Reg. No	Name	25P2066

M. A. DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL 2025 **SEMESTER 2 : ECONOMICS**

COURSE: 24P2ECOT10: STATISTICAL TOOLS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

(For Regular - 2024 Admission)

Max. Weights: 30 Time: Three Hours (Use of Scientific calculators and statistical tables are permitted) PART A **Answer any 8 questions** Weight: 1 1. What is the confidence interval for population mean μ of N(μ , σ) when σ is (R) unknown 2. If f(x) = kx; $0 \le x \le 1$. Find the value of k (A) 3. Distinguish population and sample (R) 4. Give two applications of chi-square distribution (R) 5. Distinguish simple and composite hypothesis (R) 6. State frequency definition of probability (R) 7. Define (1) Interval estimation (b) confidence interval (R) 8. Write the test 'statistic' for testing the mean of a normal distribution with (R) known standard deviation 9. Distinguish Type I and Type II errors (R) 10. State and prove addition theorem of expectation. (R) $(1 \times 8 = 8)$ **PART B** Answer any 6 questions Weights: 2 11. Briefly explain two important applications of t distribution. (R) 12. Explain (1) significance level and power of a test (2) Type I and Type II errors (3) one tailed and two tailed tests (4) Null and Alternative (R) hypothesis Define 't' distribution. A random sample of size 15 from a normal 13. population with mean 12 is found to have variance $s^2 = 5$. Find the (A) probability that the mean of the sample is less than 10. The mean and variance of a binomal distribution are 3 and 2 respectively. 14. (A) Find the distribution. Also find P(x=0)Distinguish between point estimation and interval estimation. Show that 15. (R) the sample mean is always an unbiased estimator of the Population mean 16. The following table gives data regarding election of candidates to an office. Is attitude towards election influenced by economic status of workers? (A, CO 4) Attitude towards election **Economic Status** Favourable 50 155 90 Not favourable 110

Derive the formula for confidence interval for the population mean

17.

of $N(\mu, \sigma)$,

(R)

- (a) when the population variance is known (b) when the population variance is unknown
- 18. Define Poisson distribution. What are its important properties.

(R) $(2 \times 6 = 12)$

PART C Answer any 2 questions

Weights: 5

19. Explain the two sample t-test. The daily wages (in Rs.) of some randomly selected workers from two firms of the same type are given below. On the basis of the samples, can it be concluded that the mean wages of the workers of the two firms are the same. Assume wages follow normal distribution.

(A)

Sample I: 300,350,280,320,260,340

Sample II : 260,400,340,280,360,350,150,280

20. Explain the term estimation? What are the properties of a good estimator. Explain with suitable examples.

(U)

21. (i) Explain Chi-square test of indepedence (ii) The following table show the association among 1,000 school boys of their general ability and their mathematical ability. Examine whether they are independent

Mathematical	General Ability			
ability	Good	Fair	Poor	
Good	44	22	4	
Fair	265	257	178	
poor	41	91	98	

(A)

(A)

22. Define normal distribution. What are the important features of it? The monthly wages of 1500 workers of a firm follow normal distribution with mean Rs.7000/- and standard Rs.300/- Determine the number of workers getting (i) a wage in between Rs.6700/- and Rs.7450/- (ii) a wage greater than Rs.6600/-

 $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

OBE: Questions to Course Outcome Mapping

СО	Course Outcome Description	CL	Questions	Total Wt.
CO 4	Understand null and alternative hypotheses, simple and composite hypotheses, one tailed and two tailed tests. Type I and Type II errors. Critical and acceptance regions of a test, significance level and power of a test. Testing the mean of a population, large sample tests and small sample tests, Testing the difference between two means of independent and paired samples, testing the proportion of a population, Chi-square test of independence.	Α	16	2

Cognitive Level (CL): Cr - CREATE; E - EVALUATE; An - ANALYZE; A - APPLY; U - UNDERSTAND; R - REMEMBER;