

## SECOND SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

(Regular/Improvement/Supplementary)

## HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS

## GMAH2B08T: DISTRIBUTION THEORY

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

PART A: Answer *all* the questions. Each carries *one* mark.

Choose the correct answer.

- If  $X$  is a random variable, then  $V(3X+1) = \dots\dots\dots$ 
  - $9V(X)$
  - $9V(X) + 1$
  - $3V(X) + 1$
  - $3V(X)$
- $X$  and  $Y$  are two independent random variables,  $V(3X + 4Y) = \dots\dots\dots$ 
  - $3V(X) + 4V(Y)$
  - $9V(X) + 16V(Y)$
  - $V(X) + V(Y)$
  - zero
- If  $X$  follows Binomial distribution  $B(8, 0.4)$ , then the distribution of  $Y = 8 - X$ :
  - $B(8, 0.4)$
  - $B(8, 0.6)$
  - $B(4, 0.4)$
  - $B(4, 0.6)$
- If  $X$  follows Uniform over  $[-1, 1]$ , then its mean =  $\dots\dots\dots$ 
  - 0
  - 1
  - $1/3$
  - 2
- Seventh central moment of  $N(\mu, \sigma)$  is:
  - Zero
  - One
  - $\sigma^7$
  - $\mu^7$

Fill in the Blanks.

- If  $X$  is a random variable, then  $V(6X) = \dots\dots\dots$
- If  $E(X) = 3$  and  $E(X^2) = 19$ , then  $V(X) = \dots\dots\dots$
- In a Beta distribution of first kind,  $m=n=1$ , the distribution reduces to  $\dots\dots\dots$
- Name of the continuous distribution with lack of memory property is  $\dots\dots\dots$
- If  $X$  is a standard normal variate, then  $P(X > 3) = \dots\dots\dots$

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

PART B: Answer any *eight* questions. Each carries *two* marks.

11.

$X :$	-3	-2	-1	1	2
$f(x):$	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1

Determine  $E(X)$ .

- For a certain distribution  $\mu_r = r!$ . Find an expression for the corresponding m.g.f and identify the distribution.

(PTO)

13. Define joint probability mass function and joint probability density function of a bivariate random variable .
14. If X and Y are two independent random variables.  
show that  $M_{X+Y}(t) = M_X(t) \cdot M_Y(t)$ .
15. For any two random variables X and Y, show that  $E(E(X|Y)) = E(X)$ .
16. The mean and variance of Binomial variate X with parameters n and p are 16 and 8 respectively.  
Find  $P(X = 1)$  and  $P(X > 2)$ .
17. If  $X \rightarrow N(\mu, \sigma)$ , Show that  $\mu_{2r+2} = (2r + 1)\sigma^2 \mu_{2r}$ .
18. If X follows Normal with mean 35 and variance 4. Find.  
(i)  $P(X < 40)$ .                      (ii)  $P(45 < X < 60)$ .
19. State Chebyshev's inequality.
20. State central limit theorem.

**(8 x 2 = 16 Marks)**

**PART C: Answer any six questions. Each carries four marks.**

21. Two dice are thrown. X represents the sum of the two numbers that come up.  
Determine  $E(X)$  and  $V(X)$ .
22. Let X be a r.v with the following distribution:

X :	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
P(x) :	1/20	P <sub>1</sub>	1/5	P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>	1/10	1/10

If  $E(X) = 3.1$ ,  $E(X^2) = 12.1$ . Find  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$  and  $P_3$ .

23. If  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{252} x^2(y+2)$ ;  $x=1, 2, 3$  and  $y=1, 2, 3, 4$  is the joint p.m.f of (X, Y).  
Find the marginal p.d.f's.
24. Derive Moment generating function of Binomial distribution. Hence show that mean > variance.
25. If  $X \rightarrow P(\lambda)$ . Show that  $\mu_{r+1} = \lambda \left[ r \mu_{r-1} + \frac{d\mu_r}{d\lambda} \right]$
26. Show that exponential distribution does not possess additive property.
27. Find the least value of probability  $P[1 \leq X \leq 7]$ , where X is a r. v. with  $E(X) = 4$  and  $V(X) = 4$ .
28.  $(X_k)$ ,  $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  is a sequence of independent random variables each taking the value -1, 0, 1.  
Given that  $P(X_k = 1) = P(X_k = -1) = \frac{1}{k}$  and  $P(X_k = 0) = 1 - \frac{2}{k}$ . Examine whether the law of large numbers holds for this sequence.

**(6 x 4 = 24 Marks)**

**PART D: Answer any two questions. Each carries fifteen marks.**

29. The joint p.d.f of X and Y is given by the following table.

$\begin{matrix} X \\ Y \end{matrix}$		1	3	9
2		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{12}$
4		$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	0
6		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{12}$

(i) Find Cov (X, Y). (ii) Are X and Y independent?

30. (i) Prove that  $\mu_{r+1} = pq \left[ nr \mu_{r-1} + \frac{d\mu_r}{dp} \right]$ , where  $\mu_{r+1}$ ,  $\mu_{r-1}$ ,  $\mu_r$  are the central moments of Binomial distribution with parameters n and p. Hence obtain the first four central moments.

(ii) Derive MGF of Binomial distribution.

31. (i) If  $X \rightarrow N(\mu, \sigma)$ , Prove that  $\mu_{2r} = 1.3.5 \dots (2r - 1) \sigma^{2r}$ .

(ii) Using the above result obtain 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> central moments. Hence find kurtosis.

**(2 x 15 = 30 Marks)**