

## Fifth Semester B.Sc. Examination, November/December 2018 (CBCS) (F + R) (2016 – 17 and Onwards) STATISTICS – V Applied Statistics – I

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) Answer five questions from Section – A and five questions from Section – B.

2) Scientific calculators are permitted.

SECTION - A

(25 Marks)

I. Answer any five questions from the following.

 $(5 \times 5 = 25)$ 

- 1) Define the terms:
  - i) Crude Death Rate
- ii) Standardised Death Rate
- iii) Age-specific Death Rate
- iv) Maternal Mortality Rate
- v) Infant Mortality Rate.
- 2) What is a life table? Discuss its components.
- 3) What is Time series? Explain the various components of time series with examples.
- 4) Explain the problems involved in the construction of Index Numbers.
- 5) a) What is statistical quality control?
  - b) Distinguish between:
    - i) Defect and defectives
    - ii) Action limits and warning limits.
- 6) Explain the construction of Mean  $(\bar{\chi})$ Chart.
- 7) Define producer's risk and consumer's risk. Derive the expression for these risks in Single Sampling Plan (S.S.P.).
- 8) Explain Double Sampling Plan (D.S.P.) and state its advantages.

II. Ans	swer a	any	tive	questions	trom	tne	tollowing.
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 $(5 \times 9 = 45)$ 

(45 Marks)

- 9) a) Mention various methods of collecting vital statistics and discuss one of them.
  - b) Explain the terms:
    - i) Gross Reproduction Rate (G.R.R.)
    - ii) Net Reproduction Rate (N.R.R.).

Also show that  $G.R.R \ge N.R.R$ .

(4+5)

10) a) Distinguish between curate expectation and complete expectation of life.

With usual notations, prove that:

$$e_{x} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} lx + n}{lx}$$

b) Define central mortality and force of mortality. With usual notations, prove that:

$$q_x = \frac{2mx}{2 + mx} \tag{5+4}$$

- 11) a) Describe the moving average method for determining trend in a time series.
  - b) Explain the method of measuring seasonal indices by ratio to moving average method. (3+6)
- 12) a) Explain Time Reversal Test and Factor Reversal Test. Prove that Fisher's Index number satisfies these tests.
  - b) What are Consumer Price Index numbers? Discuss their uses. (5+4)
- 13) a) What are control charts? Discuss the theoretical basis for the construction of a control chart.
- b) Explain the construction of S-chart (σ-chart).
   14) a) Explain the various steps involved in the construction of.
  - i) p-chart

- ii) c-chart
- b) Write down the consequences of the following situations in process capability study.
  - i) U.S.L. L.S.L. < 6σ
  - ii) U.S.L. L.S.L.  $> 6\sigma$
  - iii) U.S.L. L.S.L. =  $6\sigma$ .

(6+3)

(5+4)

15) a) Define:

i) A.Q.L.

ii) A.S.N.

iii) A.T.I.

- iv) L.T.P.D.
- b) Define Average Outgoing Quality (A.O.Q) and derive its expression for double sampling plan. (4+5)



## Fifth Semester B.Sc. Examination, November/December 2018 (CBCS (F+R)) (2016-17 and Onwards) STATISTICS – VI Design and Analysis of Experiments



Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) Answer five questions from Section – A and five questions from Section – B.

2) Scientific calculators are permitted.

## SECTION - A

I. Answer any five questions:

(5×5=25)

- 1) Explain the meaning of 'Analysis of variance' and mention its applications.

  Also, give the basic assumptions of ANOVA.
- 2) Obtain the expectation of TVSS in ANOVA for one way classified data.
- 3) Explain the three basic principles of Experimental designs.
- 4) What is Randomized Block Design (RBD)? Discuss the advantages and drawbacks of RBD.
- 5) Obtain the expression for estimating the missing observation in LSD.
- 6) Describe the factorial method of experimentation. Explain the situations where it could be used.
- 7) Obtain the expression for the main effects and the interaction effect in 2<sup>2</sup> factorial experiment.
- 8) Explain partial confounding and complete confounding in factorial experiments.

## SECTION - B

II. Answer any five questions from the following:

 $(5 \times 9 = 45)$ 

- 9) a) Estimate the parameters involved in the model and setup the ANOVA table of one-way classified data.
  - b) Write a note on Least significant difference and its usefulness.

(6+3)



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- 10) a) Obtain the expectation of block sum of squares in ANOVA of two way classified data.
  - b) What is interaction effect? How is it carried out in the ANOVA of two way classified data with multiple but equal number of observations per cell. (4+5)
- 11) Explain the method of analysing a Randomized Block Design. Also, setup the ANOVA table.
- 12) What is Latin Square Design (LSD)? Explain the role of randomization in LSD. Estimate the parameters of LSD model and setup the ANOVA table.
- 13) a) Obtain the expression to estimate the missing observation in RBD.
  - b) How is the efficiency of a design measured? Obtain the expression for the same to measure the efficiency of LSD as compared to RBD. (4+5)
- 14) a) Discuss the advantages of factorial experiments over simple design of experiments.
  - b) Explain Yates method of finding factorial effect totals in 2<sup>3</sup> factorial experiments. Also write the ANOVA table. (4+5)
- 15) Explain the procedure for analysing a 2<sup>3</sup> factorial experiment with three replications wherein the third order interaction ABC is confounded in all the replicates.