

Indian Institute of Technology Patna
MA-225: B.Tech. II year
Spring Semester: 2022-23 (End Semester Examination)

Maximum Marks: 50

Total Time: 3 Hours

Note: This question paper contains eight questions. Answer all questions.

1. Let X be a random variable with probability density function (pdf) given by $f_X(x) = (x/2)$, $0 < x < 2$; $f_X(x) = 0$, otherwise. Find cumulative distribution function of Y where $Y = 2X - 3$. Find pdf of Y . Evaluate the probability $P(Y < 0.5 | Y > -1)$. Also evaluate pdf of $Z = e^{-Y}$. [2+1+1+2]

2. Suppose that X and Y are jointly distributed random variables with pdf given by $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = 3(x^2y + xy^2)$, $0 < x < 1$, $0 < y < 1$; $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = 0$, otherwise. Find correlation coefficient between X and Y . [6]
-0.36

3. Suppose that X and Y are jointly distributed random variables with probability density function given by $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = c(x+y)$, $0 < x < y < 1$; $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = 0$, otherwise. Find the value of constant c . Compute expectations $E(Y | X = (1/2))$ and $E(e^{3Y} | X = (2/3))$. Find $m (> (1/3))$ so that $P(Y > m | X = (1/3)) = 0.5$. [1+3+2+3]

4. (i) Let X and Y be jointly distributed continuous random variables with pdf $f_{X,Y}(x,y)$, $x > 0$, $y > 0$; $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = 0$, otherwise. Using the cumulative distribution function approach derive a formula for computing the pdf of $Z = X + Y$. [2]

(ii) Suppose that X and Y are independent random variables with probability density functions $f_X(x) = ((\alpha + 1)/2)e^{-\frac{\alpha+1}{2}x}$, $x > 0$, $\alpha > 0$ and $f_Y(y) = ((\alpha + 1)/2)e^{-\frac{\alpha+1}{2}y}$, $y > 0$, $\alpha > 0$. Find pdf of $Z = X + Y$. Compute the expected value of Z . Find mode of Z . [2+1+1]

5. Suppose that scores X and Y of two tests are jointly distributed random variables where $(X, Y) \sim BVN(85, 90, 100, 16, 0.8)$. If a randomly selected student's score on test X is given as 80 then compute the probability that her score on test Y is more than 90. Find the probability that sum of her scores on the two tests will be more than 190. Further find c so that probability $P(2X > c) = 0.3$. [2+3+2]

6. Suppose X and Y are independent random variables such that $X \sim \text{gamma}(3, 1)$ distribution and $Y \sim \text{gamma}(4, 1)$ distribution. Consider the transformations $U = X + Y$ and $V = X/(X + Y)$. Find joint pdf of (U, V) . Then evaluate marginal density functions of U and V . [2+2+2]

7. (i) State and prove weak law of large numbers. [1+1]
(ii) Define convergence in probability. Consider sequence of random variables X_n , $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, with probability mass function $P(X_n = 1) = (1/n)$ and $P(X_n = 0) = 1 - (1/n)$. Show that this sequence converges to zero in probability. [1+1]

8. Let X_n , $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, be sequence of independent and identically distributed (iid) Bernoulli random variables with probability mass function (pmf) $P(X_n = 1) = p$, $P(X_n = 0) = 1 - p$, $0 < p < 1$. Find the waiting time distribution for the first arrival in this process. Then find the waiting time distribution of k th arrival where k is finite positive integer and $k > 1$. Further compute the expected value of k . [2+2+2]

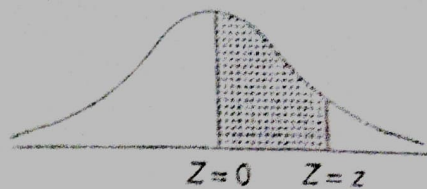
Normal probability curve is given by :

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right\} \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

and standard normal probability curve is given by :

$$\phi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}z^2\right), \quad -\infty < z < \infty$$

where $Z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{X - E(X)}{\sigma_Y} \sim N(0, 1)$



The following table gives the shaded area in the diagram, viz., $P(0 < Z < z)$ for different values of z .

TABLE OF AREAS

[illegible]