Roll No. .....

56004

MBA 2 Year 1st Semester
(old) Batch 2011-12
Examination – December, 2019

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Paper : MBA-104

Time : Three Hours] *[Maximum Marks : 80*

Before answering the questions, candidates should ensure that they have been supplied the correct and complete question paper. No complaint in this regard, will be entertained after examination.

Note : Attempt ***compulsory*** question No. **1** from **Section-A** and ***four*** questions from **Section-B** (***one*** question from each Unit). All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION – A

1. Briefly explain/illustrate the following :

(a) Continuous frequency distribution

(b) Skewness

(c) Rank correlation

(d) Irregular movements

(e) Poisson distribution

(f) Dependent events

(g) Alternate hypothesis

(h) Difference between parameter and statistics

SECTION – B

UNIT – I

2. Find the values of arithmetic mean, mode, median and D4 for the following distribution :

x :	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
f :	8	12	20	32	13	9	6

3. Why do we need to study the measures of variation ? Discuss the merits and demerits of various measures of variation.

UNIT – II

4. Discuss the meaning, types and significance of correlation. How is correlation different from regression ?

5. Find the trend values for each year, by least square method, for the following time series :

Year :	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Sales (000' Rs.) :	80	90	92	83	94	92	99	102	105

UNIT – III

6. (a) Describe the classical approach.

(b) Write the properties of normal distribution.

7. The following table gives the number of days, in a 50 day period, during which accidents occurred in a city :

No. of accidents :	0	1	2	3	4
No. of days :	21	18	7	3	1

Fit a Poisson distribution to the data.

UNIT – IV

8. Describe the procedure of hypothesis testing. What are Type-I and Type-II errors ?

9. A certain stimulus administered to each of 12 patients resulting in the following increase/decrease of blood pressure : 5, 2, 8, –1, 3, 7, 6, –2, 1, 5, 0, 4. Can it be concluded that the stimulus will be, in general, accompanied by an increase in blood pressure.
