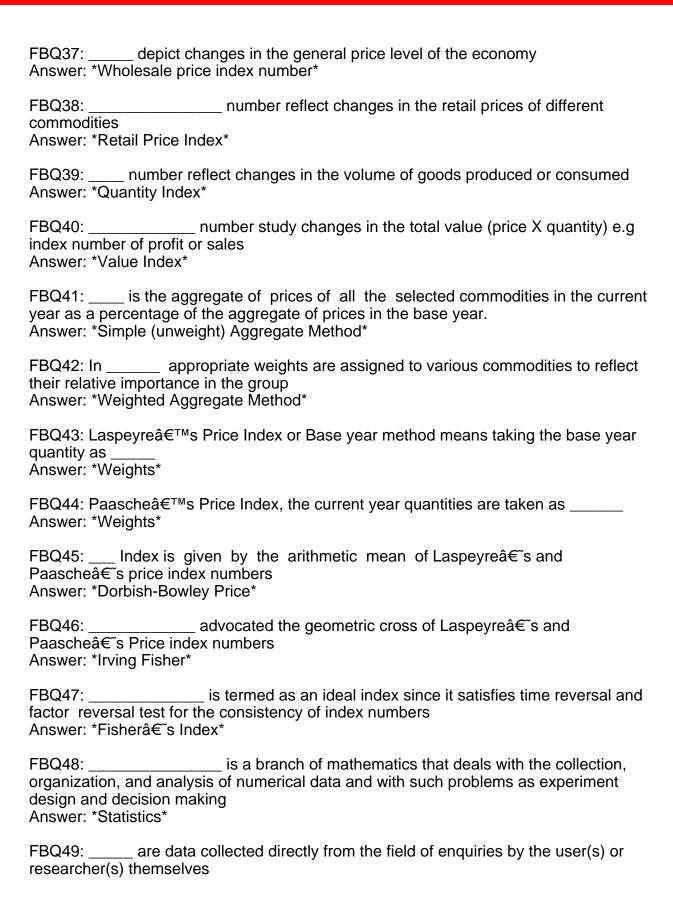
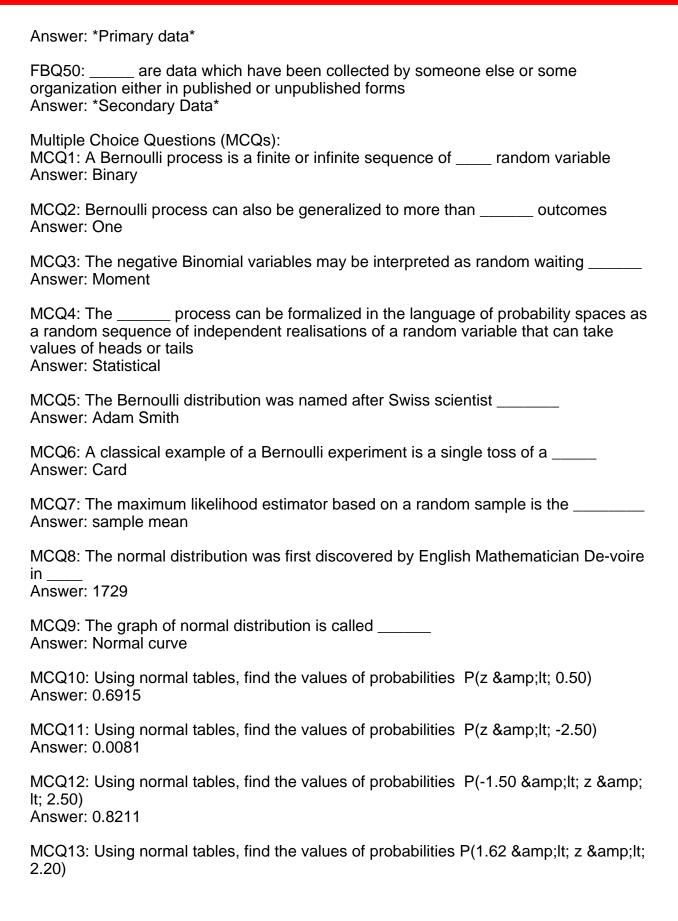
FBQ1: Situations may arise when the values of two variables deviate in the
same direction
Answer: *Positive correlation*
FBQ2: Correlation is said to be negative or inverse if the variables deviate in the opposite direction Answer: *Negative*
FBQ3: describes a situation where for a unit change in one variable there is a constant corresponding change in the other variable over the entire range of values. Answer: *Linear Correlation*
Allower. Ellical Correlation
FBQ4: describes situations if corresponding to a unit change one variable; the other variable does not change at a constant rate but at a fluctuating rate Answer: *Non-linear correlation*
FBQ5: is the situation when the phenomena under study interinfluence each other. Such instances are usually observed in data relating to economic and business situations. Answer: *Mutual dependence*
FBQ6: Karl Pearson was a British Biometrician and statistician suggested a mathematical method for measuring the magnitude of linear relationship between two
Answer: *Variables*
FBQ7: A British Psychologist developed a formula in 1904 which can be used to obtain the correlation coefficient between the ranks of n individuals in the two variables or attributes being study Answer: *Charles Edward Spearman*
FBQ8: Spearman's correlation coefficient measures correlation when the data is
Answer: *non-parametric*
FBQ9: formula can be used even when dealing with variables which are measured quantitatively Answer: *Spearmanâ€̃s rank correlation*
FBQ10: Spearman's correlation coefficient approximates Pearson's correlation when the sample size isAnswer: *Large*
FBQ11:, in general sense, means the estimation or prediction of the unknown value of one variable from the known value of the other variable Answer: *Regression analysis*

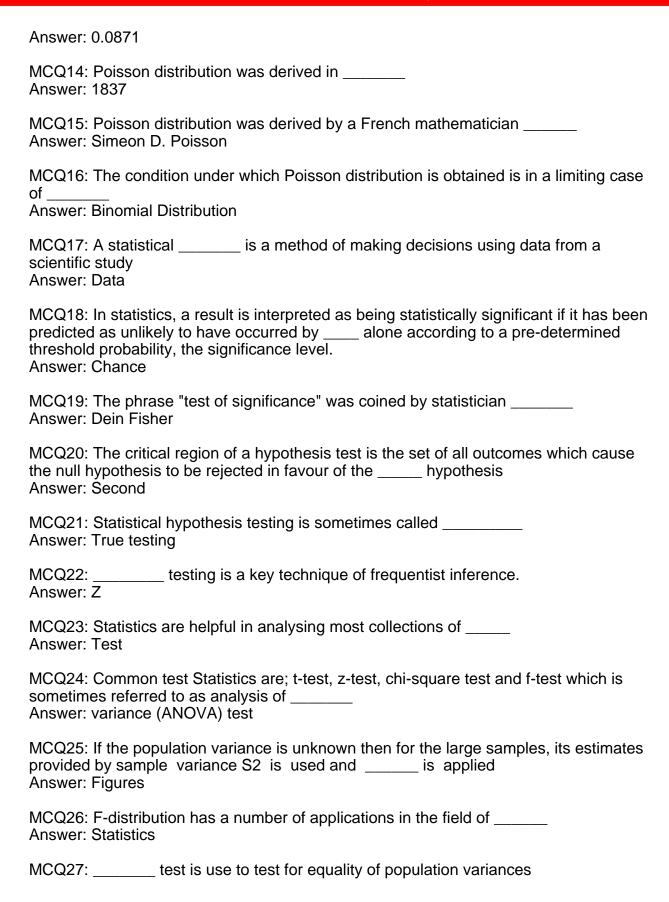
FBQ12: Prediction or is one of the major problems spheres of human activity Answer: *Estimation*	s in almost all the
FBQ13: is a mathematical measure of the average relationship more variables in terms of the original units of the data Answer: *Regression analysis*	between two or
FBQ14: is a type of regression in which more than studied Answer: *Simple Regression*	າ two variables are
FBQ15: is the variable whose value is influenced or is to be p Answer: *Dependent Variable*	predicted
FBQ16: is the variable which influences the value of the decor which is used for prediction Answer: *Independent Variable*	ependent variable
FBQ17: In regression analysis, the dependent variable is also know Answer: *Regressand*	n as
FBQ18: variable is also known as the regressor Answer: *Independent*	
FBQ19: is the line which gives the best estimate of one variable value of the other variable Answer: *Line regression*	le for any given
FBQ20: The term best fit is interpreted in accordance with the princi which involves minimising the sum of the squares of the residuals or estimates Answer: *Errors*	
FBQ21: A line of best fit can be roughly determined using an eyebal drawing a straight line on a scatter plot so that the number of points below the line is about Answer: *Equal*	
FBQ22: A more accurate way of finding the line of best fit is the Answer: *least square*	method
FBQ23: predict a single number in each forecast po Answer: *point forecast*	eriod
FBQ24: R2 in regression analysis means Answer: *Coefficient of multiple determination*	
FBQ25: states that given a sufficiently large sample size from	om a population

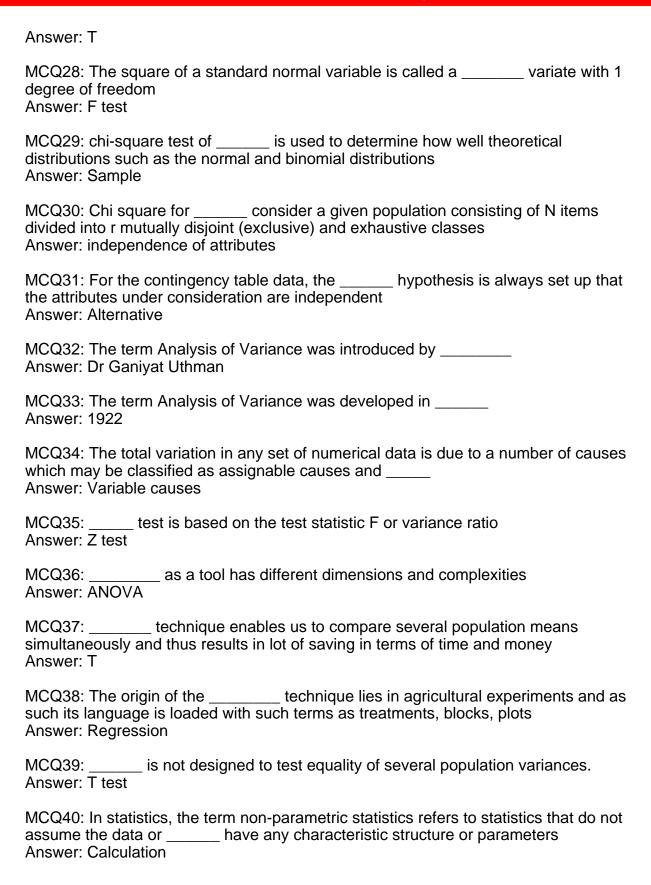
with a finite level of variance, the mean of all samples from the same population will be

approximately equal to the mean of the population Answer: *Central limit theorem* FBQ26: If a random sample of N cases is drawn from a population with a mean µ and standard deviation s, then the sampling distribution of the mean has a mean to the population mean Âux Answer: *Equal* FBQ27: Lyapunov Central Limit Theorem is named after Russian mathematician Answer: *Aleksandr Lyapunov* FBQ28: Proofs that the used characteristic functions can be extended to cases where each individual X1, ..., Xn is an independent and identically distributed random vector in Rk Answer: *Multidimensional Central Limit Theorem* FBQ29: A useful generalization of a sequence of independent identically distributed random variables is a mixing random process in discrete time; "mixing" means, roughly, that random variables temporally far apart from one another are nearly ____ Answer: *Independent* applies in particular to sums of independent and FBQ30: The identically distributed discrete random variables Answer: *central limit theorem* FBQ31: The _____ gives only an asymptotic distribution Answer: *central limit theorem* FBQ32: The law of large numbers says that the sample mean of a random sample converges in probability to the mean 11/4 of the individual random variables, if the exists Answer: *Variance* FBQ33: In probability theory, the law of large numbers is a theorem that describes the result of performing the same experiment in a large number of _____ Answer: *Times* FBQ34: The logarithm of a product is simply the sum of the logarithms of the Answer: *Factors* FBQ35: Index number may be classified in terms of the variables they _____ Answer: *Measure* FBQ36: _____numbers study changes in price level of commodities over a period of time Answer: *price index*









MCQ41: non-parametric statistics are suitable for examining the order in which runners complete a race, while statistics would be more appropriate for looking at the actual race times Answer: Distribution
MCQ42: methods are widely used for studying populations that take on a ranked order Answer: Non-parametric
MCQ43: models differ from parametric models in that the model structure is not specified a priori but is instead determined from data Answer: Regression
MCQ44: is a non-parametric test alternative to the one-way analysis of variance Answer: T test
MCQ45: provides an estimate of the relationship between two measurements, without any assumption of whether one comes before the other Answer: T test
MCQ46: Correlation coefficients have a value between -1 and Answer: +2
MCQ47: A positive means that x and y values increases and decrease in the same direction Answer: F test
MCQ48: A negative means that as x and y move in opposite directions, one increases as the other decreases Answer: Correlation
MCQ49: Coefficient of 0 means x and y are associated Answer: Positively
MCQ50: The measures only the degree of linear association between two variables Answer: Regression model