

UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION

"UEXAM" Semester-II, 2019

M.Sc Mathematics Session:2018-20

Course Code: MATH3120

Subject: Mathematical Statistics

No. 106

Roll No. (in fig.) \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. (in words) \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Addl. Supdt. \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION: I (MCQ's)

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

Max. Marks: 18

NOTE: Encircle the correct/ best answer in each of the followings. Each Question carries 1 mark. Use of remover carries zero mark. Cutting and Overwriting is not allowed.

Q1.

- All the cumulants of Poisson distribution are:
  - a)  $-\mu$                       b)  $\mu$                       c)  $\sigma$                       d)  $\sigma^2$
- The formulæ of Poisson Process is:
  - a)  $\frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^x}{x!}$                       b)  $\frac{e^{-\lambda t}}{x!(\lambda t)^x}$                       c)  $\frac{e^{-\lambda t} x!}{(\lambda t)^x}$                       d)  $-\frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^x}{x!}$
- For exponential distribution=?
  - a)  $\mu = \sigma$                       b)  $\mu \leq \sigma$                       c)  $\mu \geq \sigma$                       d)  $\mu \neq \sigma$
- For uniform distribution,  $E(X^2)=?$ 
  - a)  $\frac{a^2+ab+b^2}{3}$                       b)  $\frac{a^2+ab+a^2}{3}$                       c)  $\frac{a+b}{2}$                       d)  $\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$
- For  $\beta_1(m, n)$  when  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , the  $F(x)=?$ 
  - a)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{B(m, n)} \cdot x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$                       b)  $\int_0^x \frac{1}{B(m, n)} \cdot x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$
  - c)  $\int_1^x \frac{1}{B(m, n)} \cdot x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$                       d)  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{B(m, n)} \cdot x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$
- For the Poisson distribution, the  $E(X^2)$  is:
  - a)  $\mu + \mu^2$                       b)  $\mu - \mu^2$                       c)  $\mu^2$                       d)  $\mu$
- Let  $X$  be a random variable with p.d.f.  $f(x) = k(x - x^2), 0 \leq x \leq 1$  and 0 elsewhere, find  $k =?$ 
  - a)  $-6$                       b)  $6$                       c)  $-1/6$                       d)  $1/6$
- For  $\mu_1' = 1, \mu_2' = \frac{6}{5}, \mu_3' = \frac{8}{5}$ , calculate  $\mu_3 =?$ 
  - a)  $-2$                       b)  $1$                       c)  $-1$                       d)  $0$
- The cumulant generating function of Gamma distribution is:
  - a)  $m \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{t^r}{r!} (r-1)!$                       b)  $m \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^r}{r!} (r-1)!$                       c)  $m \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^r}{r!} (r-1)!$                       d)  $m \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{t^r}{r!} (r-1)!$
- $n \cdot (n-1) \Gamma(n-1) =?$ 
  - a)  $\Gamma(n+1)$                       b)  $n \Gamma(n+1)$                       c)  $\Gamma(n-1)$                       d)  $\Gamma(n)$
- The Beta function is:
  - a) symmetric                      b) anti symmetric                      c) quadratic                      d) quartic
- The variance of the hyper geometric distribution is:
  - a)  $\frac{np(N-n)}{N-1}$                       b)  $\frac{npq(N-n)}{N-1}$                       c)  $npq$                       d)  $\frac{N-n}{N-1}$
- Two random variables  $X$  &  $Y$  are independent, if  $f(x, y) =:$ 
  - a)  $h(y)$                       b)  $g(x)$                       c)  $g(x)h(y)$                       d)  $F(x, y)$
- $f(y_j | x_i) =$ 
  - a)  $\frac{f(x_i, y_j)}{g(x_i)}$                       b)  $\frac{g(x_i)}{f(x_i, y_j)}$                       c)  $\frac{f(x_i, y_j)}{h(y_j)}$                       d)  $\frac{h(y_j)}{f(x_i, y_j)}$
- For the Poisson distribution, the  $M_0(t) =?$ 
  - a)  $-\mu(e^t - 1)$                       b)  $\mu(e^t - 1)$                       c)  $e^{-\mu(e^t - 1)}$                       d)  $e^{\mu(e^t - 1)}$
- The cumulant generating function of binomial distribution is:
  - a)  $n \log_e [q + pe^t]$                       b)  $n \log_{10} [q + pe^t]$                       c)  $\log_e [q + pe^t]$                       d)  $n \log_e [q + p]^t$
- $B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) =?$ 
  - a)  $[\Gamma(4)]^2$                       b)  $[\Gamma(1)]^2$                       c)  $[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)]^2$                       d)  $[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)]^2$
- For  $\mu_1' = 1, \mu_2' = \frac{6}{5}, \mu_3' = \frac{8}{5}, \mu_4' = \frac{16}{7}$ , calculate  $\mu_4 =?$ 
  - a)  $\frac{3}{35}$                       b)  $-\frac{3}{35}$                       c)  $-\frac{35}{3}$                       d)  $\frac{35}{3}$