

This question paper contains 16 printed pages.

Your Roll No.

Sl. No. of Ques. Paper : 3138 IC
Unique Paper Code : 22411401
Name of Paper : Cost Accounting
Name of Course : B.Com. (Hons.)
Semester : IV
Duration : 3 hours
Maximum Marks : 75

*(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately
on receipt of this question paper.)*

*(इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिये गये नियमित
स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिये।)*

**NOTE :- Answers may be written either in English or in Hindi;
but the same medium should be used throughout
the paper.**

टिप्पणी : इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेज़ी या हिन्दी किसी एक भाषा
में दीजिये; लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना
चाहिए।

Attempt all questions.

All question carry equal marks.

सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

P.T.O.

1. (a) "Limitations of financial accounting have made the management realise the importance of cost accounting."

Comment.

"वित्तीय लेखांकन की सीमाओं ने प्रबन्धन को लागत लेखांकन के महत्व का एहसास दिला दिया।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। 5

- (b) Hari has started business with a fleet of 10 taxis. The various expenses incurred are :

Cost of each taxi – Rs. 75,000; salary of office staff – Rs. 1,500 per month; salary of garage staff – Rs. 2,000 per month; rent of garage – Rs. 1,000 per month; Driver's salary (per taxi) Rs. 400 per month; Road tax and repairs (per taxi) – Rs. 2,160 per annum; Insurance premium @ 4% of cost per annum.

The life of a taxi is 3,00,000 km, at the end of which it is estimated to be sold for Rs. 15,000. A taxi runs on an average 4,000 km per month, of which 20% it runs vacant. Petrol consumption is 9 km per litre of petrol costing Rs. 6.30 per litre. Oil and other sundry expenses amount to Rs. 10 per 100 km. Calculate the effective cost of running a taxi per kilometre.

हरि ने 10 टैक्सी के बेड़े के साथ व्यवसाय आरम्भ किया। उसके विभिन्न व्यय निम्न थे :

प्रत्येक टैक्सी की लागत 75,000 रु०; कार्यालय स्टाफ की मजदूरी 1,500 रु० प्रति महीना; गैराज स्टाफ का वेतन 2,000

रु० प्रति माह; गैराज किराया 1,000 रु० प्रति माह; ड्राइवर का वेतन (प्रति टैक्सी) 400 रु० प्रति माह; रोड टैक्स तथा भरमत (प्रति टैक्सी) 2,160 रु० प्रति वर्ष, बीमा प्रीमियम @ लागत का 4% प्रति वर्ष।

एक टैक्सी का जीवनकाल 3,00,000 किलोमीटर है, जिसके अन्त में उसका 15,000 रु० में बिक जाने का अनुमान है। एक टैक्सी 4,000 किमी० प्रति माह औसत चलती है जिसका 20% वह खाली चलती है। पैट्रोल की खपत 9 किमी० प्रति लीटर है जिसकी लागत 6.30 रु० प्रति लीटर है। तेल तथा अन्य विविध व्यय 10 रु० प्रति 100 किमी० पड़ते हैं।
एक टैक्सी के परिचालन की प्रति किमी० की प्रभावी लागत निकालिए। 10

Or (अथवा)

- (a) Distinguish between 'cost', 'expense', and 'loss'.

लागत, व्यय तथा हानि में विभेद कीजिये। 5

- (b) Y & Co. undertook a contract for Rs. 15,00,000 on an arrangement that 80% of the value of work done as certified by the architects of the contractee, should be paid immediately and the remaining 20% be retained until the contract is completed.

In 2014 the amounts expended were : Materials Rs. 1,80,000; wages Rs. 1,70,000; carriage Rs. 6,000; cartage Rs. 1,000; sundry expenses Rs. 3,000. The work was

certified for Rs. 3,75,000 and 80% of this was paid as agreed.

In 2015, the amounts expended were : Materials Rs. 2,20,000; wages Rs. 2,30,000; carriage Rs. 23,000; cartage Rs. 2,000; sundry expenses Rs. 4,000. Three-fourths of the contract was certified as done on 31 December and 80% of it received accordingly. The value of work in progress uncertified was ascertained at Rs. 20,000.

In 2016, the amounts expended were : Materials Rs. 1,26,000; Wages Rs. 1,70,000; cartage Rs. 6,000; sundry expenses Rs. 3,000 and on 30 June the whole contract was completed.

Show the Contract Account and also the Contractee's Account as would appear for each of years in the books of the contractor assuming that balance due to him was received on completion of the contract.

Y & Co. ने 15,00,000 रु० का एक अनुबन्ध लिया। व्यवस्था यह थी कि पूर्ण किए कार्य, जो ठेकादाता के वास्तुकार द्वारा प्रमाणित होना है, के मूल्य का 80% का भुगतान तुरन्त होना है तथा शेष 20% अनुबन्ध पूरा होने तक रोका जायेगा।

2014 में व्यय की गयी राशि थी : सामग्री 1,80,000 रु०; मजदूरी 1,70,000 रु०; दुलाई 6,000 रु०; भाड़ा 1,000 रु०, विविध व्यय 3,000 रु०। 3,75,000 रु० का कार्य प्रमाणित

किया गया तथा उसके 80% भुगतान, तथा शर्तों के अनुसार, कर दिया गया।

2015 में व्यय की गयी राशि थी : सामग्री रु० 2,20,000; मजदूरी रु० 2,30,000; भाड़ा रु० 23,000; दुलाई रु० 2,000; विविध व्यय रु० 4,000. अनुबन्ध का तीन-चौथाई भाग 31 दिसम्बर को पूर्ण हुआ प्रमाणित हो गया तथा तदनुसार 80% का भुगतान मिल गया। अप्रमाणित परिचालन में कार्य रु० 20,000 का निर्धारित हुआ।

2016 में, सामग्री रु० 1,26,000; मजदूरी रु० 1,70,000; भाड़ा रु० 6,000; विविध व्यय रु० 3,000 तथा 30 जून को अनुबन्ध पूरा हो गया।

अनुबन्ध खाता और ठेकादाता का खाता दिखाइए जैसा कि वह ठेकेदार की पुस्तकों में प्रति वर्ष होगा, यह मानते हुये कि उसकी प्राप्य रकम अनुबन्ध पूरा होने पर उसे प्राप्त हो गयी।

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2. (a) What is absorption of overheads? Explain briefly methods for absorption of Office and Administrative overheads.

उपरिव्ययों का अवशोषण क्या होता है? कार्यालय तथा प्रशासनिक उपरिव्ययों के अवशोषण की विधियों को संक्षिप्त में समझाइये।

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(b) The total overhead expenses of a factory are Rs. 4,46,380. Taking into account the normal working of the factory, overhead cost was recovered in production at Rs. 1.25 per hour. The actual hours worked were 2,93,104. How would you proceed to close the books of accounts, assuming

P.T.O.

that besides 7,800 units produced (of which 7,000 were sold), there were 200 equivalent units in work-in-progress. On investigation, it was found that 50% of the unabsorbed overheads were on account of increase in cost of indirect material and indirect labour and the remaining 50% were due to factory inefficiency. Also give the profit implication of the method suggested.

एक कारखाने के कुल उपरिव्यय 4,46,380 रु० हैं। कारखाने के सामान्य परिचालन को लेते हुये, उपरिव्यय लागत को उत्पादन में 1.25 रु० प्रति घण्टा के हिसाब से जोड़ा गया। कार्य के वास्तविक घण्टे 293104 थे। आप खातों की पुस्तकों को किस प्रकार बन्द करेंगे, यह मानते हुये कि 7,800 इकाइयों का उत्पादन किया गया (जिसमें से 7000 बिक गयी) तथा 200 समान इकाइयाँ अर्ध-निर्भित उत्पादन में हैं। जाँच पर पाया गया कि अन-अवशोषित उपरिव्ययों का 50% अप्रत्यक्ष सामग्री लागत और अप्रत्यक्ष श्रम लागत की वृद्धि के कारण था तथा शेष 50% कारखाना अक्षमता के कारण। सुझाई गई विधि के लाभ निहितार्थ को भी दीजिए।

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Or (अथवा)

- (a) What are the methods of secondary distribution of overheads? Explain these methods briefly for reciprocal services.

उपरिव्ययों के द्वितीयक वितरण की विधियाँ क्या हैं? पारस्परिक सेवाओं के लिये इन विधियों को संक्षिप्त में समझाइये।

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- (b) A manufacturing unit has added a new machine to its fleet of five existing machines. The total cost of purchase and installation of the machine is Rs. 7,50,000. The machine has an estimated life of 15 years and expected to realise Rs. 30,000 as scrap at the end of its working life.

Other relevant data :

Budgeted working hours is 2,400 based on 8 hours per day for 300 days. This includes 400 hours for plant maintenance. Electricity used by the machine is 15 units per hour at a cost of Rs. 2 per unit. No current is drawn during maintenance. The machine requires special oil for heating which is replaced once every month at a cost of Rs. 2,500 on each occasion. Three operators control the operations of the entire battery of six machines and the average wage per person is Rs. 450 per week plus 40% fringe benefits. Estimated cost of machine maintenance is Rs. 500 per week of 6 working days. Departmental and general overheads allocated to the operation during the last year were Rs. 60,000. During the current year, it is estimated that there will be an increase of 12.5% of this amount. No incremental overhead cost is envisaged for installing the new machine. Compute the comprehensive machine hour rate of recovery of the running cost of the machine.

Will you account for and control 'waste' and 'scrap'?

5 **What are the cost accounts?**

What do you understand by overtime premium in cost?

accounts? What is the maximum control it?⁷ The time card of a worker shows that in a normal week of 40 hours, he worked for 52 hours at the rate of Rs 15 per hour. Taking overtime premium at 100% of time

rate, calculate the amount of gross wages.

١٢) النسبة المئوية هي نسبة مئوية تكتب على شكل $\frac{1}{100}$ أو 1% .
١٣) النسبة المئوية هي نسبة مئوية تكتب على شكل $\frac{1}{100}$ أو 1% .
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١٩) النسبة المئوية هي نسبة مئوية تكتب على شكل $\frac{1}{100}$ أو 1% .
٢٠) النسبة المئوية هي نسبة مئوية تكتب على شكل $\frac{1}{100}$ أو 1% .

(a) State the basic points in Halsey Incentive Scheme: What are the advantages and disadvantages of the scheme?

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What are the advantages and disadvantages of the scheme?

(b) X is a product manufactured out of three raw materials M, N and O. Each unit of X requires 10 kg, 8 kg and 6 kg PTC

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of M, N and O respectively. The re-order levels of M and N are 15,000 kg and 10,000 kg respectively while minimum level of O is 2,500 kg. The weekly production of X varies from 300 to 500 units while weekly average production is 400 units. The following additional data are given :

	M	N	O
Reorder Quantity (kg)	20,000	15,000	20,000
Delivery (in weeks)			
Minimum	2	4	3
Average	3	5	4
Maximum	4	6	5

Compute :

- (i) Minimum stock level of M
- (ii) Maximum stock level of N
- (iii) Reorder level of O
- (iv) Average stock level of M.

एक उत्पाद X का निर्माण तीन कच्ची सामग्रियों M, N तथा O से किया जाता है। X की प्रत्येक इकाई में M, N तथा O की क्रमशः 10 किग्रा०, 8 किग्रा० तथा 6 किग्रा० की आवश्यकता होती है। M तथा N के पुनः आदेश स्तर क्रमशः 15,000 किग्रा० तथा 10,000 किग्रा० हैं और O का निम्नतम स्तर 2500 किग्रा० है। X का साप्ताहिक उत्पादन 300 से 500 इकाइयों तक विचरण करता है जबकि औसत साप्ताहिक उत्पादन 400 इकाई है। निम्न अतिरिक्त आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं :

	M	N	O
: आदेश मात्रा (किग्रा०)	20,000	15,000	20,000
पूर्ति (साप्ताहिक)			
निम्नतम	2	4	3
औसत	3	5	4
अधिकतम	4	6	5

जना कीजिए :

- (i) M का निम्नतम स्कन्ध स्तर
- (ii) N का अधिकतम स्कन्ध स्तर
- (iii) O का पुनः आदेश स्तर
- (iv) M का औसत स्कन्ध स्तर।

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The following figures have been extracted from the Financial accounts of V Ltd. for the first year of operation :

Direct Material Consumption : Rs. 50,000; Productive wages : Rs. 30,000; Factory overheads : Rs. 16,000; Administration overheads - Rs. 7,000; Selling and distribution overheads - Rs. 9,600; Bad debt written off - Rs. 800; Preliminary expenses written off - Rs. 400; Legal charges - Rs. 100; Dividend received - Rs. 1,000; Interest received on bank deposits - Rs. 10; Sales (12,000 units) Rs. 1,20,000; Closing stock of finished goods (400 units) - Rs. 3,200; Closing stock of work-in-progress Rs. 2,400.

The cost accounts for the same period reveal that direct material consumption was Rs. 56,000. Factory overheads is recovered

at 20% on prime cost. Administration overhead is recovered at 60 paise per unit of production, Selling and Distribution overheads at 80 paise per unit sold. Prepare Profit and Loss Account as per financial records and as per cost records. Also reconcile the Profit as per the two records.

V लिंग के कार्यचालन के प्रथम वर्ष के वित्तीय खातों से निम्न अँकड़े लिये गये हैं :

प्रत्यक्ष सामग्री उपभोग 50,000 रु०; उत्पादक मजदूरी 30,000 रु०; कारखाना उपरिक्षय 16,000 रु०; प्रशासनिक उपरिक्षय 7,000 रु०; विक्रय तथा वितरण उपरिक्षय 9,600 रु०; इबूत ऋण अपलिखित 800 रु०; प्रशासनिक व्यय अपलिखित 400 रु०; न्यायिक शुल्क 100 रु०; लाभांश प्राप्त 1,000 रु०; बैंक जमा पर प्राप्त ब्याज 200 रु०; विक्रय (12000 इकाई) 1,20,000 रु०; सेवार माल का अन्तिम स्टॉक (400 इकाई) 3,200 रु०; प्रगतिशील कार्य का अन्तिम स्टॉक 2,400 रु०।

उसी अवधि के लागत खातों से पता चला कि प्रत्यक्ष सामग्री उपभोग 56,000 रु० था। कारखाना उपरिक्षय मूल लागत के 20% पर लगाया जाता है। प्रशासनिक उपरिक्षय प्रति इकाई उत्पादन 60 पैसे से लगाया जाता है, विक्रय तथा वितरण उपरिक्षय 80 पैसे प्रति बेची गई इकाई से लगाया जाता है। वित्तीय रिकार्ड तथा लागत रिकार्ड के अनुसार लाभ-हानि खाता बनाइये। दोनों रिकार्डों के लाभ का समाधान भी कीजिये।

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60 paise per unit of production, Selling and Distribution overheads at 80 paise per unit sold. Prepare Profit and Loss Account as per financial records and as per cost records. Also reconcile the Profit as per the two records.

V लिंग के कार्यचालन के प्रथम वर्ष के वित्तीय खातों से निम्न अँकड़े लिये गये हैं :

प्रत्यक्ष सामग्री उपभोग 50,000 रु०; उत्पादक मजदूरी 30,000 रु०; कारखाना उपरिक्षय 16,000 रु०; प्रशासनिक उपरिक्षय 7,000 रु०; विक्रय तथा वितरण उपरिक्षय 9,600 रु०; इबूत ऋण अपलिखित 800 रु०; प्रशासनिक व्यय अपलिखित 400 रु०; न्यायिक शुल्क 100 रु०; लाभांश प्राप्त 1,000 रु०; बैंक जमा पर प्राप्त ब्याज 200 रु०; विक्रय (12000 इकाई) 1,20,000 रु०; सेवार माल का अन्तिम स्टॉक (400 इकाई) 3,200 रु०; प्रगतिशील कार्य का अन्तिम स्टॉक 2,400 रु०।

उसी अवधि के लागत खातों से पता चला कि प्रत्यक्ष सामग्री उपभोग 56,000 रु० था। कारखाना उपरिक्षय मूल लागत के 20% पर लगाया जाता है। प्रशासनिक उपरिक्षय प्रति इकाई उत्पादन 60 पैसे से लगाया जाता है, विक्रय तथा वितरण उपरिक्षय 80 पैसे प्रति बेची गई इकाई से लगाया जाता है। वित्तीय रिकार्ड तथा लागत रिकार्ड के अनुसार लाभ-हानि खाता बनाइये। दोनों रिकार्डों के लाभ का समाधान भी कीजिये।

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Or (अथवा)

Distinguish between product costs and period costs.

उत्पाद लागतों तथा अवधि लागतों में भेद कीजिए। 5

VK Works can produce 60,000 units per annum at its optimum 100% capacity. The estimated costs of production are: Direct Material Rs. 3 per unit; Direct Labour Rs. 2 per unit; Indirect expenses : Fixed Rs. 1,50,000 per annum; Variable Rs. 5 per unit; Semi-Variable Rs. 50,000 per annum upto 50% capacity and an extra expense of Rs. 10,000 for every 25% increase in capacity or part thereof. Factory produced only against orders and not for own stock. The management desires to ensure a profit of Rs. 1,00,000 for the year. The production programme of the factory is :

first three months of the year – 50% of the capacity; remaining nine months – 80% of the capacity.

Work out the average selling price at which each unit would be quoted. Ignore selling and distribution, administration overheads.

अपनी अनुकूलतम क्षमता पर कार्य करके VK वर्क्स 60,000 इकाई प्रति वर्ष का उत्पादन कर सकती है। उत्पादन की अनुमानित लागतें हैं : प्रत्यक्ष सामग्री 3 रु० प्रति इकाई; प्रत्यक्ष

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श्रम 2 रु० प्रति इकाई; अप्रत्यक्ष व्ययः स्थिर 1,50,000 रु० प्रति वर्ष : परिवर्तनशील 5 रु० प्रति इकाई; अर्ध-परिवर्तनशील 50% क्षमता तक 50,000 रु० प्रति वर्ष और क्षमता में प्रत्येक 25% या उसके भाग में क्षमता में वृद्धि पर 10,000 रु० का अधिक व्यय। कारखाने में उत्पादन सिर्फ आदेशों के विरुद्ध होता है, अपने स्कन्ध के लिये नहीं। प्रबन्धन की इच्छा है कि 1,00,000 रु० प्रति वर्ष का लाभ सुनिश्चित रहे। कारखाने का उत्पादन प्रोग्राम है : वर्ष के प्रथम तीन माह क्षमता का 50%; शेष नौ महीने क्षमता का 80% औसत विक्रय मूल्य, जिस पर प्रत्येक इकाई की दर नियत की जायेगी, की गणना कीजिए। विक्रय तथा वितरण, प्रशासनिक उपरिव्यय को नजरअंदाज कीजिए। 10

5. Product X is obtained after it passes through three distinct processes. Following information for week ending 31 October is given:

Particulars	Process I	Process II	Process III	Total
Direct Material (Rs.)	2,600	1,980	2,962	7,542
Direct Wages (Rs.)	2,000	3,000	4,000	9,000
Production Overhead (Rs.)				9,000

1,000 units at Rs. 3 each were introduced in Process I. There was no stock of material or work in progress at the beginning or at the end of the period. The output of each process passes direct to the next process and finally to finished stock. Production overhead cost is recovered on 100% of direct wages. Additional information:

Process	Output (units)	%age of normal loss of input	Value of scrap per unit (Rs.)
I	950	5%	2
II	840	10%	4
III	750	15%	5

Prepare three Process Accounts, Abnormal loss/gain Accounts, Normal loss Account. 15

उत्पाद X तीन विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं से गुजरने के बाद प्राप्त की जाती है। 31 अक्टूबर को समाप्त सप्ताह के लिए निम्न सूचना उपलब्ध है :

परण	प्रक्रिया I	प्रक्रिया II	प्रक्रिया III	कुल
पक्ष सामग्री (रु०)	2,600	1,980	2,962	7,542
पक्ष मजदूरी (रु०)	2,000	3,000	4,000	9,000
पादन उपरिव्यय (रु०)				9,000

प्रक्रिया I में 3 रु० प्रति इकाई की दर से 1000 इकाईयाँ प्रवेश कराई गई। अवधि के आरम्भ में या अन्त में सामग्री का कोई स्टॉक या अर्धनिर्मित उत्पादन नहीं था। प्रत्येक प्रक्रिया का उत्पादन सीधे अगली प्रक्रिया में जाता है और फिर अन्त में तैयार माल के स्टॉक में। उत्पादन उपरिव्यय लागत प्रत्यक्ष मजदूरी का 100% लिया जाता है। अतिरिक्त सूचनाएँ :

प्रक्रिया	उत्पादन (इकाई)	आगम की सामान्य हानि की प्रतिशतता	घिसावट का मूल्य प्रति इकाई (रु०)
I	950	5%	2
II	840	10%	4
III	750	15%	5

(3)

तीन प्रक्रिया खाते, असामान्य हानि/लाभ खाते, सामान्य हानि खाते
तैयार कीजिए।

15

Or (अथवा)

Write notes on :

- (a) Methods of apportionment of joint costs over joint products
- (b) Treatment of Research and Development costs in cost accounts
- (c) Slow, Non-Moving and Obsolete materials.

निम्न पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए :

- (a) संयुक्त उत्पादों पर संयुक्त खातों के आवंटन की विधियाँ
- (b) लागत लेखा में शोध एवं विकास लागतों का उपचार
- (c) धीमी, अगतिशील तथा अप्रचलित सामग्रियाँ।

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[This question paper contains 4 printed pages]

Your Roll No. :

Sl. No. of Q. Paper : **2279** **IC**

Unique Paper Code : 32371402

Name of the Course : **B.Sc. (Hons.) Staistics**

Name of the Paper : Linear Models

Semester : IV

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 75**

Instructions for Candidates :

- (a) Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
- (b) Attempt **six** questions in all, selecting **three** questions from each **Section**.

Section - I

1. Suppose $\mathbf{Y} = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)'$ to be a vector of n independent standard normal variates . Prove that a necessary and sufficient condition for $\mathbf{Y}'\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Y}$ to be distributed as chi-square variate with k d.f. is that \mathbf{A} an idempotent matrix of rank k . 12.5

2. (a) Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be real numbers with mean \bar{x} . Consider the linear model $Y_i = \alpha + \beta(x_i - \bar{x}) + \varepsilon_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ with the usual assumptions. Show that the BLUEs of α and β are uncorrelated. 5

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- (b) Consider three independent random variables Y_1, Y_2 and Y_3 having common variance σ^2 and expectations as given below:

$$E(Y_1) = \beta_1 + \beta_3, E(Y_2) = \beta_1 + \beta_2, E(Y_3) = \beta_1 + \beta_3,$$

Determine the condition of estimability of a parametric function. Also, determine the sum of squares due to error. 7.5

3. (a) Complete the following table for analysis of variance of a fixed effects two way classified data with one observation per cell : 6

Source of variation	Sum of Squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean square	Variance ratio
Factor A	26.8	4
Factor B	..	3
Error	2.5	
Total	85.3	

- (b) Suppose $\tilde{Y} \sim N_3(0, I)$ and

$$A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (i) Are $\tilde{Y}^T A \tilde{Y}$ and $2y_1 + y_2$ independent?

2

- (ii) Are $\tilde{Y}^T A \tilde{Y}$ and $B \tilde{Y}$ independent?

- (iii) Find the distribution of $\tilde{Y}^T A \tilde{Y}$, stating the appropriate theorem to be used and also, find the distribution of $\tilde{Y}^T D \tilde{Y}$ and

- $\tilde{Y}^T D \tilde{Y}$, where $D = I - A$. Are $\tilde{Y}^T A \tilde{Y}$ and $\tilde{Y}^T D \tilde{Y}$ independent? 6.5

4. Derive the Analysis of Covariance for a single factor with one covariate. Also, obtain the standard error of the difference between any two adjusted means. 12.5

Section - II

5. (a) Stating clearly the underlying assumptions of the simple linear regression model through the origin, obtain the least estimate of the regression parameter along with its variance. 5

- (b) Suppose that we have fit the straight-line model $\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_1$ but the response is affected by a second variable x_2 such that the true regression function is $E(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2$.

- (i) Is the least-squares estimator of the slope in the original simple linear regression model unbiased?

- (ii) Show the bias is $\hat{\beta}_1$. 7.5

3

P.T.O.

(S)
2279

6. (a) Define multiple regression and polynomial regression model. Explain the role of orthogonal polynomials in fitting polynomial models in one variable. 7

(b) Write a note on the extra sum of squares method that can be used to test the hypotheses about any subset of regressor variables. 5.5

7. (a) For a simple linear regression model, develop a test for lack of fit. 5

(b) Suppose $X_i, Y_i, Z_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ are $3n$ independent observations with common variance σ^2 and expectations $E(X_i) = \theta_1$, $E(Y_i) = \theta_2$, $E(Z_i) = \theta_1 - \theta_2$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Find the BLUEs of θ_1, θ_2 and $\theta_1 + \theta_2$. Also find $\text{cov}(\hat{\theta}_1 + \hat{\theta}_2)$. 7.5

8. Write notes on any two of the following :

6,6.5

- (i) General linear model
- (ii) Orthogonal columns in X matrix
- (iii) Stepwise regression method

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages]

Your Roll No. :

Sl. No. of Q. Paper : 2280 IC

Unique Paper Code : 32371403

Name of the Course : **B.Sc. (Hons.) Statistics**

Name of the Paper : Statistical Quality
Control

Semester : IV

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 75**

Instructions for Candidates :

- (a) Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
 - (b) Attempt **six** questions in all.
 - (c) Question **No.1** is compulsory.
 - (d) Attempt **four** questions from **Section-I** and **one** question from **Section-II**.
 - (e) Use of simple calculator is allowed.
1. (a) What is rational subgrouping ? Discuss its role in control chart analysis. 5
- (b) What is the statistical justification for using the three sigma limits in the control charts, irrespective of the actual probability distribution of the quality characteristic ? 5

P.T.O.

Section - I

- 2.** (a) Discuss and derive the construction of \bar{X} and s charts for controlling process average and process variability, when population parameters are unknown. 6.5

- (b) 25 Samples of size $n = 5$ each are taken from a manufacturing process every hour. Assuming quality characteristic is normally distributed, \bar{X} and R are computed for each sample. Given,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{25} \bar{X}_i = 662.5, \text{ and } \sum_{i=1}^{25} R_i = 9.0$$

- (i) Find the 3σ control limits for the \bar{X} charts.
(ii) If the specifications limits are 26.40 ± 0.50 , then estimate the fraction non-conforming, assuming that both charts exhibit control.

Given that for $n = 5$, $A_2 = 0.577$; for $n = 25$, $A_2 = 0.153$ 6.5

- 3.** (a) Discuss the concept of Process Capability Analysis. 6.5

- (b) Control charts on \bar{X} and s are to be maintained on the torque readings of a bearing used in a wing-flap actuator assembly. Samples of size $n = 10$ are to be used, and we know from past experience that when the process is in control, bearing torque has a normal distribution with mean $\mu = 80$ inch-pounds and standard deviation $s = 10$ inch-pounds. Find the center line and control limits for these control charts.

Given that for $n = 10$, $A = 0.949$, $c_2 = 0.9227$, $B_1 = 0.262$, $B_2 = 1.584$

For $n = 11$, $A = 0.905$, $c_2 = 0.93$, $B_1 = 0.299$, $B_2 = 1.561$ 6.5

- 4.** (a) What are modified control limits, explain how are they derived? Why is it required to construct modified control limits? 6.5
(b) What are control charts for attributes? Derive control charts for proportion of defectives when sample size is not fixed. 6.5

- 5.** (a) Explain AOQ and AOQL. Plot AOQ curve and mark AOQL. Obtain an expression for AOQL for a single sampling plan. 6.5
(b) Describe the double sampling plan for attributes and obtain the expressions for producer's and consumer's risk. 6.5

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6. Distinguish between : 4,4,5,4,5

2.

- (a) ASN and ATI for single sampling plan,
- (b) Incoming quality and outgoing quality of a lot,
- (c) Flow Charts of (i) single sampling rectification plan and (ii) double sampling rectification plan when a lot is rejected based on first sample.

Section - II

7. (a) Describe Laspeyre's and Paasche's methods of Quantity index numbers. Which index number is considered to be an ideal index number? 6.5
- (b) Explain (i) Time reversal test, and (ii) Factor Reversal Test in index numbers. In each case give one example of index number formula which (i) satisfies, (ii) does not satisfy, the test. 6.5
8. (a) What is a Chain Index ? Show that the chain indices are equal to the corresponding fixed base indices if the formula used satisfies the circular test. 6.5
- (b) Explain the concept of :
(i) base shifting and (ii) deflating of index numbers mentioning its importance. 6.5

TABLE III. THE NORMAL PROBABILITY INTEGRAL

<i>x</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0.0	0	50000	49608	49302	48803	48405	48006	47608	47210	46812	46414
0.1	0	46017	45620	45224	44828	44433	44038	43644	43251	42858	42465
0.2	0	42074	41683	41294	40905	40517	40129	39743	39358	38974	38591
0.3	0	38209	37818	37428	37030	36633	36337	35942	35549	35157	34807
0.4	0	34458	34090	33724	33360	32997	32636	32276	31918	31561	31207
0.5	0	30854	30503	30153	29806	29460	29116	28774	28434	28096	27760
0.6	0	27425	27093	26763	26435	26109	25785	25453	25143	24825	24510
0.7	0	24196	23865	23576	23270	22965	22663	22363	22065	21770	21476
0.8	0	21186	20897	20611	20327	20045	19766	19489	19215	18943	18673
0.9	0	18406	18141	17879	17619	17361	17106	16853	16602	16354	16109
1.0	0	15866	15625	15386	15151	14917	14686	14457	14237	14007	13786
1.1	0	13567	13350	13136	12924	12714	12507	12308	12100	11900	11702
1.2	0	11507	11314	11123	10935	10749	10565	10383	10204	10017	98525
1.3	0.0	96800	95098	93418	91759	90123	88508	86913	85343	83793	82264
1.4	0	80757	79270	77804	76359	74934	73529	72145	70781	69437	68112
1.5	0	66807	65522	64255	63008	61780	60571	59380	58208	57053	55917
1.6	0	54799	53699	52616	51551	50503	49471	48457	47460	46479	45324
1.7	0	44565	43633	42716	41815	40930	40059	39204	38364	37538	36727
1.8	0	33930	33148	34380	33625	32884	32157	31443	30743	30054	29379
1.9	0	28717	28067	27489	26803	26190	25588	24998	24439	23852	23295
2.0	0	22750	22216	21692	21178	20675	20182	19699	19226	18763	18309
2.1	0	17864	17429	17003	16586	16177	15778	15386	15003	14629	14262
2.2	0	13903	13553	13209	12874	12545	12224	11911	11604	11304	11081
2.3	0	10724	10444	10170	99031	96419	93867	91375	88940	86563	84242
2.4	0.0	81975	79703	77603	75494	73436	71428	69469	67557	65691	63872
2.5	0	62097	60360	58677	57031	55426	53861	52336	50843	49400	47988
2.6	0	46612	45272	43955	42692	41453	40246	39070	37966	36811	35726
2.7	0	34670	33642	32641	31667	30730	29798	28901	28028	27179	26354
2.8	0	25551	24771	24028	23274	22557	21860	21182	20584	19884	19262
2.9	0	18658	1807X	17502	16948	16411	15889	15382	14890	14411	13949
3.0	0	13499	13062	12639	12228	11829	11442	11067	10703	10350	10008
3.1	0.0	96760	93544	90426	87403	84474	81635	78885	76219	73638	71136
3.2	0	68734	66367	64095	61893	59763	57703	55706	53774	51904	50094
3.3	0	48342	46648	45009	43423	41889	40406	38971	37584	36243	34946
3.4	0	31693	32481	31331	30179	29086	28029	27009	26033	25071	24151
3.5	0	23263	22405	21577	20778	20006	19262	18543	17849	17180	16534
3.6	0	15921	15310	14730	14171	13632	13112	12611	12188	11662	11113
3.7	0	10780	10363	99611	95740	92010	88417	84957	81624	78424	75324
3.8	0.0	72348	69483	66736	64073	61517	59593	56694	54418	52228	50188
3.9	0	48096	46148	44274	42473	40741	39076	37475	35936	34458	33037
4.0	0	31671	30359	29099	27888	26726	25609	24536	23507	22518	21569
4.1	0	20658	19783	18944	18138	17363	16624	15912	15230	14575	13948
4.2	0	13346	12769	12215	11685	11176	10689	10221	97736	93447	89337
4.3	0.0	85399	81697	78015	74555	71241	68669	65031	62123	59340	56675
4.4	0	54125	51685	49350	47117	44979	42935	40980	39110	37322	35612
4.5	0	33977	32414	30920	29492	28187	26823	25577	24386	23249	22162
4.6	0	21125	20133	19187	18283	17420	16597	15810	15060	14344	13660
4.7	0	13008	12366	11792	11226	10686	10171	96706	92113	87648	83391
4.8	0.0	79333	75465	71779	68367	64920	61731	58693	55799	53043	50618
4.9	0	47918	45538	43272	41115	39061	37107	35247	33476	31792	30190

Table: Fisher, Yates-1975-Statistical tables for biological, ...

[This question paper contains 6 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 2507A IC
Unique Paper Code : 32373901
Name of the Paper : Statistical Data Analysis
Using Software Packages
Name of the Course : B.Sc. (H) Statistics : SEC
Semester : IV
Duration : 2 Hours Maximum Marks : 50

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Questions should be answered using the application of SPSS Package.

1. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) A new, blank column will appear to the _____ of the column or cell you selected in case of "insert variable".
- (ii) The maximum length of a value label is _____ characters.

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- (iii) The data editor has two views - _____ and _____.
- (iv) The _____ procedure is used to create contingency tables.
- (v) SPSS syntax _____ case-sensitive. (1×5)
2. Attempt any ten from the following :
- Write the steps to generate a random sample of size 10 from binomial distribution with parameters (8, 0.45).
 - How do you insert a new record into the existing data set?
 - Give any two ways of defining information about variables.
 - Give any four variable types in SPSS.
 - Explain the difference between the files with extension .sav and .spv
 - State the utility of 'Select cases' option with the help of an example.
 - Write the steps required to compute the mode of a given data set.

- (h) Name the steps required to compute the chi-square statistics for goodness of fit test.
- (i) Give the procedure for constructing pie chart in SPSS.
- (j) Write the steps required to compute partial correlation coefficient $r_{13.2}$. (2×10)
3. Answer any five of the following :
- Marks of four different subjects English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry are given for 50 students. Write the steps involved in computing the mean of these four subjects for each student.
 - Write steps required to obtain predicted and residual values of the dependent variable in case of linear regression without using "Transform/ Compute" option. Further, explain the steps to plot estimated and observed values of the dependent variable for the given sample on the same graph.
 - For a given grouped frequency distribution write steps to compute less than cumulative frequencies and hence construct "less than" cumulative frequency curve.

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- (d) Given below is the frequency table for variable Rank. Read the table carefully and answer the following :

Class rank					
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid Freshman	147	33.8			
Sophomore	96	22.1	36.2	36.2	
Junior	98	22.5	23.6	59.9	
Senior	65	14.9	24.1	84.0	
Total	406	93.3	16.0	100.0	
Missing System	29	6.7			
Total	435	100.0			

- (i) Number of students in the sample?
- (ii) How many students did not specify the class ranks?
- (iii) What does the percent column indicate?
- (iv) What does the valid percent display?
- (v) What is the difference between percent and valid percent column?
- (e) Vehicles (Cars) have been selected from two countries of origin namely, European and Japanese to investigate whether average weights of vehicles differ. In order to test this, weights of selected cars from the two countries have been recorded

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and analyzed. The following output has been obtained, read the output and answer the following:

Group Statistics					
	ORIGIN Country of Origin	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
WEIGHT Vehicle Weight (lbs.)	2 European	73	2431.49	490.884	57.454
	3 Japanese	79	2221.23	320.497	36.059

	Independent Samples Test								
	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference			
WEIGHT Vehic Equal varianc Weight (lbs.) assumed Equal variance not assumed	18.242	.000	3.150	150	.002	210.27	66.756	78.362	342.169
			3.100	122.387	.002	210.27	67.832	75.990	344.541

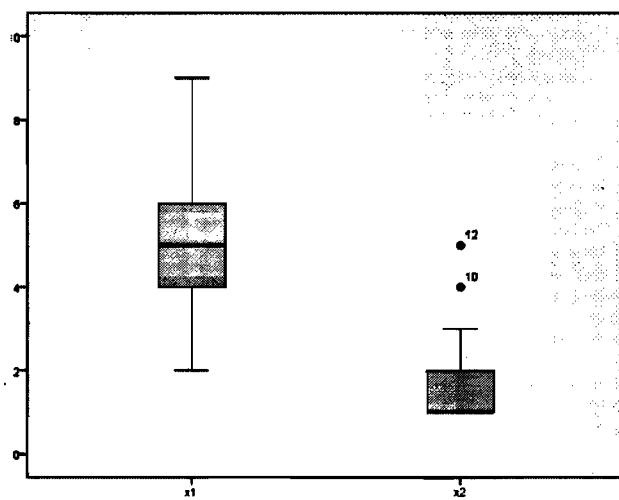
- (i) Give the reason for the appearance of F statistics in t-test output?
- (ii) (a) Write both null and alternative hypotheses for the given independent samples test.
- (b) What is the value of the calculated test statistic and its degrees of freedom?
- (c) What conclusions do we draw about the null hypothesis? Give reason.
- (f) Given below is the output of boxplots. Read the chart carefully and answer the following :

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(8)

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- (i) From the chart give the approximate values of first quartile, median and third quartile for both X1 and X2.
- (ii) Comment and compare the two distributions.
- (iii) What values do the two whiskers denote?
- (iv) What do the two dots signify? (5×5)

(200)

23/5/19(m)

This question paper contains 20 printed pages.

Your Roll No.

<i>Sl. No. of Ques. Paper</i>	: 3139	IC
<i>Unique Paper Code</i>	: 22411402	
<i>Name of Paper</i>	: Business Mathematics (BCH 4.2)	
<i>Name of Course</i>	: B.Com. (Hons.)	
<i>Semester</i>	: IV	
<i>Duration</i>	: 3 hours	
<i>Maximum Marks</i>	: 75 .	

*(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately
on receipt of this question paper.)*

*(इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिये गये निर्धारित स्थान पर
अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिये।)*

*NOTE :- Answers may be written either in English or in Hindi;
but the same medium should be used throughout
the paper.*

टिप्पणी : इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेज़ी या हिन्दी किसी एक भाषा
में दीजिये; लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना
चाहिए।

Attempt all questions.

Marks are indicated against each question.

Simple Calculator is allowed.

Log and Annuity Tables with Graphs may be provided.

P.T.O.

सभी प्रश्न कीजिए।

प्रश्नों के अंक उनके सामने अंकित हैं।
साधारण केलकुलेटर के प्रयोग की अनुमति है।
लॉग तथा एनुएटी टेबल और ग्राफ दिया जायेगा।

1. (a) An economy consists of two sectors— manufacturing and agriculture. To produce one unit of manufacturing output, 0.1 unit of manufacturing goods and 0.01 unit of agriculture goods are required as input. One unit of agriculture output requires 40 units of manufacturing goods and nil units of agriculture goods as inputs. A unit of manufacturing goods requires 4 man-hours of labour and a unit of agriculture requires 100 man-hours of labour. Calculate the total labour requirement if 50 million units of manufacturing goods and 2 million units of agriculture goods are used for final consumption. Supposing the wage rate is Rs. 10 per man-hour, calculate the equilibrium prices of manufacturing and agricultural goods.

एक अर्थव्यवस्था में दो खण्ड हैं— उत्पादन तथा कृषि। निर्माणी उत्पाद की एक इकाई उत्पादित करने के लिए निर्माणी माल की 0.1 इकाई और कृषि माल की 0.01 इकाई की आगम के रूप में आवश्यकता है। कृषि उत्पाद की एक इकाई के लिए निर्माणी माल की 40 इकाईयाँ और कृषि माल की शून्य इकाई की आवश्यकता है आगम के रूप में। निर्माणी माल की एक इकाई को श्रम के चार व्यक्ति घंटे और कृषि की एक इकाई को 100

व्यक्ति घंटे की आवश्यकता है। कुल श्रम की आवश्यकता की गणना कीजिए यदि निर्माणी माल की 50 मिलियन इकाई और कृषि वस्तुओं की 2 मिलियन इकाई प्रयुक्त की जाती हैं अन्तिम उपभोग तक। मान लीजिए कि श्रम दर पर 10 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति घंटा है। निर्माणी और कृषि माल की सन्तुलन की कीमतों को निकालिए।

6

Or (अथवा)

- (a) You are given the following transaction matrix for a two sector economy :

Sector	Sales		Final Demand	Gross Output
	I	II		
Purchase				
I	4	3	13	20
II	5	4	3	12
Primary Input	11	5		

(i) Write the technology matrix.

(ii) Rewrite the new transaction matrix when the final demand for the output of sector I increases to 23 units.

दो क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए आपको निम्न लेन-देन मैट्रिक्स दी गई है :

Sector	Sales		Final Demand	Gross Output
	I	II		
Purchase				
I	4	3	13	20
II	5	4	3	12
Primary Input	11	5		

V_1	V_2	V_3	T_1	T_2	T_3
2	3	2	2	2	2
3	2	2	2	3	3
2	1	3	2	2	2
3	2	2	3	2	2

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(ii) The number of vehicles of each type which can be transported if the company has 10, 20 and 30 trucks of each type respectively.

(iii) Type respectively.

each type respectively.

each type respectively.

Using the matrix method, find:

T_1	1	3	2
T_2	2	2	3
T_3	3	2	2
V_1	1	3	2
V_2	2	3	3
V_3	3	2	2

vehicles is given below:

(b) A transport company uses three types of trucks T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 to transport three types of vehicles V_1 , V_2 , and V_3 . The carrying capacity of each truck in terms of three types of

(b)(6) 10

Investment Using Matrix Algebra

(b) An investor has Rs. 30000 that he wants to invest in bank deposits, equity shares and Unit Trust. In view of the risks involved in buying equity shares, he wants to invest an amount equal to 20% of his total investment in bank deposits and Unit Trust. Because of certain tax exemptions available to him, he would like to maintain a 3:2 ratio between investments in bank deposits and Unit Trust. Determine the amount he would invest in each of the three forms of

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(ii) በዚህ የሚከተሉት ማረጋገጫዎች እንደሆነ ተከተል

। নেতৃত্ব । প্রকাশক । পুস্তক (i)

मैट्रिक्स विधि का प्रयोग करते हुए निकालिए :

- 85, 105 तथा 110 गाड़ियाँ, क्रमशः V_1 , V_2 और V_3 प्रकार की, क्रमशः के परिवहन के लिए प्रत्येक प्रकार के कितने ट्रकों की आवश्यकता होगी?
- यदि कम्पनी के पास तीनों प्रकार के ट्रकों की संख्या क्रमशः 10, 20 और 30 है तो वह प्रत्येक प्रकार की कितनी गाड़ियों का परिवहन कर सकती है? 6

- (a) A factory produces three different products A, B and C. The profit per unit of these products is Rs. 3, Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 respectively. The products are processed in three operations, viz., X, Y and Z and the time (in hours) required in each operation for each unit are given below :

Products			
Operations	A	B	C
X	4	1	6
Y	5	3	1
Z	1	2	3

The factory has 3 machines for operation X, 2 machines for operation Y and only one machine for operation Z. The factory works 25 days in a month, at the rate of 16 hours a day in two shifts. The effective working of all the processes is only 80 % due to power cuts or breakdown of machines.

- Formulate the problem mathematically.

- Use simplex method to find how many units of each product should be produced monthly in order to maximize profit.
- Write the dual to the above problem and determine the optimum values of the dual variables from the primal.

एक कारखाना तीन उत्पाद A, B और C का उत्पादन करता है। इन उत्पादों पर लाभ क्रमशः 3 रुपये, 4 रुपये और 6 रुपये है। उत्पादों को तीन संचालनों X, Y व Z द्वारा संशोधित किया जाता है। तीनों संचालनों में, तीनों उत्पादों पर, लगने वाला समय नीचे दिया गया है :

Operations	Products		
	A	B	C
X	4	1	6
Y	5	3	1
Z	1	2	3

कारखाने में X कार्य के लिए 3 मशीनें हैं, Y के लिये 2 मशीनें हैं और Z के लिए सिर्फ 1 मशीन है। कारखाना महीने में 25 दिन कार्य करता है, तथा दिन में दो पलियों में 16 घण्टे चलता है। पूरे संचालन का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन, मशीनों की देख-रेख अथवा बिजली जाने के कारण, सिर्फ 80% है।

- समस्या का गणितीय सूत्रण कीजिये।
- सिम्प्लेक्स विधि का प्रयोग करके निकालिये कि लाभ अधिकतमीकरण के लिये प्रत्येक उत्पाद की कितनी इकाइयों का प्रति माह उत्पादन होना चाहिए।

(iii) उपरोक्त समस्या की द्वैती समस्या लिखिये तथा प्राथमिक समस्या से द्वैती चरों के अनुकूलतम मूल्य ज्ञात कीजिए। 12
Or (अथवा)

- (a) Given below are the objective function, the constraints and the final simplex tableau for a linear programming product-mix problem :

$$\text{Max } Z = 15x_1 + 12x_2 + 11x_3,$$

subject to the constraints :

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 \leq 63 \text{ (hours, Deptt A)}$$

$$4x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 64 \text{ (hours, Deptt B)}$$

$$x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 40 \text{ (hours, Deptt C)}$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

Final Simplex Table

C_i	Product	15	12	11	0	0	0	Quantity
Mix		x_1	x_2	x_3	S_1	S_2	S_3	
		0	1	$8/13$	$4/13$	$-3/13$	0	$60/13$
		1	0	$11/13$	$-1/13$	$4/13$	0	$193/13$
		0	0	$-17/13$	$-15/13$	$8/13$	1	$87/13$
	Z_j							
	$C_j - Z_j$							

- (i) Complete the table and test whether the solution is optimal or not.
(ii) Write the optimal product mix and the profit contribution shown by the above solution.
(iii) Is this solution feasible? Give reasons.

- (iv) Does the problem have any alternative solution? If so, show one such solution.
(v) Indicate the shadow prices of three departments.
(vi) If the company wishes to expand the production capacity, which of the three departments should be given priority?
(vii) If the company produces thirteen units of x_3 , how many units of x_1 and x_2 shall have to be reduced, if any?
(viii) If a customer is prepared to pay higher prices for product x_3 , how much should the price be increased so that the company's profit remains unchanged?
(ix) Indicate whether the solution given in the table is degenerate. If yes, which variable is degenerated?

एक रैखिक प्रोग्रामिंग उत्पादन-मिश्र समस्या के उद्देश्य फलन, बाध्यतायें तथा अन्तिम सिम्प्लेक्स झाँकी नीचे दी गयी हैं:

$$\text{Max } Z = 15x_1 + 12x_2 + 11x_3,$$

subject to the constraints :

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 \leq 63 \text{ (hours, Deptt A)}$$

$$4x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 64 \text{ (hours, Deptt B)}$$

$$x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 40 \text{ (hours, Deptt C)}$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

A manufacturer produces three models of trekking bicycles, Model A, Model B and Model C, whose selling prices per unit are Rs. 6,000, Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. The cost of the frame for Model A, Model B and Model C is Rs. 3000, Rs. 4000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively. The

(Table) 10

Product	15	12	11	0	0	Quantity
Mix	x_1	x_2	x_3	S_1	S_2	S_3
0	1	8/13	4/13	-3/13	0	60/13
1	0	11/13	-1/13	4/13	0	193/13
0	-17/13	-15/13	8113	1	87/13	Z'
						C-Z'

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capacity (bicycles per hour) of assembling, painting and packaging of each model is as follows :

Capacity per hour

<i>Machine</i>	<i>Model A</i>	<i>Model B</i>	<i>Model C</i>
Assembling	30	25	30
Painting	20	25	25
Packaging	50	50	25

The manufacturer possesses only one of each type of machine. Cost per hour to run each of the three machines is Rs. 1500 for assembling, Rs. 2000 for painting and Rs. 2500 for packaging. Formulate LLP to maximize profit.

Do not solve.

एक निमाणी ट्रैकिंग साइकिल के तीन मॉडल, मॉडल A, मॉडल B तथा मॉडल C, का उत्पादन कर रहा है। विक्रय मूल्य क्रमशः 6000 रुपये, 7000 रुपये तथा 10,000 रुपये हैं। तीनों के फ्रेम की लागत क्रमशः 3000 रुपये, 4000 रुपये तथा 6000 रुपये हैं। प्रत्येक मॉडल की एकत्र करने की, रंगाई की तथा पैकेजिंग की क्षमता (साइकिल प्रति घण्टा) दी गयी है :

Capacity per hour

<i>Machine</i>	<i>Model A</i>	<i>Model B</i>	<i>Model C</i>
Assembling	30	25	30
Painting	20	25	25
Packaging	50	50	25

निमाणी के पास प्रत्येक के लिये सिर्फ एक मशीन है। तीनों मशीनों की कार्यवालन लागत प्रति घण्टा है 1500 रुपये एकत्र करने की, 2000 रुपये रंगाई की और 2500 रुपये पैकेजिंग की। ताथ अधिकतमीकरण के लिये LLP का सूत्रण कीजिए। हल करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

3. (a) A machinery costs Rs. 12,000. The total cost of operation from the time of purchase upto a time t is given by the function : $20t^2 + 15t$. If the machinery is sold as scrap after t years, the resale value is given by the function $6880 - 60t^2$. Find the optimal time for replacement of the machine.

एक मशीन का मूल्य 12,000 रुपये है। क्रय के समय से लेकर t समय तक कार्यवालन की कुल लागत फलन $20t^2 + 15t$ से दी जाती है। यदि t वर्ष पश्चात मशीन को कबाड़ में बेचा जाता है तो उसका पुनर्विक्रय मूल्य फलन $6880 - 60t^2$ से दिया जाता है। मशीन के बदलने का अनुकूलतम समय निकालिए।

Or (अथवा)

- (a) A monopolist has a demand curve $x = 219 - 3p$ and average cost curve $AC = 8 + \left(\frac{x}{75}\right)$ where p is the price per kg and x is the number of kg of output. Determine the output at which the maximum profit can be earned.

एक एकाधिकारी का माँग वक्र $x = 219 - 3p$ है और औसत लागत $AC = 8 + \left(\frac{x}{75}\right)$ है, जहाँ p मूल्य प्रति किलो तथा x उत्पादन की गयी मात्रा किलो में। वह उत्पादन निकालिये जिस पर अधिकतम लाभ कमाया जा सके। 6

- (b) The demand functions for two commodities x_1 and x_2 in terms of their respective prices p_1 and p_2 are given by:

$$x_1 = p_1^{-a_1} e^{b_1 p_2 + c_1} \quad x_2 = p_2^{-a_2} e^{b_2 p_1 + c_2}$$

where a_1, b_1, c_1, a_2, b_2 and c_2 are constants. Find the four partial marginal demand functions and determine whether the commodities are competitive or complementary.

दो वस्तुओं x_1 तथा x_2 के माँग फलन क्रमशः उनके मूल्यों p_1 तथा p_2 के पदों में निम्न हैं :

$$x_1 = p_1^{-a_1} e^{b_1 p_2 + c_1} \quad x_2 = p_2^{-a_2} e^{b_2 p_1 + c_2}$$

जहाँ a_1, b_1, c_1 तथा a_2, b_2, c_2 अचर हैं। चार आंशिक सीमान्त माँग फलन निकालिये और ज्ञात कीजिए कि वस्तुएँ प्रतियोगी हैं या पूरक। 6

Or (अथवा)

- (b) A firm manufactures two types of machines x and y . The cost function of the firm is given by $C(x, y) = x^2 - xy + 2y^2$. If a total of eight machines are to be produced, how many machines of each type should be produced, so that cost of production is minimized. [Use Lagrange's multiplier.]

एक फर्म x तथा y , दो प्रकार की मशीनों का उत्पादन कर रही है। फर्म का लागत फलन है $C(x, y) = x^2 - xy + 2y^2$. यदि कुल आठ मशीनों का उत्पादन करना है तो दोनों प्रकार की कितनी-कितनी मशीनें उत्पादित करनी चाहिये जिससे उत्पादन लागत निम्नतम हो? (लैग्रांज गुणक का प्रयोग करें) 6

- (c) A monopolist firm produces commodities of two types x_1 and x_2 at constant average cost of Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 3.00 per item respectively. If p_1 and p_2 are the prices charged and the market demands are $x_1 = 5(p_2 - p_1)$ and $x_2 = 32 + 5p_1 - 10p_2$, find the prices of the two commodities for maximum joint monopoly profit.

एक एकाधिकारी फर्म 2.50 रुपये और 3 रुपये प्रति इकाई की समान औसत लागत पर दो वस्तुओं x_1 और x_2 का उत्पादन करती है। यदि p_1 तथा p_2 उनके मूल्य हैं तथा बाजार माँग $x_1 = 5(p_2 - p_1)$ तथा $x_2 = 32 + 5p_1 - 10p_2$ है, तो अधिकतम संयुक्त एकाधिकारी लाभ के लिये दोनों वस्तुओं के मूल्य ज्ञात कीजिये। 6

Or (अथवा)

- (c) For the production function $q = AL^\alpha K^\beta$, show that the isoquants generated are always negatively sloped and convex to the origin.

उत्पादन फलन $q = AL^\alpha K^\beta$ के लिये दिखाइए कि उत्पन्न isoquants हमेशा ऋणी ढाल वाले तथा मूल की ओर उत्तल होते हैं। 6

4. (a) ABC Ltd. has approximated the Marginal Revenue functions for one of its products by $MR = 20x - 2x^2$, the marginal cost function is approximated by $MC = 81 - 16x + x^2$. Determine the profit maximizing output and the total profit at the optimum output, assuming fixed cost as zero.

ABC Ltd. ने अपने एक उत्पाद के लिये सीमान्त राजस्व फलन $MR = 20x - 2x^2$ बनाया है तथा सीमान्त लागत फलन $MC = 81 - 16x + x^2$ बनाया है। स्थिर लागत को शून्य मानते हुये उसका लाभ अधिकतमीकरण उत्पादन तथा अनुकूलतम उत्पादन पर कुल लाभ निकालिये।

Or (अथवा)

- (a) Under pure competition for a commodity, the demand and supply laws are :
- $$P_d = \frac{8}{x+1} - 2 \text{ and } P_s = \frac{1}{2}(x+3)$$
- respectively. Determine the consumer's surplus and product's surplus.

एक बरसु के लिये पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता के अन्दर माँग व पूर्ति नियम क्रमशः हैं :

$$P_d = \frac{8}{x+1} - 2 \text{ तथा } P_s = \frac{1}{2}(x+3)$$

उपभोक्ता का आधिक्य तथा उत्पाद का आधिक्य निकालिये।

- (b) If the MR function for a product is

$$MR = 3 + e^{-0.05x}$$

where x is number of units produced, determine the total revenue from the sale of 100 units of the product.
यदि एक उत्पाद का MR फलन है $MR = 3 + e^{-0.05x}$ जहाँ x उत्पादित इकाइयों की संख्या है तो उत्पाद की 100 इकाइयों की बिक्री से कुल राजस्व को निकालिये।

Or (अथवा)

- (b) Find the elasticity of substitution for the production function :

$$Q = \left[\frac{0.2}{K} + \frac{0.8}{L} \right]^{-1}$$

निम्न उत्पादन फलन के लिये प्रतिस्थापन की लोच ज्ञात कीजिए :

$$Q = \left[\frac{0.2}{K} + \frac{0.8}{L} \right]^{-1}$$

5. Attempt any three of the following :

निम्न में से किन्हीं तीन को कीजिए :

(a) According to the will of a man, his life insurance of Rs. 50000 should be deposited in a bank soon after his death.

The bank has to pay Rs. 8000 annually to his heir. If the interest is 5% p.a. compounded continuously, how many annual payments could be made?

एक व्यक्ति की वसीयत के अनुसार, उसकी मृत्यु के पश्चात उसके जीवन बीमा के 50,000 रुपये उसके बैंक में जमा होने हैं। बैंक को उसमें से 8,000 रुपये वार्षिक उसके उत्तराधिकारी को देने हैं। यदि ब्याज 5% वार्षिक चक्रवृद्धि लगातार होना है, तो कितनी वार्षिक किस्तें दी जा सकती हैं?

- (b) A debt of Rs. 5,00,000 due 5 years from now and Rs. 5,00,000 due 10 years from now is to be repaid by a payment of Rs. 2,00,000 in two years and a payment of Rs. 4,00,000 in 4 years and a final payment at the end of 6 years. If the rate of interest is 7% p.a. compounded annually, how much is the final payment?

5,00,000 रु० का एक ऋण 5 वर्ष पश्चात देय है तथा 5,00,000 रुपये का ऋण 10 वर्ष पश्चात देय है। उनका भुगतान 2 वर्ष पश्चात 2,00,000 रुपये, 4 वर्ष पश्चात 4,00,000 रुपये तथा 6 वर्ष पश्चात शेष रकम से करना है। यदि चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज 7% प्रति वर्ष है तो अन्तिम भुगतान कितना होगा?

- (c) Mr. X purchased a house for Rs. 30,00,000. He agrees to pay for the house in 6 equal instalments in the beginning of each year. If money is worth 6% p.a. effective, what would be the size of each instalment?

X ने एक मकान 30,00,000 रुपये में खरीदा। वह उस मकान का भुगतान 6 बराबर किस्तों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के शुरू में करने को सहमत हुआ। यदि मुद्रा मूल्य 6% प्रति वर्ष प्रभावी है, तो प्रत्येक किस्त कितनी होगी?

- (d) A bond with a face value of Rs. 5000 matures at par in 12 years. The nominal rate of interest on bond is 12% p.a. annually. What should be the price of the bond so as to yield an effective rate of return equal to 8% p.a.?

5,000 रुपये के अंकित मूल्य का बॉण्ड 12 वर्ष में परिपक्व होता है। बॉण्ड पर ब्याज की नाममात्र की दर 12% वार्षिक है। बॉण्ड की कीमत क्या होनी चाहिये जिससे वह वापसी की 8% की प्रभावी दर प्राप्त कर सके?

- (e) A machine costs a company Rs. 5,20,000 and its effective life is estimated to be 12 years. A fund is created for replacing the machine by a new model at the end of its life time, when its scrap realizes a sum of Rs. 50000 only. The price of new model is estimated to be 25% higher than the price of the present one. Find what amount should be set aside at the end of each year, out of the profit, if it accumulates at 7% effective.

एक कम्पनी को एक मशीन की लागत 5,20,000 रुपये पड़ती है तथा उसका प्रभावी जीवन 12 वर्ष अनुमानित है। उसके जीवन काल के पश्चात उस मशीन को एक नई मशीन से बदलने के लिये एक निधि का सृजन किया जाता है। मशीन का कबाड़ मूल्य सिर्फ 50,000 रुपये है। नए मॉडल का मूल्य वर्तमान मशीन से 25% अधिक होने का अनुमान है। यदि वह 7% प्रभावी दर से बढ़ती है तो ज्ञात कीजिए कि लाभ में से कितनी राशि प्रति वर्ष अलग निकाल ली जानी चाहिए।

This question paper contains 4 printed pages.

Your Roll No.

Sl. No. of Ques. Paper: 3140 IC
Unique Paper Code : 22411403
Name of Paper : Computers Application in Business (BCH 4.3)
Name of Course : B.Com. (Hons.)
Semester : IV
Duration : 1 hour
Maximum Marks : 25

*(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately
on receipt of this question paper.)*

(इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिये गये निष्पारित स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिये ।)

NOTE:— Answers may be written either in English or in Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

टिप्पणी:— इस प्रश्नपत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए।

*Attempt all questions. Answers should
be brief and all parts of a question
be answered together.*

सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। उत्तर संक्षिप्त हों तथा प्रश्न के सभी भागों के उत्तर एक साथ होने चाहिये।

T. Q.

1. (a) State True/False with reasons:

कारण सहित सत्य/असत्य लिखिएः

- (i) Third generation computers were based on transistors.

तृतीय पीढ़ी के कम्प्यूटर ट्रांजिस्टर पर आधारित थे।

- (ii) Multiprocessing operating system may run on the system having two or more processors.

दो या उससे अधिक प्रोसेसर वाली प्रणाली पर मल्टीप्रोसेसिंग ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम चल सकता है।

- (iii) A network is interconnection of computers that enables the users to share network resources.

एक नेटवर्क कम्प्यूटर का ऐसा आपसी सम्बन्ध है जो उपयोगकर्ता को उस नेटवर्क के साधनों का उपयोग करने में सक्षम बनाता है।

- (iv) A derived attribute is directly stored in the table.

व्युत्पन्न विशेषता टेबल में सीधे संग्रहित की जाती है।

4

(b) Choose appropriate words to fill in the blanks:

रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिये उपयुक्त शब्द चुनिएः

- (i) Operating system is (a system / an application) software.

ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम एक (सिस्टम/एप्लीकेशन) सॉफ्टवेयर है।

- (ii) Hard drive is a (primary/secondary) storage device.

हार्ड ड्राइव एक (प्राथमिक/द्वितीयक) स्टोरेज डिवाइस है।

- (iii) In a (ring/star) topology all the computers are connected to each other through a central network hub.

..... (रिंग/स्टार) टोपोलोजी में सभी कम्प्यूटर एक-दूसरे से एक केन्द्रीय नेटवर्क हब द्वारा जुड़े होते हैं।

3

- 2. How do the different functional components of a computer system interact with each other for data processing?**

डाटा प्रोसेसिंग के लिये एक कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली के विभिन्न कार्यात्मक घटक किस प्रकार एक-दूसरे से आपसी क्रिया करते हैं ?

6

Or (अथवा)

How is an application software different from a system software?

सिस्टम सॉफ्टवेयर एप्लीकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर से किस प्रकार भिन्न होता है ?

6

- 3. "A tree topology connects a number of star networks through a central cable." Do you agree? Explain advantages and disadvantages of tree topology.**

“वृक्ष टोपोलोजी एक केन्द्रीय केबल की सहायता से कई स्टार नेटवर्क को जोड़ता है।” क्या आप सहमत हैं? वृक्ष टोपोलोजी के लाभ-हानि समझाइये। 6

Or (अथवा)

Compare client-server computing architecture with peer-to-peer computing architecture.

peer-to-peer computing architecture के साथ client-server computing architecture की तुलना कीजिये। 6

4. What do you mean by a database system? How is it different from traditional file system?

डाटाबेस प्रणाली से आप क्या समझते हैं? पारम्परिक फाइल प्रणाली से यह कैसे भिन्न है? 6

Or (अथवा)

Explain the following types of relationship with example:

- (a) One-to-one
- (b) One-to-many
- (c) Many-to-many.

निम्न सम्बन्धों के निम्नलिखित प्रकारों को सोदाहरण समझाइये:—

- (a) एक-से-एक (One-to-one)
- (b) एक-से-अनेक (One-to-many)
- (c) अनेक-से-अनेक (Many-to-many). 6

This question paper contains 4 printed pages.

Your Roll No.

Sl. No. of Ques. Paper: 3143 IC

Unique Paper Code : 22413405

Name of Paper : Entrepreneurship

Name of Course : B.Com. (Hons.) : SEC

Semester : IV

Duration : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 75

*(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately
on receipt of this question paper.)*

*(इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिये गये निर्धारित
स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिये।)*

**NOTE:— Answers may be written either in English or in
Hindi; but the same medium should be used
throughout the paper.**

टिप्पणी:— इस प्रश्नपत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेज़ी या हिन्दी किसी एक
भाषा में दीजिए, लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही
होना चाहिए।

**Attempt all questions. All questions carry
equal marks mentioned alongside.**

**किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। सभी प्रश्नों के
अंक समान हैं। और सामने अंकित हैं।**

1. “An idea can turn to dust or magic depending on the talent that rubs against it.” Comment. State the

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importance of creativity and innovation in the light of this statement.

“एक आइडिया (विचार) धूल या जादू में बदल सकता है, यह उस प्रतिभा पर निर्भर है जो इसके साथ मेहनत करता है।”
टिप्पणी कीजिये। इस कथन के प्रकाश में क्रियात्मकता एवं नवाचार की महत्ता को सिद्ध कीजिए।

15

Or (अथवा)

“An entrepreneur is a person who acts as an innovator, manager and coordinator of all the tangible and intangible resources.” Elucidate, bringing out the functions of an entrepreneur.

“एक उद्यमी वह व्यक्ति है जो एक प्रवर्तक, प्रबन्धक और समन्वयक के रूप में सभी मूर्त तथा अमूर्त संसाधनों पर कार्य करता है।” एक उद्यमी के द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्यों के प्रसंग में कथन का वर्णन कीजिये।

15

2. Explain any *three* of the following:

- (a) Women Entrepreneurship
- (b) Intrapreneurship
- (c) Technopreneurship
- (d) International Entrepreneurship
- (e) Social Entrepreneurship.

निम्न में से किन्हीं तीन को समझाइये:

- (a) महिला उद्यमिता
- (b) व्यावसायिकता

(c) टेक्नो-उद्यमिता

(d) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता

(e) सामाजिक उद्यमिता।

5,5,5

3. What do you understand by family business? Discuss the business philosophy, values and behavioural orientation of any two important Indian entrepreneurs.

परिवारिक व्यवसाय से आप क्या समझते हैं? किन्हीं दो महत्वपूर्ण भारतीय उद्यमियों के व्यवसाय दर्शन, मूल्यों तथा व्यावहारिक उम्मुखीकरण की विवेचना कीजिये।

15

Or (अथवा)

Small scale units are key to the economic growth of our country. Discuss. Also write in detail about the various significant measures taken by the Government for the growth of the MSMEs.

हमारे देश में आर्थिक विकास की कुंजी छोटे पैमाने की इकाइयाँ हैं। विवेचना कीजिये। MSME की वृद्धि हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण उपायों के विषय में भी विस्तार से लिखिये।

15

4. (a) Critically examine the role of venture capitalists as an agent of entrepreneurial growth in the country.

देश में उद्यमशीलता की वृद्धि के एजेंट के रूप में उद्यम पूँजीपतियों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिये।

7.5

- (b) What is business idea? Describe the various sources of business ideas.

व्यावसायिक विचार (आइडिया) क्या है? व्यावसायिक विचार के विभिन्न स्रोतों का विवेचन कीजिये। 7.5

Or (अथवा)

- (a) Distinguish between an internal growth strategy and external growth strategy.

आन्तरिक वृद्धि रणनीति एवं बाह्य वृद्धि रणनीति में अन्तर्भेद कीजिये। 7.5

- (b) What is fixed capital? Discuss the factors that influence the amount of fixed capital structure required by an entrepreneur.

स्थिर पूँजी क्या है? किसी उद्यमी के लिये आवश्यक स्थिर पूँजी संरचना को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवेचन कीजिये। 7.5

5. What is a feasibility report? What are its contents? Also state its benefits.

व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट क्या होती है? इसकी विषयसूची क्या होती है? उसके लाभ भी बताइये। 15

Or (अथवा)

- What is a business plan? Explain the guidelines that should be followed while preparing a business plan.

व्यवसाय योजना क्या होती है? व्यवसाय योजना तैयार करते समय अनुपालन किये जाने वाले दिशा-निर्देशों को समझाइये। 15

This question paper contains 4 printed pages]

Roll No.

S. No. of Question Paper : 2250

Unique Paper Code : 32351401 IC

Name of the Paper : Partial Differential Equations

Name of the Course : B.Sc. (Hons.) Mathematics

Semester : IV

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75

(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.)

All questions are compulsory.

Section-I

I. Attempt any three parts out of the following :

(a) Determine the integral surfaces of the equation :

$$x(y^2 + u)u_x - y(x^2 + u)u_y = (x^2 - y^2)u$$

with the data $x + y = 0, u = 1$.

6

(b) Apply the method of separation of variables to solve the initial-value problem :

$$x^2u_{xy} + 9y^2u = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{x}\right). \quad 6$$

(c) Reduce the following equation into canonical form and find the general solution :

$$u_x + u_y = u.$$

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(2)

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(d) Solve the initial-value problem :

$$u_t + uu_x = 0$$

with the initial curve $x = \frac{t^2}{2}$, $t = \tau$, $u = \tau$.
Section-II

6
Section-II

2. Attempt any one part out of the following :

(a) Show that the equation of motion of a vibrating string is :

$$u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx}, \text{ where } c^2 = T/\rho.$$

(b) Derive the wave equation of a string :

$$u_{tt} + au_t + bu = c^2 u_{xx},$$

where the damping force is proportional to the velocity, the restoring force is proportional to the displacement of a string, and a and b are constants.
6

3. Attempt any two parts out of the following :

(a) Determine the general solution of the equation :

$$4u_{xx} + 5u_{xy} + u_{yy} + u_x + u_y = 2$$

by reducing it into canonical form.
7(b) Transform the equation to the form $v_{\xi\eta} = cv$, $c = \text{constant}$,

$$u_{xx} - u_{yy} + 3u_x - 2u_y + u = 0$$

by introducing the new variable $v = ue^{-(\xi_5 + b\eta)}$, where a and b are undetermined coefficients.
7

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(c) Classify the equation and reduce it to canonical form :

$$y^2 u_{xx} + 2xyu_{xy} + 2x^2 u_{yy} + xu_x = 0.$$

7

Section-III

4. Attempt any three parts out of the following :

(a) Determine the solution of the initial boundary-value problem :

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= 4u_{xx}, & 0 < x < \infty, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) &= x^4, & 0 \leq x < \infty, \\ u_t(x, 0) &= 0, & 0 \leq x < \infty, \\ u(0, t) &= 0, & t \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

(b) Find the solution of the initial boundary-value problem :

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= u_{xx}, & 0 < x < 2, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) &= \sin(\pi x/2), & 0 \leq x \leq 2, \\ u_t(x, 0) &= 0, & 0 \leq x \leq 2, \\ u(0, t) &= 0, \quad u(2, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

(c) Determine the solution of the Goursat problem :
7

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= c^2 u_{xx}, \\ u(x, t) &= f(x) \text{ on } x - ct = 0 \\ u(x, t) &= g(x) \text{ on } t = t(x), \\ \text{where } f(0) &= g(0). \end{aligned}$$

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- (d) Determine the solution of the initial boundary-value problem : 7

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= c^2 u_{xx}, & x > 0, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) &= f(x), & x \geq 0, \\ u_t(x, 0) &= g(x), & x \geq 0, \\ u_x(0, t) &= q(t), & t \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Section-IV

5. Attempt any two parts out of the following :

- (a) Determine the solution of the initial boundary-value problem by the method of separation of variables : 8

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= c^2 u_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) &= x(1-x), & 0 \leq x \leq l, \\ u_t(x, 0) &= 0, & 0 \leq x \leq l, \\ u(0, t) &= u(l, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Prove the uniqueness of the solution of the problem : 8

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= k u_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) &= f(x), & 0 \leq x \leq l, \\ u_x(0, t) &= u_x(l, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Determine the solution of the initial-boundary value problem : 8

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= k u_{xx}, & 0 < x < \pi, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) &= \sin^2 x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi, \\ u(0, t) &= u(\pi, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

This question paper contains 4 printed pages]

Roll No.

S. No. of Question Paper : 2251

Unique Paper Code : 32351402

IC

Name of the Paper : Riemann Integration and Series of Functions

Name of the Course : B.Sc. (H) Mathematics

Semester : IV

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 75

(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.)

Attempt any two parts from each question.

All questions are compulsory.

1. (a) Find the upper and the lower Darboux integrals for $f(x) = 2x^3$ on $[0, 1]$. Is f integrable on $[0, 1]$? Justify. 6
(b) Prove that a bounded function f on $[a, b]$ is Riemann integrable if and only if it is Darboux Integrable and the value of integrals agree. 6
(c) Prove that if f is integrable on $[a, b]$ then $|f|$ is integrable on $[a, b]$ and $\left| \int_a^b f \right| \leq \int_a^b |f|$. What about the converse? Justify your answer. 6
2. (a) Prove that every bounded piecewise monotonic function f on $[a, b]$ is integrable. 6.5

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(3) 2251

- (b) State Fundamental Theorem of Calculus II. Let f be defined as follows :

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t < 0 \\ t & \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 4 & \text{for } t > 1 \end{cases}$$

Determine the function $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. Discuss the continuity and differentiability of F and also calculate F' .

- (c) Let f be a bounded function on $[a, b]$. If P and Q are partitions of $[a, b]$ such that $P \subseteq Q$, show that :

$$L(f, P) \leq L(f, Q) \leq U(f, Q) \leq U(f, P).$$

3. (a) Examine the convergence of the following improper integrals :

$$(i) \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$(ii) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^3}$$

- (b) Prove that :

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

is convergent.

- (c) Examine the convergence of the improper integral :

$$\int_0^1 x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} dx.$$

4. (a) Let (f_n) be a sequence of functions on $[a, b]$ converging uniformly to f on $[a, b]$. Prove that f is integrable on $[a, b]$ and

$$\int_a^b f = \lim \int_a^b f_n. \quad 6.5$$

- (b) Let $f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+n^2 x^2}$ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

- (i) Show that (f_n) converges pointwise to $f(x) = 0$ on \mathbb{R} .

- (ii) Does (f_n) converge uniformly to f on $[0, 1]$? Justify.

- (iii) Prove that (f_n) converges uniformly to f on $[1, \infty]$.

- (c) Let $f_n : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined for $n \geq 2$ by

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} n^2 x & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1/n \\ -n^2(x - 2/n) & \text{for } 1/n \leq x \leq 2/n \\ 0 & \text{for } 2/n \leq x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

Show that the sequence (f_n) is not uniformly convergent.

5. (a) Let (f_n) be a sequence of continuous functions on a set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. If (f_n) converges uniformly to f on A , prove that f is continuous on A .

- 6
P.T.O.

(b) Prove that the series :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{x}{n^2}\right)$$

is uniformly convergent on $[-a, a]$, $\forall a > 0$, but is not uniformly convergent on \mathbb{R} . 6

(c) Prove that the series :

$$\sum \frac{\cos(x^2 + 1)}{n^3}$$

represents a continuous function on \mathbb{R} . 6

6. (a) Find the radius of convergence of the power series :

$$(i) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2} x^n$$

$$(ii) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n!} \quad \text{6.5}$$

(b) Let $\sum a_n x^n$ has radius of convergence $R > 0$ and let :

$$f(x) = \sum a_n x^n \text{ for } |x| < R.$$

Then prove that f is differentiable on $(-R, R)$ and

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} \text{ for } |x| < R. \quad \text{6.5}$$

(c) Prove that :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \frac{x(x+1)}{(1-x)^3}$$

for $|x| < 1$. Hence evaluate :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3^n} \quad \text{6.5}$$

This question paper contains 4 printed pages]

Roll No.

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S. No. of Question Paper : 2252

Unique Paper Code : 32351403 IC

Name of the Paper : Ring Theory and Linear Algebra-I

Name of the Course : B.Sc. (H) Mathematics

Semester : IV

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75

(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.)

Attempt any two parts from each question.

All questions are compulsory.

I. (a) Describe all the subrings of the ring of integers. 6½

(b) Let m and n be positive integers and let k be least common multiple of m and n . Show that

$$m\mathbb{Z} \cap n\mathbb{Z} = k\mathbb{Z}. \quad 6\frac{1}{2}$$

(c) Show that : 6½

$\mathbb{Z}_3[x]/\langle x^2 + x + 1 \rangle$ is not a field.

P.T.O.

2. (a) Find all idempotent and nilpotent elements in $\mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_6$.

6

- (b) Show that any finite field has order p^n , where p is a prime.

6

- (c) Let R be commutative ring with unity, and let A be an ideal of R . Show that $\frac{R}{A}$ is an integral domain if and only if A is prime.

6

3. (a) Let ϕ be an isomorphism from a ring R onto a ring S . Show that ϕ^{-1} is an isomorphism from S onto R .

6%

- (b) Let R be a ring with unity e and let characteristic of R be n . If $n > 0$, show that R contains a subring isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_n and if $n = 0$, show that R contains a subring isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} .

6%

- (c) Determine all ring homomorphisms from \mathbb{Z} to \mathbb{Z} .

6%

- (d) Prove that a subset W of a vector space V is a subspace of V if and only if $0 \in W$ and $ax + y \in W$ whenever $a \in F$ and $x, y \in W$.

- (b) Whether $-x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 3 \in \text{span}(\{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1, x^2 + x + 1, x + 1\})$. Justify.

6

- (c) Let V be a vector space over a field of characteristic not equal to two and u, v and w be distinct vectors in V . Prove that $\{u, v, w\}$ is linearly independent if and only if $\{u + v, u + w, v + w\}$ is linearly independent.

6

5. (a) Let V be a vector space having a finite basis. Then show that every basis for V contains the same number of elements.

6%

- (b) Check whether $\{x^2 + 3x - 2, 2x^2 + 5x - 3, -x^2 - 4x + 4\}$ is a basis for $P_2(\mathbb{R})$.

6%

- (c) Let V and W be vector spaces and let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be linear. If V is finite-dimensional, then prove that $\text{nullity}(T) + \text{rank}(T) = \dim V$.

6%

6. (a) Let β and γ be standard ordered bases for \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{R}^2 , respectively and let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be a linear transformation given by

6

$$T(a_1, a_2, a_3) = (2a_1 + 3a_2, a_3, a_1 + a_3). \text{ Compute } [T]_{\beta}^{\gamma}.$$

- (b) Let V and W be finite-dimensional vector spaces with ordered bases β and γ , respectively. Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be linear. Then T is invertible if and only if $[T]_{\beta}^{\gamma}$ is invertible.

Furthermore, $[T^{-1}]_{\gamma}^{\beta} = ([T]_{\beta}^{\gamma})^{-1}$. 6

- (c) Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\beta = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ be an ordered basis of \mathbb{R}^2 . Find $[L_A]_{\beta}$ and also find an invertible matrix Q such that $[L_A]_{\beta} = Q^{-1}AQ$, where L_A is a left-multiplication transformation. 6

9/5/19(M)

[This question paper contains 8 printed pages]

Your Roll No. :

Sl. No. of Q. Paper : 2496-A IC

Unique Paper Code : 32353401

Name of the Course : **B.Sc. (Hons.)**
Mathematics : SEC

Name of the Paper : Computer Algebra
Systems and related
Softwares

Semester : IV

Time : 2 Hours **Maximum Marks : 38**

Instructions for Candidates :

- (a) Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
- (b) This question paper has **six** questions in all.
- (c) **All** questions are compulsory.

Unit - 1 (CAS)

Note : The answers should be written in only **one** of the CAS : Maxima/Mathematica/Maple or any other.

P.T.O.

1x5=5

1. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) command is used to find the product of two matrices m, n.
 (b) The function..... is used to find the n^{th} prime.

- (c) command is used to find the value of exponential constant up to 20 digits.
 (d) The symbol is used as delayed

- (e) operator. command is used to find the transpose of a matrix.

2. Attempt any six parts from the following :

1.5x6

2. Attempt any six parts from the following :
- Write the command to evaluate the expression $2x^2+x=1$.
 - Write the command to plot the functions $\sin(x)$ and $\cos(x)$ in the range $-10 < x < 10$.
 - Write the command to evaluate (i) $7^{22} \bmod 23$
 - Write the command to create a 6×6 sparse matrix with non-zero entries :
 $(1,2) = 3; (4,3) = 3; (4,5) = 7; (6,1) = 4$
 - Write the command to evaluate $\int_{1/4}^{1/2} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$.

(f) Write the command to evaluate

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1+2i}{n} \right)^2$$

(g) Write the command to create the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Further, write the commands to obtain its second column and the determinant.

- (h) Write the command to obtain a 2×4 matrix with random entries within the range of 2 to 10.

3. Attempt any two parts from the following :

4x2

(a) For the matrix,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- write commands for :
 (i) diagonalization of the given matrix.
 (ii) finding its inverse.

- (b) Write the command to print first 10 prime numbers.
- (c) Write a program to find the gcd of two integers a and b using Euclidean Algorithm and hence find the gcd of 120 and 75.

Unit-II (Software R)

4. Write **True** or **false** for the following :

1×4

- (a) The data object combining text and numbers is of type 'text'.
- (b) If 'name' is a 10 items vector then name[2:7] shows its second and seventh item.
- (c) The length of the following vector is 5 :
days = {2, 4, 5, 5, 4, NA} .
- (d) plotpie command is used to draw a pie chart.

5. Attempt any **four** parts from the following :

1.5×4

- (a) (i) Write command to read data from the file "hybrid.csv".

- (ii) Using scan function, enter the following data :

Subject = {Eng, Sociology, Science, History}.

- (b) For a 3×3 matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 7 & 1 & 4 \\ 8 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix},$$

write the command to give column and row headings.

- (c) For the list, m={5, 8, 3, 8, 7, 2} , write the output for the following :

- (i) order(m), (ii) rank(m).

- (d) Write the command to convert the following data in integers :

M= {3.5, 1.2, 4.3, 7.1, 8.7}.

2496-A

- (e) For the following data vectors

Length={7, 8, 9, 11.5},

Height={4, 9.5, 3.9, 2.5};

write the command to construct the
dataframe 'dimension'.

- (f) For the following data object 'fw'

abund	flow
1	7
25	12
15	8
12	19
7	14

write the command to view the first four
entries of column 'flow'.

6. Attempt any **two** parts from the following :

3x2

- (a) For the vector, Data_mp ={3, 2, 1, 5, 5, 3, 5,
8, 7, 6, 9, 1, 9, 5, 8}; write the command to :

- (i) find the cumulative sum.

- (ii) find the 20%, 50%, 40% quantiles.
(iii) create the stem and leaf plot for the
above vector.

- (b) For the following two dimensional data,

data 1	data 2	data 3
23	25	34
23	45	12
21	32	21
21	47	43

write the command to :

- (i) display the first and third rows.
(ii) determine the structure of the data
object.
(iii) For the above data, draw a bar chart
with appropriate labels.

P.T.O.

2496-A

(c) Write the commands in R for the following :

(i) Put the following values into a variable

d :

3, 5, 7, 3, 2, 6, 8, 5, 6, 9, 4, 5, 7, 3, 4.

(ii) Find mean of d.

(iii) Find the largest value in d.

(iv) Find variance of d.

12/5/19(m)

[This question paper contains 7 printed pages]

Your Roll No. :

Sl. No. of Q. Paper : **2278** **IC**

Unique Paper Code : 32371401

Name of the Course : **B.Sc. (Hons.) Statistics**

Name of the Paper : Statistical Inference

Semester : IV

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 75**

Instructions for Candidates :

- (a) Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
- (b) Attempt **six** questions in all, selecting **three** from each **Section**.

Section - A

1. (a) Define unbiasedness and consistency of an estimator. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random sample from $N(\mu, \theta)$ distribution. Suggest two estimators of θ based on this random sample such that the first is consistent but not unbiased and the second is both unbiased and consistent. 6.5

P.T.O.

- (b) State and prove invariance property of consistent estimators. 6

2. (a) State Cramer-Rao inequality. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random sample from a Cauchy distribution with p.d.f. :

$$f(x, \theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{[1+(x-\theta)^2]}; -\infty < x < \infty$$

Verify whether there exists an MVB estimator for the parameter θ . Also obtain the value of MVB. 6.5

- (b) Define MVU estimator. If T_1 is MVU estimator for θ and T_2 is any other unbiased estimator for θ with efficiency e , then prove that correlation-coefficient between T_1 and T_2 is $\rho = \sqrt{e}$. 6

3. (a) State and prove the Factorisation theorem on sufficiency. 6.5

- (b) If X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n is a random sample from the distribution with p.d.f.

$$f(x, \theta) = \frac{\theta^{k+1} x^{k-\theta x}}{\Gamma(k+1)}; 0 \leq x < \infty, \theta > 0$$

where, k is a known constant, then obtain the maximum likelihood estimator of θ . Also show that the estimator is biased but consistent and that its asymptotic

distribution for large n is : $N\left(\theta, \frac{\theta^2}{n(k+1)}\right)$. 6

4. (a) Define a complete sufficient statistic. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random sample of size n from a rectangular distribution with p.d.f. :

$$f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 < x < \theta, \theta > 0 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Obtain a complete sufficient statistic for θ . Hence, obtain MVU estimator for θ 6.5

- (b) Describe the method of moments. Find estimator of θ by the method of moments, for : 6

$$f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-x-\theta}, & -\infty < x < \infty \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Section - B

5. (a) What are simple and composite hypotheses ? Explain the concept of most powerful test and uniformly most powerful test. State the theorem used to determine the best critical region for testing a simple null hypothesis against a simple alternative hypothesis. 6.5

- (b) Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random sample from a population with p. d. f. :

$$f(x, \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}, 0 \leq x \leq 1, \theta > 0$$

Find UMP tests of size α in terms of Chi-square statistics for testing $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ against one- sided alternatives. Also, obtain the power functions of these UMP tests. 6

6. (a) Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random sample of size n from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ population, where μ is known and σ^2 is unknown. Obtain the B.C.R. of size α for testing $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$ against $H_1: \sigma^2 = \sigma_1^2$.

Hence obtain the power function of the test. 6.5

- (b) Discuss the method of construction of likelihood ratio test. Consider n Bernoullian trials with probability of success p for each trial. Derive the likelihood ratio test for testing $H_0: p = p_0$ against $H_1: p > p_0$. 6

2278

(c) Optimum properties of ML estimators

7. (a) Explain the difference between point estimation and interval estimation. Obtain $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence interval for the population correlation coefficient when a random sample of size n has been drawn from a bivariate normal population.

7.5

- (b) If X has binomial distribution with parameters n and θ and the prior distribution of θ is beta of first kind with parameters α and β , then obtain the posterior distribution of θ given $X = x$ and its mean.

5

8. Describe any three of the following :

12.5

- (a) Sufficient conditions for consistency.
(b) Method of minimum Chi-square,

6

600

7