Reg. No. :
Name :

I Semester B.Sc. Honours in Mathematics (C.B.C.S.S. - OBE - Regular/ Supplementary/Improvement) Examination, November 2023 (2021 to 2023 Admissions) Core Course

1B03 BMH: LOGIC, SETS AND PROBABILITY THEORY Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 60

Answer any four questions from the following. Each question carries 1 mark.

SECTION - A

Express the empty set as a subset of Q, the set of rationals.

- Identify the set {x, x ∈ R : |x| = 4}. Show that E(c) = c, where c is a constant.
- 4. The diameter of an electric cable, say X, is assumed to be f(x) = 6x(1 x), $0 \le x \le 1$. Show that f(x) is a p.d.f.
- Define the variance of a random variable X. SECTION - B
- Answer any six questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

6. State the Archimedian Property.

7. Define the power set of a set S. What is the power set $P(\phi)$ of the empty set. 8. Find $A \times B$ if $A = \{1\}$ and B = (-1, 1).

- 9. Define the m.g.f. of a random variable X. Find the m.g.f. of Y = aX + b.
- Find the expectation of the number on a die when thrown.

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11. A coin is tossed four times. Let X denote the number of times a head is followed

12. What is negation of a statement. Write the negation of the statement : $3^2 + 2 = 7$.

- 13. Let $f: X \to Y$ be a map and $y, z \in Y$. Write the following quantifiers : i) y is in the image of f. ii) y is not in the image of f.
- 14. Write the converse and contra positive of the statement: if x is odd, then x^2 is odd.

immediately by a tail. Find the distribution.

15. Prove the following by using the method of contradiction: There are infinitely many prime numbers.

16. Describe the set $A = \{x \in R : x(x-1)(x-2) < 0\}$ explicitly and mark it on the

SECTION - C

 Suppose B ⊆ C. Prove that for any set A i) A∪B⊆A∪C

Answer any eight questions. Each question carries 4 marks each.

- ii) $A \cap B \subseteq A \cap C$. 18. Given that A = [-1,1] and B = (0, 1). Find
 - iii) A\B
 - iv) B\A

real line.

i) A U B ii) A∩B

- 19. Produce counter examples to disprove the following statements : i) For any $x \in R$, $x^2 > x$
 - ii) For any x, y \in R, $x^2 = y^2$ implies x = y iii) For any $x, y \in R$, |x| > |y| if x > y

iv) For x, $y \in R$, $x^2 + y^2 > 2xy$.

20. f(x) = x/15 when x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 0 elsewhere is the p.d.f. of the random

21. The probability mass function of a random variable X is zero except at the

points x = 0, 1, 2 at these points it has the values $p(0) = 3c^3$, $p(1) = 4c - 10c^2$

variable X. Find its distribution function and hence find $P(1 \le X \le 2)$.

iv) Find the smallest x such that $F(x) \ge 1/3$. 22. If a random variable X has the density function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & -2 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$

i) P(X < 1)

ii) P(|X| > 1)

Var(Z) = 28.

iii) P(2X + 3 > 5).

and p(2) = 5c - 1 for some c > 0.

iii) Find the largest x such that F(x) < 1/2

i) Determine the value of c

ii) Compute P(X < 2)

- μ_2 and μ_3 . 25. Find the expectation and variance of X if its p.d.f. $f(x) = Ae^{-2x}$, $0 \le x < \infty$.
 - equal to the product of m.g.f.'s of X and Y.

SECTION - D

28. The probability density function of a random variable X follows the following

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 6 marks each.

24. Let X be a random variable with p.d.f. f(x) = 2/3 when x = 1, 1/3 when x = 2 and

26. If X and Y are two independent random variables, prove that m.g.f. of X + Y is

zero elsewhere. Find the moment generating function and the central moments

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Find

i) $P(X < 1 \cup Y < 3)$,

ii) P(X + Y < 3),

iii) P(X < 1|Y < 3).

find E(X) and Var(X).

27. If X and Yare two random variables having joint density function $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{8}(6 - x - y), 0 < x < 2, 2 < y < 4$ and 0 otherwise.

probability law: $p(x) = \frac{1}{2\theta} \exp\left(\frac{-|x-\theta|}{\theta}\right), -\infty, x < \infty$. Find M.G.F. of X. Hence

ii) If X and Y are independent, E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) iii) If $X \leq Y$, then $E(X) \leq E(Y)$. 30. State and Prove the De Morgan's Law.

i) E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)

23. X and Y are independent random variables with E(X) = 10, E(Y) = -5 and Var(X) = 4, Var(Y) = 16. Find a and b such that Z = aX + bY will E(Z) = 0,

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29. If X and Y are two random variables, then prove the following: