Royal College of Arts, Science and Commerce

F.Y.B.Sc Computer Science

Semester I 2020-2021

Descriptive Statistics and Introduction to Probability

(Course code: - USCS106)

Sample Questions

| a) Skewness b) Symmetry c) Central tendency d) Dispersion Q2 The measure of central tendency listed below is: a) The raw score b) The mean c) The range d) Standard deviation Q3 If a constant value is added to every observation of data, then arithmetic mean is obtained by a) Subtracting the constant b) Adding the constant c) Multiplying the constant d) Dividing the constant Q4 Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the: a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | Q1 | Any measure indicating the centre of a set of data, arranged in an increasing or decreasing |
|--|----|---|
| b) Symmetry c) Central tendency d) Dispersion Q2 The measure of central tendency listed below is: a) The raw score b) The mean c) The range d) Standard deviation Q3 If a constant value is added to every observation of data, then arithmetic mean is obtained by a) Subtracting the constant b) Adding the constant c) Multiplying the constant d) Dividing the constant Q4 Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the: a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | | order of magnitude, is called a measure of: |
| b) Symmetry c) Central tendency d) Dispersion Q2 The measure of central tendency listed below is: a) The raw score b) The mean c) The range d) Standard deviation Q3 If a constant value is added to every observation of data, then arithmetic mean is obtained by a) Subtracting the constant b) Adding the constant c) Multiplying the constant d) Dividing the constant Q4 Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the: a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | a) | Skewness |
| d) Dispersion Q2 The measure of central tendency listed below is: a) The raw score b) The mean c) The range d) Standard deviation Q3 If a constant value is added to every observation of data, then arithmetic mean is obtained by a) Subtracting the constant b) Adding the constant c) Multiplying the constant d) Dividing the constant Q4 Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the: a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | | Symmetry |
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| d) Standard deviation Q3 If a constant value is added to every observation of data, then arithmetic mean is obtained by a) Subtracting the constant b) Adding the constant c) Multiplying the constant d) Dividing the constant Q4 Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the: a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | b) | The mean |
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| a) Subtracting the constant b) Adding the constant c) Multiplying the constant d) Dividing the constant Q4 Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the: a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | d) | Standard deviation |
| a) Subtracting the constant b) Adding the constant c) Multiplying the constant d) Dividing the constant Q4 Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the: a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | | |
| b) Adding the constant c) Multiplying the constant d) Dividing the constant Q4 Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the: a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | Q3 | If a constant value is added to every observation of data, then arithmetic mean is obtained by: |
| c) Multiplying the constant d) Dividing the constant Q4 Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the: a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | a) | |
| d) Dividing the constant Q4 Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the: a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | b) | Adding the constant |
| Q4 Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the: a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | c) | |
| a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | d) | Dividing the constant |
| a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | | |
| b) Geometric mean c) Weighted mean | Q4 | Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the: |
| c) Weighted mean | a) | Arithmetic mean |
| 9) | b) | Geometric mean |
| ال ا | c) | |
| d) The second second | d) | Harmonic mean |
| | | |

| Q5 | When the data is arranged, the middle value in the set of observations is classified as |
|-----------|---|
| a) | median |
| b) | mean |
| c) | variance |
| d) | deviation |
| / | |
| Q6 | The standard deviation is independent of: |
| a) | Change of origin |
| b) | Change of scale of measurement |
| c) | Change of origin and scale of measurement |
| d) | Difficult to tell |
| | |
| Q7 | All odd order moments about mean in a symmetrical distribution are: |
| a) | Positive |
| b) | Negative |
| c) | Zero |
| d) | Three |
| | |
| Q8 | For a positively skewed distribution, mean is always: |
| a) | Less than the median |
| b) | Less than the mode |
| c) | Greater than the mode |
| d) | Difficult to tell |
| | |
| Q9 | Bowley's coefficient of skewness lies between: |
| a) | 0 and 1 |
| b) | 1 and +1 |
| c) | 1 and -1 |
| <u>d)</u> | 2 and -2 |
| 010 | The first three groups of a distribution about the construction of Acad O The Park III. |
| Q10 | The first three moments of a distribution about the mean X are 1, 4 and 0. The distribution is: |
| a) | Symmetrical Skeward to the left |
| b) | Skewed to the left |
| c) | Skewed to the right |
| <u>d)</u> | Normal |
| 011 | The probability of getting a multiple of 5 if a two digit number is written down at random is |
| Q11 | 1/5 |
| a) | 2/5 |
| b) | <i>US</i> |

| c) | 3/5 |
|-----------|--|
| <u>d)</u> | 4/5 |
| , | |
| Q12 | The probability of getting a red ace if a card is drawn at random from pack of 52 cards is |
| a) | 1/52 |
| b) | 1/26 |
| c) | 1/13 |
| d) | 1 |
| | |
| Q13 | A and B are two events such that $P(A) = 0.4$ and $P(A \cap B) = 0.2$ Then $P(A \cap B)$ is equal to |
| -) | 0.4 |
| a) | 0.2 |
| <u>b)</u> | |
| c) | 0.6 |
| d) | 0.8 |
| | |
| Q14 | Let A and B be two events such that $P(A) = \frac{1}{5}$ While $P(A \text{ or B}) = \frac{1}{2}$. Let $P(B) = P$. For what |
| | values of P are A and B independent? |
| a) | $^{1}/_{10}$ and $^{3}/_{10}$ |
| b) | $^{3}/_{10}$ and $^{4}/_{5}$ |
| c) | ³/ ₈ only |
| d) | ³ / ₁₀ |
| | |
| Q15 | If A and B are two events such that $P(a) = 0.2$, $P(b) = 0.6$ and $P(A/B) = 0.2$ then the value of |
| | P(A /~B) is |
| a) | 0.2 |
| b) | 0.5 |
| c) | 0.8 |
| d) | 1/3 |