t -test
 (4) sign test

88. The value of error sum of squares in the given analysis of variance table for C.R.D. is

| Source of Variations | d.f. | S.S. | M.S.S. |
|----------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Treatments | 4 | — | 3p |
| Error | — | — | p |
| Total | 9 | 425 | |
| | (1) 125 | (2) 200 | |
| | (3) 225 | (4) 300 | |

89. Let for some $r > 0$, $a_r = E |X|^r$ be finite, then consider the following statements :

Assertion (A) : a_k exists and is finite for $k < r$.

Assertion (R) : $a_k \leq a_r$, for $0 < k < r$

Which one of the following is correct?

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A)
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct reason for (A)
 (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
 (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

90. Let (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) be a random sample from binomial distribution $b(1, \theta)$. Consider the following statements :

Assertion (A) : \bar{X}^2 (\bar{X} is the sample mean) is a MLE of θ^2

Assertion (R) : \bar{X} is an unbiased estimator of θ .

Which one of the following is correct?

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct reason for (A)
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct reason for (A)
 (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
 (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

91. A sufficient condition for T_n to be consistent for θ is
 (1) $E(T_n) \rightarrow \theta$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$
 (2) $V(T_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$
 (3) $E(T_n) \rightarrow \theta$ or $V(T_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$
 (4) $E(T_n) \rightarrow \theta$ and $V(T_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

92. Let $Y_1 < Y_2 < Y_3$ be the order statistic of a random sample of size 3 from a uniform distribution $U(\theta - 1, \theta + 1)$.

The M.L.E. of θ is

- (1) Y_1
 (2) Y_3
 (3) Any value between $Y_3 - 1$ and $Y_1 + 1$
 (4) $\frac{Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3}{3}$

93. Let $(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n)$ be a random sample from $N(\theta, \theta)$. Let

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2,$$

$$T_1 = \bar{X} + \frac{(n-1)S^2}{n}$$

$$T_2 = \bar{X} + S^2,$$

$$T_3 = \alpha \bar{X} + (1-\alpha) \frac{(n-1)S^2}{n}$$

$$T_4 = \alpha \bar{X} + (1-\alpha) S^2 \quad (0 \leq \alpha \leq 1)$$

Suppose the following statements :

- (A) Unbiased and consistent for 2θ
 (B) Biased and consistent for 2θ
 (C) Unbiased and inconsistent for 2θ

Then, which one of the following is true?

- (1) (T_1, a) (2) (T_2, a)
 (3) (T_3, c) (4) (T_4, c)

94. To test the hypothesis H_0 that a coin is unbiased against H_1 that it has a positive bias for heads the following procedure is suggested.

"Throw the coin thrice if there are 3 heads reject H_0 or if there are just 2 heads throw the coin another 3 times and reject H_0 if and only if all the three additional throws show heads; if there is no more than 1 head in throwing of the coin thrice first time accept H_0 ".

- (1) $1/8$ (2) $11/64$
 (3) $1/4$ (4) $1/64$

95. If X has a Poisson distribution with parameter θ , then the unbiased estimator of $(1+\theta)(2+\theta)$ is

- (1) $X^2 + 2X + 2$
 (2) $2X^2 + X + 2$
 (3) $X^2 + X + 2$
 (4) $2X^2 + 2X + 1$

96. In a normal population $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ let the MLE of σ^2 be

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2. \text{ Then the MLE}$$

of μ is

- (1) S^4 (2) $3S^4$
 (3) $3S^2$ (4) $2S^4$

97. Let $(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n)$ be a random sample from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$.

If $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$, the confidence coefficient associated with the interval

$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{(1-\alpha/2)}} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}}$$

- (1) α (2) $1-\alpha$
 (3) $1-\frac{\alpha}{2}$ (4) None of the above

98. Let \bar{X} be the mean of a random sample of size n from $N(\mu, 9)$. If $(\bar{X} - 1, \bar{X} + 1)$ is a 90% confidence interval for μ , then the sample size n should be

(1) 24 (2) 16
 (3) 15 (4) 5

99. Let (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) be a random sample from a Poisson distribution $P(\theta)$. The Cramer-Rao lower bound for the variance of an unbiased estimator of $\theta(1+\theta)$ is

(1) $\frac{\theta}{4}$
 (2) $\frac{\theta(1+2\theta)^2}{4}$
 (3) $\frac{\theta^2(1+\theta)^2}{4}$
 (4) $\frac{(1+\theta)^2}{4}$

100. On the basis of single observation X from a uniform distribution $U(-\theta, \theta)$, the critical region for testing $H_0: \theta = 1$ against $H_1: \theta = 2$ is $C = \{x : |x| > 0.9\}$. The level of significance is

(1) 0.025 (2) 0.05
 (3) 0.10 (4) 0.50

101. Let $(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n)$ be a random sample from a geometric distribution with pmf

$$p(x, \theta) = \theta(1-\theta)^{x-1}; x = 1, 2, \dots, 0 < \theta < 1$$

Then \bar{X} is an unbiased estimator of

(1) θ (2) θ^2
 (3) $\frac{1}{\theta}$ (4) $\frac{1}{\theta^2}$

102. Let $(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n)$ be a random sample from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Then

$T_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$ is an unbiased and consistent estimator of

(1) μ^2 (2) σ^2
 (3) $\mu^2 + \sigma^2$ (4) $\mu + \sigma^4$

103. Which one of the following testing problem makes use of t -distribution?

(1) $\sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$
 (2) $p_{ij} = p_i \times p_j$
 (3) $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$
 (4) $\mu_1 = \mu_2$

104. The test for goodness of fit is based on which distribution?

(1) Cauchy (2) χ^2
 (3) t (4) F

105. Let $(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n)$ be a random sample from $N(\alpha \sigma, \sigma^2)$; α is known constant. Then a sufficient statistic for σ is

(1) $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 (2) $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$
 (3) $\frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 (4) $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \right)$

106. Let (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) be independent observations from a population with finite variance σ^2 . A consistent estimator of the population mean is

- (1) $\frac{X_1 + X_n}{2}$
- (2) $\frac{n}{n-3} \bar{X}$
- (3) $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}$
- (4) None of the above

107. Let $\varphi(t)$ be the characteristic function of some distribution function $F(x)$. Then which of the following is not true?

- (1) $\varphi(t)$ is uniformly continuous
- (2) $|\varphi(t)| = 1$
- (3) $\varphi(t) = \varphi(-t)$
- (4) $\varphi(0) = 1$

108. Let $\varphi(t)$ be the characteristic function of some distribution function $F(x)$. Then which of the following is not a characteristic function?

- (1) $\varphi(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$
- (2) $\varphi(t) = \cos t$
- (3) $|\varphi(t)|$
- (4) $|\varphi(t)|^2$

109. Let $\varphi_1(t)$ and $\varphi_2(t)$ be two characteristic functions. Let $k_1(t) = \alpha\varphi_1(t)$, $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$, $k_2(t) = \varphi_1(t) + \varphi_2(t)$, and $k_3(t) = \varphi_1(t)\varphi_2(t)$, then choose the correct answer from the following:

- (1) $k_1(t)$ is a characteristic function
- (2) $k_1(t)$ and $k_2(t)$ both are characteristic functions
- (3) $k_2(t)$ and $k_3(t)$ both are characteristic functions
- (4) only $k_3(t)$ is characteristic function

110. Match the following correctly :

Distribution Function

- (A) $N(2, 2)$
- (B) $P(2)$
- (C) Cauchy distribution
- (D) Binomial distribution

Characteristic Function

- (a) $\frac{(1+2e^{it})^3}{27}$
- (b) e^{2it-2t^2}
- (c) $\exp 2 \{ e^{it} - 1 \}$
- (d) $\exp -2|t|$

Answer code choices :

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (1) | a | b | c |
| (2) | b | c | d |
| (3) | c | d | b |
| (4) | d | a | b |

111. Let X be a random variable distributed with $N(0, 1)$. Then $E(\cos 2X)$ is

- (1) 0
- (2) 1
- (3) e^{-2}
- (4) $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

112. Let X be distributed as Cauchy distribution with pdf

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}; -\infty < x < \infty.$$

Then $E(\sin 2X)$ is

- (1) 1
- (2) 0
- (3) e^{-4}
- (4) e^{-2}

106. (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) అనేది పరిమత విస్తృతి σ^2 గల లోకము నుండి ఎన్నుకోనబడిన స్వతంత్ర పరిశీలనలు. లోక మధ్యమము యొక్క నిలకడ అంచనా

$$(1) \frac{X_1 + X_n}{2}$$

$$(2) \frac{n}{n-3} \bar{X}$$

$$(3) \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}$$

(4) ఇవెపికాపు

107. $F(x)$ అనే విభాజన ప్రమేయము యొక్క లాక్షణిక ప్రమేయము $\phi(t)$. ఈ క్రింది వానిలో ఏది నిజము కాదు?

- (1) $\phi(t)$ ఏక రూప అవిచ్ఛిన్నము
- (2) $|\phi(t)| = 1$
- (3) $\phi(t) = \phi(-t)$
- (4) $\phi(0) = 1$

108. $F(x)$ అనే విభాజన ప్రమేయము యొక్క లాక్షణిక ప్రమేయము $\phi(t)$. ఈ క్రింది వానిలో ఏది లాక్షణిక ప్రమేయము కాదు?

- (1) $\phi(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$
- (2) $\phi(t) = \cos(t)$
- (3) $|\phi(t)|$
- (4) $|\phi(t)|^2$

109. $\varphi_1(t)$ మరియు $\varphi_2(t)$ అనేది రెండు లాక్షణిక ప్రమేయాలు. $k_1(t) = \alpha \varphi_1(t)$, $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$, $k_2(t) = \varphi_1(t) + \varphi_2(t)$, మరియు $k_3(t) = \varphi_1(t)\varphi_2(t)$. ఈ క్రింది వానిలో నరైన సమాధానమును ఎన్నుకోనుము

- (1) $k_1(t)$ అనేది లాక్షణిక ప్రమేయము
- (2) $k_1(t)$ మరియు $k_2(t)$ అనేవి లాక్షణిక ప్రమేయాలు
- (3) $k_2(t)$ మరియు $k_3(t)$ అనేది లాక్షణిక ప్రమేయాలు
- (4) $k_3(t)$ మత్తమే లాక్షణిక ప్రమేయము

110. ఈ క్రింది వాటిని జతవరచుము

విభాజన ప్రమేయము

- (A) $N(2, 2)$
- (B) $P(2)$
- (C) కాషి విభాజనము
- (D) ద్విపద విభాజనము
- లాక్షణిక ప్రమేయము
- (a) $\frac{(1+2e^{it})^3}{27}$
- (b) e^{2it-2t^2}
- (c) $\exp 2\{e^{it}-1\}$
- (d) $\exp -2|t|$

జవాబు కోడులు

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (1) | a | b | c |
| (2) | b | c | d |
| (3) | c | d | b |
| (4) | d | a | b |

111. X అనే యాద్యచ్ఛిక చలరాశి విభాజనము $N(0, 1)$.

అప్పుడు $E(\cos 2X)$ విలువ

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| (1) 0 | (2) 1 |
| (3) e^{-2} | (4) $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ |

112. X అనేది సం.సా.ప.

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$; $-\infty < x < \infty$, అనే కాషి విభాజనమును కల్గియున్నది. అప్పుడు $E(\sin 2X)$ విలువ

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) 1 | (2) 0 |
| (3) e^{-4} | (4) e^{-2} |

113. Suppose the variable takes values $0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ with frequencies $1, {}^nC_1, {}^nC_2, \dots, {}^nC_n$ respectively. The mean square deviation about the origin is
- (1) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ (2) $\frac{n(n+1)}{4}$
 (3) $\frac{n+1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{n^2+1}{2}$

114. Given the following :

| | | |
|-------------|------|------|
| Sample size | 50 | 100 |
| Mean | 54.1 | 50.3 |
| S.D. | 8 | 7 |

Then the S.D. of the combined sample of 150 is

- (1) 57.21 (2) -57.21
 (3) 7.56 (4) -7.56

115. The measure β_2 is independent of

- (1) Change of scale only
 (2) Change of origin only
 (3) Both (1) and (2)
 (4) Neither (1) nor (2)

116. Let there be two observations x_1 and x_2 on the variable X . Then the $\sqrt{\text{Variance}}$ of X is

- (1) $\frac{\text{range}}{2}$
 (2) range
 (3) 2 (range)
 (4) none of the above

117. In a firm the average salary of male employees was Rs. 520 and that of females was Rs. 420. The overall average salary was Rs. 500. The ratio of male and female employees was
- (1) 70 : 30 (2) 80 : 20
 (3) 78 : 22 (4) 82 : 18

118. In a mesokurtic distribution the fourth central moment is 243. Its standard deviation will be

- (1) 3 (2) 27
 (3) 9 (4) 81

119. A man having to drive 90 km wishes to achieve an average speed of 30 km/hr. For the first half he averages only 20 km/hr. His average speed in the second half of the journey in order to achieve the desired average should be
- (1) 45 km/hr (2) 40 km/hr
 (3) 60 km/hr (4) 50 km/hr

120. Second and third central moments of a distribution are equal. What is the nature of the distribution?

- (1) Symmetric
 (2) Asymmetric
 (3) Positively skewed
 (4) Negatively skewed

113. ఒక్క చలరాశి $0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ అనే విలువలను చుట్టూ $1, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$ అనే పొసపున్యాలతో కలిగియున్నది. మూలము చుట్టూ మధ్యము వర్గ విచలనము విలువ

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ | (2) $\frac{n(n+1)}{4}$ |
| (3) $\frac{n+1}{2}$ | (4) $\frac{n^2+1}{2}$ |

114. ఈ క్రిందిది ఇష్టబడినది

| | | |
|-------------------|------|------|
| ప్రతిరూప పరిమాణము | 50 | 100 |
| మధ్యముము | 54.1 | 50.3 |
| క్రమ విచలనము | 8 | 7 |

150 విలువ గల ఉమ్మడి ప్రతిరూపము క్రమ విచలనము విలువ

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) 57.21 | (2) -57.21 |
| (3) 7.56 | (4) -7.56 |

115. β_2 అనే కొలత దీనికి స్వతంత్యము

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| (1) స్క్రిలు మార్పిడికి మాత్రమే |
| (2) మూలము మార్పిడికి మాత్రమే |
| (3) (1) మరియు (2) రెండూ |
| (4) (1) మరియు (2) రెండూ కావు |

116. X అనే చలరాశి యొక్క రెండు పరిశీలనలు x_1 మరియు

$$x_2 \cdot X \text{ యొక్క } \sqrt{\text{విస్తంతం}}$$

- | |
|---|
| (1) <u>$\frac{\text{వ్యాప్తి}}{2}$</u> |
| (2) వ్యాప్తి |
| (3) $2(\text{వ్యాప్తి})$ |
| (4) ఇవేకావు |

117. ఒక్క కొట్టులో, మగ ఉద్యోగి సరాసరి జీతము రూ. 520 మరియు ఆడ ఉద్యోగి సరాసరి జీతము రూ. 420. మొత్తము సరాసరి జీతము రూ. 500. మగ మరియు ఆడ ఉద్యోగుల నిప్పత్తి

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) 70 : 30 | (2) 80 : 20 |
| (3) 78 : 22 | (4) 82 : 18 |

118. మిసోక్రోనిక్ విభాజనములో, నాల్గవ కేంద్రియ ఫూలిక

243. దీని యొక్క క్రమ విచలనము

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| (1) 3 | (2) 27 |
| (3) 9 | (4) 81 |

119. ఒక్కడు 90 కి.మీ. ప్రయాణమును సరాసరి వేగము 30 km/hr. తో చేరాలనుకుంటాడు. మొదటి సగము దూరమును సరాసరి వేగము 20 km/hr. తో చేరును. కోరిన సరాసరి వేగమును సాధించుటకు, మిగిలిన సగము దూరమును ఎంత సరాసరి వేగముతో ప్రయాణించాలను?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) 45 km/hr | (2) 40 km/hr |
| (3) 60 km/hr | (4) 50 km/hr |

120. ఒక్క విభాజనమునకు రెండవ మరియు మూడవ కేంద్రియ ఫూలికలు సమానము. విభాజనము యొక్క ప్రపృత్తి ఏమి?

- | |
|------------------------|
| (1) సాష్టప్తము |
| (2) అసాష్టప్తము |
| (3) ఘనాత్మక అసాష్టప్త |
| (4) బుఱాత్మక అసాష్టప్త |

121. Let (X_1, X_2) be a random sample from $N(0, 1)$. Then $P[X_1 X_2 \geq 0]$ is

- (1) 1/2 (2) 1/4
 (3) 1/3 (4) 1

122. Let (X_1, X_2) be a random sample from uniform distribution $U(0, 1)$. Define $Y = -\log_e X$. Then $P[Y_1 < Y_2]$ is

- (1) 1/2 (2) 1/4
 (3) 1/3 (4) 1

123. Let (X_1, X_2) be a random sample from pdf $f_\theta(x)$. For testing hypothesis $H_0: N(0, 1)$ against the alternative

$$\text{hypothesis } f_1(x) = \left[\frac{2}{\pi} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x^2/2}, \quad x > 0, \text{ a}$$

critical region

$$C = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_1^2 + x_2^2 > \log_e 9\}$$

is obtained. Then (α, β) is

- (1) (1/3, 1/9)
 (2) (1/3, 1/3)
 (3) (1/3, 2/3)
 (4) (2/3, 1/3)

124. Let (X_1, X_2) be a random sample from gamma distribution $G(1/2, \theta)$. For testing hypothesis $H_0: \theta = 1$ against $H_1: \theta > 1$, a critical region

$C = \{(X_1, X_2) : X_1 + X_2 > \log_e 4\}$ is obtained. Then power function $\beta(\theta)$ is

- (1) $(1/4)^\theta$ (2) $(1/4)^{1/\theta}$
 (3) $(1/2)^\theta$ (4) $(1/2)^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$

125. Let (X_1, X_2) be a random sample from a binomial distribution $b(1, \theta)$. Then which one of the following is not sufficient for the family of distributions $\{b(1, \theta) : 0 < \theta < 1\}$

- (1) $X_1 + X_2$ (2) $X_1 + 2X_2$
 (3) $2X_1 + X_2$ (4) $X_1 X_2$

126. Let (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) be a random sample from $N(\theta, \theta)$, $\theta > 0$. Then a sufficient, unbiased and consistent estimator of $\theta(1 + \theta)$ is

- (1) \bar{X} (2) $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$
 (3) $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$ (4) $\frac{n+1}{n} \bar{X}$

127. In the experiment of throwing two dice, the probability of getting two different numbers on two dice is

- (1) 15/18 (2) 13/18
 (3) 7/18 (4) 5/18

128. If X is a uniformly distributed random variable in $(-2a, 2a)$ then its distribution function will be

- (1) $F_X(x) = \frac{x+a}{2a} - 2a < x \leq 2a$
 (2) $F_X(x) = \frac{x+2a}{3a} - 2a < x \leq 2a$
 (3) $F_X(x) = \frac{x+2a}{4a} - 2a < x \leq 2a$
 (4) $F_X(x) = \frac{x+2a}{a} - 2a < x \leq 2a$

129. If X is binomial random variable with $n = 2$ and $p = 0.6$, then the variance of the random variable $X/2$ will be
- (1) 0.12 (2) 0.48
 (3) 0.24 (4) $0.24/\sqrt{2}$

130. Let X be a standard normal variate.
 Define $Y = X$, if $X \geq 0$
 $= -X$, if $X < 0$

- Then the distribution Y will be
- (1) Normal
 (2) Cauchy
 (3) Uniform
 (4) None of the above

131. If $M_X(t) = \frac{1}{1-t}$, $t < 1$, then the variance of X will be
- (1) 0
 (2) 1
 (3) 2
 (4) None of the above

132. If $f(x)$ is the pdf of standard normal distribution, then $E[f(X)]$ is
- (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}
 (3) $\frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{2}}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2\pi}$$

133. Let X have a Poisson distribution with parameter λ , then the value of $F(0.5)$ is

- (1) $e^{-\lambda}$ (2) $\frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda} + e^{-\lambda}}{2}$
 (3) $e^{-2\lambda}$ (4) $e^{-0.5\lambda}$

134. Let X be random variable with distribution function $F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$, $0 < x < \infty$, $\lambda > 0$, then $E(X)$ is
- (1) 2λ (2) λ
 (3) $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ (4) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$

135. In a binomial distribution with parameters n and p , $P[X=0] = P[X=1]$, then the coefficient of variation is
- (1) n (2) p
 (3) 1 (4) n/p

136. The least value of k in Chebyshev's inequality for which the probability that random variable takes on a value between $\mu - k\sigma$ and $\mu + k\sigma$ is 0.99 is
- (1) 10 (2) 15
 (3) 12 (4) 20

129. $n = 2$ మరియు $p = 0.6$ గల ద్వితీయ విభాజనమును X కల్గియునచో, $X/2$ యొక్క విస్తృతి
- (1) 0.12 (2) 0.48
 (3) 0.24 (4) $0.24/\sqrt{2}$

130. X అనేది ప్రామాణిక సామాన్య చలరాశి

$$Y = X, \quad X \geq 0 \text{ అయినప్పుడు}$$

$$= -X, \quad X < 0 \text{ అయినప్పుడు}$$

నిర్వచించబడినది. ఆప్పుడు Y యొక్క విభాజనము

- (1) సామాన్యము
 (2) కాషీం
 (3) ఏకరూపము
 (4) ఇవేసీకావు

131. $M_X(t) = \frac{1}{1-t}$, $t < 1$ అయినప్పుడు, X యొక్క విస్తృతి
- (1) 0 (2) 1
 (3) 2 (4) ఇవేసీకావు

132. ప్రామాణిక సామాన్య విభాజనము సం.సా.ఓ.ప్ర. $f(x)$ అయినచో, $E[f(X)]$ విలువ

- (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{2}}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2\pi}$

133. X అనేది పరామితి λ గల పాయిజాన్ విభాజనమును కల్గియున్నది. ఆప్పుడు $F(0.5)$ విలువ
- (1) $e^{-\lambda}$ (2) $\frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda} + e^{-\lambda}}{2}$
 (3) $e^{-2\lambda}$ (4) $e^{-0.5\lambda}$

134. X అనే యాదృచ్ఛిక చలరాశి యొక్క విభాజన ప్రమేయము
- $$F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, \quad 0 < x < \infty, \quad \lambda > 0,$$
- అయినచో, $E(X)$ యొక్క విలువ
- (1) 2λ (2) λ
 (3) $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ (4) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$

135. n మరియు p పరామితులు గల ద్వితీయ విభాజనములో
- $$P[X=0] = P[X=1] \text{ అయినచో, విచలనాంకము విలువ}$$
- (1) n (2) p
 (3) 1 (4) n/p

136. చెలివెన్ అనమానములో, ఒక యాదృచ్ఛిక చలరాసి $\mu - K\sigma$ మరియు $\mu + k\sigma$ మధ్య విలువలు తీసుకొను సంభాష్యత 0.99 అయినచో, k యొక్క కన్స్టిన్యూవు విలువ
- (1) 10 (2) 15
 (3) 12 (4) 20

137. The distribution function of any random variable is

- I : always right continuous
 II : right discontinuous at countable number of points
 III : monotone non-decreasing

Select the correct answer from the following :

- (1) None of the above three statements is always true
 (2) I and III are true, but II is false
 (3) II and III are true, but I is false
 (4) All the above three statements are true when the r.v. is discrete

138. Mode of the p.d.f.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, 0 \leq x < \infty \text{ is}$$

- (1) 0 (2) θ
 (3) $1/\theta$ (4) None of these

139. The probability mass function of a random variable X is given by

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2^{x+1}}; x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

= 0; otherwise

Then $E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right)$ is

- (1) 0 (2) 1
 (3) $1/2$ (4) Does not exist

140. The joint p.d.f. of (X, Y) is

$$f(x, y) = 2; 0 < x < y < 1$$

Then $E(Y)$ is

- (1) 1 (2) $1-x^2$
 (3) 0 (4) $2/3$

141. Let X have a binomial distribution

with mean = 4 and variance = $\frac{4}{3}$ then

$P[X \geq 1]$ will be

- (1) $1/729$ (2) $723/729$
 (3) $728/729$ (4) $1/243$

142. If the p.d.f. of normal distribution is

proportional to $\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 5x\right\}$,

which one of the following is the value of mean?

- (1) 0 (2) 5
 (3) 10 (4) $2\sqrt{\pi}e^{25}$

143. If $P[A \cup B] = 5/6$, $P[A \cap B] = 1/3$,

$P[\bar{B}] = 1/2$, then the events A and B

are

- (1) dependent
 (2) independent
 (3) mutually exclusive
 (4) none of these

144. If the possible values of a random variable X is $0, 1, 2, \dots$, the $E(X)$ is

- (1) $P[X > n]$
- (2) $P[X < n]$
- (3) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P[X \geq n]$
- (4) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P[X \leq n]$

145. Let X be a single observation from a p.d.f.

$$f(x, \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}; 0 < x < 1, \theta \geq 1 \\ = 0; \quad \text{otherwise}$$

For testing $H_0 : \theta = 1$ against $H_1 : \theta = 2$, a critical region $c = \{x : x > 0.99\}$ is obtained. The value of (α, β) are

- (1) (0, 0.9)
- (2) (0.01, 0.019)
- (3) (0.01, 0.009)
- (4) (0.01, 0.98)

146. Let (X_1, X_2) be a random sample from a Poisson distribution $P(\lambda)$. Then the statistic $T = X_1 + 2X_2$ is

- (1) Unbiased and sufficient for λ
- (2) Unbiased but not sufficient for λ
- (3) Biased and sufficient for λ
- (4) Biased and not sufficient for λ

147. If the p.d.f. of random variable X is

$$f(x, \theta) = \theta \exp\{-\theta x\}; 0 \leq x < \infty \\ = 0; \quad \text{otherwise}$$

- (1) Sample mean
- (2) Sample median
- (3) $\frac{1}{\text{Sample mean}}$
- (4) $\frac{1}{\text{Sample median}}$

148. Let $(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n)$ be a random sample from a uniform distribution $U(\theta, 1)$. The M.L.E. of θ is

- (1) $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
- (2) $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$
- (3) Max $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$
- (4) Min $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$

149. The p.d.f. of random variable X is

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{2\theta} \exp\left\{-\frac{|x|}{\theta}\right\}; -\infty < x < \infty$$

If $T_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_i$ and $T_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum |X_i|$,

then which one of the following gives the M.L.E. of θ ?

- (1) T_1 only
- (2) T_2 only
- (3) T_1 and T_2 both
- (4) Neither T_1 nor T_2

150. If X is a binomial random variable with parameters $(5, \theta)$, then UMVUE for $\psi(\theta) = \theta(1-\theta)$ is

- (1) $\frac{(5X-X^2)}{20}$
- (2) $\frac{(X^2-5X)}{20}$
- (3) $\frac{X(1-X)}{20}$
- (4) $\frac{X(X-1)}{20}$

B

(40)

LD/718

ROUGH WORK