## Quiz: Probability and Statistics (50 Marks)

## Instruction:

- Please state reasons wherever applicable.
- Those who want to replace their Quiz marks will answer Section 1.
- Those who want to replace their midsem marks will answer both sections.

## SECTION 1: 6 marks each

1. Find the stationary distribution of for Markov Chain with the following transition probability matrix. (4 marks) State if of is unique. (1 mark) Is the chain irreducible? Give reasons (1 mark)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 & & 0.1 & 0.9 & 0 \\
 P & \Rightarrow & 0 & 0.9 & 0.1 \\
 & c & 0.1 & 0.9 & 0
\end{array}$$

- 2. If A and B are exponential random variables with parameters a and b respectively, then prove that  $P(A < B) = E[e^{-bA}]$ . Further show that this is equal to  $\frac{a}{a+b}$ .
- Derive the expression for the Moment generating function of the following random-variables
  - Standard Normal with mean 0 and variance 1 (3 marks)
  - Poisson random variable with parameter  $\lambda$ . (3 marks)

Let X be an exponential random variable with parameter 1. Find

- Conditional pdf and cdf of X given X > 1. (3 marks)
- E[X|X>1] (3 marks)  $\rightarrow \circ$

5. Let X and Y be independent and identically distributed discrete random variables taking values on positive integers. Their pmf is 
$$p(x) = C2^{-x}$$
 for (1).

- The value of C that makes it a valid pmf. (2 marks)
- $P(min\{X,Y\} \leq x)$  (2 marks)
- P(X divides Y) (2 marks)

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## SECTION 2: 5 marks each

Let X and Y be independent Poisson random variables with parameters  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ . Let Z = X + Y. Then find the pmf of Z.

2. let  $X_1, X_2, \ldots$ , be a sequence of i.i.d uniform U[0,1] random variables. Let  $Y_n = min(X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n)$ . Prove the following independently.

•  $Y_n \to 0$  in distribution (2.5 marks)

•  $Y_n \to 0$  in probability (2.5 marks)  $(x_n - x_1 \ge e) = 0$ 

 $(|x_n - x| \ge e) = 0$ 

3. let  $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n$  denote n samples drawn from a U[0,1] random variable. Describe a procedure to use them to obtain one sample from a Binomial(n,p) random variable.

Let X have a Poisson distribution with parameter  $\Lambda$ , where  $\Lambda$  itself is an exponential random variable with parameter  $\mu$ . Show that X has a geometric distribution.

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