Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 8 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The probabilyt density function p (x) cannot exced.	A. zero B. One C. Mean D. Infinity
2	The probability of success ---------- from one trial to another when trials are dependent	A. Remains constant B. Is changed C. One D. Zero
3	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
4	An expected value of a random variable is equal to its.	A. Variance B. B.D. C. Mean D. Co - Variance
5	The binomial distribution is symmetrical if	A. p = 1/2 B. P > 1/2 C. p < 1/3 D. P ≠ q
6	If x is a continuous random vriable, then the function f (x) is.	A. A probability function B. A probability denaity function C. A density function D. Both b and c
7	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 & hypergeometric D. None of these
8	The number of possible outcomes in Bernoulli trial is	A. Three B. Four C. Two D. One
9	Mean, Median and mode of binomial distribution can be equal if	B. P < q < 1/2 C. P > q < 1/2 D. P ≠ q
10	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
11	When X denotes the number of success in binomial experiment, it is called.	A. Random variable B. Binomial random variable C. Continuous random variable D. Both (B) and (C) but not (A)
12	If (E(X) = E than find arithmetic means will be.	A. 1 B. 4 C. 0 D. 8
13	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 & hypergeometric D. None of these
		A. E(X) + E (Y)

14	If X and Y are random varaibes, than E (X - Y) is equal to.	B. E(X) - E(Y) C. X - E (Y) D. E(X) - Y
15	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
16	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
17	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
18	In a discriete probability distribution the sum of all the probabilities is alwyas	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 8
19	The mean of binomial distribution is always:	A. Equal to variance B. Less than variance C. Greater then variance D. None of the these
20	When x denotes the number of success in binomial experiment it is called.	A. Random variable B. Binomial random variable C. Continuous random variable D. Both (B) and (C) but not (A)