SECOND SEMESTER B.Com (PROFESSIONAL) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2019 (Regular/Supplementary/Improvement) (CUCBCSS-UG)

## CC17U BCP2 B08 - QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR BUSINESS

B.Com. Professional - Core Course

Maximum : 80 Marks

## Part A

Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark

1. Let ' $S$ ' denotes the sample space. Then $P(S)=$
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) infinity
(d) $0 \leq \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A}) \leq 1$
2. An event whose occurrence is inevitable is called
(a) Sure event
(b) Impossible
(c) Uncertain event
(d) Equally likely events.
3. Chi-square distribution is a
(a) Symmetrical distribution
(b) Discrete distribution
(c) Skewed Distribution
(d) None of the above
4. Non-Linear correlation is also called
(a) Zero Correlation
(b) Curvi-linear correlation
(c) Correlation graph
(d) None of the above.
5. Mean of Poisson distribution
(a) m
(b) $\mathrm{m}^{2}$
(c) 2 m
(d) None of these

Fill in the blanks :
6. Study of correlation between two sets of data is called $\qquad$
7. Regression lines are also called as $\qquad$
8. An event whose occurrence is neither sure nor impossible is called $\qquad$
9. Two dice are thrown, probability of getting a sum of two is $\qquad$
10. Poisson distribution is a .. $\qquad$ probability distribution.

Answer any eight questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
11. Define any two limitations of quantitative techniques.
12. Explain two different kinds of correlation.
13. If $r=0.6$ and $n=64$. Find Probable error and standard error.
14. What is level of significance of a test?
15. What is the relation between regression co-efficient and standard deviation?
16. Define Binominal distribution.
17. Define chi-square test.
18. Define significant difference.
19. Define correlation.
20. Define statistics and parameter.

## ( $8 \times 2$ = 16 Marks)

## Part C

Answer any six questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
21. State and prove multiplication theorem for probability.
22. Explain scattered diagram with example.
23. Explain Type 1 and Type 2 errors.
24. A telephone exchange receives on an average 4 calls per minute. Find the probability of
a) Two or less calls per minute
b) More than 4 calls per minute
25. Find correlation from the following data.

| $\mathrm{X}: 2$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Y}: 4$ | 5 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 4 |

26. Three letters are selected from the letters of the WORD ASSASSINATIONS. What is the probability of
27. Getting two A and one N
28. At least one A
29. Find mean and variance of the following probability distribution.

$$
\mathrm{P}(0)=1 / 8, \mathrm{P}(1)=3 / 8, \quad \mathrm{P}(2)=3 / 8, \quad \mathrm{P}(3)=1 / 8
$$

28. Probability that a batsman scores a century in a cricket match is $1 / 3$. What is the probability that in 4 matches, he will score century in at least 2 matches?
