

Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 8 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Mean, Median and mode of binomial distribution can be equal if	B. P < q < 1/2 C. P > q < 1/2 D. P ≠ q
2	Mean of hypergeometric distribution is	A. np C. np D. Nnk
3	The probabilyt density function p (x) cannot exced.	A. zero B. One C. Mean D. Infinity
4	In binomial distribution, the random variable has a range:	A. 0,1,2n B. 0,1,2,+∞ C∞ to +∞ D. ∞ to +0
5	The probability of success changes from trial to trial, is the property of:	A. Binomial experiment B. Hypergeometric experiment C. Both A and B D. None of these
6	If the random variable X denotes the number of heads when three distinct coins are tossed,then X assumes the value.	A. 0.1.2.3 B. 1,3,3,1 C. 1,2,3 D. None of these
7	For a binomial probability distribution: $n=10\ \&$ the probability of failure (q =0.6), then mean of the distribution is .	A. 0.6 B. 6.0 C. 10 D. 4
8	if X and Y are independent random varaibesl the S.D. (X-Y) is equal to	A. Var (X) - var (Y) B. Var (X) + Var (Y) C. E(X-Y)2 D. E(X + Y)2
9	The repeated trials of binomial experiments are	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Fixed D. Variable
10	If we do not replace the draw cards back into the pack before the next draw, the used probability distribution will be:	A. Binomial B. Hypergeometric C. Both binomial & D. Romannian & B. Hypergeometric & D. None of these
11	When we draw the sample with replacement (the first sample is replaced before the next draw), the probability distribution to be used is:	A. Binomial B. Hypergeometric C. Both Binomial & D. Hypergeometric D. None of these
12	The binomial distribution is symmetrical when:	A. P > q B. p = 1/2 C. Probability of success & amp; probability of failure are & nbsp; equal D. Both (B) and (C)
13	In a discriete probability distribution the sum of all the probabilities is alwyas	A. 0 B. 1 C1 D. 8
14	The binomial distribution has the following parameters.	A. p & Amp; q B. n & Amp; q& nbsp; C. n, p & Amp; q D. None of these

The expected value of a discrete random variable is.	A. Always an integer B. Always one of the values that the random variable can assume C. An interal of values D. None of these
The parameters of the binomial distributions are	A. x and n B. x and p C. p and q D. n and p
A copntinuous probability distribution may be represented by.	A. A table B. a graph C. A mathmethical equation D. Botha b and c
If C is a non -random variabe than E (C) is.	A. c B. 0 C. 1 D. x
The probabilyt that a continous random varaibe 'x' takes on specific value of x is.	A. Greater thaan zero B. Less than zero C. Equal to Zero D. 0 to 1
Each trial of binomial experiment results in an outcome which can be classified in two categories	A. Head or tail B. Ace or six C. Success and failure D. None of these
	The parameters of the binomial distributions are A copntinuous probability distribution may be represented by. If C is a non -random variabe than E (C) is. The probabilyt that a continuous random varaibe 'x' takes on specific value of x is. Each trial of binomial experiment results in an outcome which can be classified in two