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(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

MATHEMATICS

EIGHTH (B) PAPER : MATH-354 (B)

(Probability Theory)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick the correct answer in the box provided :

1×10=10

1. The chance that a leap year selected at random will contain 53 Sundays is

(a) $\frac{3}{7}$

(b) $\frac{2}{7}$

(c) $\frac{1}{7}$

(d) $\frac{5}{7}$

2. If A and B are two events such that $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{4}$ and $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{2}$, then $P(A | \bar{B})$ is

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ (d) None of the above

3. For the probability density function $f(x) = cx^2(1-x)$, $0 < x < 1$, the value of the constant c is

- (a) 0 (b) 8
 (c) 12 (d) $\frac{3}{5}$

4. For the binomial distribution, the first moment about origin is

- (a) np (b) npq
 (c) $npq - n^2p^2$ (d) $npq(q-p)$

5. The random variables X and Y with joint probability distribution $f(x, y)$ and marginal distribution $g(x)$ and $h(y)$ respectively are independent, iff

- (a) $f(x, y) = g(x)h(y)$ (b) $f(x, y) = g(x)h(y)$
 (c) $f(x, y) = g(x)/h(y)$ (d) $f(x, y) = g(x)h(y)$

6. If X and Y are two random variables, the covariance between them is defined as

- (a) $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$
 (b) $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$
 (c) $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(X) - E(Y) - E(XY)$
 (d) $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(X)E(Y) - E(XY)$

7. The expected value of the number of points obtained in a single throw with an ordinary dice is

(a) $\frac{7}{8}$

(b) $\frac{7}{2}$

(c) $\frac{7}{3}$

(d) None of the above

8. The mean and variance of exponential distribution with parameter are

(a) $\frac{1}{\lambda}, \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

(b) $\frac{1}{\lambda}, \frac{1}{2\lambda}$

(c) λ, λ^2

(d) None of the above

9. The relationship between mean and variance of gamma distribution is

(a) mean = 2 variance

(b) mean < variance

(c) mean = variance

(d) None of the above

10. Let X and Y be independent random variables with $Z = X + Y$. Let $M_X(t)$, $M_Y(t)$ and $M_Z(t)$ be the moment generating functions of X , Y and Z respectively, then

(a) $M_Z(t) = M_X(t) + M_Y(t)$

(b) $M_Z(t) = M_X(t)M_Y(t)$

(c) $M_Z(t) = M_X(t) / M_Y(t)$

(d) $M_Z(t) = M_X(t) - M_Y(t)$

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Each question carries 3 marks

1. A bag contains 7 red, 12 white and 4 blue balls. What is the probability that three balls drawn at random are one of each colour?

OR

A speaks the truth in 60% and B in 75% of the cases. In what percentage of cases are they likely to contradict each other in stating the same fact?

2. If X is uniformly distributed over the interval $[a, b]$, prove that $E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$.

OR

If $\frac{1}{36}$ and $\frac{35}{12}$, then find the corresponding binomial distribution.

3. If X and Y are random variables having joint density function

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(6 - x - y), & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 2 \leq y \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

find $P(X \leq 1, Y \leq 3)$.

OR

Two random variables have the joint density function

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4xy, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find $P(0 \leq X \leq \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{8} \leq Y \leq \frac{1}{2})$.

4. Two random variables X and Y have the following joint probability density function :

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2 - x - y, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find $V(X)$ and $V(Y)$.

OR

If n dice are tossed and X denotes sum of the numbers on them, find $E(X)$.

5. Suppose X has a Poisson distribution. If $P(X = 2) = \frac{2}{3}P(X = 1)$, then find $P(X = 0)$.

OR

Prove that the moment generating function of gamma distribution is $M_X(t) = (1 - t)^{-n}, |t| < 1$.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **five** questions, taking **one** from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. (a) For any three events A , B and C , prove that

$$P(A \cap \bar{B} / C) + P(A \cap B / C) = P(A / C) \quad 5$$

- (b) A problem in statistics is given to 3 students A , B and C where chances of solving it are $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively. What is the probability that exactly one of them will solve the problem? 5

2. (a) If A and B are mutually exclusive and $P(A \cap B) = 0$, then prove that

$$P(A \cap \bar{B}) = \frac{P(A)}{P(A) + P(B)}. \quad 5$$

- (b) In a certain college, 4% of the men and 1% of the women are taller than 1.8 m. Furthermore, 60% of the students are women. Now if a student is selected at random and is taller than 1.8 m, what is the probability that the student is a woman? 5

UNIT—II

3. (a) For the binomial distribution, prove that

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1 - 2p}{\sqrt{npq}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_2 = 3 - \frac{1 - 6pq}{npq}$$

Hence obtain μ_1 and μ_2 . 5

- (b) Ten coins are thrown simultaneously. Find the probability of getting at least eight tails. 5

4. (a) A continuous distribution of a variable X in the range $(-3, 3)$ is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{16}(3-x)^2, & -3 \leq x \leq -1 \\ \frac{1}{16}(6-2x^2), & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{16}(3+x)^2, & 1 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

Find the mean of the above distribution.

5

- (b) From a lot of 10 items containing 3 defectives, a sample of 4 items is drawn at random without replacement.

(i) Find the probability distribution of X , the number of defectives.

(ii) Find $P(X = 1)$, $P(X = 2)$ and $P(0 \leq X \leq 2)$.

5

UNIT—III

5. (a) For the following bivariate probability distribution of X and Y , find the following :

Y X	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{2}{32}$	$\frac{2}{32}$	$\frac{3}{32}$
1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
2	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	0	$\frac{2}{64}$

(i) $P(X = 1, Y = 2)$

(ii) $P(X = 1)$

(iii) $P(Y = 3)$

5

- (b) Let X and Y be two random variables, then prove that X and Y are independent, if $f(x, y) = 4xye^{-(x^2 + y^2)}$; $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$. Also find that the conditional density of X given $Y = y$.

5

6. (a) For the joint probability density function

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{24}(x^3y - xy^3); 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2$$

find the marginal and conditional densities of X and Y . 4

- (b) The joint probability density function of two random variables X and Y is given by

$$f(x, y) = \frac{9(1-x-y)}{2(1-x)^4(1-y)^4}; 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1$$

Obtain (i) marginal distributions of X and Y and (ii) conditional distribution of Y for $X = x$. 6

UNIT—IV

7. Two unbiased dice are thrown. If X is the sum of the numbers showing up, prove that $P[|X - 7| \leq 3] = \frac{35}{54}$. Also obtain the actual probability. 10

8. (a) A sample of 3 items is selected at random from a box containing 12 items of which 3 are defective. Find the expected number of defective items. 6

- (b) Two random variables X and Y have the following joint probability density function :

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2 - x - y; & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find $V(X)$ and $\text{cov}(X, Y)$. 4

UNIT—V

9. (a) If X is a Poisson variate with parameter λ and μ_r as the r th central moment, then prove that $\mu_{r+1} = \lambda \mu_{r-1} + \lambda \mu_r$. 5

- (b) For a certain normal distribution, the first moment about 10 is 40 and the fourth moment about 50 is 48. What are the arithmetic mean and variance of the normal distribution? 5

10. (a) Find the moment generating functions of exponential distribution and Gamma distribution. 5

- (b) Define geometric distribution for a random variable X . Find its mean and variance. 5
