

NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA
PLOT 91, CADASTRAL ZONE, NNAMDI AZIKIWE EXPRESS WAY, JABI - ABUJA
FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL STUDIES 2020_2 EXAMINATION ${ }^{\text {an }}$
COURSE CODE: BFN728
CREDIT UNIT: 2
COURSE TITLE: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR FINANCIAL DECISION TIME ALLOWED: 2HRS
INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Attempt Question One (1) and any other two (2) questions
2. Question 1 carries 30 marks, while the other questions carry 20 marks each.
3. Present all points in coherent and orderly manner

1a. Consider an ivestor's holding in the shares of four companies in 2010 and 2012 is shown in Table below:
Investor's Holding of Four Companies
No of shares $\quad$ Price per share (N)

| Company | 2010 | 2012 | 2010 | 2012 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | 350 | 400 | 0.50 | 1.25 |
| B | 200 | 180 | 1.25 | 3.75 |
| C | 140 | 200 | 6.25 | 12.50 |
| D | 130 | 150 | 12.50 | 18.75 |

Using 2010 as base year, calculate:
(i) a simple aggregate price index, and

7 marks
(ii) a weighted aggregate price index for the investor's holding of shares.

7 marks
b. Differentiate between Laspeyres Price Index and Paasche Price Index.

8 marks
c. Discuss four limitations of index number.

8 marks

2a. Let $\mathrm{P}=100-\mathrm{q} 2$ represent a demand function. Find the rate of change of price, P , with respect to unit changes in q . How fast is the price changing with respect to q , when q $=5$, assuming that P is in naira?

6 marks
b. A manufacturer's cost function is given by:
$c=\frac{q^{2}}{4}+3 q+400=0.25 q^{2}+3 q+400$
where $\mathrm{q}=$ number of units produced.
At what level of output will average cost per unit be a minimum? What is the minimum cost?

14 marks

3a. Given the data below, determine the correlation between price, $X$, and quantity supplied, Y

14 marks

| Time Period (in days) | Quantity Supply (Yi) <br> (in tons) | Unit Price (Xi) (in Naira) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 10 | 2 |
| 2 | 20 | 4 |
| 3 | 50 | 6 |
| 4 | 40 | 8 |
| 5 | 50 | 10 |
| 6 | 60 | 12 |
| 7 | 80 | 14 |
| 8 | 90 | 16 |
| 9 | 90 | 18 |
| 10 | 120 | 20 |
| $n=10$ | $\mathrm{Yi}=610$ | $\mathrm{Xi}=110$ |

b. Differentiate between rank and partial correlation

6 marks

4a. A number of families of a particular type were measured by the number of children they have, given the following frequency distribution:

| Number of children: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 or more |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Number of families: | 12 | 28 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 2 |

Use this information to calculate the (relative frequency) probability that another family of this type chosen at random will have:
(i) 2 children
3.5 marks
(ii) 3 or more children
3.5 marks
(iii) less than 2 children

3 marks
b. Explain four basic laws of probability.

10 marks

5a. A commodity has a steady rate of demand of 2,000 units per year. Placing an order costs N200 and it costs N50 to hold a unit for a year:
(i) Estimate the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)

6 marks
(ii) Find the number of orders placed per year

4 marks
(iii) What is the length of the inventory circle?

4 marks
b. Explain the difference between Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) and Economic Batch Quantity (EBQ) .

6 marks

