



K18U 0947

Reg. No. :

Name :

IV Semester B.Sc. Degree (CBCSS-Reg./Sup./Imp.) Examination, May 2018
COMPLEMENTARY COURSE IN STATISTICS FOR MATHEMATICS/
COMPUTER SCIENCE CORE
4C04STA : Statistical Inference
(2014 Admn. Onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

PART – A
(Short Answer)

Answer **all** the 6 questions.

(6×1=6)

1. Define Student's distribution.
2. What do you mean by point estimation ?
3. State the Fischer Neymann factorisation criterion for sufficiency.
4. Define null and alternative hypothesis. Give one example for each.
5. Define power of a test.
6. Write down the test statistic for testing independence of attributes clearly mentioning each term.

PART – B
(Short Essay)

Answer **any 6** questions.

(6×2=12)

7. State and prove the reproductive property of Chi-square distribution.
8. Explain the interrelationship between t, F and Chi-square statistics.
9. If X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n are independent and identically distributed with mean μ and finite variance σ^2 , then show that \bar{X} is a consistent estimator of μ .

P.T.O.

PART – D
(Long Essay)

(2×8=16)

21. Derive the sampling distribution of Chi-square statistic.
 22. Find the maximum likelihood estimator of θ when X is a random variable with p.d.f.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{2}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

23. The following are the numbers of a particular organism found in 100 samples of water from a pond. Test the hypothesis that these data are taken from a Poisson distribution.

No. of organisms	Frequency
0	15
1	30
2	25
3	20
4	5
5	4
6	1
7	0

24. Discuss the association between general abilities and mathematical abilities of school boys based on the following data :

Total	General Ability			Total
	Poor	Fair	Good	
70	4	22	44	Good
700	178	257	253	Fair
230	88	91	47	Poor
1000	280	370	350	Total

10. Check the validity of the statement : If T is an unbiased estimator of θ , then T^2 is an unbiased estimator of θ^2 .
11. Let (20, 22, 21, 24, 21) be a random sample drawn $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Obtain a 95% confidence interval for σ^2 .
12. Distinguish between simple and composite hypothesis with illustrative examples.
13. Describe the procedure of testing single population proportion.
14. The growth of tumours in nine rats provided the data with $\bar{x} = 4.3$, $s = 1.2$. Test for $H_0 : \mu = 4$ against $H_1 : \mu \neq 4$ at $\alpha = 0.10$, assuming normal distribution for these growths.

PART - C

(Essay)

Answer any 4 questions.

(4×3=12)

15. Derive the mean and variance of F distribution.
16. If X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n are a random sample of size n from the distribution with probability density function (p.d.f.) $f(x, \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$, $0 < x < 1$, $\theta > 0$, find the moment estimator of θ .
17. Derive the 95% confidence interval for σ^2 , when a random sample of size n is taken from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, where μ and σ^2 unknown.
18. If $x \geq 1$, is the critical region for testing $H_0 : \theta = 2$ against $H_1 : \theta = 1$ on the basis of a single observation from $f(x, \theta) = \theta e^{-\theta x}$, $0 < x < \infty$, $\theta > 0$, obtain the values of probability of Type I and Type II errors.
19. Describe the method of testing independence of attributes in a 2×2 contingency table.
20. What are the differences between usual t test and paired test ? Explain.

PART - D
(Long Essay)

Answer any 2 questions.

(2×5=10)

21. Derive the sampling distribution of Chi-square statistic.
22. Find the maximum likelihood estimators of θ when X is a random variable with p.d.f.
- i) $f(x, \theta) = 1, \theta - \frac{1}{2} < x < \theta + \frac{1}{2}$ ii) $f(x, \theta) = \theta(1-\theta)^x, x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
23. The following are the numbers of a particular organism found in 100 samples of water from a pond. Test the hypothesis that these data are taken from a Poisson distribution.

No. of organisms	Frequency
0	15
1	30
2	25
3	20
4	5
5	4
6	1
7	0

24. Discuss the association between general abilities and mathematical abilities of school boys based on the following data :

Mathematical ability	General Ability			Total
	Good	Fair	Poor	
Good	44	22	4	70
Fair	265	257	178	700
Poor	41	91	98	230
Total	350	370	280	1000