

CODE: BSC-DS-401 SUBJECT NAME: STATISTICS-II CREDITS: 3

SESSIONAL: 25 THEORY EXAM: 75 L T P 3 0 0

TOTAL: 100

Course Objectives

- 1. Probability distributions and their expectation.
- 2. Estimation of population parameters using sample statistics and draw appropriate conclusions from the analysis.
- 3. Null and alternative hypothesis
- 4. Regression Analysis and models

Course Contents:

UNIT I

Standard probability distributions: Binomial, Poisson, geometric, negative binomial, hypergeometric, uniform, normal, exponential, Cauchy, beta and gamma along with their properties and limiting / approximation cases.

UNIT II

Concept of population and sample, complete enumeration versus sampling, sampling and non-sampling errors. Types of sampling: non-probability and probability sampling, basic principle of sample survey, simple random sampling with and without replacement, definition and procedure of selecting a sample, estimates of: population mean, total and proportion, variances of these estimates, estimates of their variances and sample size determination.

UNIT III

Methods of Estimation: Method of moments, method of maximum likelihood estimation, method of minimum Chi-square, basic idea of Bayes estimators.

UNIT IV

Principles of test of significance: Null and alternative hypotheses (simple and composite), Type-I and Type-II errors, critical region, level of significance, size and power, best critical region, most powerful test, uniformly most powerful test.

UNIT V

Regression analysis: Simple regression analysis, Estimation and hypothesis testing in case of simple and multiple regression models, Concept of model matrix and its use in estimation. Analysis of variance: Definitions of fixed, random and mixed effect models, analysis of variance and covariance in one-way and two way classified data for fixed effect models.

Course Outcomes

- 1. Concept of random variables and its probability distributions.
- 2. Sampling Techniques
- 3. Basic concepts of hypothesis testing, including framing of null and alternative hypothesis.