



# 2019/TDC/EVEN/STSHC-201T/090

**TDC (CBCS) Even Semester Exam., 2019**

## STATISTICS

**( 2nd Semester )**

Course No. : STSHCC-201T

**( Probability and Probability Distributions )**

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

Answer all questions

### UNIT—I

1. Answer any *two* of the following :  $2 \times 2 = 4$

(a) Define distribution function of a random variable and write down its properties.

(b) Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two random variables with joint density function

$$f(x, y) = c(2x + y), 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2 \\ = 0, \text{ otherwise}$$

Find the value of  $c$ .

(c) Explain conditional probability distribution of  $Y$  under the condition that  $X = x$  in both discrete and continuous cases.



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Answer either Question No. 2 or 3 :

2. (a) Define conditional probability density function and joint distribution function of two-dimensional random variable.

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(b) Let  $X$  be a random variable with probability density function

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{12}, 1 \leq x \leq 5$$
$$= 0, \text{ otherwise}$$

Find probability density function of  $Y = 2X - 3$ .

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(c) The joint p.d.f. of  $(X, Y)$  is

$$f(x, y) = Axy, 1 \leq x \leq y, 1 \leq y \leq 2$$
$$= 0, \text{ otherwise}$$

Find the value of  $A$ . Hence obtain marginal distributions of  $X$  and  $Y$ . 1+1=2

3. (a) Define probability mass function and probability density function for a random variable in both discrete and continuous cases.

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(b) Two discrete random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  have

$$P(X = 0, Y = 0) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(X = 0, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 0) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1) = \frac{5}{9}$$

(i) Find marginal distributions of  $X$  and  $Y$ .

(ii) Find conditional probability distribution of  $X$  given  $Y = 1$ .

(iii) Examine whether  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent. 2+1+1=4

UNIT—II

4. Answer any two of the following : 2×2=4

(a) Show that for a random variable  $X$ ,  $E(X^2) \geq \{E(X)\}^2$  provided that the first two moments exist.

(b) What do you mean by mathematical expectation of a random variable? Prove that  $E(aX + b) = aE(X) + b$ .

(c) From the following distribution, obtain  $E(X)$  and  $E(X^2)$  :

$x$	:	-3	6	9
$P(x)$	:	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$



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Answer either Question No. 5 or 6 :

5. (a) Show that the mathematical expectation of the sum of two random variables is equal to the sum of their individual expectations, provided all the expectations exist. 3

(b) The bivariate probability distribution of two random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  is given below :

$X \rightarrow$	-1	0	1	Total
$Y \downarrow$				
-1	0	0.1	0.1	0.2
0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
1	0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	0.2	0.4	0.4	1

Find  $E(X)$  and  $E(Y)$ . 3

6. (a) Find the mathematical expectation of the number of failures preceding the first success in an infinite series of independent trials with constant probability  $p$  of success in each trial. 3

(b) State and prove the multiplication theorem of expectations. 3

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UNIT—III

7. Answer any two of the following :  $2 \times 2 = 4$

(a) Define moment-generating function and characteristic function for both discrete and continuous random variables.

(b) If  $X$  is a random variable with probability function

$$P(X = x) = q^x p; \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

find the moment-generating function of  $X$ .

(c) Show that characteristic function of a random variable always exists.

Answer either Question No. 8 or 9 :

8. (a) Find the effect of change of origin and scale on cumulants. 3

(b) State the properties of characteristic function. 3

9. (a) Obtain mean, variance,  $\mu_3$  and  $\mu_4$  of a random variable in terms of cumulants. 3

(b) State uniqueness theorem of moment-generating function.  $1\frac{1}{2}$

(c) Show that characteristic function of the sum of independent random variables is equal to the product of their respective characteristic functions.  $1\frac{1}{2}$

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(Turn Over)



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UNIT—IV

10. Answer any two of the following :  $2 \times 2 = 4$

- (a) The mean and variance of a binomial variate  $X$  with parameters  $n$  and  $p$  are 16 and 8. Find  $P(X \geq 2)$ .
- (b) Give some examples of occurrence of Poisson distribution in different fields.
- (c) What is hypergeometric distribution?

Answer either Question No. 11 or 12 :

- 11. (a) Obtain mean and variance of binomial distribution. 3
- (b) Derive Poisson distribution as a limiting case of negative binomial distribution. 3

- 12. (a) If  $X$  follows hypergeometric distribution with parameters  $(N, M, n)$ , then deduce the recurrence relation of probabilities of the distribution. 3

- (b) Obtain the recurrence relation between moments of Poisson distribution

$$\mu_{r+1} = \lambda \left( r\mu_{r-1} + \frac{d\mu_r}{d\lambda} \right)$$

where  $\mu_r$  is the  $r$ th moment about mean  $\lambda$ . 3

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UNIT—V

13. Answer any two of the following :  $2 \times 2 = 4$

- (a) Write any four properties of normal distribution.
- (b) Define beta distribution of first kind.
- (c) Show that the exponential distribution lacks memory, i.e., if  $X$  has an exponential distribution, then for every constant  $a \geq 0$ ,  $P(Y \leq x | X \geq a) = P(X \leq x)$  for all  $x$ , where  $Y = X - a$ .

Answer either Question No. 14 or 15 :

- 14. (a) Show that mean and variance of Gamma distribution are equal. 3
- (b) Obtain moment-generating function of normal distribution. 3

- 15. (a) If  $X$  has a uniform distribution in  $(0, 1)$ , find the distribution of  $-2 \log X$  and identify the distribution. 3

- (b) If  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent Gamma variates with parameters  $\mu$  and  $\lambda$  respectively, then show that  $U = X + Y$  and  $Z = \frac{X}{X + Y}$  are independently distributed. Also find distribution of  $U$  and  $Z$ . 3

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