



Q1//-(A): Prove the $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + \bar{X})^2}{n-1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X^2 - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n X)^2}{n}}{n-1}$ (4+5+6 Marks)

(B) What is difference between Sources of Data and Methods of Collection the data?

(C) From the following data represents the degree for some students in two module:

Biology Y= 25, 34, 30, 27, 29, 30, 17, 23, 30

Computer skill X= 24, 20, 36, 12, 27, 28, 17, 36, 21

Compute (1). Coefficient variation for both X & Y (2). $\bar{X} + \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$

(3). Mean for Y after add 5 degrees for each student in Biology

Q2//-(A) Choose answer the following statement (6+9 Marks)

- The variable is an example of a quantitative variable.
 - name of city
 - gender
 - brand of cell phone
 - age
 - None of them
- is a sub set of elements that draw from the population.
 - Statistics
 - Sample
 - Sampling
 - Historical Data
 - None of them
- If the standard deviation of a data set is 5 ft, what is the **variance**?
 - 5
 - 2.236
 - 25
 - All of them
 - None of them
- Shoes size of most of the people in Kurdistan is Number 38. Which measure of central value does it represent?
 - Mode
 - Mean
 - Median
 - All of them
 - None of them
- What is the value of the **mode** when all values in the data set are different?
 - infinity
 - 1
 - There is no mode
 - 0
 - None of them
- Statistics is.....

(B) Find the regression for the following data on (X, Y), and interpreted the result:

X	17	25	31	42	65
Y	3.5	4.2	5.1	5.8	6.2

Write Simple Linear Regression equation and Then calculate the predicted values corresponding the new values of independent variable x= 70 and x=100 respectively.

Q3//-(A) Count all types of data (variables) with provide an example for each types (9+6 Marks)

(B) For the following given values, indicate if the value is considering to be **coefficient of correlation** (r_{xy}) or not.

Explain your answer. (1) $r_{xy} = -0.25$ (2) $r_{xy} = +0.921$ (3) $r_{xy} = +1.25$ (4) $r_{xy} = 0$ (5) $r_{xy} = -1$

Q4//-(A) // From the following frequency table (6+9 Marks)

(number of students)	Hawler	Dhuok	Soran	Karkuk	Sulimanyia
frequency (fi)	60	25	40	15	45

Find: 1- Percentage frequency ($f^*\%$) 2- Draw Pie chart 3- Bar Chart

(B) The following table represents Years of teaching (class) and their frequency(fi).

Find: 1- Q_2 2- Mean 3- Draw Histogram

Class	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25	26 - 30	31 - 35
fi	6	3	8	10	2	6