## Department of Mathematics MTL 106 (Probability and Stochastic Processes) Quiz 1

Time: 20 minutes Max. Marks: 10

Date: 11/09/21

Note: The exam is closed-book, and all the questions are compulsory.

1. Let the PMF of a random variable X is given by

$$P\{X = k\} = e^{-20} \frac{20^k}{k!}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty.$$

Show that (a)  $P\{X \le 10\} \le \frac{1}{5}$ ; (b)  $P\{X \ge 40\} \le \frac{1}{20}$ .

(3 + 3 marks)

2. Consider a probability space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ , where  $\Omega = \{(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | 0 \le u \le 1, 0 \le v \le 1\}$ , and  $\mathcal{F}$  is a Borel  $\sigma$ -field on  $\Omega$ , and  $P(A) = \frac{\text{area of } A}{\text{area of } \Omega}$  for every  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ . Define a random variable  $X : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$  such that  $X(u,v) = \frac{u+v}{4}$  for all  $(u,v) \in \Omega$ . Find the probability density function of X.

(a) 
$$E[x] = 20 \ | Vax(x) = 20$$

$$P[|x-20| > 20] = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P[|x-20| > 20] = \frac{1}{5}$$
(b)  $P[|x-20| > 20] = \frac{1}{20}$ 

$$P[|x-20| > 20] = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$P[|x-20| > 20] = \frac{1}{20}$$
(2) 
$$F_{x}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq 0 \\ 8x^{2}, & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{4} \\ 1-\frac{1}{2}(2-4x)^{2}, & |y_{4} \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 1-\frac{1}{2}(2-4x)^{2}, & |y_{4} \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 16x, & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{4} \\ 4(2-4x), & |y_{4} \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

### Department of Mathematics

### MTL 106 (Probability and Stochastic Processes)

#### Quiz 1

Time: 20 minutes Max. Marks: 10 Date: 11/09/21

Note: The exam is closed-book, and all the questions are compulsory.

1. Let the PMF of a random variable X is given by

$$P\{X=k\} = e^{-16} \frac{16^k}{k!}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty.$$

Show that (a)  $P\{X \le 8\} \le \frac{1}{4}$ ; (b)  $P\{X \ge 32\} \le \frac{1}{16}$ .

(3 + 3 marks)

2. Consider a probability space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ , where  $\Omega = \{(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | 0 \le u \le 1, 0 \le v \le 1\}$ , and  $\mathcal{F}$  is a Borel  $\sigma$ -field on  $\Omega$ , and  $P(A) = \frac{\text{area of } A}{\text{area of } \Omega}$  for every  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ . Define a random variable  $X : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$  such that  $X(u, v) = \frac{u+v}{3}$  for all  $(u, v) \in \Omega$ . Find the probability density function of X.

(4 marks)

(1) a) 
$$E(x) = 16$$
;  $Vax(x) = 16$   
 $B(1x - 161 > 8) = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $B(x) = \frac{1}{4}$ 

(2) 
$$P(x) = \begin{cases} 9 \\ x = 32 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 9 \\ x \end{cases}, 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{16}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 9 \\ x \end{cases}, 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{16}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 9 \\ x \end{cases}, 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{16}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 9 \\ x \end{cases}, 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{16}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 9 \\ x \end{cases}, 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{16}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 9 \\ x \end{cases}, 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{16}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 9 \\ x \end{cases}, 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{16}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 9 \\ x \end{cases}, 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{16}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 9 \\ x \end{cases}, 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{16}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 9 \\ x \end{cases}, 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{16}$$

# Department of Mathematics MTL 106 (Probability and Stochastic Processes) Quiz 1

Time: 20 minutes Max. Marks: 10

Date: 11/09/21

Note: The exam is closed-book, and all the questions are compulsory.

1. Let the PMF of a random variable X is given by

$$P\{X = k\} = e^{-12} \frac{12^k}{k!}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty.$$

Show that (a)  $P\{X \le 6\} \le \frac{1}{3}$ ; (b)  $P\{X \ge 24\} \le \frac{1}{12}$ .

(3 + 3 marks)

2. Consider a probability space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ , where  $\Omega = \{(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | 0 \le u \le 1, 0 \le v \le 1\}$ , and  $\mathcal{F}$  is a Borel  $\sigma$ -field on  $\Omega$ , and  $P(A) = \frac{\text{area of } A}{\text{area of } \Omega}$  for every  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ . Define a random variable  $X : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$  such that  $X(u, v) = \frac{u+v}{2}$  for all  $(u, v) \in \Omega$ . Find the probability density function of X.

(4 marks)

(1) (A) 
$$E[x] = 12^{-1}, Vax(x) = 12^{-1}$$
 $P\{x-12|36\} \leq \frac{1}{3}$ 
 $P\{x-12|3/2\} \leq \frac{1}{3}$ 

(b)  $P\{x-12|3/2\} \leq \frac{1}{3}$ 
 $P\{x-12|3/2\} \leq \frac{1}{3}$ 

(2)  $F_{x}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & x < 0 \\ 2x^{2} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 
 $f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 4x & 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 4-4x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 + 6 + 6 + 6 \end{bmatrix}$ 

## Department of Mathematics

## MTL 106 (Probability and Stochastic Processes)

### Quiz 1

Time: 20 minutes Max. Marks: 10

Date: 11/09/21

Note: The exam is closed-book, and all the questions are compulsory.

1. Let the PMF of a random variable X is given by

$$P\{X = k\} = e^{-8} \frac{8^k}{k!}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty.$$

Show that (a)  $P\{X \le 4\} \le \frac{1}{2}$ ; (b)  $P\{X \ge 16\} \le \frac{1}{8}$ .

(3 + 3 marks)

2. Consider a probability space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ , where  $\Omega = \{(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | 0 \le u \le 1, 0 \le v \le 1\}$ , and  $\mathcal{F}$  is a Borel  $\sigma$ -field on  $\Omega$ , and  $P(A) = \frac{\text{area of } A}{\text{area of } \Omega}$  for every  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ . Define a random variable  $X : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$  such that  $X(u, v) = \frac{u+v}{5}$  for all  $(u, v) \in \Omega$ . Find the probability density function of X.

(4 marks)

(1) (a) 
$$E(x) = 81$$
,  $Vex(x) = 8$ 
 $P\{|x-8| > 4\} = \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $P\{|x-8| > 8\} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

(b)  $P\{|x-8| > 8\} = \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $P\{|x-8| > 8\} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

(2)  $F_{x}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 2 \\ 25x & x < 2 \\ 1-\frac{1}{2}(2-5x) & 5 < 2 \\ 5(2-5x) & 5 < 2 \end{cases}$ 

Sherwise