



**PAQ-003-1015043** Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Sc. (Sem. V) (CBCS) Examination**

**October / November - 2018**

**Statistics : Paper - S - 502**

*(Mathematical Statistics) (New Course)*

**Faculty Code : 003**

**Subject Code : 1015043**

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

**Instructions :** (1) All questions carry **equal** marks.

(2) Students can use their own scientific calculators.

1 (a) Give the answer of following questions : 4

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a characteristic function of Binomial distribution.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a characteristic function of Geometric distribution.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ is a characteristic function of Standard Normal distribution.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ is a characteristic function of Chi-square distribution.

(b) Write any **one** : 2

(1) Show that  $|\phi_x(t)| \leq 1$ .

(2) Obtain characteristic function of Poisson distribution.

(c) Write any **one** : 3

(1) Obtain characteristic function of Normal distribution.

(2) Obtain Probability density function for the

$$\text{characteristic function } \phi_x(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{t^2 \sigma^2}{2}\right)}.$$

(d) Write any **one** : 5

(1) State and prove that Chebchev's inequality.

(2) Prove that

$$(i) \quad \mu'_r = (-i)^r \left[ \frac{d^r}{dt^r} \phi_x(t) \right]_{t=0}$$

$$(ii) \quad \mu_r = (-i)^r \left[ \frac{d^r}{dt^r} \phi_u(t) \right]_{t=0} ; \text{ where } u = x - \mu.$$

2 (a) Give the answer of following questions : 4

(1) For Normal distribution  $\mu_r = k_4 + 3k_2^2$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) For Normal distribution Mean Deviation = \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) Measured of Kurtosis coefficient for Normal distribution are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) If two independent variates  $X_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$  and

$X_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ , then  $X_1 + X_2$  is distributed as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (b) Write any **one** 2
- (1) Obtain MGF of Standard Normal variate.
  - (2) Obtain CGF of Normal distribution and from it show that  $\mu_4 = 3 \sigma^4$ .
- (c) Write any **one** : 3
- (1) Show that a linear combination of independent Normal variates is also Normal variate.
  - (2) Obtain mean deviation from the mean for Normal distribution.
- (d) Write any **one** : 5
- (1) Derive Normal distribution.
  - (2) Obtain MGF of Normal distribution and also show that  $\beta_1 = 0$  and  $\beta_2 = 3$ .
- 3** (a) Give the answer of following questions : 4
- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a moment generating function of  $\gamma(\alpha, p)$ .
  - (2) If two independent variates  $X_1 \sim \gamma(n_1)$  and  $X_2 \sim \gamma(n_2)$  then  $\frac{x_1}{x_1 + x_2}$  is distributed as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (3) If two independent variates  $X_1 \sim \Lambda(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$  and  $X_2 \sim \Lambda(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$  then  $X_1 + X_2$  is distributed as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (4) Weibull distribution has application in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (b) Write any **one** : 2
- (1) Define Beta distribution of first kind and find its mean.
  - (2) Define Uniform distribution and find its mean.
- (c) Write any **one** : 3
- (1) Define Beta distribution of second kind and find its mean and variance.
  - (2) Define Exponential distribution and find its mean and variance.
- (d) Write any **one** : 5
- (1) Obtain MGF of Gamma distribution with parameters  $\alpha$  and  $p$ . Also show that  $3\beta_1 - 2\beta_2 + 6 = 0$ .
  - (2) Obtain Coefficient of skewness for Log Standard Normal distribution.
- 4 (a) Give the answer of following questions : 4
- (1) If  $\chi_1^2$  and  $\chi_2^2$  are two independent Chi-square variates with d.f.  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  respectively, then the distribution of  $\frac{\chi_1^2}{\chi_1^2 + \chi_2^2}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (2) t - distribution curve in respect of tails is always \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (3) The Chi-square distribution curve for d.f. 3 or more is always \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (4) t - distribution with 1 d.f. reduces to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (b) Write any **one** : 2
- (1) Obtain MGF of  $\chi^2$  distribution.
  - (2) Obtain relation between t-distribution and F-distribution.
- (c) Write any **one** : 3
- (1) Obtain CGF of  $\chi^2$  distribution and show that  $3\beta_1 - 2\beta_2 + 6 = 0$ .
  - (2) Obtain limiting form of t-distribution for large degrees of freedom.
- (d) Write any **one** : 5
- (1) Drive F-distribution.
  - (2) Drive t-distribution.
- 5 (a) Give the answer of following questions : 4
- (1) If  $r_{12} = 0.86, r_{13} = 0.65$  and  $r_{23} = 0.72$  then  $r_{12.3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - (2) If  $r_{12} = 0.28, r_{23} = 0.49, r_{31} = 0.51, \sigma_1 = 2.7,$   
 $\sigma_2 = 2.4, \sigma_3 = 2.7,$  then  $b_{31.2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - (3) Multiple correlation is a measure of                      association of a variable with other variables.
  - (4) Partial correlation coefficient is the simple correlation between                      variables.
- (b) Write any **one** : 2
- (1) Usual notation prove that
 
$$\sigma_{1.23}^2 = \sigma_1^2 (1 - r_{12}^2) (1 - r_{13.2}^2).$$
  - (2) Obtain  $\mu_{20}$  for Bi-variate Normal distribution.

(c) Write any **one** : **3**

- (1) Usual notation of multiple correlation and multiple regression, prove that

$$b_{12} = \frac{b_{12.3} + b_{13.2} b_{32.1}}{1 - b_{13.2} b_{31.2}}.$$

- (2) Obtain conditional distribution of  $x$  when  $y$  is given for Bi-variate distribution.

(d) Write any **one** : **5**

- (1) Obtain marginal distribution of  $y$  for Bi-variate distribution.

- (2) Usual notation of multiple correlation and multiple regression, prove that

$$R_{1.23}^2 = \frac{r_{12}^2 + r_{13}^2 - 2r_{12} r_{23} r_{13}}{1 - r_{23}^2}.$$

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