. 2	LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 (	034			
K	<b>B.Sc.</b> DEGREE EXAMINATION – <b>STATISTICS</b>				
2	THIRD SEMESTER – <b>NOVEMBER 2022</b>				
Luc	UST 3501 – SAMPLING THEORY				
Da Tir	ate: 24-11-2022 Dept. No. Max	. : 100	Marks		
4 74	LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAL – 600 034   B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – STATISTICS THIRD SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2022 UST 3501 – SAMPLING THEORY   Max. : 100 Marks me: 09:00 AM - 12:00 NOON   Max. : 100 Marks me: 09:00 AM - 12:00 NOON   SECTION – A   Wer ALL the Questions   Answer the following Questions   SECTION – A   Wer ALL the Questions   Answer the following Questions   SECTION – A   Wer ALL the Questions   Answer the following Questions   SECTION – A   Wer ALL the Questions   SECTION – A   Wer ALL the Questions   Answer the following Questions   SECTION – A   Wer ALL the Gollowing Questions   (St I = 5)   Simple random samplic an be drawn with the help of				
AII: 1	Answer the following Questions	(5 v	1 – 5)		
1. a)	Answer the following Questions	K1	$\Gamma = 3$		
a) b)	Patio Estimator				
0) c)	Confidence Interval	K1 K1			
() ()	Stratified Sampling	KI K1			
u)	Sustantice Sampling	KI K1			
2	Fill in the blanks	(5 v	1 = 5		
2. a)	Simple random sample can be drawn with the help of	K1	$\Gamma = 3$		
b)	If 'n' units are selected in a sample from 'N' nonulation units the sampling fraction	K1	<u>CO1</u>		
0)	is given as	17.1	001		
c)	Variance of $\overline{y_{st}}$ under random sampling, Proportional allocation and optimum	K1	CO1		
	allocation hold the correct inequality as				
d)	Circular Systematic sampling is used when	K1	CO1		
e)	If the sample size $n \ge 30$ , then it is said to be	K1	CO1		
3.	Match the following	(5 x	1 = 5)		
a)	PPSWOR - Proportional allocation	K2	CO1		
b)	Finite Population correction - Two Phase sampling	K2	CO1		
c)	n/N - Probability Proportional size without Replacement	K2	CO1		
d)	Double Sampling $-\left(\frac{N-n}{N}\right)$	K2	CO1		
e)	Sample size allocation - Sampling fraction	K2	CO1		
4.	True or False	(5	$5 \ge 1 =$		
	5)				
a)	Random sample depends on size and nature of the population.	K2	CO1		
b)	Stratified sampling doesn't provide estimates with increased precision.	K2	CO1		
c)	Simple Random Sampling is more representative of the population.	K2	CO1		
d)	Neyman's optimum allocation provides better estimates.	K2	CO1		
e)	Ratio estimators are not biased.	K2	CO1		

	SECTION - B		
Ans	wer any TWO of the following Questions	(2 x 10	= 20)
5.	Explain in detail Sampling and Non-sampling error.	K3	CO2
6.	Consider a population consisting of the following 5 units:2,4,6,8 and 10. Suppose, a sample of size 2 is to be selected from it by the method of simple random sampling without replacement. We want to obtain the sampling distribution of the sample mean and its standard error.	K3	CO2
7.	Estimate Population proportion with respect to SRSWOR and SRSWR.	K3	CO2
8.	(i)Explain Systematic sampling. (5+5 (ii)Explain Ratio and Regression estimation under Stratified random sampling.	6) K3	CO2
Ano	SECTION - C	<i>(</i> <b>)</b> <sub>2</sub> 10	- 20)
	Emplois in 1.44 if the three important neighbor of compliant	(2 X IU	- 20)
9.	Explain in detail the three important principles of sampling.	K4	0.03
10.	(i) In SRSWOR show that the sample mean is an unbiased estimator of population mean, i.e., $E(\bar{y}_n) = \overline{Y_N}$ . (5+:	5) K4	CO3
	(ii)Explain Equal allocation,Proportional allocation and Neyman optimum allocatio	n.	
11.	Scores on an exam are normally distributed with a population standard deviation of 5.6. A random sample of 40 scores on the exam has a mean of 32. Estimate the population mean with (i)80% confidence (ii)90% confidence(iii)98% confidence	K4	CO3
12.	The ratio estimator $\widehat{Y_R} = \frac{\widehat{Y}}{\widehat{X}} X$ is more efficient than the expansion estimator $\widehat{Y}$ if $\rho > \frac{1}{2} \frac{c_x}{x}$ where $C_y = \frac{S_y}{\overline{X}} C$ ; $C_x = \frac{S_x}{\overline{z}}$ and $\rho$ is the coefficient of correlation. Prove.	K4	CO3
	$\frac{\mathbf{P} + 2c_y}{\mathbf{Q}} = \frac{\mathbf{P} + 2c_y}{\mathbf{Q}} + \frac{\mathbf{P} + 2c_y}{\mathbf{Q}} = \frac{\mathbf{P} + 2c_y}{\mathbf{Q}}$		L
Ans	wor any ONE of the following Question	(1 x <b>2</b> 0	- 20)
12	$\sum_{n=1}^{N-n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-n-1} \sum_{i$		
13.	(i)In SRSWOR, prove that $\operatorname{var}(\bar{y}_n) = (\frac{1}{Nn}) S^2$ . (15+5) (ii)In a small private college students are classified as follows:	) 53	004
	ClassificationB.ScB.AB.comM.Sc		
	No.of students   150   163   195   220		
	If we wish to select a stratified random sample of size n=40 by proportional		
14.	(a) If the population consists of a linear trend, $Y_i = I$ ; (i=1,2,N), then prove that $Var(\bar{y}_{st}) \leq Var(\bar{y}_{sys}) \leq Var(\bar{y}_n)R$ (15+55) (b)Compare Neyman's allocation vs Simple Random Sampling SECTION - F	6) K5	CO4
Ans	wer any ONE of the following Ouestion	(1 x 20	= 20
15.	(i)Prove, $E(s^2) = S^2$ under SRSWOR. (12) (ii)Explain cluster sampling and multistage sampling (9)	K6	CO5
16	(i) $\operatorname{Var}(\bar{v}_{st})$ is minimum for specified cost function. $n_i \propto \frac{N_i S_i}{m}$ - Prove. (10)	K6	CO5
10.	$  \langle \rangle   \langle \rangle   \langle \rangle   \langle \rangle   \rangle   \langle \rangle $		