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- Instructions.*—(1) The candidate may attempt *any five* questions selecting not more than two from any section. In case the candidate answers more than five questions, only the first five questions in the chronological order of question numbers answered will be evaluated and the rest of the answers ignored.
- (2) Each question carries 20 marks.
  - (3) Answers must be written in **English** or in **Hindi**.
  - (4) **QUESTIONS FROM EACH SECTION SHOULD BE ANSWERED ON SEPARATE ANSWER-BOOK/SUPPLEMENTS.**
  - (5) Answer to each question must begin on a fresh page and the question number must be written on the top.
  - (6) On the answer-book, Name, Roll Number etc. are to be written in the space provided for them. Name or Roll Number should not be written on the supplement.
  - (7) Candidates should use their own pen, pencil, eraser and pencil-sharpener and footrule.
  - (8) No reference books, Text books, Mathematical tables, Engineering tables or other instruments will be supplied or allowed to be used or even allowed to be kept with the candidates. Violation of this rule may lead to penalties. use of nonprogrammable electronic calculator is permitted.
  - (9) **ALL ROUGH WORK MUST BE DONE IN THE LAST THREE OR FOUR PAGES OF THE ANSWER BOOKLET; ADDITIONAL BOOKLETS WILL BE PROVIDED ON DEMAND, WHICH SHOULD BE ATTACHED TO THE ANSWER BOOKLET BEFORE RETURNING.**

**A : Probability and Sampling**

1. Describe stratified random sampling.

Suppose we want to estimate the population proportion  $P$  of units in the population having a character  $A$ ; by a stratified random sampling. Let  $P_h$  denote population proportion of units having  $A$  in stratum  $h$  and  $P'_h$  denote sample proportion of units with  $A$  in stratum  $h$ .

- (i) Obtain unbiased estimator of  $P$ . Also obtain its variance under proportional allocation.
- (ii) Assuming that the estimated population proportion should not differ from the true population proportion by more than 10% with a probability  $(1-x)$ , calculate the sample size for proportional allocation.
- (b) The following table gives the  $P_h$  and  $N_h$  values for different strata. Assuming that the estimated population proportion should not differ from the true population by more than 10% with a probability of .95, calculate the sample size for proportional allocation

$h$	$P_h$	$N_h$
1	0.3	100
2	0.2	200
3	0.4	250
4	0.2	50

2. (a) State and prove Holder's inequality.
- (b) Let  $X_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$  be independent random variables each being uniformly distributed over  $(0, 1)$  calculate  $P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \geq 7\right\}$
3. (a) Describe cumulative total method of drawing a ppswr sample.

In ppswr sampling, give an unbiased estimator of population total. Also obtain its variance.

- (b) A population consists of 5 units. The values of response variable  $Y_i$ , size of unit  $X_i$  are given below :

Unit No.	1	2	3	4	5
Size $X_i$	5	10	15	12	8
$Y_i$	32	41	25	30	35

Draw a ppswr sample of size 2 using random numbers 0.40 and 0.26 from  $U(0,1)$ . estimate the population total based on your sample. Is your estimate unbiased ?

**B : Linear Models and Economics Statistics**

4. (a) Define the follows and state the limitations of each :—

- (i) Simple aggregative price index.
- (ii) Index of price relatives.
- (iii) Weighted aggregative price index.
- (iv) Laspeyre's price index.
- (v) Paasche's price index.

What is Fisher's ideal index number. Show that it satisfies time reversal test and factor reversal test.

- (b) Compute Laspeyre’s, Paasche’s and Finsher’s price index numbers for the following data using 1981 as base period. The table gives prices in Rs. per Tonne, quantities in million tonnes. Figures in bracket are quantities.

Commodities	1981	1985
Wheat	554 (9.67)	673 (10.77)
Rice	427 (31.95)	622 (36.32)

5. (a) Consider the two-way classification model—

$$y_{ij} = j\mu + x_i + \beta_j + r_{ij} + e_{ijk}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, p, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, q \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

Explain the terms involved in the model. State the assumptions required and derive test for the hypotheses

$$H : r_{ij} = 0 \dots \dots \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, p, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, q$$

- (b) A menu factuter wanted to study production rates for different combinations of reagents and catalists. The data given in the following table shows coaded valuesof produciton rates. Obtain ANOVA and write your conclusions. You are given reagents X catalysts interaction S. S. = 84.

Regent	Catalyst		
	1	2	3
A	4, 6	11, 7	5, 9
B	6, 4	13, 15	9, 7
C	13, 15	15, 9	13, 13
D	12, 12	12, 14	7, 9

6. (a) Write down multiple regression model stating all the assumptions, Describe various tests of hypotheses associated with such a model. Indiate method of testing in each case.
- (b) Consider a linear regressiun model with six regressors having cuoefficients  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_6$  and intercept  $\beta_0$  Data is available on 30 observations and it is given that regression S. S. = 3147.97, residual S. S. = 1149.00.
- (i) Test the hypothesis :  $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_6 = 0$  (F at 1 % level of significance with appropriate d.f. = 3.71).
- (ii) Find the value of multiple correlation coefficient.

**C : Statistical Inference**

7. (a) Prove that empirical distribution function is an unbiased estimator of F (x), df of X.
- (b) Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  be iid vvs from the following pdf.

$$f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} Q(\theta) M(x) & ; a < x < c \\ 0 & ; \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where M (x) is non- negative and obsolutaly continuous over (a, j) is diffeentiable everywhere. Find UMVUE of g (θ), where g (θ) is also differentiable every where.



8. (a) Let the RV  $X$  has the pdf  $f(x, \theta)$ ,  $\theta \in (4)$ . Assume that  $f(x, \theta)$  belongs to one parameter exponential family then prove that the test  $\Phi$  if  $U$  is continuous.

$$\phi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } u < c_1 \text{ or } u > c_2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is UMPU of size  $\alpha$  for testing

$$H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \text{ against } H_1: \theta = \theta_1, \text{ where } U = \sum_{i=1}^n T_i \quad (4)$$

- (b) Let  $X$  be a random variable with pdf  $f(x, \theta)$ ,  $\theta \in (4)$ ,

$$f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(\theta - x)}{\theta^2} & ; 0 < x < \theta \\ 0 & ; \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Obtain a MP test of size  $\alpha$  to test

(i)  $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$  against  $H_1: \theta = \theta_1 > \theta_0$

(ii)  $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$  against  $H_1: \theta = \theta_1 < \theta_0$

9. (a) Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  be a random sample of size  $n$  from a normal distribution with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ . Obtain the likelihood ratio test for testing  $H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0$  against  $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$ , where  $\sigma^2$  is unknown.

- (b) In a singing competition, the judges agreed that 7 exhibits were outstanding and these were numbered from 1 to 7. Three judges have given the following rankings :—

Judge A	7	2	4	3	1	5	6
Judge B	1	3	5	2	4	7	6
Judge C	4	1	2	3	5	6	7

Compute Kendall's sample tau coefficient  $T$  from the three possible pairs of rankings.

### D : Stochastic Processes

10. (a) Consider a time homogeneous Markov Chain  $x_n$  with finite state space and the transition matrix  $P$ , obtain the probability distribution of  $x_r, x_{r+1}, \dots, x_{r+n}$  in terms of transition probabilities and initial distribution of  $x_r$ . Also derive Chapman — Kolmogorov equation for computing  $n$  step transition probabilities

- (b) A company assesses creditworthiness of various firms every quarter, the ratings are in order of decreasing merit A, B, C and D (default). Historical data support the view that the credit rating of a typical firm evolves as a Markov Chain with following transition probability matrix—

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1-a-a^2 & a & a^2 & 0 \\ a & 1-2a-a^2 & a & a^2 \\ a^2 & a & 1-2a-a^2 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

for some parameter  $a$ .

- (i) Determine the range of values of  $a$  for which matrix  $P$  is a valid transition matrix.
- (ii) Whether chain is irreducible and aperiodic?
- (iii) Derive the stationary probability distribution of the chain.
- (iv) For  $a = 0.2$  calculate the probabilities  $P[x_3 = D/x_1 = A], P[x_3 = D/x_1 = B], P[x_3 = D/x_1 = C],$

11. (a) Consider time homogeneous Markov Chain  $x_n$  with state space  $S = \{1, 2, 3\}$ , and transition matrix.

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

- (i) Given the starting value and transition matrix  $p$  explain the method of simulating path of the Markov Chain.
- (ii) For the simulated path obtained in (i) above give the estimate of transition matrix  $p$  of the Markov Chain.

(b) A gambler begins with Rs. 500. Each game he may win Rs. 100 with probability 0.3 and lose with probability 0.7. He will play until he doubles his money or loses it all use the simulation method to determine the path of the game using random numbers given below :

0.77, 0.75, 0.14, 0.26, 0.20, 0.51, 0.72, 0.76, 0.44, 0.20, 0.67, 0.84, 0.27, 0.22, 0.07, 0.89, 0.18, 0.69, 0.10, 0.04. using the path obtained calculate the estimate of transition matrix  $p$ .

12. (a) A time series model is specified by  $y_t = x_1 y_{t-1} + x_2 y_{t-2} + e_t$  where  $e_t$  is a white noise process with variance  $\sigma^2$ ,

- (i) Determine whether the process is stationary.
- (ii) Obtain Yule-Walker equations.
- (iii) Hence obtain autocorrelation of order one and two also obtain partial autocorrelations.
- (iv) Give procedure to estimate  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ .

(b) The time series  $Y_t$  is assumed to be stationary and to follow an ARMA (2,1) process defined by

$$y_t = 1 + \frac{8}{15} y_{t-1} - \frac{1}{15} y_{t-2} + e_t - \frac{1}{7} e_{t-1}$$

where  $e_t$  are independent  $N(0,1)$  random variables.

- (i) Determine the roots of the characteristic polynomial and explain how their values relate to the stationarity of the process. Find autocorrelation for lags 0, 1, 2.

**E : Multivariate Analysis**

13. (a) Define population principle components show that

$$V(y_p) < V(y_{p-1}) < \dots < V(y_1)$$

where  $y_i$  denotes the  $i^{th}$  principle component of  $p$ -variates population.

(b) Obtain the first principal component  $y_1$  of the following correlation matrix? also find its variance and proportion of variation explained by  $y_1$

$$\delta = \begin{pmatrix} 1.000.63 \\ 0.631.00 \end{pmatrix}$$

14. (a) What is cluster analysis? What is distance and similarity coefficient for a pair of items. Give one example of each of them.

- (b) The vocabulary “richness” of a text can be quantitatively described by counting the words used once, the words used twice and so forth. Based on these counts, a linguist proposed the following distances between chapters of the Old Testament book Lamentations.

		Lamentations chapter				
		1	2	3	4	5
Lamentations chapter	1	0				
	2	0.76	0			
	3	2.97	0.98	0		
	4	4.88	4.17	0.21	0	
	5	3.86	1.92	1.51	0.51	0

Cluster the chapters of lamentations using the single linkage hierarchical method. Draw the dendrogram.

15. (a) Define Mahalanobis distance  $\Delta^2$ , a measure of the distance between the two normal populations and its estimate  $D^2$ ; based on two random samples of sizes  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  from the two multivariate normal population  $\pi_1$  or  $\pi_2$ .
- (b) Suppose the  $n_1 = 11$  and  $n_2 = 12$  observations are made on two random vectors  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  which are assumed to have bivariate normal distribution with a common covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ , but possibly different mean vectors  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ . The sample mean vectors and pooled covariance matrix are

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, S_{\text{pooled}} = \begin{bmatrix} 7.3 & -1.1 \\ -1.1 & 4.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

obtained the Mahalanobis sample distance  $D^2$  and obtain the linear discriminant function. Assign the observation  $X_0 = (0 \ 1)$  to either population  $\pi_1$  or  $\pi_2$ . Assume equal cost and equal prior probabilities.

**F : Numerical Analysis and Basic Computer Techniques.**

16. (a) If  $X^{(k)}$  is the approximation to the solution  $X$  of the system of linear equations  $AX=b$  then show that the next approximation  $X^{(k+1)}$  of  $X$  using Jacobi's iteration method is  $X^{(k+1)} = HX^{(k)} + c$ , where  $H = -D^{-1}(L+U)$  and  $c = D^{-1}b$ .  $k=0, 1, \dots, n$ .

Using this method obtain  $X^{(1)}$  for the following system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + x_2 &= 1 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

Take initial approximation as  $X^{(0)} = [2 \ 2]'$

- (b) Derive Trapezoidal rule from Newton Quadrature formula given by,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_k f(x_k)$$

and deduce the composite Trapezoidal rule in the form

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} [f(x_0) + 2(f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_{n-1})) + f(x_n)]$$

Evaluate the following integral using above rule. Use interval difference as 0.5.

$$\int_1^3 \frac{\cos(x)}{1+e^x} x^2 dx$$

17. (a) (i) Define forward difference operator  $\Delta$  and prove that

$$\Delta^j f_0 = \sum_{k=0}^j (-1)^k \binom{j}{k} f_{j-k} \text{ where } j \in \mathbb{IN}$$

- (ii) Define shift operator E and central difference operator  $\delta$ . Show that

$$e^x = \left( \frac{\Delta^2}{E} \right) e^x \cdot \frac{E e^x}{\Delta^2 e^x}, \text{ where interval of difference is one.}$$

- (b) Fit the following set of data with first order (linear) splines. Evaluate the function at  $x = 5$ . Also plot the spline functions.

x	3	4.5	7	9
f(x)	2.5	1	2.5	0.5

18. (a) Answer the following questions:

- (i) Explain OSI reference model in networking.  
 (ii) Write a short note on Ring topology and Mesh topology.

- (b) Answer the following questions:

- (i) Explain the following terms related to Relational Database Management System with example: Primary key, Candidate key, and Foreign key.  
 (ii) Explain Bubble sort technique to sort the following numbers:

44, 34, 23, 22, 05



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