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*Your Roll No*

7240

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M.Sc./II

OPERATIONAL RESEARCH—Course XII

(Applied Statistics)

(Admissions of 2001 and onwards)

*Time . 3 Hours*

*Maximum Marks 75*

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

*Answer **six** questions in all, selecting **three**  
questions from each Section*

*All questions carry equal marks*

*Use a separate answer sheet for each Section*

**Section A**

- 1 (a) A regression model is specified as

$$Y_i = \beta X_i + u_i$$

where  $u$  and  $X$  satisfy all the basic assumptions  
three estimators of  $\beta$  have been proposed

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{X}}, \hat{\beta}_2 = \frac{\sum X_i Y_i}{\sum X_i^2}, \hat{\beta}_3 = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

- (i) Show that all three estimators are unbiased  
(ii) Derive the variance of each of the three

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estimators and determine which one (if any) has smallest variance

- (b) You are given the following model in deviation form

$$Y_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_{t2} + \beta_3 X_{t3} + u_t$$

with sample data  $n = 100$ ,  $\sum X_{t2}^2 = 30$ ,  $\sum X_{t3}^2 = 3$ ,

$$\sum X_{t2} Y_t = 30, \quad \sum X_{t3} Y_t = 20, \quad \sum X_{t2} X_{t3} = 0$$

- (i) Compute the OLS estimators of  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$  and  $\beta_3$ .  
 (ii) Test the hypothesis that  $X_2$  and  $X_3$  have no influence on  $Y$  at 5% level of significance
- 2 (a) Consider the following demand for money function

$$M_D = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + u$$

where  $X_1 = \gamma_t =$  interest rate at time  $t$

$X_2 = r_{t-1} =$  logged interest rate

$X_3 = \gamma_t - \gamma_{t-1} = 0 =$  measure of expectation

based on most recent  
change in  $\gamma$

Show that these exhibit perfect multicollinearity between the variables

- (b) Assume that the market mechanism of a given commodity is described by the following system of simultaneous equations

$$D = a_0 + a_1P + a_2Y + u_1$$

$$S = b_0 + b_1P + b_2W + u_2$$

$$D = S$$

where

D = quantity demanded

S = quantity supplied

P = price, Y = income,

W = index of weather conditions,

Y and W are exogenous variable

Obtain the estimates (if any) of the structural coefficients

- 3 (a) For a heteroscedastic model assume that  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma^2 K_i$ ,

where  $\sigma^2$  is a constant and  $K_i$  are known weights

Write the expressions for the variance of  $\hat{\beta}_1$  by OLS and GLS method, what can you say about the relationship of  $\text{var}(\hat{\beta}_1)$  under homoscedasticity and heteroscedasticity ?

- (b) Show that least square estimator of  $\hat{\beta}_2$  in  $Y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X + u$  has minimum variance in the class of linear unbiased estimations Does the result had for  $\hat{\beta}_1$  also ?

- 4 Write short notes on any *three* of the following
- (i) The Almon Approach to Distributed log models
  - (ii) Durbin's *h*-test
  - (iii) Two-stage Least Square Method
  - (iv) Weighted Least Square Method

### Section B

- 5 (a) Define Time Series and its components Describe the Ratio to moving average method for determining seasonal indices
- (b) Explain how will you fit the following curve

$$Y = \frac{a}{1 + be^{-ct}} \quad (a, b, c) > 0$$

to given time series data when

- (i) *a* is known, *b* and *c* are unknown
  - (ii) *a*, *b* and *c* are unknown
- 6 Below are given the figure of Production (in thousands quintal) of a certain product

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production</i>
1991	55
1992	66
1993	72
1994	78
1995	85
1996	87
1997	90

- (i) Fit a straight line by "Least Square Method" and estimate the trend values
- (ii) What is the monthly increase in the production of the product ?
- 7 (a) Define and explain Type I and Type II errors in the context of control charts. How does the choice of control limit influence these errors ?
- (b) Determine the control units for the U-chart
- (c) Define Capability Ratio. Find the process capability Indices  $C_p$  and  $C_{pk}$  and compare them
- 8 (a) Discuss Single and Double Sampling Plan Design  
- Single Sampling Plan that satisfies a Producer's Risk  
\* of 4% for lots that are 12% non-conforming, take acceptance number  $C = 3, 5, 6$ .
- (b) Calculate the control limits for  $\bar{X}$  and R-charts. From a manufacturing process, 20 subgroups of moving samples of 5 each are observed and  $\bar{X}$  and R values are calculated for subgroups it is found that for 20 subgroups  $\sum \bar{X} = 8763$  and

$$\sum R = 241 \text{ cm}$$

Compute control limits for  $\bar{X}$  and R-Charts