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### Third Semester B.Sc. Degree Examination, October 2019

### First Degree Programme Under CBCSS

**Complementary Course for Mathematics** 

# ST 1331.1 – PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS AND THEORY OF ESTIMATION

(2014-17 Admissions)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

# Use of Statistical Table and Calculator is Permitted **SECTION – A**Answer **all** questions Each question carrie **1** marks

- 1. Write the moment generating function of Binomial distribution.
- 2. Give an example of statistical distribution whose mean and standard deviation are same.
- 3. State the additive property of Poisson distribution.
- 4. Define convergence in probability.
- 5. What is meant by standard error?
- 6. Write the variance of Chi square distribution with 10 degrees of freedom.
- 7. If a random variable  $X-F_{(m,n)}$  identify the distribution of 1/X.
- 8. Write Cramer—Rao inequality.
- 9. What is meant by point estimation?
- 10. Write an example of a statistic which is not unbiased but consistent. (10  $\times$  1 = 10)

## SECTION – B Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 Marks.

- 11. If X is a random variable with continuous distribution function F. Then show that F ~ Uniform [0,1]
- 12. Let X be a Poisson random variable with mean 1. Compute P  $(X \ge 2)$
- 13. Derive the mean of Beta I distribution.
- 14. Define hypergeometric random variable.
- 15. State weak law of large numbers.
- State Lindberg Levy central limit theorem.
- 17. Distinguish between parameter and statistic.
- 18. Define t statistic. Write an example for t statistic.
- 19. Explain the principle of least squares.
- 20. What is meant by minimum variance unbiased estimator?
- 21. Define sufficiency of an estimator. Write an example for sufficient statistic.
- 22. Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots x_n$  be a random sample from population with mean  $\mu$ . Show that the sample mean is an unbiased estimator of  $\mu$ . (8 × 2 = 16)

#### SECTION - C

#### Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 4 Marks.

- 23. Let X and Y be independent Poisson random variables with respective means  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$ . If P(X=1) = P(X=2) and P(Y = 2) = P(Y=3) find the variance of X + 2Y.
- 24. Let X and Y be independent and identically distributed geometric random variables.

Show that the conditional distribution of X given X+Y is uniform.

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- 25. Prove that the odd order moments about mean of Normal distribution are zero.
- 26. Derive that lack of memory property of exponential distribution.
- 27. Let  $X_n$  assumes the values  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  and  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  with respective probabilities  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$ , Check whether the weak law of large numbers holds good for the sequence  $\{X_n\}$  of independent random variables.
- 28. Derive the sampling distribution of the sample mean of a random sample drawn from Normal distribution.
- 29. Establish the relationship between Chi square, t and F distributions.
- 30. Let X be random variable with probability density function  $f(x) = (1 + \theta)x^0, \theta > 0, 0 < x < 1$ , Derive the maximum likelihood estimator of  $\theta$ .
- 31. Explain the method of moments. Write its properties.

 $(6 \times 4 = 24)$ 

#### SECTION - D

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 15 Marks.

- 32. (a) Derive the mode of Binomial distribution.
  - (b) Fit a Poisson distribution for the following data and calculate the expected frequencies

Values 0 1 2 3 4 5

Frequency 95 75 44 18 2 1

33. Define normal distribution state its properties. Find the MGF of normal distribution.

- 34. (a) Derive Chebyshev's inequality.
  - (b) Let X be a random variable with probability density function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}, -\sqrt{3} < x\sqrt{3} \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$  Determine the upper bound of P  $\left(|X| \ge \frac{3}{2}\right)$  using Chebyshev's inequality.
- 35. (a) Explain the method of interval estimation.
  - (b) Consider a random sample from exponential distribution with mean  $\theta$ . Show that sample mean is an unbiased estimator of  $\theta$  also prove that the variance of the estimator coincides with Cramer Rao lower bound. (2 × 15 = 30)