United Arab Emirates University STAT 101 Midterm Exam 23rd October, 2023

Name:

Roll Number:

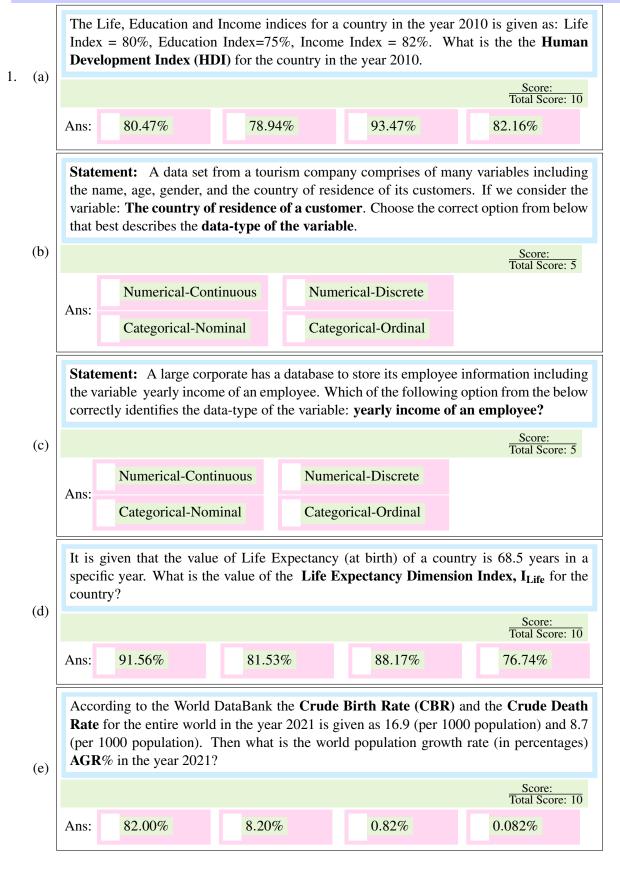
- There are a total of 110 points in this Question Paper. Answer as much as you can. If your acquired score is greater than equal to 100 it will be counted as 100%.
- There are three parts in this Exam. Part-I involves TRUE/FALSE or Multiple Answer type questions, Part-II contains a few short answer type questions
- The Exam is scheduled for 75 minutes
- You may take help from the "Exam Assistance Note" containing a few required definitions and formula.

For instructor's use only

Problem Number	Obtained Score	Total Score
Problem 1		40
Problem 2		20
Problem 3		10
Problem 4		20
Problem 5		20
TOTAL		110
TOTAL(out of 100)		100

You May Use This Page for Rough Work

Part-I Pick the correct answer option for the questions in this part of the exam.



Part-II

Answer the following short type questions. Show your steps to get full credit.

The population of UAE was 6.988 million in 2008 and 9.441 million in 2022. Calculate the percentage increase of the population in UAE between the years 2008, and 2022.

2. (a)

Score: Total Score: 5

b) Calculate the **Average Annual Growth Rate** (**AAGR%**) for the population growth of UAE during the period from 2008 to 2022.

Score: Total Score: 10

Assuming the AAGR% remains the same, provide the **Doubling Time** (**DT in years**) of the population in UAE.

Score: Total Score: 5

(c)

(b)

The following table shows data on the global CO₂ emissions (in million metric tons of carbon) from the year 1980 to the year 2010 as provided by the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC).

Year	Global CO ₂ Emissions
	(in million metric tons of carbon)
1980	524.9
1985	804.8
1990	958.9
1995	1077.5
2000	1300.4
2005	1638.0
2010	2586.0

Find the AAverage Annual Growth Rate (AAGR%) for CO_2 emission during the period from 2000 to the year 2010.

Score: Total Score: 10

Predict the global CO₂ **emission in year 2032 using 2010 as the base year.** Assume that the AAGR% for CO₂ emission remains fixed at the value that you have calculated in part (a) of this problem.

Score: Total Score: 10

(b)

4.

(a)

The following attributes of Chad in the year 2010 are provided in the table below:

	Life	Mean Years	Expected Years	Percapita Gross National
	expectancy	of Schooling	of Schooling	Product (PcGNI)
Chad	57.1	7.1	9.7	1,385

Calculate the **Economic Index**, $I_{Economic}$ of Chad in the year 2010? Show your steps.

Score: Total Score: 10

The world copper reserve at the end of the year 2008 was known to be **490 million metric tons**, while in the year 2008, the world copper **consumption was 18.2 million metric tons**. Answer the following questions based on the provided information.

Compute the **World Reserves Life Index (WRLI)** for Copper if its world consumption pattern remains the same as it was in the year 2008.

(a)

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Score: Total Score: 10

If we assume that the global Copper consumption **grows annually at the rate AAGR=**1.2%, then how many years will it take to reach complete depletion of the 2008 world reserves?

Score: Total Score: 5

On the contrary, if the global Copper consumption decreases annually at the rate **AAGR**=0.9%, then how many years will it take to reach complete depletion of the 2008 world reserves?

Score: Total Score: 5

(c)

(b)

Exam Assistance Note

 X_0 = Value in the Base Year, X_n = Value in the Recent Year

 \hat{X}_{n+k} = Predicted Value in the Year n+k

CBR= Crude Brith Rate (out of 1000 population), CDR= Crude Death Rate (out of 1000 population)

Percentage of Change	$\frac{X_n - X_0}{X_0} \times 100\%$	
Average Annual Growth Rate	AAGR% = $\left(\frac{X_n}{X_0}\right)^{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} \times 100 - 100\%$	
Prediction in the year $n + k$ based on AAGR% and X_n	$\widehat{X}_{n+\frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{k}}} = X_n \times \left(\frac{100 + AAGR}{100}\right)^{\frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{k}}}$	
Average Growth Rate Percentage (AGR%)		
based on CBR and CDR	$AGR\% = \frac{CBR - CDR}{10}\%$	

Related to Human Development Index (HDI)

PcGNI = Percapita Gross National Product

General Dimension Index :=
$$\frac{Actual \ Value - Min}{Max - Min}$$

$$Income\ Index: I_{Income} = \frac{log(PcGNI) - log\left(Minimun\ PcGNI\right)}{log\left(Maximum\ PcGni\right) - log\left(Minimun\ PcGNI\right)}$$

$$Education\ Index: I_{Education} = \frac{\sqrt{\textit{I}_{1} \times \textit{I}_{2}}}{0.951},\ where$$

 I_1 = Dimension Index for the Variable 'Mean Years of Adult Education'

 I_2 = Dimension Index for the Variable 'Expected Years of Schooling'

$$Human\ Development\ Index: HDI = \left(I_{Life} \times I_{Education} \times I_{Income}\right)^{(\frac{1}{3})}$$

Name of Attribute	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
Life Expetancy	20	83.2
Mean Years of Adult Education	0	13.2
Expected Years of Schooling	0	20.6
Combined Education Index	0	0.951
Percapita GNI (PcGNI)	163	108211

Related to World Reserve Life Index (WRLI)

'World Reserve Life Index' provides an estimate for the years remaining before a specific world resource is expected to be completely depleted based on certain assumptions. Below are the related formula:

World Reserve Life Index (WRLI): If the consumption remains fixed as it was in the year T, then the Number years of the year for a complete depletion of the Resource is:

$$WRLI_{\begin{subarray}{c} T \end{subarray}} = \frac{World\ Reserve\ at\ the\ End\ of\ a\ Year\ \begin{subarray}{c} T \end{subarray}}{World\ Consumption\ in\ the\ Year\ \begin{subarray}{c} T \end{subarray}}$$

$$WRBLI_{\frac{}{T}} = \frac{World \text{ Base } Reserve \text{ at the End of a Year } \frac{T}{T}}{World \text{ Consumption in the Year } \frac{T}{T}}$$

World Reserve Life Index (WRLI): If the consumption Increases by a Annual Average Growth Rate of AAGR % from the year T, then the Number years of the year for a complete depletion of the Resource is:

$$WRLI_{\textcolor{red}{\textbf{T, AAGR}}}^* = \frac{log\left(1 + WRLI_{\textcolor{red}{\textbf{T}}} \times \frac{AAGR}{100 + AAGR}\right)}{log\left(\frac{100 + AAGR}{100}\right)}$$

World Reserve Life Index (WRLI): If the consumption **Decreases** by a Annual Average Rate of AAGR % from the year T, then the Number years of the year for a complete depletion of the Resource is:

If
$$\left(1 - \text{WRLI}_{\boxed{\mathbf{T}}} \times \frac{\text{AAGR}}{100 - \text{AAGR}}\right) > 0$$
, then

$$\text{WRLI}_{\boxed{\mathbf{T}, \text{AAGR}}}^* = \frac{\log\left(1 - \text{WRLI}_{\boxed{\mathbf{T}}} \times \frac{\text{AAGR}}{100 - \text{AAGR}}\right)}{\log\left(\frac{100 - \text{AAGR}}{100}\right)}$$

• $\left(1 - \text{WRLI}_{\text{T}} \times \frac{\text{AAGR}}{100 - \text{AAGR}}\right) \leq 0$, then the World Reserve on the material is never going to be depleted if we continue to decrease consumption at the specified rate. Eventually (hypothetically) the consumption will be almost zero before the resource gets depleted.

^{*}The above calculation is based on the assumption that AAGR% < 100%.