

CONTINUOUS INTERNAL EVALUATION-1

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|---|------------------------|---|----------------|
| Dept: BS (MAT) | Sem/Div: IV/ A & B | Sub: Engineering Statistics & Linear Algebra | S Code: 18EC44 |
| Date: 25-05-2021 | Time: 3:00 PM – 4:30PM | Max. Marks: 50 | Elective: N |
| Note: Answer any two full questions, choosing one full question from each part. | | | |

| Q. N | Questions | Marks | RBT | COs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-------|------|------|------|-----|-----|----------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| PART-A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | <p>a Given</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">y_k</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2.1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3.2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4.8</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5.4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">$P(y_k)$</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0.2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0.21</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0.19</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0.14</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0.26</td> </tr> </table> <p>(a) Find the mean and variance of Y (b) If $X = Y^2 + 1$ what are mean and variance of X</p> | y_k | 2.1 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 6.9 | $P(y_k)$ | 0.2 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.26 | 8 | L2 | CO1 | | |
| y_k | 2.1 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 6.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $P(y_k)$ | 0.2 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>b Define Binomial distribution. Obtain the characteristic function of a binomial random variable and using the characteristic function derive its mean and variance</p> | 8 | L3 | CO1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>c Let V be the set of all pairs (x, y) of real numbers and F be a field of real numbers. Examine in each of the following cases whether V is a Vector Space over the field of real numbers or not?</p> <p>(i) $(x, y) + (x_1, y_1) = (x + x_1, y + y_1)$ $c(x, y) = (c x, c y)$</p> <p>(ii) $(x, y) + (x_1, y_1) = (x + x_1, y + y_1)$ $c(x, y) = (0, cy)$</p> <p>(iii) $(x, y) + (x_1, y_1) = (x + x_1, y + y_1)$ $c(x, y) = (c^2x, c^2y)$</p> | 9 | L1 | CO4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | <p>a The following is the PDF for the random variable U</p> $f_U(u) = \begin{cases} c \exp\left(-\frac{u}{2}\right) & \text{for } 0 \leq u < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ <p>Find the value that c must have and evaluate $F_U(0.5)$</p> | 8 | L2 | CO1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>b The random variable X has the following distribution as show in the table. Determine (a) k (b) mean (c) variance of X</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">x</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">P(x)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0.1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">k</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0.2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2k</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0.3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">k</td> </tr> </table> | x | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | P(x) | 0.1 | k | 0.2 | 2k | 0.3 | k | 8 | L1 | CO1 |
| x | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P(x) | 0.1 | k | 0.2 | 2k | 0.3 | k | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>c (a) Define vector space over the field of scalars. (b) Show that the set of all real symmetric matrices of order 'n' is a vector space over the field of real numbers with respect to matrix addition and multiplication of a matrix by a scalar, 'n' being fixed integer.</p> | 9 | L1 | CO4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| PART-B | | | | |
|---------------|---|--|---|-----------|
| 3 | a | Let X is a random variable and $F_X(x)$ is the distribution function of X. (i) Show that $P(a < X \leq b) = F_X(b) - F_X(a)$ (ii) If Y is a random variable such that $Y=aX + b$ Show that $E[Y]= a E(X) + b$ and $\text{var}[Y] = a^2 \text{var}[X]$ | 8 | L2 CO1 |
| | b | Given the discrete random variable X with $f_X(x) = 0.37\delta(x) + 0.16\delta(x - 1) + 0.29\delta(x - 2) + 0.18\delta(x - 3)$ and the event $B=\{X > 1\}$ Find the PDF and CDF conditioned by the event B. | 8 | L2 CO1 |
| | c | (a) Define a field (b) A scalar multiplication in V is defined as $a \cdot x = x^a$, where $a \in \mathbb{R}$ $x \in V$. Show that the following conditions hold in V. (i) $(a + b) \cdot x = x^{a+b}$ (ii) $a \cdot (x_1 \times x_2) = (x_1 \times x_2)^a$ (iii) $a \cdot (b \cdot x) = (ab) \cdot x$ (iv) $1 \cdot x = x$, where $1 \in \mathbb{R}$ | 9 | L1 CO4 |
| OR | | | | |
| 4 | a | The random variable X has the expectation $\mu_X = 37.9$ and S.D $\sigma_X=10.3$. The random variable Y is obtained from X using $Y= 0.6X^2 + 7.9X + 107.1$. Find (a) $E[X^2]$ (b) mean of Y | 8 | L1 CO1 |
| | b | If the probability of producing a defective screw is 0.01 what is the probability that a lot of 100 screws will contain (i) more than 2 defective screws (ii) atleast 4 defective screws | 8 | L2 CO1 |
| | c | Verify whether or not $\mathbb{R}^n = \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) / a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}\}$ the set of all n-tuples of real numbers forms a vector space over the field of real numbers with point wise addition and scalar multiplication defined as follows: $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n)$ and $c (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (ca_1, ca_2, \dots, ca_n)$ for all $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n, c \in \mathbb{R}$ | 9 | L1 CO4 |

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