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	Which of the following is not true for inductive approach?					
01	a) begins with a set of empirical observations	b) seeks patterns in observations	c) theorizing about observation patterns	d) begins with a theory	d	begins with a theory
02	A scholar while writing his/her thesis/artcle uses ICT as various stages of research conducted. He/she justifies the conceptual error in interpreting attributing the same to the ICT devices. This will be labeled as _____.					
	a) technical incompetence	b) human error	c) moral and ethical lap	d) research design	a	technical incompetence
03	The information is _____					
	a) raw data	b) process data	c) operational data	d) real time data	b	process data
04	Independent variables are manipulated to observe and measure its effect on the dependent variables in _____.					
	a) historical method	b) operational method	c) experimental method	d) exploratory method	c	experimental method
05	The scale of measurement which deals with classification, order, equality of units is:					
	a) ordinal	b) nominal	c) interval	d) ratio	c	interval
06	Research focuses on enhancing of knowledge in a given field is known as:					
	a) action research	b) fundamental research	c) historical research	d) evaluative research	b	fundamental research
07	Which of the following method is use in empirical researches?					
	a) case study method	b) survey method	c) scientific method	d) deductive method	c	scientific method
08	In case the population of research is heterogeneous in nature, which of the following sampling techniques will ensure optimum representativeness of sample units?					

		a) stratified random sampling	b) random sampling	c) cluster sampling	d) systematic sampling	a	stratified random sampling
09	Plagiarism in research is:						
		a) creative use of previous data	b) copying unscrupulously and making use of it	c) quoting someone and citing him/her	d) referring to previous data and working over it with new objective	b	copying unscrupulously and making use of it
10	By specifying and organizing the category of information in research is known as:						
		a) research design	b) literature review	c) developing hypothesis	d) data analysis	b	literature review
11	Reference serve the purpose of:						
		a) lending authenticity to given content	b) insightful decision making	c) giving ornamental value to the research	d) exhibiting the great achievement	a	lending authenticity to given content
12	Conceptually a hypothesis should be:						
		a) convoluted, complex and generic	b) complex, tough and general	c) simple, clear and specific	d) obscure, complicate and simple	c	simple, clear and specific
13	Formulating a research problem can be compared to _____.						
		a) laying the Foundation of building	b) building the wall of a home	c) polishing the doors of a building	d) constructing the ceiling of a house	a	laying the Foundation of building
14	In research, reliability is that quality of a measurement procedure which provides:						
		a) repeatability and accuracy	b) punctuality and accuracy	c) accuracy and speed	d) speed and repeatability	a	repeatability and accuracy
15	The major characteristics of correlation analysis is to seek out:						
		a) difference among variables	b) variations among variables	c) association among variables	d) regression among variables	c	association among variables

16	Which of the following is not data visualization method?					
	a) histogram plot	b) circle and triangle	c) pie chart, bar chart	d) scatter plot	b	circle and triangle
17	Which type of memory holds the computer startup routine?					
	a) RAM	b) ROM	c) WAN	d) Cache	b	ROM
18	Which of the following excluded from the domain of Artificial Intelligence?					
	a) computer learning	b) machine learning	c) deep learning	d) text	d	text
19	Wild animals will become homeless if _____.					
	a) paper mills are destroyed	b) houses are built	c) forests are destroyed	d) ecosystem is taken care of	c	forests are destroyed
20	Look at this series: 36, 34, 30, 28, 24,__ . What number should come next?					
	a) 20	b) 22	c) 23	d) 26	b	22
21	PON, MLK, JIH, _____, DCB					
	a) GFE	b) EFG	c) JKM	d)GHD	a	GFE
22	Which of the following is system software?					
	a) Linux	b) MS Office	c) Mozilla	d) Tally	a	Linux
23	We are going to walk in the mountains _____play football.					

	a) because	b) so	c) but	d) or	d	or
24	Which of the following variable cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?					
	a) socio-economic status	b) marital status	c) numerical aptitude	d) professional attitude	d	professional attitude
25	The section of the CPU that is responsible for performing mathematical operations is:					
	a) memory	b) register unit	c) control unit	d) ALU	d	ALU

26	When the production of thing is decreasing, this stage is called:					
	a) Recovery	b) Recession	c) Prosperity	d) Depression	b	Recession
27	For the first order moving average process $X_t = Z_t + \theta Z_{t-1}; t = 0, \pm1, \pm2, \pm3, ...$ The corresponding autocovariance function (ACVF) i.e., $\gamma(h) = cov(X_{t+h}, X_t); \ t = 0, \pm1, \pm2, \pm3, ...$ is:					
	a) $\gamma(h)$ $= \begin{cases} 1 & if \\ \theta/(1+\theta^2) & if\ h \\ 0 & if\ | \end{cases}$	b) $\gamma(h)$ $= \begin{cases} \sigma^2(1-\theta) & if\ h = \\ \sigma^2\theta & if\ h = \\ 0 & if\ |h| > \end{cases}$	c) $\gamma(h)$ $= \begin{cases} \sigma^2\theta & if\ h = 0 \\ \sigma^2(1-\theta) & if\ h = \pm1 \\ 0 & if\ |h| > 1 \end{cases}$	d) $\gamma(h) = 0$	b	$\gamma(h)$ $= \begin{cases} \sigma^2(1-\theta) & if\ h = 0 \\ \sigma^2\theta & if\ h = \pm1 \\ 0 & if\ |h| > 1 \end{cases}$
28	A time series has:					
	a) 2 components	b) 3 components	c) 4 components	d) 5 components	c	4 components
29	A time series is a set of data recorded:					
	a) periodically	b) at time or space intervals	c) at successive points of time	d) all	d	all
30	The word "statistics" is used as:					
	a) singular	b) plural	c) both singular and plural	d) neither singular nor plural	c	both singular and plural
31	Let R be a relation on the set of rationals Q such that mRn if and only if both m, n are integers. Then R is:					
	a) reflexive and symmetric but not transitive	b) symmetric and transitive but not reflexive	c) transitive and reflexive but not symmetric	d) reflexive, symmetric and transitive	b	symmetric and transitive but not reflexive
32	If we plot the points of a less than type or more than type frequency distribution, the shape of graph is:					
	a) scatter diagram	b) zig-zag curve	c) parabola	d) ogive curve	d	ogive curve
33	For a group of 100 candidates, the mean was found to be 40. Later on it was discovered that a value 45 was misread as 54. The correct mean is:					

	a) 40.50	b) 39.85	c) 39.80	d) 39.91	d	39.91
34	A man goes from his house to his office at the speed of 20 km/h and return from his office to home at the speed of 30 km/h. His mean speed is:					
	a) 24 km/h	b)$10\sqrt{6}km/h$	c) 25km/h	d) 30km/h	a	24 km/h
35	For further algebraic treatment harmonic mean is:					
	a) suitable	b) not suitable	c) sometimes suitable	d) very suitable	b	not suitable
36	The function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ on the interval $(0,1]$ is:					
	a) not continuous but uniformly continuous	b) both continuous and uniformly continuous	c) continuous but not uniformly continuous	d) both not continuous and not uniformly continuous	c	continuous but not uniformly continuous
37	The second quartile of the following set of data, 0, 1, -1 -2, 6, 4, 5, 8, 12, 10, 11 is:					
	a) 4	b) 5	c) 6	d) 8	b	5
38	For a negatively skewed distribution, the correct relation between mean, median and mode is:					
	a) mean=median=mode	b) mean>median>mode	c) mean<median<mode	d) mode<mean<median	c	mean<median<mode
39	Which one property out of the following does not hold good in case of standard deviation?					
	a) It is distorted by extreme values	b) It is not very sensitive to sampling fluctuations as compared to other measures.	c) It is a unitless measure of dispersion.	d) It is a most used measure of dispersion.	c	It is a unitless measure of dispersion.
40	Which of the following formula for standard deviation of a frequency distribution is not correct?					
	a)$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\Sigma_i f_i(x_i - \bar{x})}$	b)$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\Sigma_i f_i x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2}$	c)$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\Sigma_i f_i x_i^2 - \left(\frac{\Sigma_i f_i x_i}{N}\right)}$	d) $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\Sigma_i f_i x_i^2 - \frac{\Sigma_i f_i x_i}{N}}$	d	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_i f_i x_i^2 - \frac{\Sigma_i f_i x}{N}}$
41	The coefficient of skewness of series A, B and C are 1.00, 0.15 and 0.062 respectively. Which of the three series is less skew?					
	a) A	b) B	c) C	d) no decision	c	C
42	The dimension of the subspace generated by the set $A = \{(3,0,0), (2,2,0), (1,0,1)\}$ is:					
	a) 0	b) 1	c) 2	d) 3	d	3
43	Crude death rate, expressed simply as a ratio, provides:					
	a) the probability of babies borned and died during the year under reference	b) the probability of a foetal death during the year reference	c) the probability of dying of a person during the year under reference	d) All	c	the probability of dying of a person during the year under reference
44	A life-table is most utilised by:					
	a) general	b) life insurance	c) employment	d) All	b	life insurance

	insurance companies	companies	exchanges			companies
45	A population maintaining a constant growth rate is said to be a:					
	a) stationary population	b) mobile population	c) stable population	d) growth population	c	stable population
46	The confidence limits for the regression coefficient β_{YX} for simple linear regression model with usual notations can be given by the formula:					
	a) $b_{XY} \pm s_b t_{\alpha,n-2}$	b) $b_{XY} \pm s_b t_{\alpha,n-1}$	c) $b_{XY} \pm s_b^2 t_{\alpha,n-2}$	d) $b_{XY} \pm s_b^2 t_{\alpha,n-1}$	a	$b_{XY} \pm s_b t_{\alpha,n-2}$
47	The formula for calculating sample correlation(r) from n paired sample values (X_i, Y_i) is:					
	a) $r = \frac{\sum(X_i-\bar{X})\sum(Y_i-\bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum(X_i-\bar{X})^2\sum(Y_i-\bar{Y})}}$	b) $r = \frac{\sum X_iY_i}{\sqrt{\sum X_i^2 Y_i^2}}$	c) $r = \frac{\sum(X_i-\bar{X})(Y_i-\bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum(X_i-\bar{X})^2\sum(Y_i-\bar{Y})^2}}$	d) All	c	$r = \frac{\sum(X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum(X_i - \bar{X})^2\sum(Y_i - \bar{Y})}}$
48	The nullity of the linear transformation $L(x,y) = (x + y, x + 2y, y)$ is:					
	a) 0	b) 1	c) 2	d) 3	a	0
49	The test statistic for testing the significance of $\rho = 0$ with usual notation is:					
	a) $t = \frac{r\sqrt{1-r^2}}{\sqrt{n-2}}$	b) $t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$	c) $t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{1-r^2}$	d) $t = \frac{r^2(1-r^2)}{n-2}$	b	$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$
50	If β_{YX} and β_{XY} are two regression coefficients for simple linear regression models, they have:					
	a) same sign	b) opposite sign	c) either same or opposite signs	d) all	a	same sign
51	Randomization is a process in which the treatments are allocated to the experimental units:					
	a) at the will of the investigator	b) in a sequence	c) with equal probability	d) with subjective probability	c	with equal probability
52	If an experiment involves two or more treatment in which some treatments are fixed and the others are of random nature, one should choose:					
	a) analysis of variance model	b) component of variance model	c) mixed effect model	d) any of these three model	c	mixed effect model
53	Which of the following is a subspace of R^3?					
	a) $A = \{(x,y,z) \in R^3 \vert y = mx\}$	b) $A = \{(x,y,z) \in R^3 \vert x \neq 0\}$	c) $A = \{(x,y,z) \in R^3 \vert x, y \neq 0\}$	d) $A = \{(x,y,z) \in R^3 \vert x, y, z \neq 0\}$	a	$A = \{(x,y,z) \in R^3 \vert y = mx\}$
54	In case of a random effect model, the hypothesis which is to be tested with regard to the treatments is:					
	a) $\sigma_\alpha^2 = 0$	b) $\alpha_i = 0$	c) $\sum \alpha_i = 0$	d) $\sum \alpha_i^2 = 0$	a	$\sigma_\alpha^2 = 0$
55	In a fixed effect model $y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{ij}; i = 1,2,\ldots v$ and $j = 1,2,3,\ldots n_i$, a linear function of treatment effects $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \ldots, \alpha_v$ specified by $\sum_{i=1}^v l_i\alpha_i$ is said to be a treatment contrasts of treatment effect if:					
	a) $\sigma_\alpha^2 = 0$	b) $\alpha_i = \cdots = \alpha_v$	c) $\sum_{i=1}^v l_i = 0$	d) $\alpha_i \neq \cdots \neq \alpha_v$	c	$\sum_{i=1}^v l_i = 0$
56	In a Latin Square Design, number of rows, columns and treatments are:					
	a) all different	b) always equal	c) not necessarily equal	a) all	b	always equal
57	The statistic-F for testing $H_o: \beta_{YB} = 0$ in a simple regression analysis has degree of freedom:					

	a)$(n-2)$	b)$(1,\ n-2)$	c)$(1,\ n-1)$	d) $(2,\ n-2)$	b	$(1,\quad n-2)$
58	For what values of x, the vectors: (x, 1), (1, x) is a basis of R^2?					
	a) $x \neq 0$	b) $x > 0$	c) $x < 0$	d) $x \neq 1, -1$	d	$x \neq 1, -1$
59	If each of X variates is divided by 5 and of Y by 10, then b'_{YX} by coded values is (for simple regression model):					
	a) half of b_{YX}	b) same as b_{YX}	c) twice of b_{YX}	d) thrice of b_{YX}	a	half of b_{YX}
60	The height of persons in a country is a random variable of the type:					
	a) continuous	b) discrete	c) neither discrete nor continuous	d) continuous as well as discrete	a	continuous
61	If X and Y are two random variables, the covariance between the variables aX+b and cY+d is terms of COV(X, Y) is:					
	a) COV(aX+b, cY+d)=COV(X, Y)	b) COV(aX+b, cY+d)= abcdCOV(X, Y)	c) COV(aX+b, cY+d)= acCOV(X, Y)+bd	d) COV(aX+b, cY+d)= acCOV(X, Y)	d	COV(aX+b, cY+d)= acCOV(X, Y)
62	If $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, the maximum probability at the point of inflexion of normal distribution is:					
	a)$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	b)$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	c)$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{1}{2}}$	d)$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{1}{2}}$	b	$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
63	Let A and B be square matrices and let B^{-1} exists. Then:					
	a) $Trace(A) < Trace(BAB^{-1})$	b) $Trace(A) > Trace(BAB^{-1})$	c) $Trace(A) = Trace(BAB^{-1})$	d) Can't say	c	$Trace(A) = Trace(BAB^{-1})$
64	Probability mass function for a binomial distribution with usual notations is:					
	a) $\binom{n}{x}p^n q^{n-x}$	b) $\binom{n}{x}p^n q^x$	c) $\binom{n}{x}p^{n-x} q^x$	d) $\binom{n}{x}p^x q^{n-x}$	d	$\binom{n}{x}p^x q^{n-x}$
65	The distribution function of a continuous uniform distribution of a variable X lying in the interval (a, b) is:					
	a) $\frac{X}{b-a}$	b) $\frac{X-a}{b-a}$	c) $\frac{b-a}{X-a}$	d) $\frac{X-b}{b-a}$	b	$\frac{X-a}{b-a}$
66	Chi-square distribution curve with regard to symmetry is:					
	a) symmetrical	b) positively skew	c) negatively skew	d) All	b	positively skew
67	The range of F-variate is:					
	a) $-\infty\ to\ \infty$	b) $0\ to\ \infty$	c) $0\ to\ 1$	d) $-\infty\ to\ 1$	b	$0\ to\ \infty$
68	A $n \times n$ homogeneous system of equations $Ax = 0$ has a nontrivial solution if:					
	a) rank(A)>number of unknowns	b) rank(A)<number of unknowns	c) $|A| \neq 0$	d) rank(A)=number of unknowns	b	rank(A)<number of unknowns
69	If rolling of two distinct dice at a time, the variable X is defined as the number greater than 2 and the variable Y as the sum of numbers of two dices is less than 10. These bivariate (X, Y) are:					
	a) continuous type	d) discrete type	c)continuous and discrete both	d) neither continuous nor discrete	b	discrete type
70	If a bivariate normal distribution with parameter $(\mu_X,\ \mu_Y,\ \sigma_X^2,\ \sigma_Y^2,\ \rho)$ is such that $\sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2$, $\rho = 0$, the distribution is known as:					
	a) uniform normal	b) rectangular normal	c) elliptical normal	d) circular normal	d	circular normal

71	What are the advantages of direct methods for solving the simultaneous algebraic equations?					
	a) Rounding of errors get propagated	b) Quite time consuming	c) Requires more recording of data	Yield a solution after a finite number of steps for any non-singular set of equations	d	Yield a solution after a finite number of steps for any non-singular set of equations
72	If in a bivariate normal distribution of the variables X and Y, $\rho = 0$, it implies that X and Y are:					
	a) uncorrelated but not independent	b) uncorrelated and independent	c) independent but not uncorrelated	d) correlated and dependent	b	uncorrelated and independent
73	Given the joint p.m.f. $p_{X,Y}(x,\ y)$, the conditional p.m.f. of Y given X=x is given by the relation:					
	a) $p_{Y/X}(y/x)$ $= \dfrac{p_{X,Y}(x,\ y)}{p_X(x)}$	b) $p_{Y/X}(y/x)$ $= \dfrac{p_{X,Y}(x,\ y)}{p_X(x)p_Y(y)}$	c) $p_{Y/X}(y/x)$ $= \dfrac{p_X(x)}{p_Y(y)}$	d) $p_{Y/X}(y/x)$ $= \dfrac{p_Y(y)}{p_X(x)}$	a	$p_{Y/X}(y/x)$ $= \dfrac{p_{X,Y}(x,\ y)}{p_X(x)}$
74	Which of the following is not the part of the exploratory factor analysis process?					
	a) Extracting factors	b) Determining the number of factors before the analysis	c) Rotating the factors	d) Refining and interpreting the factors	b	Determining the number of factors before the analysis
75	**The Wishart distribution is a multivariate generalization of:**					
	a) Normal distribution	b) t-distribution	c) Chi-square distribution	d) F-distribution	c	Chi-square distribution
76	Under proportional allocation, the size of the sample from each stratum depends on:					
	a) total sample size	b) size of the stratum	c) population size	d) All	d	All
77	Variance of $\bar{x}_{st}$ under random sampling, proportional allocation and optimum allocation hold the correct inequality as:					
	a)$V_{ran}(\bar{x}_{st}) \leq V_{prop}(\bar{x}_{st}) \leq V_{opt}(\bar{x}_{st})$	b)$V_{ran}(\bar{x}_{st}) \geq V_{opt}(\bar{x}_{st}) \geq V_{prop}(\bar{x}_{st})$	c)$V_{ran}(\bar{x}_{st}) \geq V_{prop}(\bar{x}_{st}) \geq V_{opt}(\bar{x}_{st})$	d) All	c	$V_{ran}(\bar{x}_{st})$ $\geq V_{prop}(\bar{x}_{st})$ $\geq V_{opt}(\bar{x}_{st})$
78	The probability of a 4 turning up at least once in two tosses of a fair die is:					
	a) 1/3	b) 1/6	c) 1/36	d) 11/36	d	11/36
79	People who are available, volunteer, or can be easily recruited are used in the sampling method called:					
	a) convenience sampling	b) simple random sampling	c) cluster sampling	d) systematic sampling	a	convenience sampling
80	Which of the following statements is true?					
	a) Population mean increases with the increase in sample size	b) Population mean decreases with the increase in sample size	c) Population mean decreases with the decrease in sample size	d) Population mean is a constant value.	d	Population mean is a constant value.
81	Stratified sampling belongs to the category of:					

	a) judgement sampling	b) subjective sampling	c) controlled sampling	d) non-random sampling	c	controlled sampling
82	If $X_1, X_2, X_3, \ldots, X_n$ be a random sample from an infinite population where $s^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \bar{X})^2$, the unbiased estimator for the population variance σ^2 is:					
	a) $\frac{1}{n-1}s^2$	b) $\frac{1}{n}s^2$	c) $\frac{n}{n-1}s^2$	d) $\frac{n-1}{n}s^2$	c	$\frac{n}{n-1}s^2$
83	Which of the following methods convergence depends on initial assumed value?					
	a) False position	b) Gauss Seidel method	c) Newton Raphson method	d) Euler method	c	Newton Raphson method
84	The estimator $\frac{\sum x_i}{n}$ of population mean is:					
	a) an unbiased estimator	b) a consistent estimator	c) both (a) and (b)	d) neither (a) nor (b)	c	both (a) and (b)
85	If T_n and T_n^* are two unbiased estimators of $\tau(\theta)$ based on the random sample $X_1, X_2, X_3, \ldots, X_n$, then T_n is to be UMVUE if and only if:					
	a) $V(T_n) \geq V(T_n^*)$	b) $V(T_n) \leq V(T_n^*)$	c) $V(T_n) = V(T_n^*)$	d) $V(T_n) = V(T_n^*) = 1$	b	$V(T_n) \leq V(T_n^*)$
86	Given the probability statement that $P(4.35 \leq \theta \leq 15.69)=0.90$, which of the following statement is correct in respect of given probability statement?					
	a) The probability θ lies in the interval (4.35, 15.67) is 0.95.	b) The probability θ lies in the interval (4.35, 15.67) is 0.10.	c) The probability θ lies in the interval (4.35, 15.67) is 0.05	d) The probability θ lies in the interval (4.35, 15.67) is 0.90.	d	The probability θ lies in the interval (4.35, 15.67) is 0.90
87	A matrix B's determinant will be same with the determinant of:					
	a) its adjoint	b) its transpose	c) its inverse	d) its echelon form	b	its transpose
88	Formula for the confidence interval for the ratio of variances of two normal population involves:					
	a) Chi-square distribution	b) F-distribution	c) t-distribution	d) Z-distribution	b	F-distribution
89	Test of hypothesis $H_o: \mu = 70$ vs $H_o: \mu > 70$ leads to :					
	a) one-sided left-tailed test	b) one-sided right-tailed test	c) two-tailed test	d) All	b	one-sided right-tailed test
90	Numerical techniques more commonly involve:					
	a) direct method	b) reduction method	c) iterative method	d) elimination method	c	iterative method
91	Fisher's exact test is preferably used when:					
	a) a cell frequency is small	b) all cell frequencies are small	c) both (a) and (b)	d) neither (a) nor (b)	c	both (a) and (b)
92	Kolmogorov Smirnov test is useful as:					
	a) a test of goodness of fit	b) a test of identicalness of two populations	c) a measure of confidence band	d) All	d	All
93	Kruskal-Wallis analysis of data is mean for:					

	a) one way classification	b) two way classification	c) non-classified data	d) both (a) and (b)	a	one way classification
94	In a linear programming problem with artificial variables, if optimality condition satisfied but artificial variable present at positive level, then the problem has:					
	a) no solution	b) degenerate solution	c) unbounded solution	d) exactly one solution	a	no solution
95	Which of the following tests is analogous to Chi-square test of goodness of fit?					
	a) Mann-Whitney U-test	b) Kolmogorov-Smirnov test	c) Wilcoxon signed rank test	d) Median test	b	Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
96	For two events A_1 and A_2, if $P(A_1) = 2/3$ and $P(A_2) = 3/8$ and $P(A_1 \cap A_2) = 1/4$, then A_1 and A_2 are:					
	a) mutually exclusive but not independent	b) mutually exclusive and independent	c) independent but not mutually exclusive	d) not mutually exclusive and not independent	c	independent but not mutually exclusive
97	If P(A|B)=1/4 and P(B|A)=1/3, then P(A)/P(B) is equal to:					
	a)3/4	b)7/12	c)4/3	d) 1/12	a	3/4
98	The probability that a leap year will have 53 Sundays is:					
	a) 1/7	b) 2/7	c) 2/53	d) 52/53	b	2/7
99	Relative error is always:					
	a) positive	b) negative	c) positive and negative	d) zero	c	positive and negative
100	Non-negative condition in a linear programming model implies:					
	a) a positive coefficient of variables in objective function	b) a positive coefficient of variables in any constraint	c) non-negative value of resource	d) none of a), b) and c)	c	non-negative value of resource