

LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – MATHEMATICS

SECOND SEMESTER – APRIL 2010

MT 2961 - PROBABILITY THEORY AND STOCHASTIC PROCESSES

Date & Time: 26/04/2010 / 1:00 - 4:00

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

PART-A

Answer all the questions :

(10x2 = 20)

- 1) Find the constant C if the following represents the probability mass function of a random variable X .

$$p(x) = C \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x, x \in \mathbb{N}, C \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x, x=1,2,3,\dots \text{ zero elsewhere .}$$

- 2) Let the pdf of a continuous type random variable X be $f(x) = (x+2)/18, -2 < x < 4, \text{ zero elsewhere . Find } P(X^2 < 9) .$
- 3) Define convergence in distribution of a sequence of random variables $\{X_n\}$ to X .
- 4) Define periodicity of a Markov chain . When do you say that state i is aperiodic?
- 5) If A and B are independent events . show that A and B^c are independent.
- 6) State central limit theorem .
- 7) Obtain the MGF of a r.v with probability mass function $p(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x, x = 1,2,3,\dots \text{ zero elsewhere .}$
- 8) Show that communication of states in a Markov chain satisfy Transitive relation .
- 9) State the postulates of Poisson process .
- 10) State any two properties of distribution function .

PART-B

Answer any 5 questions :

(5 x 8 = 40)

- 11) State and prove Bayes theorem .
- 12) Derive the mean and variance of gamma distribution with two parameters .
- 13) Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be n independent observations from $p(x) = p^x q^{1-x}$

$x = 0, 1$ zero otherwise , $p+q = 1$. Show that $\sum \frac{X_i}{n}$ converges in probability to p .

- 14) Let X_n be a Markov chain with transition probability matrix P and states 0,1,2

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

and the initial distribution is $P[X_0 = i] = \frac{1}{3}, i = 0,1,2 .$

- Find
- i) $P[X_3 = 2, X_2 = 1, X_1 = 0, X_0 = 0]$
 - ii) $P[X_2 = 1]$
 - iii) $P[X_3 = 2, X_2 = 1, / X_1 = 1, X_0 = 0]$ (2+4+2)
- 15) a) Show that communication of states in a Markov chain is an equivalence relation .
 b) Show that if $i \leftrightarrow j$ and if i is recurrent then j is also recurrent.
- 16) Let X and Y have the joint pdf $f(x, y) = 8xy, 0 < x < y < 1$ zero otherwise obtain $E[X / Y = y], \text{Var}[X / Y = y]$.
- 17) Given the joint distribution of the random variables X and Y as
- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (x, y) | (0, 0) | (0, 1) | (0, 2) | (1, 0) | (1, 1) | (1, 2) |
| $P(x, y)$ | $\frac{2}{12}$ | $\frac{3}{12}$ | $\frac{2}{12}$ | $\frac{2}{12}$ | $\frac{2}{12}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ |
- Obtain the correlation coefficient between X and Y .
- 18) Ten pairs of shoes are in a closet . Four shoes are selected at random .Find the probability that there is atleast one matching pair among the four selected .

PART-C

Answer any two questions :

(2 x 20 = 40)

- 19) a) Let A_n be an increasing sequence of events . Show that $P(\lim A_n) = \lim P(A_n)$. Deduce the result for decreasing events.
 b) State and prove Boole's Inequality .
 c) Give an example to show that pairwise independence does not imply Independence . (10+5+5)
- 20) a) Show that almost sure convergence implies convergence in probability . Is the converse true? Justify .
 b) Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random sample from $f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta}, 0 < x < \theta$, Zero elsewhere . Let Y_n be the n^{th} order statistic . Show that Y_n converges in distribution to a degenerate random variable .
 c) State and prove Chebyshev's inequality . (10+5+5)
- 21) a) State the postulates of a Birth and death process . Obtain the Kolmogorov forward and backward differential equations .
 b) obtain the expression for $P_n(t)$ in a Yule process . (12+8)
- 22) a) Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be independent $N(0,1)$ variables . Obtain the pdf of $Y_1 = X_1 / X_2$.
 b) Derive the mean and variance of the random variable X with $P(X = x) = \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} p^r q^x, x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
 c) A box contains M white and $N-M$ black balls. A sample of size n is drawn i) with replacement ii) without replacement . Let X denotes the number of white balls. Obtain the probability distribution of X in both the cases . (7+7+6)
