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Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 5764

Sub. Code : WMAE 22

M.Sc. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
APRIL 2024.

Second Semester

Mathematics

Elective III — MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — ( $15 \times 1 = 15$  marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. A function which assigns to each element  $c \in \mathcal{C}$  one and only one real number  $X(c) = x$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_ variable.  
(a) real (b) complex  
(c) random (d) constant
2. The value of  $\Pr(S)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ where  $S$  is the sample space.  
(a) 0 (b) 8  
(c) 1 (d) 4

3. The moment generating function  $M(t)$  is defined by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $e^{tx}$  (b)  $E(e^{tx})$   
(c)  $E(xf(x))$  (d)  $E(X)$
4. The mean of a binomial distribution having m.g.f. as  $(.5 + .5e^t)^7$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $7/2$  (b) 2.6  
(c) 3.5 (d)  $7/5$
5. The value of the conditional probability  $P(A \cap B)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ if  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events.  
(a)  $P(A)P(B)$  (b)  $P(A) + P(B)$   
(c)  $P(B)/P(A)$  (d) 1
6. The random variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are said to be stochastically independent if and only if  $ff(x_1, x_2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $f_1(x_1)$  (b)  $f_1(x_1)f_2(x_2)$   
(c)  $f_2(x_2)$  (d)  $f_1(x_2)$
7. If  $(1 - 2t)^{-6}$ ,  $t < 1/2$  is the moment generating function of a random variable then its variance is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 3 (b) 12  
(c) 24 (d) 5

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8. The formula for  $\bar{X}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a)  $\frac{\sum X_i}{2n}$  (b)  $\frac{\sum X_i}{n}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sum X_i}{4n}$  (d)  $\frac{\sum x X_i}{n}$

9. The m.g.f. of a normal distribution is  $e^{3t + \frac{36t^2}{2}}$  then the standard deviation is

- (a) 4 (b) 6  
 (c) 1 (d) 3

10. If  $F$  have an  $F$  distribution with parameters  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  then  $1/F$  has an  $F$  distribution with parameters \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a)  $r_1/r_2$  (b)  $r_1 \cdot r_2$   
 (c)  $r_2$  and  $r_1$  (d)  $1/r_2$

11. The variance  $S^2$  of  $n$  random variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a)  $\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 / n$  (b)  $\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})$   
 (c)  $\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^3 / n$  (d)  $\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + \bar{X})$

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12. Determine the constant  $c$  so that  $f(x) = cx(1-x)^3, 0 < x < 1, 0$  elsewhere for the beta distribution.

- (a) 1 (b) 9  
 (c) 20 (d) 4

13. If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(y) = F(y)$  for every point  $y$  then the random variable  $Y_n$  is said to have a \_\_\_\_\_ distribution with distribution function  $F(y)$ .

- (a) one to one (b) cauchy  
 (c) limiting (d) continuous

14. A distribution function of discrete type which has a probability of 1 at a single point is called as \_\_\_\_\_ distribution.

- (a) inventory (b) elements  
 (c) cube (d) degenerate

15. The limiting distribution of a random variable is degenerate then the random variable is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ to the constant that has the probability of 1.

- (a) converge stochastically  
 (b) diverge stochastically  
 (c) both (a) and (b)  
 (d) neither (a) nor (b)

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[P.T.O.]





PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Let  $X$  denote the random variable with  $E(X)=3$  and  $E(X^2)=13$  then find the lower bound for  $\Pr(-2 < X < 8)$  using Chebyshev's inequality.

Or

- (b) Let  $X$  have the p.d.f.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)$ ,  $-1 < x < 1$ , 0 elsewhere. Find the mean and variance of  $X$ .

17. (a) Derive the m.g.f. of Binomial distribution and hence find the mean and variance of the distribution.

Or

- (b) Let  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  have the joint p.d.f.  $f(x_1, x_2) = 2$ ,  $0 < x_1 < x_2 < 1$ . Find the conditional p.d.f. of  $X_1$  given  $X_2 = x_2$ .

18. (a) If  $(1-2t)^{-6}$ ,  $t < 1/2$  is the moment generating function of the random variable  $X$  then find  $\Pr(X < 5.23)$ .

Or

- (b) Let  $X$  be  $\chi^2(10)$ . Find  $\Pr(3.25 \leq X \leq 20.5)$ . Find  $a$  if  $\Pr(a < X) = 0.05$  and  $\Pr(X \leq a) = 0.95$ .

19. (a) Let  $\bar{X}$  be the mean of the random sample of size 25 from a distribution that is  $n(75, 100)$ . Find  $\Pr(71 < \bar{X} < 79)$ .

Or

- (b) Let  $F$  have an  $F$  distribution with parameters  $r_1$  and  $r_2$ . Prove that  $1/F$  has an  $F$  distribution with parameters  $r_2$  and  $r_1$ .

20. (a) Let  $Y_n$  denote the  $n$ th order statistic of a random variable from the uniform distribution with  $f(x) = 1/\theta$ ,  $0 < x < \theta$ ,  $0 < \theta < \infty$  else. Prove that  $Z_n = n(\theta - Y_n)$  has a limiting distribution with distribution function  $G(z)$ .

Or

- (b) Let  $Z_n$  be  $\chi^2(n)$ . The m.g.f. of  $Z_n$  is  $(1-2t)^{-n/2}$ ,  $t < 1/2$ . Investigate the limiting distribution of the random variable  $Y_n = (Z_n - n)/\sqrt{2n}$ .

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

21. (a) Let  $X$  have the p.d.f.  $f(x) = x + 2/18$ ,  $-2 < x < 4$ , 0 elsewhere. Find  $E(X+2)^3$  and  $E(6X - 2(X+2)^3)$ .

Or

- (b) State and prove Chebyshev's inequality.





22. (a) Let  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  have the joint p.d.f.

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{21}, \quad x_1 = 1, 2, 3, \quad x_2 = 1, 2, 0,$$

elsewhere. Find the marginal p.d.f. of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  hence find  $\Pr(X_1 = 3)$  and  $\Pr(X_2 = 2)$ .

Or

- (b) Let the random variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  have the joint p.d.f.  $f(x_1, x_2)$ . Then prove that  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are stochastically independent if and only if  $f(x_1, x_2)$  can be written as a product of a non negative function of  $x_1$  alone and a non negative function of  $x_2$  alone.

23. (a) Derive the moment generating function of the normal distribution.

Or

- (b) If the random variable  $X$  is  $n(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\sigma^2 > 0$  then prove that  $V = (x - \mu^2)/\sigma^2$  is  $\chi^2(1)$ .

24. (a) Derive  $t$  distribution.

Or

- (b) Let  $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3$  be the order statistics of a random sample of size 3 from a distribution having p.d.f.  $f(x) = 1, 0 < x < 1, 0$  elsewhere. find the p.d.f. of  $Z_1 = Y_3 - Y_1$ .

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25. (a) State and prove Central limit theorem.

Or

- (b) Let  $F_n(y)$  denote the distribution function of a random variable  $Y_n$  whose distribution depends on the positive integer  $n$ . Let  $c$  denote a constant which does not depend upon  $n$ . Prove that the random variables  $Y_n$  converges stochastically to the constant  $c$  if and only if for every  $\varepsilon > 0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr(|y_n - c| < \varepsilon) = 1$ .

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