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Register Number :

7020

Name of the Candidate :

M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2014.

(BUSINESS APPLICATIONS)

(FIRST YEAR)

120 — STATISTICAL METHODS FOR BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A

Answer any FIVE questions.

(5 × 3 = 15)

All questions carry equal marks.

1. What do you mean by Relative Frequency and Percent Frequency distribution?
2. What do you mean by measure of central tendency?
3. What is Cluster sampling means?
4. Define population mean.
5. Define Hypothesis.
6. Define Type I error and Type II error.
7. Define Homogenous production Function.
8. What is meant by forecasting?

SECTION B

Answer any THREE questions.

(3 × 10 = 30)

All questions carry equal marks.

9. Explain the application of reserve and cost function in economics.
10. From the following data calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation. Assuming arithmetic means of X and Y are 6 and 8 respectively.

X 6 2 10 4 8

Y 9 11 5 8 7

11. A person is known to hit the target in 3 out of 4 shots, whereas another person is known to hit the target in 2 out of 3 shots, find the probability of the target being hit at all when they both try.
12. Explain the procedure to formulate a mathematical problem.
13. Explain the different types of classification of index numbers.

SECTION C**Answer any ONE questions.****(1 × 15 = 15)**

14. In an anti-malarial campaign in a certain area, quinine was administered to 812 persons out of a total population of 3248. The number of fever cases is shown below :

Treatment	Fever	No fever	Total
Quinine	20	792	812
No. quinine	220	2216	24363
Total	240	3008	3248

Discuss the usefulness of quinine in checking malaria.

15. Explain the various components of time series with a suitable example.
16. Explain the applications of revenue and cost functions in economics.

SECTION D**(Compulsory)****(1 × 15 = 15)**

17. The following table gives the yields on 15 sample plots under three varieties of seeds :

A	B	C
20	18	25
21	20	28
23	17	22
23	17	22
16	15	28
20	25	32

Find out if the average yields of land under different variances show significant differences.
