| Name: <br> Enrolment No: |  |  |  |
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| Course: Probability and Statistics for Engineers <br> Program: B.Tech.-H-CSE-Spz-AI\&ML/BAO/BDATA <br> Course Code: CSEG 2036P |  | Semester: III <br> Time : 03 hrs . <br> Max. Marks: 100 | hrs. <br> 0 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION A } \\ (5 Q \times 4 \mathrm{M}=20 \mathrm{Marks}) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| S. No. |  | Marks | CO |
| Q 1 | If two dice are thrown, what is the probability that the sum is (a) greater than 8 , and (b) neither 7 nor 11 ? | 4 | $\mathrm{CO1}$ |
| Q 2 | Show that the coefficient of correlation $r$ is independent of a change of scale and origin of the variables. Also prove that for two independent variables $r=0$. Show by an example that the converse is not true. | 4 | $\mathrm{CO5}$ |
| Q 3 | With the usual notations, find $p$ for a binomial random variable $X$ if $n=$ 6 and if $9 P(X=4)=P(X=2)$. | 4 | CO 2 |
| Q 4 | Each coefficient in the equation $h x^{2}+g x+c=0$ is determined by throwing an ordinary die. Find the probability that the equation will have real roots. | 4 | $\mathrm{CO3}$ |
| Q 5 | Prove the given statement: <br> If one of the regression coefficients is greater than unity, the other must be less than unity. | 4 | $\mathrm{CO4}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION B } \\ \text { (4Qx10M=40 Marks) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Q 6 | For any three events, $A, B$ and $C$ defined on the sample space $S$ such that $B \subset C$ and $P(A)>0$ then $P(B \mid A) \leq P(C \mid A)$. | 10 | CO1 |
| Q 7 | Show that for $p=0.50$, the binomial distribution has a maximum probability at $X=\frac{n}{2}$, if $n$ is even, and at $X=\frac{1}{2}(n-1)$ as well as $X=$ $\frac{1}{2}(n+1)$, if $n$ is odd. | 10 | CO2 |
| Q 8 | Obtain the regression equation of Y on X for the following distribution: $f(x, y)=\frac{y}{(1+x)^{4}} e^{-\frac{y}{1+x}} ; x, y \geq 0$. | 3+3+4 | $\mathrm{CO3}$ |
| Q 9 | $X$ is a normal variate with mean 30 and standard deviation 5. Find the probabilities that <br> a. $26 \leq X \leq 40$ <br> b. $X \geq 45$ <br> c. $\|X-30\|>5$. | 10 | $\mathrm{CO3}$ |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION-C } \\ \text { (2Qx20M=40 Marks) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
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| Q 10 | In a partially destroyed laboratory record of an analysis of correlation data, the following results only are legible: <br> Variance of $\mathrm{X}=9$. <br> Regression equations: $8 \mathrm{X}-10 \mathrm{Y}+66=0,40 \mathrm{X}-18 \mathrm{Y}=214$. <br> What were <br> (i) the mean values of X and Y , <br> (ii) the correlation coefficient between X and Y , and <br> (iii) the standard deviation of Y ? | 6+6+8 | $\mathrm{CO5}$ |
| Q 11 | a. In a distribution exactly normal, $7 \%$ of the items are under 35 and $89 \%$ are under 63. What are the mean and standard deviation of the distribution? <br> b. Of a large group of men, $5 \%$ are under 60 inches in height and $40 \%$ are between 60 and 65 inches. Assuming a normal distribution, find the mean height and standard deviation. <br> OR <br> Show that, if $a$ and $b$ are constants and $r$ is the correlation coefficient between $X$ and $Y$, then the correlation coefficient between $a X$ and $b Y$ is equal to $r$ if the signs of $a$ and $b$ are alike, and to $-r$ if they are (different). <br> Also show that, if constants $a, b$ and $c$ are positive, the correlation coefficient between $(a X+b Y)$ and $c Y$ is equal to $\left(a r \sigma_{X}+b \sigma_{Y}\right) /\left(a^{2} \sigma_{X}^{2}+b^{2} \sigma_{Y}^{2}+2 a b r \sigma_{X} \sigma_{Y}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10+10 \\ \text { OR } \\ 10+10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CO4} \\ & \mathrm{OR} \\ & \mathrm{CO} 4 \end{aligned}$ |

