Q21. Out of the following values which one is not possible in probability. -+ d] P(X) = -0.5 930. what 9s moment generating function?

—+ 4) Mx(t) = E(etx) 927. The Autocorrelation is an --- Function

) even gry, stochastic processes are

y b] wide sense stationary process g 23. If two Independent random process are of zero 934. mean, then their correlation is - + 07 0 Ptilidadori 1 d If s(f) is the power spectral density of a real. 933 wide - sense stationary random process then which of the following is Always true? -+ b] S(F) >0 IF E denotes the expection the varience of a random variable x is denoted as -> b] E(x2) - (E(x))2

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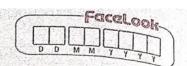
	DD MMYYYY
9307	If in a table all possible values of a random variable
9	are given their corresponding probabilities, then this
	table 9s called as
	- + c] Probability distribution
	the market contract contract of the stance o
9 297	A = A1 UA2 UAn. where A1 An are mutually exclusive
-	events then 9
	-> b] Eni = IP(Ai)
	nsv 5 (Alberta Control of the Contro
937]	Binomial distribution is_
	→ bJ Not confinuous
	the sense stablement provide
935]	if x and Y are random variables the E(X+Y) is equat
	to Betterting Red
	\rightarrow 0] $[E(x)+E(y)]$
942]	almost sure convergence implies that convergence
	en l'eneau , then the to correlation so : 09
	-> b] Probability
9407	G ([xn-x]^r) gives convergence in
	-> b] rth mean
	were the rollowing to always the
945]	The auto correlation of a random process. R(rr) atr
	is qual to its
	b] second moment
	the protocol of a standard formation
9447	
	cJ = 1,2 1/3

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	D D M M Y Y Y Y
941	convergence in probability implies that convergence is a convergence in probability in probabili
	IF A = AI UA2 UAN, where AI AN are mutually exclusive events then
-	$\Rightarrow \leq n? = \pm P(A?)$
* 9 49)	Law of large number gives an interpretation
	1 + an - of A a
	-> expectation
(A)	A bag contains is balls of which x are red
930)	the probability of getting a real Dates
	from the bag 95
	-> e] x / 15 (Y) 7 (X) 7 (P)
- 7	the 1 hersch for summetric 9a about
9275	Normal Distribution is symmetric is about
कु अपने	IF P(x) is the auto-correlation function of a
Y	real, wide - sense stationary random process,
	then which of the following is NOT true?
	$\rightarrow cJR()=-R(-0)$
925]	Gives E(X)=5 and E(Y)=-2, then E(X-Y)is
	8 bas c 14
9227	convergence in 1th mean implies that convergence
	in in
REDMI!	O + bJ Probability POWER WISS. MANSIE 06/11/2023 22:14

	D D M M Y Y Y Y
0237	Suppose, four coins are tossed the value of a
9	random variable EH3 (No. of heads) 95
	→ b] 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
021]	X(t) is number of telephone calls receiving at
77	switchboard in (0,t) t & (0,00). Then x(t) is
-	-> b] discrete stochastic process discrete in
	1 + 0 1h. 10 19 comulative
928]	what is the area under a conditional cumulative
V	density function?
	-+ CJ 1
0 1	If processes X(t) and y(t) are ? ndependent then
925)	their cosscorrelation 9s.
	-> a) E(X). E(Y)
0297	Normal Distribution is applied for
97	-1 9] Continuous Random Distribution
1	
948	The shape of the normal curve depends on its
9 30	-7 h7 standard deviation
	A CONTROL OF PRINCIPLE TO THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO
9437	For random process x = 6
	- + c] 2 and 3
	CARRY FOR BALKSTERN FOR
946]	A white noise process will have
713	2 2 209 3
AC CARCA	ii) A constant variable
	11) A constant voit are constant
00	00
T S T	MI O DOTUGO

gall does not contain any common saple points. 941 if A C B and B C A then -> c] P(A) = P(B) Q381 let A and B be two events such that the occurance of A implies occurance of B. But not vice - versa, then the correct relation between P(a) and P(b) is -> b] P(B) >> P(A) Q391 let Y be an vector space and let W be a subset of Y. what does it mean when we say that is closed under addition. -> o] whenever X and Y are in w, then x+y in
94] if ACB and BCA then ———————————————————————————————————
G38] Let A and B be two events such that the occurance of A Implies occurance of B. But not vice - versa, then the correct relation between P(a) and P(b) is —> b] P(B) > P(A) G39] Let Y be an vector space and let W be a subset of Y. what does it mean when we say that it is closed under addition.
G38] Let A and B be two events such that the occurance of A Implies occurance of B. But not vice - versa, then the correct relation between P(a) and P(b) is —> b] P(B) > P(A) G39] Let Y be an vector space and let W be a subset of Y. what does it mean when we say that it is closed under addition.
Q38] Let A and B be two events such that the occurance of A implies occurance of B. But not vice-versa, then the correct relation between P(a) and P(b) is —> b] P(B) > P(A) Q39] Let Y be an vector space and let W be a subset of Y. what does it mean when we say that is it is closed under addition.
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occurance of A implies occurance of B. But not vice-versa, then the correct relation between P(a) and P(b) is —> b] P(B) > P(A) Gag] Let X be an vector space and let W be a subset of Y. what does it mean when we say that I as closed under addition.
P(9) and P(b) is — b] P(B) > P(A) Q39] Let Y be an yector space and let W be a subset Of Y. what does it mean when we say that 9's closed under addition.
P(9) and P(b) is — b] P(B) > P(A) Q39] Let Y be an yector space and let W be a subset Of Y. what does it mean when we say that 9's closed under addition.
of y. what does ?+ mean when we say that? 9's closed under addition.
9s closed under addition.
9s closed under addition.
9s closed under addition.
9s closed under addition.
-> a] whenever x and y are in w, then x+y in
(H)9-1-P(H)
g 36) If a variable can certain integer values between
two given points is called
- + b] Discrete random variable
+ + El Product
(33) IF S(X) is the power spectran density of a
real we real wishing the pendenger of the second of the se
9 31) IF A is a perfect subset of B and P(acpb). the
PCB-A) 9s equal to
\rightarrow $P(b)-P(q)$
150 Genstral bred of has to black and motors sure to
91) IF state space 5 % discrete and time + 95
continuous then random process 9s called -
-> E) discrete random process.
god let Y and z be the random xariables
obtained by sampling x(t) at t = 2 and to9
Orespectively. Let W= Y-z. The varience of
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	18 process
001	what are the types of stochastic process.
<u>y41.</u>	
	d) All of the above
	Decrete 1017
7 (P)	Gaussian process 9s completely specified by
9487	Gaussian process 15 ———————————————————————————————————
A (0)	IF X is A discrete random variable and F(X) is
	1
	c the random wardable is equal.
	of this tongoth years as $Ef(x) + x$ 43 $Exf(x)$
	\rightarrow dJ $zxf(x)$
7	Previous probabilities in Bayes Theorem that are
9412	changed with help of new available information
	are defined as.
	-, b7 Posterior
	I I X and Y and Independent of their only
1 257	The expected value of a random variable
9355	9s 9+s
	-y a] mean
	The state of the s
Ø 237	The probability of getting an even number 9fg
9 9 9	card is drawn from a box containing 12 identica
	calds numbered 1,2,312 is
	$- + a) \frac{1}{2}$
9 30)	when do the conditional density function get
	converted into the marginally density functions
	- + b7 only 9f random variables exhibit statistic
	b) only 9f random variables exhibit statistic
Victor The Thirty sea But	TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

	D D M M Y Y Y Y
	TP X is a monday N-2-11
9217	# 8 is a random variable
	$\frac{-}{}$ b) $P(X=X)=nC_X PX q cn-X)$
	71-0 V 0 1 110 1
9257	Mean, Yariance and third central moment of
	poisson distribution are
	\rightarrow c equal
124	which of the following is an accurate statement
	of the second axiom used in the axiomatic
	approach to probability
	-> c7 The sum of the probabilities of all the
9	possible outcomes of an event must be equi
	one 1 (x) 1 x 14
10127	The probability of getting a multiple of 5 9f a two
917	digit number is withen down at random is
	× 07 ×15
	- Committee of the comm
	If X and Y are independent, then their covariance
9137	
and the second	35
	-79] cero
	a con distribution
943	E(X) = npq 9s for which distribution.
-tr.) +	-+ b] B?nomial
Control of the contro	
-0-	-0-0
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