

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF COMMERCE**  
**M.Com.(Hons) Winter 2017 – 18 Examination**

Semester: 3

Date: 13/12/2017

Subject Code: 16201205

Time: 10.30 am to 1.00 pm

Subject Name: Quantitative Techniques for Financial Decision

Total Marks: 60

**Instructions:**

- All questions are compulsory.
- Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- Start new question on new page.

**Q.1 Do as directed.****Q.1.A) Choose the correct answer****(06)**

- If two lines are parallel to each other, then the corresponding system of equation has \_\_\_\_\_
  - two solution
  - unique solution
  - no solutions
  - infinite solutions
- The observation which is repeated most is known as \_\_\_\_\_
  - Geometric Mean
  - Median
  - Arithmetic Mean
  - Mode
- Two events A and B are mutually exclusive then  $p(A \cup B) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
  - $p(A) + p(B) - p(A)p(B)$
  - $p(A) + p(B)$
  - $p(A)p(B)$
  - 0
- If  $b_{yx} = -0.25 = b_{xy}$  then the correlation coefficient  $r =$  \_\_\_\_\_
  - 0.625
  - 0.5
  - 0.25
  - 0.25
- If the value of correlation coefficient is 1, we say that there is \_\_\_\_\_ between the variables.
  - perfect correlation
  - no correlation
  - defective correlation
  - reciprocal correlation
- $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \log \frac{2x-4}{3x-6} \right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
  - $\log \frac{2}{3}$
  - $\frac{3x-6}{2x-4}$
  - $\frac{3}{2}$
  - 0

**(06)****B) Answer the following.**

- $\log(a - b) = \frac{\log a}{\log b}$  [True / False]
- $p(A) = 0.6, p(B) = 0.4$  and  $p(A \cap B) = 0.3$  then find  $P(A/B)$ ?
- Write the equation of line of regression of y on t.
- If  $b_{xy} = 0.3, \bar{x} = 100, \bar{y} = 9$  then for  $y = 25, x = ?$
- Find  $\int 2 \sin x \, dx$
- If  $z = 2x^3 + 3e^y$  then  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ?$

**Q.2 Answer the following.****(12)**

- (i) Solve the following system using addition:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 1 \\ x + 2y &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Solve graphically:  $x + 2y = 3; 2x + y = 3$ 

- A card is drawn from a pack of well- shuffled cards. Find the probability of the following events.
  - The card drawn is a spade.
  - The card drawn is a king.
  - The card drawn is a face card.
  - The card drawn is not a club.
- Discuss any one of the methods to create a decision tree.

**Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)****(18)**

1. Find S.D. for the distribution giving 300 cars according to their selling days.

Days	0 – 30	30 – 60	60 – 90	90 – 120	120 – 150	150 – 180	180 – 210
Cars	9	17	43	82	81	44	24

2. The Probability distribution of random variable X is given below.

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
P(x)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1

Find (i)  $E(x)$  (ii)  $V(x)$  (iii)  $E(2x - 3)$  (iv)  $V(2x - 3)$

3. Find the rank coefficient for following data:

x	12	10	17	14	13	18	20
y	110	210	108	135	160	104	70

4. Differentiate : (i)  $y = e^{3x} \cos 2x$  (ii)  $y = 3x^2 + \log x - \tan x$

**Q.4 Answer the following. (Any two)****(18)**

- 1 a) The following are data regarding the heights (y) and weights (x) of 100 college students:  
 $\sum x = 15000, \sum x^2 = 2272500, \sum xy = 1022250, \sum y = 6800, \sum y^2 = 463025$  Find the equations of regression of height and weight.

b) Integrate  $y = x^2 \cos 2x$

2. Find the mean, median and mode of the following data:

Class	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
$f_i$	2	9	15	14	10

3. a) An unbiased coin is tossed 6 times. Using binomial distribution, find the probability of getting (i) exactly 4 heads (ii) at least 4 heads.  
 b) The variate X has a Poisson distribution and is given that  $P(X = 2) = 0.25$  and  $P(X = 3) = 0.125$ . Using the recurrence relation  $P(x + 1) = \frac{\lambda}{x+1} p(x)$  find  $\lambda$ .  
 Also, Find  $P(X = 0), P(X = 1)$  and  $P(X < 3)$ .