10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is called	
	13. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is lies between
(a) Mode	13. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is lies between (a) 0 to 1 (b) -1 to +1 (c) -1 to 0 (d) Coefficient is lies between
b) Median	O a) 0 to 1
C) Mean	O b)-110+1
d) None of these	(3) 1904
O by Notice in Triese	(a) None of these
11. If (C.V) group-I = 43% (C.V) group-II = 25% then	14. The correlation coefficient is the between the regression coefficients
a) Group-I is more consistent b) Group-II is more consistent	(a) A.M.
	b) Median
(c) Group-I is more heterogeneous	C) Mode
(d) None of these.	(d) Geometric Mean
12. If the variables X and Y are independent, then correlation between them as	15. The correlation coefficient is
a) Zero	(Cov(x,y))/(α_x σ_y)
O b) 1	a) 1=(cov(x,y))/(a,x a,x)b) 1=(Cov(x,y))/(a,x a,x)
© c)-1) r=(Cov(x,y))/(α_y σ_y)
O d) 0.4	d) r=(Cov(x,x))/(a_x a_y)
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	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1TFspY3bKJFR0sg59Uq0b8T63rfpONmr6ju8WdIAGU/editHesponse≃ACYDBNJF8yFnC8JIZEEm8pCJ3EFRY 11/29/23, 10:29 AM BBA-II (Sem 81)
23, 10:29 AM BBA-II (Sem III)	
23, 10:29 AM BIBA-II (Sem III) 16. The Most repeated observation is called	11/29/23, 10:29 AM (56m III)
13. 10:29 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 16. The Most repeated observation is called	11/29/23, 10:29 AM (5cm III) 19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
a) A.M. b) Median	11/29/23, 10:29 AM 19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
a) A.M. b) Median	11/29/23, 10:29 AM 19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
a) A.M. b) Median c) Mode d) Geometric Mean	11/29/23, 10:29 AM 19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
a. 10:29 AM 10. The Most repeated observation is called	11/29/23, 10:29 AM 19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
a. 10:29 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 6. The Most repeated observation is called a) A.M. b) Median c) Mode d) Geometric Mean 7. Which measure of dispersion is least affected by extreme values?	11/29/23, 10:29 AM 19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
16. The Most repeated observation is called	11/29/23, 10:29 AM 19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be a) equal to one b) less than one c) greater than one d) none of these
a) A.M. b) Median c) Mode d) Geometric Mean 17. Which measure of dispersion is least affected by extreme values? a) Range b) Quartile deviation	11/29/23, 10:29 AM 19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
a) A.M. b) Median c) Mode d) Geometric Mean 7. Which measure of dispersion is least affected by extreme values? a) Range b) Quartile deviation	11/29/23, 10:29 AM 19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
a. 10:29 AM BIDA-II (Sem III) 16. The Most repeated observation is called	11/29/23, 10:29 AM 19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be a) equal to one b) less than one c) greater than one d) none of these 20. If byx=-1/4 and bxy=-1 then the correlation coefficient r is
16. The Most repeated observation is called	19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
a) A.M. b) Median c) Mode d) Geometric Mean 7. Which measure of dispersion is least affected by extreme values? a) Range b) Quartile deviation c) Mean deviation d) Standard deviation d) Standard deviation 8. The range and coefficient of range of the values 11, 10, 13, 14, 12, 20, 18, 19 are	11/29/23, 10:29 AM 19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
16. The Most repeated observation is called	19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
16. The Most repeated observation is called	19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
16. The Most repeated observation is called	11/2a/23, 10:29 AM 19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be

22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58, The largest value of the set is	25. Coefficient of variation is
(a)30	(a) positive
	(b) negative JUN 196
○ c)43	C) unit less
○ d)68	O d) non -negative and unitless
23. For a given frequency distribution, the A.M. is 20 and variance is 81, then C.V. is	26 Can not be determined graphically.
A 1477	a) S,D.
(a) 45 %	(b) A.M.
○ b) 20 %	C) Range
○ c) 81 % ○ d) None of these	(a) All of these
0 4),141.0	
	27. Population census of India is conducted after every
24, The sum of deviation taken from A.M., is always equal to	
(a) One	(a) 3 years
(a) b) Zero	b) 5 years
c) lies between 0 to 1	O c) 6 years
(d) None of these	
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	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1TFspY3bk/jiFR0agS8Uq0b8T6SrljoONmr6ju8WdtAGU/edt#tresponse=ACYDBNjF6yFnC8JIZEEmBpO 11/29/23, 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII)
29/Z3, 10:29 AM BBA-II (Sem III)	11/29/23, 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III)
29/23, 10:29 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean	
29/23, 10:29 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII) 28. Which one of the following is the positional average?	BBA-II (Sem III)
29/23, 10:29 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean b) median	BBA-II (Sem III) Name of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II Date: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09:00 am to 10:00 am
29/23, 10:29 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII) 28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean b) median c) mode	BBA-II (Sem III) Name of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II Date: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09.00 am to 10.00 am Total Marks: 50 Instructions:
28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean b) median c) mode	BBA-II (Sem III) Name of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II Date: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09.00 am to 10.00 am Total Marks: 50 Instructions: 1. Solve any 25 questions. 2. Each question carries two marks.
29/23, 10:29 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII) 28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean b) median c) mode	BBA-II (Sem III) Name of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II Date: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09.00 am to 10.00 am Total Marks: 50 Instructions: 1.Solve any 25 questions.
29/23, 10:29 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII) 28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean b) median c) mode d) all the above	BBA-II (Sem III) Name of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II Date: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09.00 am to 10.00 am Total Marks: 50 Instructions: 1.Solve any 25 questions. 2.Each question carries two marks. 3.Select the most correct alternative,
29/73, 10:29 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII) 28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean b) median c) mode d) all the above 29. The empirical relation between mean, median and mode is	BBA-II (Sem III) Name of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II Date: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09.00 am to 10.00 am Total Marks: 50 Instructions: 1. Solve any 25 questions. 2. Each question carries two marks. 3. Select the most correct alternative,
29/23, 10:29 AM 28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean b) median c) mode d) all the above 29. The empirical relation between mean, median and mode is, a) mean-mode=3(mean-median)	BBA-II (Sem III) Name of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II Date: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09.00 am to 10.00 am Total Marks: 50 Instructions: 1.Solve any 25 questions. 2.Each question carries two marks. 3.Select the most correct alternative,
29/23, 10:29 AM 28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean b) median c) mode d) all the above 29. The empirical relation between mean, median and mode is, a) mean-mode=3(mean-median) b) mean-mode=3(mode-median)	BBA-II (Sem III) Name of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II Date: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09.00 am to 10.00 am Total Marks: 50 Instructions: 1. Solve any 25 questions. 2. Each question carries two marks. 3. Select the most correct alternative. Email * iamajinkya999@gmail.com
29/23, 10:29 AM 28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean b) median c) mode d) all the above 29. The empirical relation between mean, median and mode is, a) mean-mode=3(mean-median) b) mean-mode=3(mode-median) c) mean-mode=3(median-mean)	BBA-II (Sem III) Name of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II Date: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09.00 am to 10.00 am Total Marks: 50 Instructions: 1. Solve any 25 questions. 2. Each question carries two marks. 3. Select the most correct alternative. Email * iamajinkya999@gmail.com
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28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean b) median c) mode d) all the above 29. The empirical relation between mean, median and mode is, a) mean-mode=3(mean-median) b) mean-mode=3(mode-median) c) mean-mode=3(mode-median) d) none of these	BBA-II (Sem III) Name of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II Date: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09,00 am to 10.00 am Total Marks: 50 Instructions: 1. Solve any 25 questions. 2. Each question carries two marks. 3. Select the most correct alternative. Email * iamajinkya999@gmail.com Full Name * Ajinkya sanjay potdar
28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean b) median c) mode d) all the above 29. The empirical relation between mean, median and mode is, a) mean-mode=3(mean-median) b) mean-mode=3(mode-median) c) mean-mode=3(median-mean) d) none of these	BBA-II (Sem III) Name of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II Date: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09.00 am to 10.00 am Total Marks: 50 Instructions: 1. Solve any 25 questions. 2. Each question carries two marks. 3. Select the most correct alternative. Email * iamajinkya999@gmail.com Full Name * Ajinkya sanjay potdar
28. Which one of the following is the positional average? a) mean b) median c) mode d) all the above 29. The empirical relation between mean, median and mode is, a) mean-mode=3(mean-median) b) mean-mode=3(mode-median) c) mean-mode=3(median-mean) d) none of these 30 If correlation between x and y is -0.3, then correlation between y and x is a) 0.3 b)-0.3	BBA-II (Sem III) Name of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II Date: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09.00 am to 10.00 am Total Marks: 50 Instructions: 1. Solve any 25 questions. 2. Each question carries two marks. 3. Select the most correct alternative. Email * iamajinkya999@gmail.com Full Name * Ajinkya sanjay potdar

11/29/23, 10:29 AM

BBA-B (Sem III)

Google Forms

17/29/23, 10:29 AM

	11/29/23, 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III)	
Ogive curve is useful to determine value of	4. Measure of dispersion that based on all observations is	VANAND CO
a) Mean	(a) Q.D	(The state of the
b) median		ESTD JUNE
© c) mode	c) Range	3 1964
d) None of these	d) None of these	(34) 10 - CO
		COMADIO
2. Interviewing all members of a given population is called:	5. The number of times a particular value of variable is repeated in a data	is called
a. A sample	a) class frequency	
256+	b) mid-point	
c. A census	c) frequency	
d. A Nielsen audit	(d) class width	
3. If a grouped data has open end classes, one cannot calculate?	6. The measure of central tendency that is based on all observations is	
a) Mean	() a) A.M.	
b) median	(a) b) Median	
c) mode	C) Mode	
d) quartiles	d) All of these	
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docs.google.com/forms/d/1TFspY3bKjFR0egS8Uq0b8T63rljoONmir8ju8WdlAGU/edit#response≈ACYDBNhdZ-jYstcfqC2JgSzOlgTNXKZ 2/11 3, 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III)	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1TFspY3bkljFR0sgS8Uq0b8T63rljcONmr6jv6WdtAGU/stillitresponse=ACYDBNhd. 11/29/23, 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III)	IZ-†YstofqC2JgSxOtgTNMKZ
3, 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III)		
3, 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 7. Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion?	11/29/23, 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is o	
a, 10:31 AM BBA-H (Sem III) Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range	11/29/23, 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III)	
a, 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III) Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Q.D.	11/29/23,10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is of a) Mode	
a, 10:31 AM BBA-H (Sem III) Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Q.D. c) S.D.	11/29/23.10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is of a) Mode b) Median	
	11/29/23,10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is of a) Mode b) Median c) Mean	
BBAH (Sem III) Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Q.D. c) S.D. d) Coefficient of Q.D.	11/29/23,10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is of a) Mode b) Median c) Mean	
a. 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III) T. Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Q.D. c) S.D. d) Coefficient of Q.D. If the population under study is heterogeneous type then Sampling method is used to collect data.	11/29/23.10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is of a) Mode b) Median c) Mean d) None of these	
BBAH (Sem III) Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Q.D. c) S.D. d) Coefficient of Q.D. If the population under study is heterogeneous type then	11/29/23.10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is of a) Mode a) Mode b) Median c) Mean d) None of these	
BBAH (Sem III) Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Q.D. c) S.D. d) Coefficient of Q.D. If the population under study is heterogeneous type then	11/29/23, 10:31 AM 10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is of a) Mode b) Median c) Mean d) None of these 11. If (C.V) group-I = 43% (C.V) group-II = 25% then a) Group-I is more consistent	
a. 10:31 AM BBA-H (Sem III) Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Q.D. c) S.D. d) Coefficient of Q.D. If the population under study is heterogeneous type then	11/29/23.10:31 AM 10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is of a) Mode b) Median c) Mean d) None of these 11. If (C.V) group-I = 43% (C.V) group-II = 25% then a) Group-I is more consistent b) Group-II is more consistent	
a. 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III) T. Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Q.D. c) S.D. d) Coefficient of Q.D. If the population under study is heterogeneous type then	11/29/23.10:31 AM 10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is of a) Mode b) Median c) Mean d) None of these 11. If (C.V) group-I = 43% (C.V) group-II = 25% then a) Group-I is more consistent b) Group-I is more consistent c) Group-I is more heterogeneous	
a. 10:31AM BDAH (Sem III) Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Q.D. c) S.D. d) Coefficient of Q.D. If the population under study is heterogeneous type then	11/29/23.10:31 AM 10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is of a) Mode b) Median c) Mean d) None of these 11. If (C.V) group-I = 43% (C.V) group-II = 25% then a) Group-I is more consistent b) Group-I is more consistent c) Group-I is more heterogeneous	called
BBAH (Sem III) Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Q.D. c) S.D. d) Coefficient of Q.D. If the population under study is heterogeneous type then	11. If (C.V) group-I = 43% (C.V) group-II = 25% then a) Group-I is more consistent b) Group-I is more heterogeneous d) None of these	called
2. 10:31 AM Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Q.D. c) S.D. d) Coefficient of Q.D. If the population under study is heterogeneous type then	10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is of a) Mode a) Mode b) Median c) Mean d) None of these 11. If (C.V) group-I = 43% (C.V) group-II = 25% then a) Group-I is more consistent b) Group-II is more consistent c) Group-I is more heterogeneous d) None of these	called
a. 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III) T. Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? a) Range b) Q.D. c) S.D. d) Coefficient of Q.D. If the population under study is heterogeneous type then	10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is of a) Mode a) Mode b) Median c) Mean d) None of these 11. If (C.V) group-I = 43% (C.V) group-II = 25% then a) Group-I is more consistent b) Group-II is more consistent c) Group-I is more heterogeneous d) None of these.	called

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17/29/23, 10:31 AM BBA-III	(Sam III)	11/29/23, 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III)	- 15
13, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is lies between	en,	16. The Most repeated observation is called	ESTD JUNE 1964
a) 0 to 1		(a) A.M.	ESTD
(a) b)-1 to +1		(a) b) Median	JUNE
		c) Mode	130
() c)-1 to 0 () None of these		d) Geometric Mean	MOUR AUTO
U) Notice of mese		O di decinanti weali	
14. The correlation coefficient is the between the	regression coefficients	17. Which measure of dispersion is least affected by extreme values?	
(a) A.M.		a) Range	
(a) b) Median		b) Quartile deviation	
() c) Mode		c) Mean deviation	
(d) Geometric Mean		d) Standard deviation	
15. The correlation coefficient is		18. The range and coefficient of range of the values 11, 10, 13, 14, 12, 20, 18, 1	19 are
a) r=(Cov(x,y))/(σ_x σ_y)		(a) 10 and 2/3	
(b) r=(Cov(x,y))/(σ_x σ_x)		(b) 20 and 1/3	
		O c) 10 and 30	
() d) r=(Cov(x,x))/(σ_x σ_y)		(a) 10 and 1/3	
The state of the s			***
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19. If one of the regression coefficient is less than one the	(Sem III)	22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of t	the set is
19.11 One of the regression coefficient is less than one the	en objet must be	22. If the similarest value in a set is 20 and its range is 50. The targest value of t	alo sot lo
a) equal to one		(a)30	
b) less than one		b)86	
c) greater than one		O c)43	
() d) none of these		(d)68	
20. If byx=-1/4 and bxy=-1 then the correlation coefficien	ntris	23 For a given frequency distribution, the A.M. is 20 and variance is 81, then	c.v.
	- STANOON COLINA	is	
() a)1/4		(a) 45 %	
() b)-1/4		() b) 20 %	
O c)1/2		© c) 81 %	
(a) -1/2		(d) None of these	
21. If the regression coefficient between X and Y is nega	ative then regression coefficient of X		
on Y is.		24. The sum of deviation taken from A.M. is always equal to	
a) positive		O a) One	
b) negative			
C) not certain		C) lies between 0 to 1	
d) none of these		d) None of these	

23, 10:91 AM BBA-II (Sem III)	11/29/23, 10:31 AM BBA-II (Sem III)	1516
25. Coefficient of variation is	28. Which one of the following is the positional average?	ES JU 19
a) positive	a) mean	JU
b) negative	b) median	19
c) unit less	C) mode	PAI
d) non-negative and unitless	() all the above	-17
6., ————— Can not be determined graphically.	29. The empirical relation between mean, median and mode is ,	
a) S.D.	a) mean-mode=3(mean-median)	
b) A.M.	b) mean-mode=3(mode-median)	
c) Range	c) mean-mode=3(median-mean)	
d) All of these	(a) none of these	
7 Population census of India is conducted after every	30 If correlation between x and y is -0.3, then correlation between y and x is	
a) 3 years	O a)0.3	
b) 5 years	● b)-0.3	
c) 6 years	o) Zero	
) d) 10 years	d) None of these	
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10:32 AM BBA-li (Sem III)	Google Forms ###################################	tefqC2JgSzOtgTN
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BBA-II (Sem III) The of Paper: Statistical Techniques for Business II The: 06/10/2020 (Tuesday) Time: 09.00 am to 10.00 am tal Marks: 50 Tructions: Solve any 25 questions. Sach question carries two marks. Sach question carries two marks. Select the most correct alternative. II Name * Jubhpowar4649@gmail.com	Google Forms https://docs.google.com//orms/d/117sp/Y3bK/JFR0ag58Uq0b81f8AfgONmr/djuBWdAGUJed8#nesponse=ACYDBNhdz-JYzkl 11/29/23.10:32 AM BBA-II (5em III) 1. Ogive curve is useful to determine value of a) Mean b) median c) mode d) None of these 2. Interviewing all members of a given population is called: a. A sample 2.56+ c. A census d. A Nielsen audit 3. If a grouped data has open end classes, one cannot calculate? a) Mean b) median	lidqC2JgSzOlgTN)
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(29/23, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem III)	
Measure of dispersion that based on all observations is	7. Which of the following measure of dispersion is a relative measure of dispersion? (a) Range (b) Q.D. (b) Q.D.
a) Q.D	() a) Range
	O b) Q.D.
b) Variance c) Range	O 6) 9.D. JUNE 1964
d) None of these	
U) Notice of those	d) Coefficient of Q.D.
	\[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \
5. The number of times a particular value of variable is repeated in a data is called	8. If the population under study is heterogeneous type then Sampling method is used
() a) class frequency	to collect data.
	() a) SRSWR
b) mid-point c) frequency	○ b) SRSWOR
d) class width	c) Stratified
O d) class width	(d) Systematic
6. The measure of central tendency that is based on all observations is	9. Drinking habit of a person is
(a) A.M.	
(b) Median	a) an attribute
C c) Mode	b) discrete variable
d) All of these	c) continuous variable
G 4)	O d) none of these
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I29/23, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sen III)	11/29/23, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem III)
10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is called	11/29/23, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 13. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is lies between
10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is called (a) Mode	11/29/23, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 13. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is lies between
10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is called a) Mode b) Median	11/29/23, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 13. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is lies between
10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is called a) Mode b) Median c) Mean	11/29/23, 10:32 AM 13. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is lies between a) 0 to 1 b) -1 to +1 c) -1 to 0
10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is called a) Mode b) Median c) Mean	11/29/23, 10:32 AM 13. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is lies between a) 0 to 1 b) -1 to +1 c) -1 to 0
10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is called a) Mode b) Median c) Mean d) None of these 11. If (C.V) group-I = 43% (C.V) group-II = 25% then	11/29/23, 10:32 AM 13. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is lies between
10. The sum of the observations divided by the number of observation is called a) Mode b) Median c) Mean d) None of these 11. If (C.V) group-I = 43% (C.V) group-II = 25% then a) Group-I is more consistent	11/29/23, 10:32 AM 13. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is lies between
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29/23, 10:32 AM BRA-II (Sem III)	11/29/23, 10:32 AM BIBA-II (Sem III)
16. The Most repeated observation is called	19.If one of the regression coefficient is less than one then other must be
(a) A.M.	(a) equal to one
(b) Median	O b) less than one
© c) Mode	© c) greater than one
() Geometric Mean	d) none of these
17. Which measure of dispersion is least affected by extreme values?	20. If byx=-1/4 and bxy=-1 then the correlation coefficient r is
a) Range	() a)1/4
b) Quartile deviation	○ b)-1/4
O) Mean deviation	O 0)1/2
O d) Standard deviation	0 d)-1/2
<u> </u>	0 4)-1/2
18. The range and coefficient of range of the values 11, 10, 13, 14, 12, 20, 18, 19 are	21. If the regression coefficient between X and Y is negative then regression coefficient of X on Y is
(a) 10 and 2/3	Sec. Sharman
(b) 20 and 1/3	a) positive
(c) 10 and 30	b) negative
O d) 10 and 1/3	C) not certain
	() none of these
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9/23, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem III)	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1TFspY3bKjiFR0sg58Uq0b8T6SrltoONmr6ju8WdtAGU/edithresponse=ACYDBNjMfJHcyCyME6_vsb38z8GD 11/29/23, 10:32 AM BBA-III (Sem III)
9/23, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem III)	11/29/23, 10:32 AM BEA/II (Sem III)
9723, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is	11/29/23, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 25. Coefficient of variation is
9/23. 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem III) 22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is	11/29/23, 10:32 AM BBANII (Sem III) 25. Coefficient of variation is
9723. 10:32 AM BBA-H (Sem IIII) 22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a)30 b)86	25. Coefficient of variation is a) positive b) negative
9723, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII) 22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a)30 b)86 c)43	25. Coefficient of variation is a) positive b) negative c) unit less
9723, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII) 22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a)30 b)86 c)43	25. Coefficient of variation is a) positive b) negative c) unit less
9723, 10:32 AM BBA-H (Sem III) 22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a)30 b)86 c)43 d)68 23. For a given frequency distribution, the A.M. is 20 and variance is 81, then C.V. is	25. Coefficient of variation is a) positive b) negative c) unit less d) non-negative and unitless
9723, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII) 22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a)30 b)86 c)43 d)68 23. For a given frequency distribution, the A.M. is 20 and variance is 81, then C.V. is	25. Coefficient of variation is a) positive b) negative c) unit less d) non-negative and unitless Can not be determined graphically.
9723, 10:32 AM BBA-H (Sem IIII) 22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a) 30 b) 86 c) 43 d) 68 23. For a given frequency distribution, the A.M. is 20 and variance is 81, then C.V. is	25. Coefficient of variation is a) positive b) negative c) unit less d) non -negative and unitless Can not be determined graphically.
9723, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII) 22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a)30 b)86 c)43 d)68 23. For a given frequency distribution, the A.M. is 20 and variance is 81, then C.V. is	25. Coefficient of variation is a) positive b) negative c) unit less d) non-negative and unitless 26 — Can not be determined graphically. a) S.D. b) A.M.
9723, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII) 22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a)30 b)86 c)43 d)68 23. For a given frequency distribution, the A.M. is 20 and variance is 81, then C.V. is	25. Coefficient of variation is a) positive b) negative c) unit less d) non -negative and unitless Can not be determined graphically. a) S.D. b) A.M. c) Range
9723, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII) 22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a)30 b)86 c)43 d)68 23. For a given frequency distribution, the A.M. is 20 and variance is 81, then C.V. is	25. Coefficient of variation is a) positive b) negative c) unit less d) non -negative and unitless Can not be determined graphically. a) S.D. b) A.M. c) Range
9723, 10:32 AM BBA-II (Sem IIII) 22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a)30 b)86 c)43 d)68 23. For a given frequency distribution, the A.M. is 20 and variance is 81, then C.V. is	25. Coefficient of variation is a) a) positive b) negative c) unit less d) non -negative and unitless 26 — Can not be determined graphically. a) S.D. b) A.M. c) Range d) All of these
22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a)30 b)86 c)43 d)68 23. For a given frequency distribution, the A.M. is 20 and variance is 81, then C.V. is	25. Coefficient of variation is a) positive b) negative c) unit less d) non-negative and unitless 26 — Can not be determined graphically. a) S.D. b) A.M. c) Range d) All of these
22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a)30 b)86 c)43 d)68 23. For a given frequency distribution, the A.M. is 20 and variance is 81, then C.V. is a) 45 % b) 20 % c) 81 % d) None of these 24. The sum of deviation taken from A.M. is always equal to a) One b) Zero	25. Coefficient of variation is a) positive b) negative c) unit less d) non-negative and unitless 26 — Can not be determined graphically. a) S.D. b) A.M. c) Range d) All of these
22. If the smallest value in a set is 28 and its range is 58. The largest value of the set is a)30 b)86 c)43 d)68 23. For a given frequency distribution, the A.M. is 20 and variance is 81, then C.V. is	25. Coefficient of variation is a) positive b) negative c) unit less d) non-negative and unitless 26. Can not be determined graphically. a) S.D. b) A.M. c) c) Range d) All of these

1/29/23, 10;32 AM	68A-II (Som III)	
28, Which one of	the following is the positional average?	
O a) mean		
b) median		
O c) mode		
O d) all the above		
29. The empirical r	relation between mean, median and πode is ,	
a) mean-modes	=3(mean-median)	
b) mean-mode:	=3(mode-median)	
C) mean-mode:	=3(median-mean)	
d) none of thes	e	
30 If correlation be	etween x and y is -0.3, then correlation between y and x is	
O a)0.3		Į.
O b)-0.3		
c) Zero		
O d) None of thes	ie	

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