



Learn DU

MAKE IT BIG!

*All The Best
For Your
Exams*

Our 6th sense says you
will pass the exam.

www.learndu.in

This question paper contains 8+3 printed pages and 6 Tables attached]

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

S. No. of Question Paper : 982

31/11/17

Unique Paper Code : 227102

H

Name of the Paper : Statistical Methods in Econo

Name of the Course : B.A. (Hons.) - Economics

Semester : I

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :

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

All questions within each section are to be answered in a continuous manner on the answer sheet. Start each question on a new page and all subparts of a question should follow one after the other.

Use of simple calculator is permitted.

Required statistical tables are attached with the question paper.

This paper contains four sections. Attempt *all* sections.

Section-I

Do any *two* out of Q. No. 1, Q. No. 2 and Q. No. 3.

1. Given below is the distribution of marks of 100 students in an examination.

P.T.O.

Marks Obtained	Number of Students
Less than 10	4
Less than 20	6
Less than 30	24
Less than 40	46
Less than 50	67
Less than 60	86
Less than 70	96
Less than 80	99
Less than 90	100

Do

4.

- (i) Make a histogram for the data above.
- (ii) If possible, comment on the total area under the histogram. 4+1

2. (a) Show that for given $(n + 1)$ numbers

$$\bar{X}_{(n+1)} = \frac{(n \cdot \bar{X}_n + X_{n+1})}{(n + 1)}$$

- (b) If the average monthly spending by 21 women in a kitty group was Rs. 240, What is the new average spending if another member is added whose average monthly spending is 290 ? Use the formula above. 2+3

3. In a factory the monthly wages of 200 workers were noted and they were found to be positively skewed. Draw a representative frequency curve to show this skewness. The leader of the workers argued with the management that 'average' wages are low. The owner of the firm did not agree with the workers' leader and suggested that 'average' wages quoted are wrong and are actually much higher. Can you justify both the views, using your diagram ? Which view do you agree with and why ?

5

Section-II

Do any *two* out of Q. No. 4, Q. No. 5 and Q. No. 6

4. (a) A box of 9 socks contains 2 green and 7 red socks.
- (i) If 2 socks are selected at random from the box without replacement, what is the probability that both are red ? What would be the probability if socks are selected with replacement ?
 - (ii) If 3 socks are selected at random from the box without replacement, what is the probability that all are green ?



- (b) The probability that both the events A and B occur simultaneously is $1/5$ and the probability of occurrence of neither of them is $4/15$. Find the probabilities $P(A)$ and $P(B)$ on the assumption that the events are independent.

6.

- (c) Show that if for any two events E and F $P(E/F) > P(E)$ then it is also true that $P(E/F) > P(F)$. 4+4+2

5. (a) A real estate agent has a set of 10 keys. one of which will open the front door of an apartment he wants to show to a potential buyer. If the 10 keys are tried in a completely random order, find the probability that :

(i) The first key opens the door.

(ii) All 10 keys are tried.

- (b) A box contains four dice out of which three are fair and the fourth is loaded in such a way that the face marked 5 appears in 60% of the tosses. A die is selected at random from the box and tossed. If it shows 5, what is the probability that it was a loaded die ?

- (c) Let E, F and G be events with probabilities $1/2$, $1/3$ and $1/4$ respectively, compute the probability that neither of these three events occur assuming that the events are mutually independent. 4+3+3
6. (a) Six friends play a game in which they toss a coin one by one. The game is won by the player who first throws tail. Find the probability that the game is won by the fourth player.
- (b) Two machines X and Y are to be marketed. The probability that a salesman can sell machine X is 60% while that of selling machine Y is 40%. Sale of one machine is independent of the other. Given that the salesman is able to sell at least one machine, what is the probability that machine X has been sold ?
- (c) In a village of 1000 inhabitants, there are 650 who own a television, 400 who own a mobile phone and 150 who own both of these. If a person is selected from this village at random, what is the probability that he owns either of the two ? Use a Venn diagram to answer. 4+3+3



Q. No. 7 is Compulsory. Do any *two* questions out of Q. No. 8, Q. No. 9 and Q. No. 10.

7. (a) Find the probability distribution of total number of heads obtained in four tosses of a balanced coin.

- (b) If profit of a shopkeeper is looked upon as a continuous random variable having the probability density :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{18}(x+1), & -1 < x < 5 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Where the units are in Rs. 1000

- (i) What is his expected profit ?

- (ii) What is the variance and standard deviation of the profit ?

2+3

9.

8. (a) If X has the discrete uniform distribution $f(x) = \frac{1}{k}$ for $x = 1, 2, \dots, k$, show that :

(i) Its mean is $\mu = \frac{k+1}{2}$

(ii) Its variance is $\sigma^2 = \frac{k^2-1}{12}$.

(b) In a certain city, the primary cause of 70% of divorce cases is found to be incompatibility. Find the probability that five of the next six divorce cases filed in this city will claim incompatibility as the reason of divorce. Also find the mean and variance of the divorce case filed.

(c) Scores of a GRE examination are known to be normally distributed with mean 420 and standard deviation 80.

(i) For a randomly chosen person taking this test, what is the probability of a score between 400 and 480 ?

(ii) What is the minimum score needed in order to be in the top 10% of all people taking the test ?

(iii) Two people taking the test are chosen at random. What is the probability that at least one of them scored more than 500 points ? 3+3+4

9. (a) A teacher is supposed to meet students during regular office hours. Times spent with students follow an exponential distribution with mean 10 minutes. Find the probability that a given student spends less than 20 minutes with the teacher. How is exponential distribution related to the Poisson distribution ?

- (b) The number of days between billing and payment of electricity bills is normally distributed with mean 16 and standard deviation 5.



(i) How many days will have elapsed before 10% of all bills are paid ?

(ii) After how many days will 25% of all bills remain unpaid ?

- (c) On an average, 2.5 telephone calls per minute are received at the Domino's delivery counter. If distribution of calls is Poisson, find the probability that in any given minute there will be more than 3 calls. $3+4+3$

10. (a) Delhi university printing division received complaints for problems with printers of which 8 were laser printers and 12 were inkjet printers. A sample of 5 complaints is to be included in a customer satisfaction survey. Suppose all 5 complaints are selected in a random fashion so that each one has an equally likely chance of being selected. Find the probability that exactly 3 of the complaints were for inkjet printers.

A

1

(b) If the probability is 0.40 that a child exposed to a certain contagious disease will catch it, what is the probability that the tenth child exposed to the disease will be the third to catch it ?



learndu.in

(c) If the probability is 0.20 that a certain bank will refuse a loan application, then :

(i) Find the probability that the bank will refuse at least 3 of the 10 applications received.

(ii) If however the bank receives large amount of applications, say 225, then find the approximate probability that the bank will refuse at most 40 of the 225 loan applications. Justify your approach in calculating the desired probability. 3+3+4

Section-IV

Attempt any *two* questions out of Q. No. 11, Q. No. 12 and Q. No. 13

11. Given any *two* random variables X and Y.

(i) Show that $\rho(aX+b, cY+d) = ab \cdot \rho(X,Y) / |(ab)|$

P.T.O.

- (ii) How are the concepts of correlation, covariance and independence of two variables related to each other ?
Explain in detail.

13.

5+5

12. You are given the following bivariate probability distribution table :

Y \ X	X	0	1	2
	Y			
0		.25	A	.13
1		C	0.02	0.10
2		0.1	0.08	B

- (i) For what value of A, B and C the above table valid as a probability distribution if $P(X=0)=0.45$, $P(Y=2) = 0.35$?
- (ii) Find $E(X/Y = 1)$
- (iii) Find covariance between x and y .
- (iv) Let $Z = \text{sum of } X \text{ and } Y$. Derive the probability distribution for Z .
- (v) Find $V(Z)$:

2×5=10

13. Let the profits of a firm be defined by $P = 5R - 2C$ where R is revenues and C is cost.

The mean of R and C are 4 and 9 (in thousands), respectively.

The variances of R and C are equal at 3.

- (i) What is expected profit ?
- (ii) What is variance of this profit ?
- (iii) If $E(RC) = 30$, what will be covariance (RC) and correlation (RC) ?
- (iv) What can you say about the relation between revenues and costs ?
- (v) If new fixed costs of Rs. 3,000 are incurred now, what are new expected profits ?
- (vi) Define $Z = 2R + 3C$, what is variance of Z ?
- (vii) Are R and C independent ?

10

Table A.1 Cumulative Binomial Probabilities**a. $n = 5$**

x	p														
	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.90	0.95	0.99
0	.951	.774	.590	.328	.237	.168	.078	.031	.010	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000
1	.999	.977	.919	.737	.633	.528	.337	.188	.087	.031	.016	.007	.000	.000	.000
2	1.000	.999	.991	.942	.896	.837	.683	.500	.317	.163	.104	.058	.009	.001	.000
3	1.000	1.000	1.000	.993	.984	.969	.913	.812	.663	.472	.367	.263	.081	.023	.001
4	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.998	.990	.969	.922	.832	.763	.672	.410	.226	.049

b. $n = 10$

x	p														
	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.90	0.95	0.99
0	.904	.599	.349	.107	.056	.028	.006	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
1	.996	.914	.736	.376	.244	.149	.046	.011	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
2	1.000	.988	.930	.678	.526	.383	.167	.055	.012	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
3	1.000	.999	.987	.879	.776	.650	.382	.172	.055	.011	.004	.001	.000	.000	.000
4	1.000	1.000	.998	.967	.922	.850	.633	.377	.166	.047	.020	.006	.000	.000	.000
5	1.000	1.000	1.000	.994	.980	.953	.834	.623	.367	.150	.078	.033	.002	.000	.000
6	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.996	.989	.945	.828	.618	.350	.224	.121	.013	.001	.000
7	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.998	.988	.945	.833	.617	.474	.322	.070	.012	.000
8	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.998	.989	.954	.851	.756	.624	.264	.086	.004
9	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.994	.972	.944	.893	.651	.401	.096

c. $n = 15$

x	p														
	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.90	0.95	0.99
0	.860	.463	.206	.035	.013	.005	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
1	.990	.829	.549	.167	.080	.035	.005	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
2	1.000	.964	.816	.398	.236	.127	.027	.004	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
3	1.000	.995	.944	.648	.461	.297	.091	.018	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
4	1.000	.999	.987	.836	.686	.515	.217	.059	.009	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
5	1.000	1.000	.998	.939	.852	.722	.402	.151	.034	.004	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000
6	1.000	1.000	1.000	.982	.943	.869	.610	.304	.095	.015	.004	.001	.000	.000	.000
7	1.000	1.000	1.000	.996	.983	.950	.787	.500	.213	.050	.017	.004	.000	.000	.000
8	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.996	.985	.905	.696	.390	.131	.057	.018	.000	.000	.000
9	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.996	.966	.849	.597	.278	.148	.061	.002	.000	.000
10	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.991	.941	.783	.485	.314	.164	.013	.001	.000
11	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.998	.982	.909	.703	.539	.352	.056	.005	.000
12	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.996	.973	.873	.764	.602	.184	.036	.000
13	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.995	.965	.920	.833	.451	.171	.010
14	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.995	.987	.965	.794	.537	.140

Table A.1 Cumulative Binomial Probabilities (cont.)

$$B(x; n, p) = \sum_{y=0}^x b(y; n, p)$$

d. $n = 20$.

	p														
	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.90	0.95	0.99
0	.818	.358	.122	.012	.003	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
1	.983	.736	.392	.069	.024	.008	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
2	.999	.925	.677	.206	.091	.035	.004	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
3	1.000	.984	.867	.411	.225	.107	.016	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
4	1.000	.997	.957	.630	.415	.238	.051	.006	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
5	1.000	1.000	.989	.804	.617	.416	.126	.021	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
6	1.000	1.000	.998	.913	.786	.608	.250	.058	.006	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
7	1.000	1.000	1.000	.968	.898	.772	.416	.132	.021	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
8	1.000	1.000	1.000	.990	.959	.887	.596	.252	.057	.005	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000
9	1.000	1.000	1.000	.997	.986	.952	.755	.412	.128	.017	.004	.001	.000	.000	.000
10	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.996	.983	.872	.588	.245	.048	.014	.003	.000	.000	.000
11	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.995	.943	.748	.404	.113	.041	.010	.000	.000	.000
12	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.979	.868	.584	.228	.102	.032	.000	.000	.000
13	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.994	.942	.750	.392	.214	.087	.002	.000	.000
14	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.998	.979	.874	.584	.383	.196	.011	.000	.000
15	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.994	.949	.762	.585	.370	.043	.003	.000
16	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.984	.893	.775	.589	.133	.016	.000
17	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.996	.965	.909	.794	.323	.075	.001
18	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.992	.976	.931	.608	.264	.017
19	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.997	.988	.878	.642	.182

(continued)

Table A.1 Cumulative Binomial Probabilities (cont.)

e. $n = 25$

	p														
	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.90	0.95	0.99
0	.778	.277	.072	.004	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
1	.974	.642	.271	.027	.007	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
2	.998	.873	.537	.098	.032	.009	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
3	1.000	.966	.764	.234	.096	.033	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
4	1.000	.993	.902	.421	.214	.090	.009	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
5	1.000	.999	.967	.617	.378	.193	.029	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
6	1.000	1.000	.991	.780	.561	.341	.074	.007	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
7	1.000	1.000	.998	.891	.727	.512	.154	.022	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
8	1.000	1.000	1.000	.953	.851	.677	.274	.054	.004	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
9	1.000	1.000	1.000	.983	.929	.811	.425	.115	.013	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
10	1.000	1.000	1.000	.994	.970	.902	.586	.212	.034	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
11	1.000	1.000	1.000	.998	.980	.956	.732	.345	.078	.006	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000
12	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.997	.983	.846	.500	.154	.017	.003	.000	.000	.000	.000
13	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.994	.922	.655	.268	.044	.020	.002	.000	.000	.000
14	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.998	.966	.788	.414	.098	.030	.006	.000	.000	.000
15	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.987	.885	.575	.189	.071	.017	.000	.000	.000
16	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.996	.946	.726	.323	.149	.047	.000	.000	.000
17	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.978	.846	.488	.273	.109	.002	.000	.000
18	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.993	.926	.659	.439	.220	.009	.000	.000
19	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.998	.971	.807	.622	.383	.033	.001	.000
20	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.991	.910	.786	.579	.098	.007	.000
21	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.998	.967	.904	.766	.236	.034	.000
22	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.991	.968	.902	.463	.127	.002
23	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.998	.993	.973	.729	.358	.026
24	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.996	.928	.723	.222

Table A.2 Cumulative Poisson Probabilities

$$F(x; \lambda) = \sum_{y=0}^x \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^y}{y!}$$

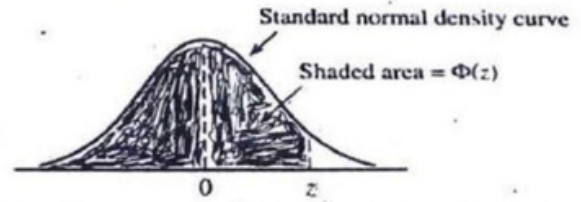
	λ									
	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.0
0	.905	.819	.741	.670	.607	.549	.497	.449	.407	.368
1	.995	.982	.963	.938	.910	.878	.844	.809	.772	.736
2	1.000	.999	.996	.992	.986	.977	.966	.953	.937	.920
3		1.000	1.000	.999	.998	.997	.994	.991	.987	.981
4				1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.999	.998	.996
5							1.000	1.000	1.000	.999
6										1.000

Table A.2 Cumulative Poisson Probabilities (cont.)

	λ										
	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	15.0	20.0
0	.135	.050	.018	.007	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
1	.406	.199	.092	.040	.017	.007	.003	.001	.000	.000	.000
2	.677	.423	.238	.125	.062	.030	.014	.006	.003	.000	.000
3	.857	.647	.433	.265	.151	.082	.042	.021	.010	.000	.000
4	.947	.815	.629	.440	.285	.173	.100	.055	.029	.001	.000
5	.983	.916	.785	.616	.446	.301	.191	.116	.067	.003	.000
6	.995	.966	.889	.762	.606	.450	.313	.207	.130	.008	.000
7	.999	.988	.949	.867	.744	.599	.453	.324	.220	.018	.001
8	1.000	.996	.979	.932	.847	.729	.593	.456	.333	.037	.002
9		.999	.992	.968	.916	.830	.717	.587	.458	.070	.005
10		1.000	.997	.986	.957	.901	.816	.706	.583	.118	.011
11			.999	.995	.980	.947	.888	.803	.697	.185	.021
12			1.000	.998	.991	.973	.936	.876	.792	.268	.039
13				.999	.996	.987	.966	.926	.864	.363	.066
14				1.000	.999	.994	.983	.959	.917	.466	.105
15					.999	.998	.992	.978	.951	.568	.157
16					1.000	.999	.996	.989	.973	.664	.221
17						1.000	.998	.995	.986	.749	.297
18							.999	.998	.993	.819	.381
19							1.000	.999	.997	.875	.470
20								1.000	.998	.917	.559
21									.999	.947	.644
22									1.000	.967	.721
23										.981	.787
24										.989	.843
25										.994	.888
26										.997	.922
27										.998	.948
28										.999	.966
29										1.000	.978
30											.987
31											.992
32											.995
33											.997
34											.999
35											.999
36											1.000

Table A.3 Standard Normal Curve Areas

$$\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z)$$



z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0017	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0352	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0722	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3482
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

(continued)

982

Table A.3 Standard Normal Curve Areas (cont.)

$$\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z)$$

<i>z</i>	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9278	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

Join Us For University Updates



learndu.in



learndu.in



Learn DU



Learn DU

11-UNIVERSITY ROAD