

JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT

TEST -3 EXAMINATION- 2025

B.Tech.-IV Semester (BI)

COURSE CODE (CREDITS): 18B11MA411(3)

MAX. MARKS: 35

COURSE NAME: **BIostatistics**

COURSE INSTRUCTOR: SST

MAX. TIME: 2 Hours

*Note: (a) All questions are compulsory.*

*(b) The candidate is allowed to make suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems.*

*(c) Use of a scientific calculator is allowed.*

Q. No.	Question	CO	Marks																										
Q1	<p>In a study of saliva cotinine, seven subjects, all of whom had abstained from smoking for a week, were asked to smoke a single cigarette. The cotinine levels at 12 and 24 hours after smoking are provided in the following table:</p> <table><thead><tr><th rowspan="2">Subject</th><th colspan="2">Cotinine Level (mmol/L)</th></tr><tr><th>After 12 hours</th><th>After 24 hours</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>73</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>58</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>67</td><td>49</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>93</td><td>59</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>33</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>60</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>106</td><td>33</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Calculate Pearson's correlation coefficient between the 12-hour and 24-hour cotinine levels and interpret the result.</p>	Subject	Cotinine Level (mmol/L)		After 12 hours	After 24 hours	1	73	24	2	58	27	3	67	49	4	93	59	5	33	0	6	60	11	7	106	33	1	5
Subject	Cotinine Level (mmol/L)																												
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Q2	<p>The probability density function of a random variable <math>X</math> is as follows:</p> $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} k\sqrt{x}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$ <p>Evaluate the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Evaluate <math>k</math>.</li><li><math>E(1 - 2X)</math>.</li><li>Variance of <math>X</math>.</li></ol>	2	1+2+2																										
Q3	<p>Suppose that 100 high-performance tires made by a certain manufacturer lasted on average 21,819 miles with a standard deviation of 1,295 miles. Test the null hypothesis <math>\mu = 22,000</math> miles against the alternative hypothesis <math>\mu &lt; 22,000</math> miles at the 0.05 level of significance.</p>	3	5																										
Q4	<p>Use the data in the following table to test at the 0.01 level of significance whether a person's ability in mathematics is independent of his or her interest in statistics.</p> <table><thead><tr><th colspan="2" rowspan="2"></th><th colspan="3">Ability in Mathematics</th></tr><tr><th>Low</th><th>Average</th><th>High</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><th rowspan="3">Ability in Statistics</th><th>Low</th><td>63</td><td>42</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><th>Average</th><td>58</td><td>61</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><th>High</th><td>14</td><td>47</td><td>29</td></tr></tbody></table>			Ability in Mathematics			Low	Average	High	Ability in Statistics	Low	63	42	15	Average	58	61	31	High	14	47	29	3	5					
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