

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Printed Page: 02

[33]

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY  
B.B.A(GEN) (SEM-III) EXAMINATION  
Friday, 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2021  
10.00 A.M. TO 12.00 P.M.  
UM03DBBA52 – Statistics For Management-I

Total Marks: 70

Note: All questions carry equal marks.

Attempt any four questions from the following.

Q:01 (a) Explain source of secondary data

(b) From the following two products decide which product is more stable, why ?

Product X	15	19	12	30	25	22	31
Product Y	59	75	28	63	27	28	56

Q:02 (a) Define (i) Variable (ii) Constants (iii) Primary data (iv) Secondary data

(b) Find  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_3$  and  $Z$  from the following data.

x	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
f	5	9	8	11	13	10	3	1

Q:03 (a) What is correlation ? Explain rank correlation co-efficient method of Spearman.

(b) Calculate correlation co-efficient from the following data.

X	500	600	700	800	900
y	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000

Q:04 (a) Calculate Karl Pearson's correlation co-efficient from the following data.

$$n = 10, \sum x = 200, \sum y = 225, \sum (x - 10)^2 = 1100, \sum (y - 15)^2 = 1200, \\ \sum (x - 10)(y - 15) = 850.$$

(b) From the following data find Spearman's correlation co-efficient.

X	23	20	25	26	24	25	20	18
y	11	13	15	13	9	10	11	8

Q:05 (a) Explain properties of regression co-efficient.

(b) Obtain equations of regression lines from the following data.

$$n = 10, \sum x = 265, \sum y = 219, \sum (x - 27)^2 = 115, \sum (y - 22)^2 = 121 \text{ and} \\ \sum (x - 27)(y - 22) = 88$$

(1)

(P.T.O.)

**Q:06** (a) Obtain two equations of regression lines for the following data and estimate the value of  $y$  when  $x = 140$  and  $x$  when  $y = 100$ .

$$n = 50, \sum x = 12000, \sum y = 9800, \sigma_x = 60, \sigma_y = 20 \text{ and } r = 0.60$$

(b)  $8x - 10y + 66 = 0$  and  $40x - 18y = 214$  are the two regression lines, variance of  $x$  is 9 then find  $\bar{x}$ ,  $\bar{y}$ ,  $r$  and  $\sigma_y$ .

**Q:07** (a) Explain components of time series.

(b) Fit a straight line to the following data and estimate the price for the year 2019.

year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
price	4	6	7	8	10	11	11	10	9

**Q:08** (a) For the following data compute seasonal indices by simple average method.

year	Season		
	I	II	III
2015	21	30	15
2016	18	33	18
2017	30	27	21

(b) Find trend using 3 yearly and 5 yearly moving average methods for the following data.

year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sale	112	104	108	121	116	111	133	125	129
year	2014	2015							
Sale	139	131							

