Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 7 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	F(-∞) is always equal to	A. Zero B. One C. Two D. Negative one
2	Question Image	A. y₁ = y₂ B. Y₁ > y₂ D. None of these
3	Variance σ^2 is equal to $E(y^2)$ - ----------	A. E(y) B. [E(y)]² C. E(y)² D. E² (y)
4	The simplest form of the continues distribution is the	A. Skewed distribution B. Kurtic distribution C. Binomial distribution D. Uniform distribution
5	The probability distribution of discrete random variable is called is	A. Frequency distribution B. Probability distribution C. Probability mass function D. Both (a) and (b)
6	The probability of a continuous random variable at x = a is ----------	A. One B. Zero C. Between 0 and 1 D. More than one
7	Var (3x + 2)	A. 3 Var(X) + 2 B. 3 Var X C. 9 var (x) + 2 D. 9 var (x)
8	Probability distribution of a continuous random variable can be presented by	A. tabular form B. Formula C. Curve D. None of these
9	If a is a constant then E(a) is equal to	A. a B. Square of a C. Zero D. 2a
10	E(y-μ) is equal to	A. E(y) B. μ C. zero D. y-μ
11	For a constant k, the variance of k is	A. zero B. k² C. k D. none of these
12	Question Image	A. 8 B. 0 C. 1/8 D. 3
13	If x is a random variable with E(x) = 5 then E(3x - 2) =	A. 0 B. 1 C. 13 D. All of them
14	If mean = 25 and variance is also 25, then coefficient of variation is	A. 100% B. 25%

		C. 20% D. 10%
15	Question Image	A. 4/10 B. 2/10 C. 1/10 D. 0
16	If the random variable x denotes the number of heads when three distinct coins are tossed, the x assumes values	A. 0, 1, 2, 3 B. 1, 3, 3, 1 C. 1, 2, 3 D. None of these
17	If x and y are independent random variables, then E(xy)	A. E(xy) B. xE(y) C. E(x) D. E(x)E(y)
18	Var (3x+2)	A. 3Var(x) + 2 B. 9Var(x) +2 C. Var (x) + 0 D. 3Var (X)
19	Variance of σ^2 is equal E to (Y^2) - _____?	A. E (y) B. [E(y)]² C. E(y²) D. None of these
20	$F(y_1) \leq F(y_2)$ if	A. y₁= y₂ B. Y₁>y₂ C. y₁≤y₂ D. y≥1/2
21	F(-∞) is always equal to.	A. Zero B. One C. Two D. Negative one
22	probability distribution of a continuous random variable can be presented by.	A. Formula B. Curve C. Tabular form D. None of these
23	E(x - μ) is equal to:	A. E(x) B. zero C. μ D. X - μ
24	Random variable is also called _____.	A. Chance stochasitc B. Coverges C. Random D. None of these
25	E(x) = Σxf(x) if it _____ absolutely.	A. Equal B. Converges C. Discrete D. None of these
26	If x and y are independent random variables, E(xy)	A. E(XY) B. xE(y) C. E(XY) D. E(X) . E(Y)
27	If the random variable x denotes the number of heads of when three distinct coins are tossed k the X assumes values.	A. 0,1,2,3 B. 1,3,3,1 C. 1,2,3 D. 1,1,1,1
28	Which one is not an example of random experiments.	A. A coin is tossed and the outcome is either a head or a tail B. A six sided aid is rolled C. All medical insurance clams received by a company in a given year. D. Some one of person will be admitted to a hospital emergency room during any hour.
29	For a constant K ,the variance of K.	A. Zero B. A⁻² C. K D. None of these
30	The simplest form of the continuous distribution is the.	A. Skewed distribution B. Kurtic distribution C. Binomial distribution D. Uniform distribution
		A. One

31	The probability of continuous random variable at x = a is_____.	A. One B. Zero C. Between D. More then one
32	If x is a random variable with E(x) = 5 then E (3x - 2) =	A. 0 B. 1 C. 13 D. 15
33	A probability function is _____ function.	A. Mathematical B. Mathematical expectation C. Converges D. None of these
34	The sum of probabilities of events of a sample space is always.	A. Equal B. Discrete C. Continuous D. Always greater then oen
35	Which of the following is suitable for discrete probability distribution.	A. Frequency polygon B. Probability C. Ogive D. Histogram
36	A random variable is also called.	A. Chance variable B. Stochastic variable C. Discrete variable D. Both A and B
37	E(X ± Y) =.....	A. E(X) + E(Y) B. E(X) - E (Y) C. E(x) ± E (Y) D. None of these
38	Var (KY) = ...	A. KY B. K² Var(Y) C. K²Var (Y) D. None of these
39	For discrete random variable 'X' the expectation of X I-e E(x) is equal to:	A. Σp(x) B. Σxp(x) C. Σx²p(x) D. One
40	Coefficient of variation (C.V) is given below	A. Mean /S.D x10 B. Mean/S.D x 100 C. S.D/Mean x 100 D. S.D/ Mean
41	The Area of trapezoid is equal to:	A. sum of paralled sides x base B. sum of paralled sides x base/2 C. 2 x base x sum of paralled side D. Sum of paralled sides x base/4
42	The properties of discrete probability distribution are:	A. Σp (x) = 1 and Σx. (x) = 1 B. ΣP (x)= 1 and Σx. P C. ΣP(x) = 1 and 0 < P(x) ≤ 1 D. All of these above
43	If y =-7x then E(y) = ...	A. E(x) B. -7X C. -7E(X) D. Zero
44	E(Y2) -[E(y)]2 is the formula, and to compute.	A. Variance of the random variable B. Mean of the random variable C. Both A and B D. None of these
45	For two independent random variables, Var(x) = 14 and Var(Y) = 5, then var (X-y) is equal to.	A. 9 B. 70 C. 19 D. None of these
46	Hourly temperature recorded by weather brave is the example of:	A. Discrete variable B. Continuous variable C. Qualitative D. Both A and B
47	F (+∞) is always equal to:	A. 0 B. Two C. One D. None of these
48	Var (B/aX) =?	A. 1/aVar(X) B. b²/a² Var(X) C. b²/a Var(X)

		C. b ²/a Var(X) D. None of these
49	If one event is unaffected by the outcome of another event, the two events are said to be	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Mutually exclusive D. Both b and c
50	The simple probability of occurrence of an event in called the.	A. Joint probability B. Conditional probability C. Marginal probability D. Subjective probability
51	Why are the outcomes of a coin tossing mutually exclusive.	A. The outcome of any toss is not affected by teh outcome of those preceding it. B. Both a head and a tail cannot turn up on any one toss C. The probability of getting a head and the probability of getting a tail is the same. D. All of these
52	What is the probability that a value chosen at random from a particular population is larger than the median of the popultion.	A. 0.25 B. 0.5 C. 1.0 D. 0.67
53	Waht is the probability that a ball drawn at random from the bag is.	A. 0.1 B. 0.4 C. 1.0 D. Cannot be determined from given information
54	When two dice are rolled, the numebr of possible sample points is.	A. 6 B. 12 C. 36 D. 48
55	The probability of drawing a king of spade from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 1/4 B. 1/13 C. 1/26 D. 1/52
56	If a Vann diagram is drawn for events A and B which are mutually exclusive, which f the folloiwng would always be true of A and B.	A. Theire parts of the rectangle will overlap B. Their parts fo the rectangle will be equal in area C. Their parts of the rectangle will not overlap D. None of these
57	When two coins are tossed simultaneously, P (one head) is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/4 C. 3/4 D. 1.0
58	When three coins are tossed simulatneously, P(3 heads) is.	A. 3/8 B. 1/2 C. 1/8 D. 1/4
59	The probability of drawing two acea from apack of 52 cards with replacement is.	A. 1/169 B. 1/10 C. 1/4 D. 1/256
60	The probability of red card out of 52 cards is.	A. 1/4 B. 1/2 C. 4/52 D. zero
61	When two coins are tossed simulataneously the probability of at most one head is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/4 C. 3/4 D. None of these
62	A lettter is chosen at random from the word STATITICS , The probability of getting a vowel is.	A. 1/5 B. 3/10 C. 1/2 D. 2/5
63	The probability of getting one red ball from a bag constaining 4 red, 3 white and 3 black balls is.	A. 3/10 B. 1/5 C. 2/5 D. 1/2
64	The probability of getting two red balls with replacement from a bag containing 4 red, 3 white and 3 black balls is.	A. 4/25 B. 1/25 C. 9/100

	white and 3 black balls is.	C. 9/100 D. 2/25
65	The numbered balls are paced in an urn, Numbers 1- 4 are red and numbers 5 -10 are blue. the probability that a ball drawn at random from the run is blue is.	A. 0.1 B. 0.4 C. 0.6 D. 1.0
66	The probability of getting an odd number when a balanced die is rolled is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/3 C. 1/4 D. 1/6
67	The probability of drawan any one spade card is.	A. 1/32 B. 1/18 C. 1/4 D. 4/13
68	Is the tossing of two perfect coins the probability at least one head occur is.	A. 1/4 B. 1 C. 1/2 D. 3/4
69	The probability of an event connot be.	A. = 0 B. > 0 C. =1 D. < 0
70	If two coins are tossed, the probability of getting one head and one tail is.	A. 1/4 B. 2/4 C. 3/4 D. 2/3
71	a measure of the chance that an uncertain event will occur.	A. An experiment B. An event C. A probability D. A trail
72	When a die and a coin are rolled together all possible outcomes are.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 12 D. 36
73	A set of numerical values assigned to a sample space is called.	A. Random sample B. Random variable C. Random numbers D. Random experiment
74	Events with equal probabilities are called.	A. Mutually exclusive events B. Exhauative events C. Eqauily likely events D. Simple events
75	the collection of all possible outcome of a random experimnet is called.	A. Sample point B. Sure event C. sample event D. simple event
76	A student soved 25 questions from first 50 questios of a book to be solved. The prob, that he will solve the remaining all questions.	A. 0.25 B. 0.51 C. 1 D. 0
77	The result of no interest of an experiment is called.	A. Contstant B. even C. Failure D. Success
78	Which is the impossible event when a dice is rolled.	A. 5 or 6 B. 6 or 7 C. 2 or 3 D. 1
79	When two dice are rolled, the maximum totla on the two faces of dice will be.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 12 D. 36
80	The probability of an impossible event is.	A. Positive B. Zero C. Negative D. 1
81	The coins are tossed, the porbability of two tails is euql to.	A. 1/2 B. 1/4 C. 3/4 D. 1
		A. 0 to 2

82	The range of probability is between	B. -1 to +1 C. 0 to 8 D. 0 to 1
83	Tossing two dice possble sampes are.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 12 D. 36
84	the term 'event' is used for.	A. Time B. Subaet of the sample space C. Total number of outcomes D. Probability
85	Which of the following cannot be probability of an event.	A. 0 B. 1 C. 0.32 D. 1.00
86	When a pair of dice is rolled, the sum of upperemost dots vary from.	A. 0 to 10 B. 1 to 11 C. 2 to 19 D. 2 to 12