

B.Tech II Year I Semester (R09) Supplementary Examinations December 2015

PROBABILITY THEORY & STOCHASTIC PROCESSES

(Common to EIE, E.Con.E and ECE)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Answer any FIVE questions
All questions carry equal marks

- 1 (a) An experiment has a sample space with 10 equally likely elements $S = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_{10}\}$. Three events are defined as $A = \{a_1, a_5, a_9\}$; $B = \{a_1, a_2, a_6, a_9\}$ and $C = \{a_6, a_9\}$. Find the probabilities of: (i) $A \cup B$. (ii) $B \cup C$.
(b) Two cards are drawn from a 52 card deck (the first one is not replaced).
(i) If the first card is a queen, find the probability that the second is also queen.
(ii) What is the probability that both cards are queens?
- 2 (a) List the properties of conditional distribution function.
(b) Find the value of 'b' for the density function defined as follows $g_x(X) = 4 \cos(\pi x/2b) \text{rect}(x/2b)$.
- 3 (a) Find the characteristic function of a Poisson random variable.
(b) Find first and second moments of Poisson random variable from the characteristic function.
- 4 Two random variables X and Y have a joint density:
 $f_{x,y}(x,y) = \frac{10}{4} [u(x) - u(x-4)] u(y) y^3 \exp[-(x+1)y^2]$, find marginal densities of X, Y.
- 5 Two random variables X and Y have the joint characteristic function $\phi_{x,y}(w_1, w_2) = \exp(-2w_1^2 - 8w_2^2)$. Show that X and Y have mean zero and they are uncorrelated.
- 6 A random process is defined by $X(t) = At$, where A is a continuous random variable uniformly distributed on (0, 1).
(a) Determine the form of the sample functions.
(b) Classify the process.
(c) Is it deterministic?
(d) Find the first-order density function of $X(t)$ at any time t .
- 7 Show that the random process $X(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$ is wide sense stationary for A, ω_0 (constants) and ϕ , which is uniformly distributed random variable on the interval $(0, 2\pi)$.
- 8 (a) List the properties of power density spectrum.
(b) Find the power density spectrum of the random process for which $R_{xx}(\tau) = P \cos^4(\omega_0 t)$ where P and ω_0 are constants.
