

### (3) Quantitative Methods

#### UNIT I

- **QT – Introduction** –Quantitative decision- making-Function and progression- Basic calculus and applications-Matrix algebra and Application.
- **Collection of data** –Presentation of Data- Measures of Central Tendency – Mean, Median, Mode. Measure of variations and Skewness

#### UNIT II

- **Probability** – definitions – addition and multiplication Rules (only statements) – simple business application problems – probability distribution – expected value concept – theoretical probability distributions – Binomial, Poison and Normal
- ✓ **Decision Theory** : Decision Making Environments, Decision Making under Uncertainty (Maximax, Maximin, Equally Likely, Hurwicz criterion, Mini Max Regret) and risk (expected profit/loss), Using Continuous Distributions: Marginal Analysis, Utility as a Decision Criterion, Decision Tree Analysis.
- ✓ **Linear Programming**: Formulating Linear Programming Problems-its structure and variables, Nature of feasible, basic and optimal solutions. Solution of LP Problem through graphic, Simplex method.

#### UNIT III

- **Mathematical Models** – deterministic and probabilistic – simple business examples – Linear Programming – formulation –graphical solution – simplex – solution.
- **Transportation model** – Initial Basic Feasible solutions – optimum solution for non – degeneracy and degeneracy model – Trans-shipment Model – Assignment Model – Travelling Salesmen problem.

#### UNIT IV

**Sampling and Sampling Distributions** : Population and Samples, Parameters and Statistics, Types of Sampling: Simple Random, Stratified, Systematic and Cluster Sampling, Sampling Distributions, Standard Errors, Sampling from Normal and Non-normal Populations, Sampling methods, Testing of hypothesis, Chi-Square Tests

#### UNIT V

**Time Series and Forecasting** : Business forecasting, Correlations and regressions analysis, Time series analysis, Variations in Time Series, Trend Analysis-fitting linear and second degree trends, Cyclic Variation, Seasonal Variation (Computing using Ratio to Trend Method), Irregular Variation.