Readers Club Nepal

Readers club students club psc club

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 2014

MCQ of REGRESSION AND CORRELATION

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MCQ .1

A process by which we estimate the value of dependent variable on the basis of one or more independent variables is called:

(a) Correlation **(b) Regression** (c) Residual (d) Slope

MCQ .2

The method of least squares dictates that we choose a regression line where the sum of the square of deviations of the points from the lie is:

(a) Maximum **(b) Minimum** (c) Zero (d) Positive

MCQ .3

A relationship where the flow of the data points is best represented by a curve is called:

(a) Linear relationship (b) Nonlinear relationship (c) Linear positive (d) Linear negative

MCQ .4

All data points falling along a straight line is called:

(a) Linear relationship (b) Non linear relationship (c) Residual (d) Scatter diagram

MCQ .5

The value we would predict for the dependent variable when the independent variables are all equal to zero is called:

(a) Slope (b) Sum of residual **(c) Intercept** (d) Difficult to tell

MCQ .6

The predicted rate of response of the dependent variable to changes in the independent variable is called:

(a) Slope (b) Intercept (c) Error (d) Regression equation

MCQ .7

The slope of the regression line of Y on X is also called the:

(a) Correlation coefficient of X on Y (b) Correlation coefficient of Y on X

(c) Regression coefficient of X on Y **(d) Regression coefficient of Y on X**

MCQ .8

In simple linear regression, the numbers of unknown constants are:

(a) One **(b) Two** (c) Three (d) Four

MCQ .9

In simple regression equation, the numbers of variables involved are:

(a) 0 (b) 1 **(c) 2** (d) 3

MCQ .10

If the value of any regression coefficient is zero, then two variables are:

(a) Qualitative (b) Correlation (c) Dependent **(d) Independent**

MCQ .11

The straight line graph of the linear equation Y = a+ bX, slope will be upward if:

(a) b = 0 (b) b < 0 **(c) b > 0** (b) b ≠ 0

MCQ .12

The straight line graph of the linear equation Y = a + bX, slope will be downward If:

(a) b > 0 **(b) b < 0** (c) b = 0 (d) b ≠ 0

MCQ .13

The straight line graph of the linear equation Y = a + bX, slope is horizontal if:

(a) b = 0 (b) b ≠ 0 (c) b = 1 (d) a = b

MCQ .14

If regression line of = 5, then value of regression coefficient of Y on X is:

(a) 0 (b) 0.5 (c) 1 (d) 5

MCQ .15

If Y = 2 - 0.2X, then the value of Y intercept is equal to:

(a) -0.2 **(b) 2** (c) 0.2X (d) All of the above

MCQ .16

If one regression coefficient is greater than one, then other will he:

(a) More than one (b) Equal to one **(c) Less than one** (d) Equal to minus one

MCQ .17

To determine the height of a person when his weight is given is:

(a) Correlation problem (b) Association problem **(c) Regression problem** (d) Qualitative problem

MCQ .18

The dependent variable is also called:

(a) Regression **(b) Regressand** (c) Continuous variable (d) Independent

MCQ .19

The dependent variable is also called:

(a) Regressand variable (b) Predictand variable (c) Explained variable **(d) All of these**

MCQ .20

The independent variable is also called:

(a) Regressor (b) Regressand (c) Predictand (d) Estimated

MCQ .21

In the regression equation Y = a+bX, the Y is called:

(a) Independent variable **(b) Dependent variable** (c) Continuous variable (d) None of the above

MCQ .22

In the regression equation X = a + bY, the X is called:

(a) Independent variable **(b) Dependent variable** (c) Qualitative variable (d) None of the above

MCQ .23

In the regression equation Y = a +bX, **a** is called:

(a) X-intercept **(b) Y-intercept** (c) Dependent variable (d) None of the above

MCQ .24

The regression equation always passes through:

(a) (X, Y) (b) (a, b) **(c) (,)** (d) (, Y)

MCQ .25

The independent variable in a regression line is:

(a) Non-random variable (b) Random variable (c) Qualitative variable (d) None of the above

MCQ .26

The graph showing the paired points of (X_i, Y_i) is called:

(a) Scatter diagram (b) Histogram (c) Historigram (d) Pie diagram

MCQ .27

The graph represents the relationship that is:

(a) Linear (b) Non linear (c) Curvilinear (d) No relation

MCQ .28

The graphrepresents the relationship that is.:

(a) Linear positive **(b) Linear negative** (c) Non-linear (d) Curvilinear

MCQ .29

When regression line passes through the origin, then:

(a) Intercept is zero (b) Regression coefficient is zero (c) Correlation is zero (d) Association is zero

MCQ .30

When b_{XY} is positive, then b_{yx} will be:

(a) Negative **(b) Positive** (c) Zero (d) One

MCQ .31

The correlation coefficient is the_____of two regression coefficients:

(a) Geometric mean (b) Arithmetic mean (c) Harmonic mean (d) Median

MCQ .32

When two regression coefficients bear same algebraic signs, then correlation coefficient is:

(a) Positive (b) Negative **(c) According to two signs** (d) Zero

MCQ .33

It is possible that two regression coefficients have:

(a) Opposite signs **(b) Same signs** (c) No sign (d) Difficult to tell

MCQ .34

Regression coefficient is independent of:

(a) Units of measurement (b) Scale and origin **(c) Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of them

MCQ .35

In the regression line Y = a+ bX:

(a) **(b)** (c) (d)

MCQ .36

In the regression line Y = a + bX, the following is always true:

(a) **(b)** (c) (d)

MCQ .37

The purpose of simple linear regression analysis is to:

(a) Predict one variable from another variable

(b) Replace points on a scatter diagram by a straight-line

(c) Measure the degree to which two variables are linearly associated

(d) Obtain the expected value of the independent random variable for a given value of the dependent variable

MCQ .38

The sum of the difference between the actual values of Y and its values obtained from the fitted regression line is always:

(a) Zero (b) Positive (c) Negative (d) Minimum

MCQ .39

If all the actual and estimated values of Y are same on the regression line, the sum of squares of error will be:

(a) Zero (b) Minimum (c) Maximum (d) Unknown

MCQ .40

(a) Residual (b) Difference between independent and dependent variables

(c) Difference between slope and intercept (d) Sum of residual

MCQ .41

A measure of the strength of the linear relationship that exists between two variables is called:

(a) Slope (b) Intercept **(c) Correlation coefficient** (d) Regression equation

MCQ .42

When the ratio of variations in the related variables is constant, it is called:

(a) Linear correlation (b) Nonlinear correlation (c) Positive correlation (d) Negative correlation

MCQ .43

If both variables X and Y increase or decrease simultaneously, then the coefficient of correlation will be:

(a) Positive (b) Negative (c) Zero (d) One

MCQ .44

If the points on the scatter diagram indicate that as one variable increases the other variable tends to decrease the value of r will be:

(a) Perfect positive (b) Perfect negative **(c) Negative** (d) Zero

MCQ .45

If the points on the scatter diagram show no tendency either to increase together or decrease together the value of **r** will be close to:

(a) -1 (b) +1 (c) 0.5 **(d) 0**

MCQ .46

If one item is fixed and unchangeable and the other item varies, the correlation coefficient will be:

(a) Positive (b) Negative **(c) Zero** (d) Undecided

MCQ .47

In scatter diagram, if most of the points lie in the first and third quadrants, then coefficient of correlation is:

(a) Negative **(b) Positive** (c) Zero (d) All of the above

MCQ .48

If the two series move in reverse directions and the variations in their values are always proportionate, it is said to be:

(a) Negative correlation (b) Positive correlation

(c) Perfect negative correlation (d) Perfect positive correlation

MCQ .49

If both the series move in the same direction and the variations are in a fixed proportion, correlation between them is said to be:

(a) Perfect correlation (c) Linear correlation

(c) Nonlinear correlation **(d) Perfect positive correlation**

MCQ .50

The value of the coefficient of correlation r lies between:

(a) 0 and 1 (b) -1 and 0 **(c) -1 and +1** (d) -0.5 and +0.5

MCQ .51

If X is measured in yours and Y is measured in minutes, then correlation coefficient has the unit:

(a) Hours (b) Minutes (c) Both (a) and (b) **(d) No unit**

MCQ .52

The range of regressioin coefficient is:

(a) -1 to +1 (b) 0 to 1 **(c) -∞ to +∞** (d) 0 to ∞

MCQ .53

The signs of regression coefficients and correlation coefficient are always:

(a) Different **(b) Same** (c) Positive (d) Negative

MCQ .54

The arithmetic mean of the two regression coefficients is greater than or equal to:

(a) -1 (b) +1 (c) 0 **(d) r**

MCQ .55

In simple linear regression model $Y = \alpha + \beta X + \varepsilon$ where α and β are called:

(a) Estimates **(b) Parameters** (c) Random errors (d) Variables

MCQ .56

Negative regression coefficient indicates that the movement of the variables are in:

(a) Same direction **(b) Opposite direction** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Difficult to tell

MCQ .57

Positive regression coefficient indicates that the movement of the variables are in:

(a) Same direction (b) Opposite direction (c) Upward direction (d) Downward direction

MCQ .58

If the value of regression coefficient is zero, then the two variable are called:

(a) Independent (b) Dependent **(c) Both (a) and (b)** (d) Difficult to tell

MCQ .59

The term regression was used by:

(a) Newton (b) Pearson (c) Spearman **(d) Galton**

MCQ .60

In the regression equation Y = a + bX, b is called:

(a) Slope (b) Regression coefficient (c) Intercept **(d) Both (a) and (b)**

MCQ .61

When the two regression lines are parallel to each other, then their slopes are:

(a) Zero (b) Different **(c) Same** (d) Positive

MCQ .62

The measure of change in dependent variable corresponding to an unit change in independent variable is called:

(a) Slope (b) Regression coefficient **(c) Both (a) and (b)** (d) Neither (a) and (b)

MCQ .63

In correlation problem both variables are:

(a) Equal (b) Unknown (c) Fixed **(d) Random**

MCQ .64

In the regression equation Y = a + bX, where a and b are called:

(a) Constants (b) Estimates (c) Parameters **(d) Both (a) and (b)**

MCQ .65

If $b_{yx} = b_{xy} = 1$ and $S_x = S_y$, then **r** will be:

(a) 0 (b) -1 **(c) 1** (d) Difficult to calculate

MCQ .66

The correlation coefficient between X and -X is:

(a) 0 (b) 0.5 (c) 1 **(d) -1**

MCQ .67

If $b_{yx} = b_{xy} = r_{xy}$, then:

(a) $S_x \neq S_y$ **(b) $S_x = S_y$** (c) $S_x > S_y$ (d) $S_x < S_y$

MCQ .68

If $r_{xy} = 0.4$, then $r_{(2x, 2y)}$ is equal to:

(a) 0.4 (b) 0.8 (c) 0 (d) 1

MCQ .69

r_{xy} is equal to:

(a) 0 (b) -1 **(c) 1** (d) 0.5

MCQ .70

If $r_{xy} = 0.75$, then correlation coefficient between u = 1.5X and v = 2Y is:

(a) 0 **(b) 0.75** (c) -0.75 (d) 1.5

MCQ .71

If $b_{yx} = -2$ and $r_{xy} = -1$, then b_{xy} is equal to:

(a) -1 (b) -2 (c) 0.5 **(d) -0.5**

MCQ .72

If $b_{yx} = 1.6$ and $b_{xy} = 0.4$, then r_{xy} will be:

(a) 0.4 (b) 0.64 **(c) 0.8** (d) -0.8

MCQ .73

If b_{yx} = -0.8 and b_{xy} = -0.2, then r_{yx} is equal to:

(a) -0.2 **(b) -0.4** (c) 0.4 (d) -0.8

MCQ .74

If = 6 – X, then **r** will be:

(a) 0 (b) 1 **(c) -1** (d) Both (b) and (c)

MCQ .75

If = X + 10, then **r** equal to:

(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 1/2 (d) Difficult to tell

MCQ .76

If Y = -10X and X = -0.1Y, then **r** is equal to:

(a) 0.1 (b) 1 **(c) -1** (d) 10

MCQ .77

If the figure +1 signifies perfect positive correlation and the figure -1 signifies a perfect negative correlation, then the figure 0 signifies:

(a) A perfect correlation **(b) Uncorrelated variables**

(c) Not significant (d) Weak correlation

MCQ .78

A perfect positive correlation is signified by:

(a) 0 (b) -1 **(c) +1** (d) -1 to +1

MCQ .79

If a statistics professor tells his class: "All those who got 100 on the statistics test got 20 on the mathematics test, and all those that got 100 on the mathematics test got 20 on the statistics test", he is saying that the correlation between the statistics test and the mathematics test is:

(a) Negative (b) Positive (c) Zero (d) Difficult to tell

MCQ .80

If is zero, the correlation is:

(a) Weak negative (b) High positive (c) High negative **(d) None of the preceding**

MCQ .81

If $r_{xy} = 1$, then:

(a) $b_{yx} = b_{xy}$ (b) $b_{yx} > b_{xy}$ (c) $b_{yx} < b_{xy}$ **(d) $b_{yx} . b_{xy} = 1$**

MCQ .82

The relation between the regression coefficient b_{yx} and correlation coefficient r is:

MCQ .83

The relation between the regression coefficient b_{xy} and correlation coefficient r is:

MCQ .84

If the sum of the product of the deviation of X and Y from their means is zero, the correlation coefficient between X and Y is:

(a) Zero (b) Maximum (c) Minimum (d) Undecided

MCQ .85

If the coefficient of correlation between the variables X and Y is r, the coefficient of correlation

between X_2 and Y_2 is:
(a) -1 (b) 1 (c) r **(d) r_2**

MCQ .86

If r_{xy} = 0.75, then r_{xy} will be:
(a) 0.25 (b) 0.50 **(c) 0.75** (d) -0.75

MCQ .87

If , then b_{yx} is equal to:

(a) Positive (b) Negative **(c) Zero** (d) One

MCQ .88

If , then intercept a is equal to:

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 to +1 (d) 0 to 1

MCQ .89

:

(a) Less than zero (b) Greater than zero **(c) Equal to zero** (d) Not equal to zero

MCQ .90

When $r_{xy} < 0$, then b_{yx} and b_{xy} will be:

(a) Zero (b) Not equal to zero **(c) Less than zero** (d) Greater than zero

MCQ .91

When $r_{xy} > 0$, then b_{yx} and b_{xy} are both:

(a) 0 (b) < 0 **(c) > 0** (d) < 1

MCQ .92

If $r_{xy} = 0$, then:

(a) $b_{yx} = 0$ (b) $b_{xy} = 0$ **(c) Both (a) and (b)** (d) $b_{yx} \neq b_{xy}$

MCQ .93

If $b_{xy} = 0.20$ and $r_{xy} = 0.50$, then b_{yx} is equal to:

(a) 0.20 (b) 0.25 (c) 0.50 **(d) 1.25**

MCQ .94

A regression model may be:

(a) Linear (b) Non-linear **(c) Both (a) and (b)** (d) Neither (a) and (b)

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Unknown March 8, 2016 at 11:08 PM

a>0,b>0 r will be negative or positive?

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