SpeedLabs

Maths

CBSE 11th

TEEVRA EDUTECH PVT. LTD.

Question 1: From the data given below state which group is more variable, A or B?

Marks	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
Group A	9	17	32	33	40	10	9
Group B	10	20	30	25	43	15	7

Answer:

Firstly, the standard deviation of group A is calculated as follows.

Marks	**Group A** f_i	**Mid-point** x_i	$y_i = \frac{x_i - 45}{10}$	f_i^2	$f_i y_i$	$f_i y_i^2$
10-20	9	15	−3	9	−27	81
20-30	17	25	−2	4	−34	68
30-40	32	35	−1	1	−32	32
40-50	33	45	0	0	0	0
50-60	40	55	1	1	40	40
60-70	10	65	2	4	20	40
70-80	9	75	3	9	27	81
Σ	150				−6	342

Here, $h = 10$, $N = 150$, $A = 45$

Mean, $\bar{x} = A \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{9} f_i y_i}{N} \times h = 45 + \frac{(-6) \times 10}{150} = 45 - 0.4 = 44.6$

$$\text{Variance, } \sigma^2 = \frac{h^2}{N^2}\left[N \sum_{i=1}^{7} f_i y_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{7} f_i y_i\right)^2\right]$$

$$= \frac{100}{22500}[150 \times 342 - (-6)^2] = \frac{1}{225}(51264) = 227.84$$

$\therefore$ Standard deviation $(\sigma_1) = \sqrt{227.84} = 15.09$

The standard deviation of group B is calculated as follows.

Marks	**Group B f_i**	**Mid-point x_i**	$y_i = \frac{x_i - 45}{10}$	y_i^2	$f_i y_i$	$f_i y_i^2$
10-20	10	15	–3	9	–30	90
20-30	20	25	–2	4	–40	80
30-40	30	35	–1	1	–30	30
40-50	25	45	0	0	0	0
50-60	43	55	1	1	43	43
60-70	15	65	2	4	30	60
70-80	7	75	3	9	21	63
Σ	150				–6	366

Mean, $\bar{x} = A\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{7} f_i y_i}{N} \times h = 45 + \frac{(-6)\times 10}{150} = 45 - 0.4 = 44.6$

$$\text{Variance, } \sigma^2 = \frac{h^2}{N^2}\left[N\sum_{i=1}^{7} f_i y_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{7} f_i y_i\right)^2\right]$$

$$= \frac{100}{22500}[150 \times 366 - (-6)^2] = \frac{1}{225}(54864) = 243.84$$

$\therefore$ Standard deviation $(\sigma_1) = \sqrt{243.84} = 15.61$

Since the mean of both the groups is same, the group with greater standard deviation will be more variable. Thus, group B has more variability in the marks.

Question 2: From the prices of shares X and Y below, find out which is more stable in value:

X	35	54	52	53	56	58	52	50	51	49
Y	108	107	105	105	106	107	104	103	104	101

Answer: The prices of the shares X are

35, 54, 52, 53, 56, 58, 52, 50, 51, 49

Here, the number of observations, N = 10

$\therefore$ Mean, $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i = \frac{1}{10} \times 510 = 51$

The following table is obtained corresponding to shares X.

x_i	$(x_i - \bar{x})$	$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$
35	−16	256
54	3	9
52	1	1
53	2	4
56	5	25
58	7	49
52	1	1
50	−1	1
51	0	0
49	−2	4
		350

Variance $(\sigma_1^2) = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{10}(xi - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{10} \times 350 = 35$

∴ Standard Deviation $(\sigma_1) = \sqrt{35} = 5.91$

$$\text{C.V (Shares X)} = \frac{\sigma_1}{\bar{x}} \times 100 = \frac{5.91}{51} \times 100 = 11.58$$

The prices of share Y are

108, 107, 105, 105, 106, 107, 104, 103, 104, 101

$$\therefore \text{Mean}, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i = \frac{1}{10} \times 1050 = 105$$

The following table is obtained corresponding to shares Y.

x_i	$(y_i - \bar{y})$	$(y_i - \bar{y})^2$
108	3	9
107	2	4
105	0	0
105	0	0
106	1	1
107	2	4
104	−1	1
103	−2	4
104	−1	1
101	−4	16
		40

$$\text{Variance } (\sigma_2^2) = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{10}(yi - \bar{y})^2 = \frac{1}{10} \times 40 = 4$$

∴ Standard Deviation $(\sigma_1) = \sqrt{4} = 2$

$$\text{C. V (Shares Y)} = \frac{\sigma_2}{\bar{y}} \times 100 = \frac{2}{105} \times 100 = 1.9$$

C.V. of prices of shares X is greater than the C.V. of prices of shares Y.

Thus, the prices of shares Y are more stable than the prices of shares X.

Question 3: An analysis of monthly wages paid to workers in two firms A and B, belonging to the same industry, gives the following results:

	Firm A	**Firm B**
No. of wage earners	586	648
Mean of monthly wages	Rs 5253	Rs 5253
Variance of the distribution of wages	100	121

(i) Which firm A or B pays larger amount as monthly wages?

(ii) Which firm, A or B, shows greater variability in individual wages?

Answer:

(i) Monthly wages of firm A = Rs 5253

Number of wage earners in firm A = 586

∴Total amount paid = Rs 5253 × 586

Monthly wages of firm B = Rs 5253

Number of wage earners in firm B = 648

∴Total amount paid = Rs 5253 × 648

Thus, firm B pays the larger amount as monthly wages as the number of wage earners in firm B are more than the number of wage earners in firm A.

(ii) Variance of the distribution of wages in firm A(σ_1^2) = 100

∴ Standard deviation of the distribution of wages in firm A ((σ_1) = $\sqrt{100}$ = 10

Variance of the distribution of wages in firm B (σ_2^2)= 121

∴ Standard deviation of the distribution of wages in firm B(σ_2^2) = $\sqrt{121}$ = 11

The mean of monthly wages of both the firms is same i.e., 5253. Therefore, the firm with greater standard deviation will have more variability.

Thus, firm B has greater variability in the individual wages.

Question 4: The following is the record of goals scored by team A in a football session:

No. of goals scored	0	1	2	3	4
No. of matches	1	9	7	5	3

For the team B, mean number of goals scored per match was 2 with a standard deviation 1.25 goals. Find which team may be considered more consistent?

Answer:

The mean and the standard deviation of goals scored by team A are calculated as follows.

No. of goals scored	No. of Matches	$f_i y_i$	x_i^2	$f_i y_i^2$
0	1	0	0	0
1	9	9	1	9
2	7	14	4	28
3	5	15	9	45
4	3	12	16	48
	25	50		130

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{5} f_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{5} f_i} = \frac{50}{25} = 2$$

Thus, the mean of both the teams is same.

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{N}\sqrt{N\sum f_i {x_i}^2 - \left(\sum f_i x_i\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{25}\sqrt{25 \times 130 - (50)^2} = \frac{1}{25}\sqrt{750} = \frac{1}{25} \times 27.38 = 1.09$$

The standard deviation of team B is 1.25 goals.The average number of goals scored by both the teams is same i.e., 2. Therefore, the team with lower standard deviation will be more consistent. Thus, team A is more consistent than team B.

Question 5: The sum and sum of squares corresponding to length x (in cm) and weight y (in gm) of 50 plant products are given below:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{50} x_i = 212, \sum_{i=1}^{50} x_i^2 = 902.8, \sum_{i=1}^{50} y_i = 261, \sum_{i=1}^{50} y_i^2 = 1457.6$$

Which is more varying, the length or weight?

Answer: $\sum_{i=1}^{50} x_i = 212, \sum_{i=1}^{50} x_i^2 = 902.8$

Here, $N = 50$

$\therefore$ Mean, $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{50} y_i}{N} = \frac{212}{50} = 4.24$

$$\text{Variance } (\sigma_1^2) = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{50}(x_i - \bar{x})^2 \quad = \frac{1}{50}\sum_{i=1}^{50}(x_i - 4.24)^2 \quad = \frac{1}{50}\sum_{i=1}^{50}[x_i^2 - 8.48x_i + 17.97]$$

$$= \frac{1}{50}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{50} x_i^2 - 8.48 \sum_{i-1}^{50} x_i + 17.97 \times 50\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{50}[902.8 - 8.48 \times (212) + 898.5] = \frac{1}{50}[1801.3 - 1797.76] = \frac{1}{50} \times 3.54 = 0.07$$

$\therefore$ Standard deviation, $\sigma_1(\text{Length}) = \sqrt{0.07} = 0.26$

$$\therefore \text{C. V. (Length)} = \frac{\text{Standard deviation}}{\text{Mean}} \times 100 = \frac{0.26}{4.24} \times 100 = 6.13$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{50} y_i = 261, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{50} y_i^2 = 1457.6$$

$\therefore$ Mean, $\bar{y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{50} y_i}{N} = \frac{1}{50} \times 261 = 5.22$

$$\text{Variance } (\sigma_1^2) = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{50}(y_i - \bar{y})^2 \quad = \frac{1}{50}\sum_{i=1}^{50}(y_i - 5.22)^2 \quad = \frac{1}{50}\sum_{i=1}^{50}[y_i^2 - 10.44y_i + 27.24]$$

$$= \frac{1}{50}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{50} y_i^2 - 10.44 \sum_{i-1}^{50} y_i + 27.24 \times 50\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{50}[1457.6 - 10.44 \times (261) + 1362] = \frac{1}{50}[2819.6 - 2724.84] = \frac{1}{50} \times 94.76 = 1.89$$

$\therefore$ Standard deviation, $\sigma_1(\text{Length}) = \sqrt{1.89} = 1.37$

$$\therefore \text{C. V. (Length)} = \frac{\text{Standard deviation}}{\text{Mean}} \times 100 = \frac{1.37}{5.22} \times 100 = 26.24$$

Thus, C.V. of weights is greater than the C.V. of lengths. Therefore, weights vary more than the lengths.