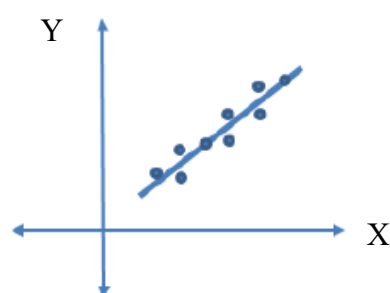


أولاً : الأسئلة الموضوعية (الاختيار من متعدد) "كل سؤال درجة واحدة"

(1)	If Z is a standard normal variable, then $P(-2 \leq Z \leq 2) = \dots\dots\dots$			
(a)	0.4772	(b)	0.2386	(c) 0.9544
		(d)	0.7942	

(2)	If A and B are two independent events of the sample space of a random experiment, such that $P(A) = 0.3$ and $P(B) = 0.6$, then the probability of occurrence of the event A only =			
(a)	0.18	(b)	0.12	(c) 0.9
		(d)	0.3	

(3)	If the two points (15, m) and (9,6) lie on the line of regression of y on x, and if the correlation between x and y is perfect direct then m =			
(a)	18	(b)	16	(c) 14
		(d)	12	

(4)	From the opposite scatter diagram: The correlation between x and y is 			
(a)	Inverse	(b)	Nihilistic	(c) Direct
		(d)	Perfect inverse	

(5)	From the opposite diagram:	Stem	Leaves					
		0	9					
	The range – the mode =	1	0	2	2	3	5	9
		2	2	6	7	8	9	
		Key: 1 3 = 13						
(a)	8	(b)	12	(c)	20	(d)	29	

(6)	If the upper limit of a confidence interval of a sample mean equals 101.96 with a confidence level of 95%, and the arithmetic mean of the sample is equal to 100, then the estimation error equals			
(a)	1.49	(b)	50.98	(c) 201.96
		(d)	1.96	

(7)	If Z is a standard normal random variable, then $P(-2.35 \leq Z \leq 1) = \dots$						
(a)	0.3413	(b)	0.8319	(c)	0.4906	(d)	0.1493

(8)	If A and B are two events of the sample space of a random experiment, such that the probability of occurrence of A and B together = $\frac{3}{5}$, then P (A` ∪ B`) =						
(a)	$\frac{2}{5}$	(b)	$\frac{1}{15}$	(c)	$\frac{4}{5}$	(d)	$\frac{3}{15}$

(9)	From the opposite diagram: The semi-interquartile range =				Stem		Leaves				
					2		2	4	5	7	
					3		0	1	2	3	5 9
					4		2	6	7	8	9
					Key: 3 3=33						
(a)	8.5	(b)	33	(c)	9.5	(d)	27				

(10)	If X is a normal random variable whose mean 70 and standard deviation 10, then P (X≥ 100) =						
(a)	0.9978	(b)	0.1179	(c)	0.4987	(d)	0.0013

ثانياً : الأسئلة الموضوعية (الاختيار من متعدد) "كل سؤال درجتان"

(11)	If X is a continuous random variable, its density function is: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x + k}{24}, & 1 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$ then k =						
(a)	1	(b)	2	(c)	3	(d)	4

(12)	From the following frequency table:										
	Sets		5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-			
	Frequency		5	12	18	16	10	4			
	The second quartile =										
(a)	24.3		(b)	19.3		(c)	14.7		(d)	21.5	

(13)	In a statical study, the standard deviation equals 30, the estimation error is, 5.88 then the sample size at a confidence level 95% equals						
(a)	100	(b)	50	(c)	25	(d)	20

(14)	If the regression line equation of y on x is $\hat{y} = 0.4x + 15$, then the expected value of y at x = 10 is						
(a)	12	(b)	13	(c)	15	(d)	19

(15)	If X is a discrete random variable whose mean $\mu = 3$ and its probability distribution is																	
	<table><tr><td>x_r</td><td>0</td><td>k</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>$f(x_r)$</td><td>m</td><td>$\frac{1}{6}$</td><td>4m</td><td>5m</td></tr></table>								x_r	0	k	3	4	$f(x_r)$	m	$\frac{1}{6}$	4m	5m
	x_r	0	k	3	4													
$f(x_r)$	m	$\frac{1}{6}$	4m	5m														
Then $m \times k = \dots\dots\dots$																		
(a)	$\frac{4}{5}$	(b)	$\frac{1}{5}$	(c)	$\frac{1}{6}$	(d)	$\frac{5}{6}$											

(16)	From the opposite diagram: The first quartile =					Stem		Leaves		
						2	2	4		
						3	0	1	2	
						4	2	6	7	
						Key: 4 7 =47				
(a)	21	(b)	25.5	(c)	40	(d)	31.5			

(17)	If the the confidence interval of a sample of size is]15.36,18.64[, using the confidence level of 95%, then the arithmetic mean =.....							
(a)	1.64	(b)	19	(c)	1.96	(d)	17	

(18) Ahmed wrote 75 letters, he found that 60% of them without mistakes, Mona wrote another 25 letters, she found that 80% of them without mistakes, if a letter is chosen at random from these letters written by both Ahmed or Mona, then the probability that this letter is without mistakes =

- (a) 0,01 (b) 0.65 (c) 0.05 (d) $\frac{1}{30}$

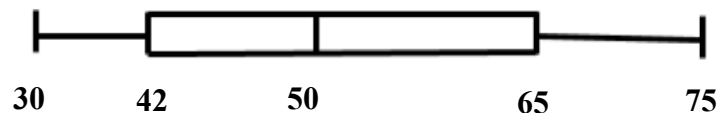
(19) In a study of the relation between two variables x, y such that:
 $\sum x = 36$, $\sum y = 60$, $n = 12$, where n is the number of values, if the relation between x and y is nihilistic, then $\sum x y = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 180 (b) 200 (c) 160 (d) 170

(20) In a study of the relation between two variables x, y if:
 $\sum x = 120$, $\sum y = 100$, $\sum x^2 = 720$, $\sum x y = 516$, $n = 40$, then at $x = 10$ the value of $y = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 5.6 (b) 0.7 (c) 0.6 (d) 6.7

(21) from the opposite box plot:
the semi-interquartile range =



- (a) 22.5 (b) 7.5 (c) 11.5 (d) 17.5

(22) A bag contains 10 red balls and 6 blue balls. If two balls are drawn one after the other (without replacement), then the probability that the second ball is a red ball, and the first ball is a blue ball =

- (a) $\frac{5}{8}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $\frac{3}{8}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

From the following table:

x	Very good	weak	good	pass	Excellent
y	pass	Excellent	good	Very good	weak

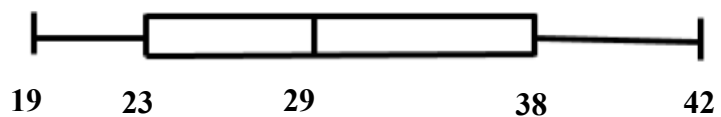
The Spearman's correlation coefficient between x and y =

- (a) - 0.5 (b) $-\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $-\frac{3}{5}$ (d) - 1

If A and B are two mutually exclusive events of a sample space of a random experiment, $P(A) = 0.2$ and $P(B) = 0.3$, then the probability of occurrence of one of the two events at least =

- (a) 0.06 (b) 0.1 (c) 0.05 (d) 0.5

from the opposite box plot



The second quartile =

- (a) 29 (b) 23 (c) 38 (d) 19

If X is a discrete random variable whose expectation = 0.9, $\sum x_r^2 \times f(x_r) = 25.81$, then the standard deviation =

- (a) 25 (b) 9 (c) 5 (d) 81

The opposite table represents the random distribution of the random variable X

x_r	1	3	4	5
$f(x_r)$	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3

then, the coefficient of variance = %

- (a) 367.4 (b) 57.7 (c) 163.3 (d) 78.2

(28)	If X is a normal random variable with mean μ and standard deviation σ , then $P(\mu - \frac{1}{4} \sigma \leq X \leq \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma) = \dots\dots\dots$							
(a)	0.1915	(b)	0.3944	(c)	0.0978	(d)	0.2902	
(29)	If the regression line equation is $\hat{y} = 0.2 x + 3$, and the error in value of y is 2.6, then the table value at x=10 could be equals $\dots\dots\dots$							
(a)	2.2	(b)	1.2	(c)	2.4	(d)	2.3	
(30)	From the opposite diagram:				Stem		Leaves	
	If the range = 27 then m = $\dots\dots\dots$				3		0 4	
					4		1 1 2	
					5		2 6 m	
				Key: 4 1 =41				
(a)	7	(b)	6	(c)	5	(d)	4	
(31)	If A and B are two events of the sample space of a random experiment, such that $P(B) = 0.25$, $P(A - B) = 0.45$, then $P(A' / B') = \dots\dots\dots$							
(a)	0.3	(b)	0.4	(c)	0.5	(d)	0.6	
(32)	If $X \sim B(15,0.6)$ then, $P(X=7) = \dots\dots\dots$							
(a)	0.8819	(b)	0.2271	(c)	0.5564	(d)	0.1181	
(33)	If X is a discrete random variable whose range $\{-2, m, 1, 2\}$ and its probability distribution is given by the relation $f(x) = \frac{x+4}{16}$, then the variance of the random variable X = $\dots\dots\dots$							
(a)	1,5	(b)	2	(c)	2.1	(d)	3	

ثالثاً: الأسئلة المقالية " كل سؤال درجتان "

(34)	Two soldiers A and B shot a bullet at the same target , if the probability that the first soldier hit the target = 0.4 and the probability that the second soldier to hit the target = 0.7, find the probability that the soldier A only will hit the target.
(35)	When throwing a coin once and observing the upper face, if the head represents success. What is the probability of success in the first time at the fifth trial?