

Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P3012

[Total No. of Pages : 4

[5803]-105

F.Y. B.B.A.(CA)

CA 105 : BUSINESS STATISTICS

(2019 Pattern) (Semester - I)

Time : 2½ Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
- 3) *Notations and abbreviations have their usual meaning.*
- 4) *Simple calculator is allowed.*

Q1) A) Fill in the blanks :

[10]

- i) _____ makes clear presentation of data.
- ii) _____ is a value which is typical or representative of a set of data.
- iii) _____ is a statistical tool used to measure the relationship between two sets of variables.
- iv) _____ is the simplest absolute measure of dispersion which shows the difference between the highest and the lowest value in a series.
- v) $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{X}} \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

B) True or false :

[6]

- i) The sum of all the observation divided by Number of observation is mean.
- ii) The value of correlation coefficient in perfect degree lies between +1 and -1.
- iii) Cumulative frequency polygon is also called absicca.

P.T.O.

Q2) Attempt any 4 out of 6 :

[16]

- a) Write meaning and definition of statistics. Explain the importance of statistics.
- b) Calculate combined mean for the following data :
- $$N_1 = 50 \quad N_2 = 40$$
- $$\bar{X}_1 = 63 \quad \bar{X}_2 = 54$$
- c) Find standard deviation : 8, 10, 15, 24, 28.
- d) Prepare Histogram from the following data :
- | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| X: | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| f: | 10 | 20 | 30 | 10 | 05 |
- e) The coefficient of correlation between two variable X, Y is 0.6. Their covariance is 18. The variance of X is 25. Find variance of Y series.
- f) From the following data calculate Quartile Deviation X = 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49 and 54.

Q3) Attempt any 4 :

[16]

- a) Explain the properties of Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation.
- b) Calculate Mean, Median and Mode for :
- 12, 13, 15, 12, 17, 12, 13
- c) The following is the distribution of height of students in a class of secondary school.
- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Height in cm : | 130-134 | 135-139 | 140-144 | 145-149 | 150-154 | 155-159 |
| No. of students : | 5 | 15 | 28 | 24 | 17 | 11 |
- i) State the type of classification.
- ii) Find the class mark of 3rd class.
- iii) How many students have height less than 145 cm?
- iv) How many students have more than 150 cm height?

- d) What is the meaning of classification? Define its various types.
- e) Construct the frequency distribution table for the data on weights (in kg) of 20 students of a class using intervals 30-35, 35-40, and so on
40, 38, 33, 48, 60, 53, 31, 46, 34, 36, 49, 41, 55, 49, 65, 42, 44, 47, 48, 39.

- f) Find average wages of 10 workers :

Daily wage : (in ₹)	4	6	10	11	14	Total
No. of workers :	2	1	4	2	1	10

Q4) Attempt any four : [16]

- a) Find median for average life of a particular brand of T.V. sets from the following data :

Life in years :	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
No. of sets :	2	16	26	39	43	21	8	4

- b) Calculate coefficient of variation of the following data :

Weekly Rent : (in ₹)	400	700	800	950	1000	1200	1450
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No. of Persons

Paying the Rent :	11	13	34	39	18	8	2
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- c) Find combined standard deviation :

Group I - $\bar{X}_1 = 2100$ $n_1 = 100$ $\sigma_1 = 10$

Group II - $\bar{X}_2 = 1500$ $n_2 = 200$ $\sigma_2 = 12$

- d) Explain the methods of calculation of Arithmetic mean.

- e) The following information is given to find the two regression lines

i) Y on X

ii) X on Y

$\bar{X} = 10, \bar{Y} = 90, \sigma_x = 3, \sigma_y = 12$ and $\gamma = 0.8$.

- f) Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation for the following data :

X:	4	7	11	14	19	15
Y:	18	16	17	19	19	21

Q5) Attempt any one :

[6]

a) Draw the less than and greater than Ogives for the following data :

Class Interval	Frequency
20-30	04
30-40	06
40-50	13
50-60	25
60-70	32
70-80	19
80-90	08
90-100	03

b) From the data given below, find the regression equations :

Marks : 25 28 35 32 31 36 29 38 34 32

(Economics)

Marks : 43 46 49 41 36 32 31 30 33 39

(Statistics)

