Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 7 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	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
3	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
4	The probability of an event connot be.	A. = 0 B. > 0 C. =1 D. < 0
5	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 D. 2/25
6	Probability distribution of a continuous random variable can be presented by	A. tabular form B. Formula C. Curve D. None of these
7	E(x) = Σxf(x) if it _____ absolutely.	A. Equal B. Converges C. Discrete D. None of these
8	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)
9	If a is a constant then E(a) is equal to	A. a B. Square of a C. Zero D. 2a
10	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
11	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)
12	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
13	A set of numerical values assigned to a sample space is called.	A. Random sample B. Random variable C. Random numbers D. Random experiment
14	E(x - μ) is equal to:	A. E(x) B. zero C. μ D. X - μ
15	Which of the following cannot be probability of an event.	A. 0 B. 1 C. 0.32 D. 1.00

16	E(X ± Y) =.....	A. E(X) + E(Y) B. E(X) - E (Y) C. E(x) ± E (Y) D. None of these
17	Variance σ^2 is equal to E(y^2) - ----------	A. E(y) B. [E(y)]² C. E(y)² D. E² (y)
18	F(-∞) is always equal to.	A. Zero B. One C. Two D. Negative one
19	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.
20	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