

NRT/KS/19/5854

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) Third Semester Examination

STATISTICS

(Statistical Methods)

Optional Paper—1

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 50

N.B. :— ALL questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

1. (A) Define (i) joint p.d.f. (ii) marginal p.d.f. (iii) conditional p.d.f. (iv) conditional mean and (v) conditional variance of a continuous bivariate probability distribution. The p.d.f. of a continuous bivariate distribution is :

$$f(X, Y) = \begin{cases} X + Y, & 0 < X < 1 \\ & 0 < Y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Find :

- (i) Marginal p.d.fs of X and Y.
(ii) Conditional p.d.f. of Y given $X = x$.
(iii) Conditional mean of Y given $X = \frac{1}{2}$.
(iv) Conditional variance of Y given $X = \frac{1}{2}$.

10

OR

(E) Define :

- (i) Bivariate p.d.f. of random variables X and Y.
(ii) Conditional p.d.f. of X given $Y = y$.
(iii) Conditional mean of X given $Y = y$.
(iv) Conditional variance.
(v) Stochastic independence of rv's X and Y. If the random variables X and Y have joint p.d.f.

$$f(X, Y) = \begin{cases} 12XY(1-Y), & 0 < X < 1. \\ & 0 < Y < 1. \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Check whether X and Y are Stochastically independent.

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2. (A) State the p.d.f. of Bivariate normal distribution of r.v. (X, Y). Find its m.g.f. and hence find means of X and Y. Let X and Y have a bivariate normal distribution with means μ_1 and μ_2 , positive variances σ_1^2 and σ_2^2 and correlation coefficient. Then using m.g.f. show that X and Y are independent iff $\rho = 0$.

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OR

(E) State the p.m.f. of trinomial distribution. Find the marginal p.m.f. of X. A manufactured item is classified as 'good', a 'second' or 'defective' with probabilities $\frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{3}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ respectively. Fifteen such items are selected at random from the production line. Let X denote the number of good items. Y denote the number of seconds and 15-X-Y the number of defectives.

(a) Give the joint p.m.f. of X and Y.

(b) Find $P(X = 10, Y = 4)$.

(c) Find $P(X \leq 1)$.

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3. (A) Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random sample of size n from exponential distribution. Find the

probability distribution of $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$.

(B) If the joint of random variables X_1 and X_2 is :

$$f(X_1, X_2) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x_1 + x_2)}, & x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Find :

(a) the joint p.d.f. of r.v.s $Y_1 = X_1 + X_2$ and $Y_2 = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2}$.

(b) the marginal p.d.f. of Y_2 .

5+5

OR

(E) Suppose that random variables X and Y have joint density function given by :

$$f(X, Y) = \begin{cases} C(2X + Y), & 2 < X < 6, 0 < Y < 5 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Find :

(i) C

(ii) Joint p.d.f. of $U = 2X$ and $V = 2Y$

(iii) Marginal p.d.f. of U and V

(iv) Are U and V independent ?

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4. (A) Define the chi-square statistic. State its p.d.f. Find mode of a chi-square distribution. State and prove additive property of chi-square distribution.

(B) Define Fisher's t. Derive its p.d.f.

5+5

OR

(E) Define F-statistic. Derive its p.d.f. Find μ'_r and hence find mean and variance of F-distribution.

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5. Solve any **TEN** of the following questions :

- (A) Define Fisher's t.
- (B) Show that student's t follows Fisher's t with $(n - 1)$ d.f.
- (C) What is mode of t-distribution ?
- (D) State conditional mean of X given $Y = y$ if (X, Y) follows bivariate normal distribution.
- (E) State m.g.f. of tri-nomial distribution.
- (F) State conditional variance of $Y/X = x$ of bi-variate normal distribution.
- (G) Define a random sample.
- (H) If joint p.d.f. of two r.v.s. of (X, Y) is given by $f(X, Y) = h(X).g(Y)$ where $h(X)$ and $g(Y)$ are non-negative functions of X alone and Y alone respectively, then show that r.v.s X and Y are Stochastically independent.
- (I) Define m.g.f. of bivariate probability distribution.
- (J) Define $(r, s)^{\text{th}}$ product moment about origin. How can it be obtained from the m.g.f. of bivariate probability distribution ?
- (K) Let a r.v. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ then derive the distribution of $Z = \left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \right)$.
- (L) Define a statistic. 1×10=10