

Tribhuvan University

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences OFFICE OF THE DEAN 2019

Bachelor in Computer Applications	Full Marks: 60
Course Title: Probability and Statistics	Pass Marks: 24
Code No: CAST 202	Time: 3 hours
Semester: III	

Cente	r: Symbol No:			0:					
Candi	dates are required to	answer the questions	in their own words as	far as possible.					
	Group A								
Attem	pt all the questions.			$[10\times1=10]$					
1.	Circle (O) the correct	et answer.							
i)	How many types of a) 1	data on the basis of sor b) 2	urces of data collection c) 3	? d) 4					
ii)	Which is more appropriate central tendency to find the average of profit?								
	a) Arithmetic mean		b) Median						
	c) Mode		d) All						
iii)) What is the range of Correlation?								
	a) 0 to ∞	b) $-\infty$ to ∞	c) -1 to 1	d) 0 to 1					
iv)	If r=0.2 then coefficient of determination implies that								
	a) 20% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by independent variable.								
	b) 40% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by independent variable.								
	c) 2% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by independent variable.								
	d))4% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by independent variable.								
v)	What is the minimum value of Probability?								
	a) 1	b) 100	c) 0	d) None of above					
vi)) In case of Normal distribution								
	a) Mean >Median	b) Mean =Median	c) Mean ≤Median	d) Mean ≥Median					
vii)	vii) The regression line of X on Y and Y on X are intersect at the point								
	a) (µ,0)	b) (a,b)	c) (X,Y)	d) $(\overline{X}, \overline{Y})$					

viii)	In case of systematic sampling				
	a) sample mean is biased estimator population mean.				
	b) sample mean is unbiased estimator population mean.				
	c) sample mean can't estimate population mean.				
	d) sample mean may equal to population mean.				
ix)	Mean of Chi-Square distribution with n degrees of freedom is				
	a) 1	b) 0	c) 2n	d) n	
x)	How do you obtain degree of freedom in one-way ANOVA?				
	a) (k, n-1)		b) (k, n-k)		
	c) (k-1, n-1)		d) k-1, n-k)		