

University of Mumbai
Examination Second Half 2021 (Lead College: BVIMIT)

Program: **MCA**

Curriculum Scheme: MCA (2year – 2020 Course)

Examination: M.C.A Semester I

Course Code: MCA11 and Course Name: Mathematical Foundations for Computer Science1
Time: 2 hour 30 minutes Max. Marks: 80

Q1.	Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks [20 Marks]						
1.	If $V(X) = 2$ then, $V(2X+5) = ?$						
Option A:	9						
Option B:	8						
Option C:	12						
Option D:	32						
2.	In a manufacturing process of a certain component, two types of defect are likely to occur with respective probabilities 0.05 and 0.1. What is the probability that a randomly chosen component is defective?						
Option A:	0.145						
Option B:	0.15						
Option C:	0.005						
Option D:	0.5						
3.	A fair coin is tossed 7 times. Find the probabilities of obtaining one head						
Option A:	1/128						
Option B:	7/128						
Option C:	21/128						
Option D:	35/128						
4.	For the following what is bivariate probability distribution of X and Y, Find $P(X \leq 1, y=2)$						
	<div><div></div><div>Y X</div></div>	1	2	3	4	5	6
	0	0	0	1/32	2/32	2/32	3/32
	1	1/16	1/16	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
	2	1/32	1/32	1/64	1/64	0	2/64
Option A:	1/16						
Option B:	7/8						
Option C:	11/64						
Option D:	1/32						
5.	The z-test is best used for						
Option A:	greater-than-100 samples						
Option B:	less-than 10 samples						
Option C:	greater-than-30 samples						
Option D:	less-than 20 samples						
6.	If $Q_1=10$, $Q_2 = 20$ and $Q_3=40$ Find Bowley's coefficient of skewness.						

Option A:	0.4
Option B:	0.5
Option C:	0.33
Option D:	-0.5
7.	Find the probability of constructing a two digit even number using the digits 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 if repetition of digits is allowed
Option A:	0.5
Option B:	0.4444
Option C:	0.66
Option D:	0.1
8.	Suppose A and B are events with $P(A)=0.6$, $P(B)=0.3$ and $P(A \cap B)=0.2$ find the probability that A or B occurs
Option A:	0.3
Option B:	0.7
Option C:	0.1
Option D:	0.6
9.	Which formula is used for Karl Pearson's Coefficient of skewness calculation where mode is ill-defined?
Option A:	$(\text{Mean}-\text{Mode})/\text{Std.Dev.}$
Option B:	$3(\text{Mean} - \text{Mode})/ \text{Std.Dev.}$
Option C:	$3(\text{Mean}- \text{Median})/ \text{Std.Dev.}$
Option D:	$3\text{Mean} - \text{Mode}/ \text{Std.Dev.}$
10.	Two regression lines are given by the equations $x + 2y - 5 = 0$ and $2x + 3y - 8 = 0$. Find the values of \bar{x} , \bar{y}
Option A:	$\bar{x} = 1, \bar{y} = 2$
Option B:	$\bar{x} = 2, \bar{y} = 1$
Option C:	$\bar{x} = 4, \bar{y} = 1$
Option D:	$\bar{x} = 1, \bar{y} = 4$

Q2	Solve any Two Questions out of Three (10 marks each)							[20 Marks]
A	From the following data on age of employee, calculate the Karl Pearson's coefficient of skewness							
	Age (years)	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55
	No. of employees	8	12	20	25	15	12	8
B	The super market buy light globes (light bulbs) from three different manufacturers – Bright light (35%), Glow globe (20%) and Shine well (45%). In the past, the supermarket has found that 1% of Bright light's globes are faulty, and that 1.5% of each Glow globe's and Shine well's globes are faulty.							
	A customer buys a globe without looking at the manufacturer's name- in other words, it's a random choice. When she gets home, she finds the globe is faulty. What is the probability she chose a shine well's globe?							
C	The probability mass function of a random variable X is zero except at points $x=0, 1, 2$. At these points it has the values $P(0) = 3C^2$, $P(1) = 4C - 10C^2$ and $P(2)= 5C - 1$, for some $C > 0$							
	1. Determine the value of C							

	<div>2. Compute the following probabilities $P[x < 2]$ and $P[1 < x \leq 2]$</div> <div>3. Find the largest x such that $F(x) < \frac{1}{2}$</div> <div>4. Find the smallest x such that $F(x) \geq \frac{1}{3}$</div>																											
Q3.	Solve any Two Questions out of Three (10 marks each) [20 Marks]																											
A	<div>In a certain industrial facility, accidents occur infrequently. It is known that the probability of an accident on any given day is 0.005, and accidents are independent of each other.</div> <div>(i). What is the probability that in any given period of 400 days, there will be an accident on one day?</div> <div>(ii). What is the probability that there are at most three days with an accident?</div>																											
B	<div>The incidence of robbery and murder per 100000 populations in simple of seven medium size cities is given below.</div> <table><tr><td>City</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td><td>F</td><td>G</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>Robbery(x)</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>10</td><td>5</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>Murder(y)</td><td>16</td><td>29</td><td>43</td><td>20</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>121</td></tr></table> <div>Find Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation between robbery and murder.</div>	City	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total	Robbery(x)	4	6	10	5	1	2	3	31	Murder(y)	16	29	43	20	3	4	6	121
City	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total																				
Robbery(x)	4	6	10	5	1	2	3	31																				
Murder(y)	16	29	43	20	3	4	6	121																				
C	<div>The following data gives the number of car accidents in the city during a random time period. Calculate Bowley's coefficient of skewness for the following distribution</div> <table><tr><td>Class</td><td>5-10</td><td>10-15</td><td>15-20</td><td>20-25</td><td>25-30</td><td>30-35</td><td>35-40</td></tr><tr><td>Frequency</td><td>7</td><td>9</td><td>16</td><td>22</td><td>14</td><td>12</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	Class	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	Frequency	7	9	16	22	14	12	3											
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Q4.	Solve any Two Questions out of Three (10 marks each) [20 Marks]																											
A	<div>Find Spearman's rank correlation for the following data</div> <table><tr><td>Student</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td><td>F</td><td>G</td><td>H</td></tr><tr><td>Marks in Test1</td><td>52</td><td>34</td><td>47</td><td>65</td><td>43</td><td>34</td><td>54</td><td>65</td></tr><tr><td>Marks in Test2</td><td>65</td><td>59</td><td>65</td><td>68</td><td>82</td><td>60</td><td>57</td><td>58</td></tr></table>	Student	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Marks in Test1	52	34	47	65	43	34	54	65	Marks in Test2	65	59	65	68	82	60	57	58
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Marks in Test1	52	34	47	65	43	34	54	65																				
Marks in Test2	65	59	65	68	82	60	57	58																				
B	<div>The observed and expected frequencies in rolling a die 120 times are given below. Test the hypothesis that the die is fair (Given level of significance =0.01 , 5 degrees of freedom is 15.086)</div> <table><tr><td>No. observed</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Frequency</td><td>17</td><td>14</td><td>20</td><td>17</td><td>17</td><td>15</td></tr></table> <div>At 0.01 level of significance determine whether the die is true (or uniform)</div>	No. observed	1	2	3	4	5	6	Frequency	17	14	20	17	17	15													
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Frequency	17	14	20	17	17	15																						
C	<div>Suppose that the error in the reaction temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$, for a controlled experiment is a continuous random variable X having the probability function.</div> <div>$f(x) = x^2/3 \quad -1 < x < 2$</div> <div>$f(x) = 0 \quad \text{otherwise}$</div> <div>(i) Verify $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = 1$</div> <div>(ii) Find $P(0 < x \leq 1)$</div>																											
