



## FATIMACOLLEGE(AUTONOMOUS),MADURAI-625018

### COURSEOUTCOMES

**NAME OF THE PROGRAMME:B.Sc. STATISTICS**

**PROGRAMME CODE:USST**

<b>COURSECODE</b>	<b>COURSETITLE</b>	<b>COURSEOUTCOMES</b>
19ST1CC1	Basic Statistics	<p>CO1. Recognizes investigation, investigator, enumerator and enumeration and explain different methods of data collection.</p> <p>CO2. Identifies the need of Classification and Tabulation</p> <p>CO3. Construct and analyze graphical display to summarize data.</p> <p>CO4. Explain and evaluates various measure of central tendency</p> <p>CO5. Compute and interpret measure of centre and spread of data</p>
19ST1CC2	Probability Theory	<p>CO1. Identify from a probability scenario events that are simple, complementary, mutually exclusive, and independent</p> <p>CO2. Recognize multiplication rule for two independent events, the addition rule for union of two events, and the complement rule.</p> <p>CO3. Describe the main properties of probability distribution and random variables.</p> <p>CO4. Construct discrete and continuous random variables</p> <p>CO5. Apply general properties of the expectation and variance operators</p>

19ST1AC1	Calculus	<p>CO1. Explain higher derivatives and apply Leibnitz theorem to find the <math>n^{\text{th}}</math> derivative of functions</p> <p>CO2. Explain multiple points, Envelopes, nodes and conjugate points</p> <p>CO3. Construct reduction formula for trigonometric functions.</p> <p>CO4. Define Jacobian, double &amp; triple integrals and apply the knowledge of change of variables to solve the problems in double and triple integrals.</p> <p>CO5. Construct Fourier series by recalling integration.</p>
19ST2CC3	Descriptive Statistics	<p>CO1. Evaluates and interprets the nature of skewness and kurtosis</p> <p>CO2. Identify the direction and strength of a correlation between two factors.</p> <p>CO3. Compute and interpret the spearman correlation coefficient.</p> <p>CO4. Calculate and interpret the coefficient of determination.</p> <p>CO5. Recognize regression analysis applications for purpose of description and prediction.</p>
19ST2CC4	Discrete Probability Distribution	<p>CO1. Recognize cases where the Binomial distribution could be an appropriate model.</p> <p>CO2. Able to apply the Poisson distribution to a variety of problems.</p> <p>CO3. Explore the key properties such as the moment generating function, cumulant of a negative binomial distribution.</p> <p>CO4. Understand and derive the formula for the geometric and hyper geometric probability mass function.</p>
19ST2AC2	Algebra	<p>CO1. Define binomial series, logarithmic and exponential series and solve</p>

		<p>problems.</p> <p>CO2. Identify relations between the roots and co-efficients of equations.</p> <p>CO3. Explain the transformations of equations.</p> <p>CO4. Recognize the important methods in finding roots of the given polynomial.</p> <p>CO5. Solve algebraic equations using Newton's method and Horner's method.</p>
19ST1NME / 19ST2NME	Fundamental of Statistics	<p>CO1. Summarize the origin of statistics and its relation with other disciplines.</p> <p>CO2. Identify the method of collecting the statistical data.</p> <p>CO3. Classify the primary and secondary data.</p> <p>CO4. Find the mean, median and mode for the given distribution and analyse.</p> <p>CO5. Explain the various measures of dispersion and analyse.</p>
19ST3CC5	Distribution Theory - II	<p>CO1. Recognize cases where the normal distribution could be an appropriate.</p> <p>CO2. Understand and derive the moments, moment generating functions, characteristic functions of rectangular, beta and gamma distribution.</p> <p>CO3. Explore the key properties such as the moment generating function and cumulants of exponential and Cauchy distribution</p> <p>CO4. Recall the definition of a t statistic in terms of statistics of a sample from a normal distribution</p> <p>CO5. State and apply the definitions of the t, F and Chisquare distributions in terms of the standard normal.</p>
19ST3CC6	Sampling Theory	CO1. Illustrate census and sampling and their advantages and disadvantages.

		<p>CO2. Recognizes probability and non-probability sampling</p> <p>CO3. Identifies sampling and non-sampling errors.</p> <p>CO4. Differentiates the SRSWOR, SRSWR, methods of SRS – lottery method and random number table method.</p> <p>CO5. Describes different kinds of sampling – simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling and cluster sampling.</p>
19ST3AC3	Linear Programming	<p>CO1. Formulate linear programming problems and solve by graphical method.</p> <p>CO2. Classify simplex, two phase and Big - M method to solve linear programming problems.</p> <p>CO3. Illustrate Duality in Linear programming</p> <p>CO4. Recognize and formulate transportation, assignment problems and find the optimal solution</p>
19ST3SB1	Practical Statistics - I	<p>CO1. Calculate measure of central tendency, measure of dispersion, skewness and kurtosis.</p> <p>CO2. Compute correlation, regression and measures of association of attributes.</p>
19ST4CC7	Statistical Inference - I	<p>CO1. Describe how to estimate population parameters with consideration of error</p> <p>CO2. Compute a point estimate of the population mean</p> <p>CO3. Interpret a confidence interval and confidence level</p> <p>CO4. Conduct inference about the difference in the means of two Normal distributions, including cases where the underlying variances are known or</p>

		unknown.
19ST4CC8	Applied statistics	<p>CO1. Construct curve fitting.</p> <p>CO2. Define and explain analysis of time series and index numbers.</p> <p>CO3. Classify interpolation and extrapolation</p> <p>CO4. Evaluate birth, death rate, infant mortality and neo natal mortality rate.</p>
19ST4AC4	Linear Algebra	<p>CO1. Define Vector Space and explain its various concepts</p> <p>CO2. Illustrate Inner Product Spaces</p> <p>CO3. Define basic concepts of matrices and solve linear equations</p> <p>CO4. Appraise Eigen Value and Eigen Vectors of matrices</p> <p>CO5. Describe bilinear forms and quadratic forms</p>
19ST4SB2	Practical Statistics - II	<p>CO1. Interpret the fitting of discrete and continuous distributions.</p> <p>CO2. Calculate the sampling distributions for large and small samples.</p>