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4. For the random matrix to be singular, we want

$$\begin{vmatrix} X_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & X_2 & X_2 \\ 0 & X_3 & X_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
$$X_1(X_2^2 - X_2X_3) = 0$$
$$X_1X_2(X_2 - X_3) = 0$$

 \Rightarrow We want to find $P(\{X_1 = 0\} \cup \{X_2 = 0\} \cup \{X_2 = X_3\})$. Then

$$P(\{X_1 = 0\} \cup \{X_2 = 0\} \cup \{X_2 = X_3\})$$

$$= P(X_1 = 0) + P(X_2 = 0) + P(X_2 = X_3) - P(\{X_1 = 0\} \cap \{X_2 = 0\})$$

$$- P(\{X_1 = 0\} \cap \{X_2 = X_3\}) - P(\{X_2 = 0\} \cap \{X_2 = X_3\})$$

$$+ P(\{X_1 = 0\} \cap \{X_2 = 0\} \cap \{X_2 = X_3\})$$

$$= P(X_1 = 0) + P(X_2 = 0) + P(X_2 = X_3)$$

$$- P(X_1 = 0)P(X_2 = 0) - P(X_1 = 0)P(X_2 = X_3) - 0 - 0$$

$$\therefore \{X_2 = 0\} \cap \{X_2 = X_3\} = \emptyset \text{ as } X_3 \text{ is a geometric r.v.}$$

Finding each of the individual probabilities:

$$P(X_1 = 0) = P(X_2 = 0) = \frac{\theta^0 e^{-\theta}}{0!} = e^{-\theta}$$
 : X_1 and X_2 are both distributed as $Poisson(\theta)$

$$P(X_2 = X_3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(X_2 = n, X_3 = n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(X_2 = n)P(X_3 = n) \qquad \because X_2 \text{ and } X_3 \text{ are independent}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X_2 = n)P(X_3 = n) \qquad \because P(X_3 = 0) = 0$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\theta^n e^{-\theta}}{n!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$= e^{-\theta} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^n}{n!}$$

$$= e^{-\theta} \left(e^{\frac{\theta}{2}} - 1\right)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\theta}{2}} - e^{-\theta}$$

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Then the probability that the random matrix is singular is

$$= P(X_1 = 0) + P(X_2 = 0) + P(X_2 = X_3) - P(X_1 = 0)P(X_2 = 0)$$

$$- P(X_1 = 0)P(X_2 = X_3)$$

$$= e^{-\theta} + e^{-\theta} + e^{-\frac{\theta}{2}} - e^{-\theta} - e^{-2\theta} - e^{-\frac{3\theta}{2}} + e^{-2\theta}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\theta}{2}} + e^{-\theta} - e^{-\frac{3\theta}{2}}$$