

18EC44

Fourth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2023/Jan.2024 **Engineering Statistics & Linear Algebra**

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

- Define a random variable and briefly discuss the following terms associated with random variable.
 - Sample space. (i)
 - Distribute function. (ii)
 - Probability mass function. (iii)
 - Probability density function. (iv)

(06 Marks)

The pdf for random variable Y is given by

$$f_y(y) = \begin{cases} 1.5(1-y^2), & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (i) What are the mean?
- (ii) What are the mean of square?
- (iii) What are the variance of the random variable Y?

Define an uniform random variable. Obtain the characteristics function of an uniform random variable and using the characteristic function derive its mean and variance.

(08 Marks)

The probability density function of a random variable 'x' is defined as,

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} K, e^{-4x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

Find

- Constant K (i)
- (ii) P(1 < x < 2)
- (iii)
- (iv)

(08 Marks)

Given the data in the following table:

k	1	2	3	4	5
Z_{k}	2.1	3.2	4.8	5.4	6.9
$P(Z_k)$	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.21

Plot the pdf and the cdf of the discrete random variable z.

Write expressions for $f_Z(2)$ and $F_Z(2)$ using unit delta function and unit step function (ii) (06 Marks) respectively.

Define Poisson distribution. Obtain the characteristic function of a Poisson random variable and using the characteristic function derive its mean and variance. (06 Marks)

(10 Marks)

Module-2

- 3 a. The joint pdf $f_{xy}(x,y) = C$, a constant, when (0 < x < 2) and (0 < y < 3) and is 0 otherwise.
 - (i) What is the value of constant C?
 - (ii) What are the pdfs for X and Y?
 - (iii) What is $F_{XY}(x, y)$ when (0 < x < 2) and (0 < y < 3)?
 - (iv) What are $F_{XY}(x, \infty)$ and $F_{XY}(\infty, y)$?

(v) Are x and y independent?

b. The mean and variance of random variable x are -2 and 3; the mean and variance of y are 3 and 5. The covariance Cov(xy) = -0.8. What are the correlation coefficient ρ_{XY} and the correlation E[XY].

c. Define correlation coefficient of random variable X and Y. Show that it is bounded by limit ±1. (04 Marks)

OR

4 a. The zero mean bivariate random variables X_1 and X_2 have the following variances: $Var[X_1] = 2$ and $Var[X_2] = 4$. Their correlation coefficient is 0.8. Random variables Y_1 and Y_2 are obtained from,

 $Y_1 = 3X_1 + 4X_2, Y_2 = -X_1 + 2X_2$

Find values for $Var[Y_1]$, $Var[Y_2]$ and $COV[Y_1 Y_2]$ (08 Marks)

- b. X is a random variable uniformly distributed between 0 and 3. Z is a random variable, independent of X, uniformly distributed between +1 and -1. U = X + Z, what is the pdf for U?

 (08 Marks)
- c. Explain briefly the following random variables:

(i) Chi-square Random variable.

(ii) Raleigh Random variable.

(04 Marks)

Module-3

5 a. With the help of an example, define Random process and discuss the terms Strict-Sense Stationary (SSS) and Wide Sense Stationary (WSS) associated with a random process.

(06 Marks)

b. Two jointly wide sense stationary random process have the same functions of the form $x(t) = A\cos(w_0t + \theta)$ and $y(t) = B\cos(w_0t + \theta + \phi)$. Here A, B and ϕ are constants, θ is the random variable uniformly distributed between 0 to 2π . Find the cross correlation function

R_{XY}(t).
c. Define the Autocorrelation function (ACF) of the random process X(t) and prove the following statements:

(i) ACF is an even function.

(ii) If X(t) is periodic with period T, then in the WSS case, ACF is also periodic with period T. (08 Marks)

OR

6 a. A random process is described by,

CMRIT LIBRARY BANGALORE - 560 037

 $X(t) = A\sin(w_C t + \theta)$

Where A and w_c are constants and where θ is a random variable uniformly distributed between $\pm \pi$. Is x(t) wide sense stationary. If not, then why not? If so, then what are the mean and the autocorrelation function for the random process? (06 Marks)

b. x(t) and y(t) are zero-mean, jointly wide sense stationary random processes. The random process z(t) is,

z(t) = 3x(t) + y(t).

Find the correlation functions $R_Z(\tau)$, $R_{ZX}(\tau)$, $R_{XZ}(\tau)$ and $R_{YZ}(\tau)$.

(08 Marks)

c. Assume that the data in the following table are obtained from a windowed sample function obtained from an ergodic random process. Estimate the autocorrelation function for $\tau = 0, 3$ and 6 ms, where $\Delta t = 3$ ms.

x(t)	1.0	2.2	1.5	-3.0	-0.5	1.7	-3.5 -1.5	1.6	-1.3
k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 7	8	9

(06 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. Determine if the following set of vectors will be basis for \mathbb{R}^3 . $u_1 = (1,-1,1), u_2 = (0,1,2), u_3 = (3,0,-1)$ (05 Marks)
 - b. Determine if the following sets of vectors are linearly independent or linearly dependent: $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{05 Marks}$
 - c. Apply Gram-Schmitt process to the vectors $v_1 = (2, 2, 1)$, $v_2 = (1, 3, 1)$ and $v_3 = (1, 2, 2)$ to obtain an orthonormal basis for $v_3(R)$ with standard inner product. (10 Marks)
- 8 a. Determine Rank of the matrix A, A = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 9 & 4 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$. (04 Marks)
 - b. Solve Ax = b by least squares and find the projections of b on to the column space of A.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (06 Marks)

- c. Explain the following:
 - (i) Rank Nullity theorem.
 - (ii) Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization procedure. (10 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Briefly explain the following:
 - (i) Cofactors of the determinant.
 - (ii) Symmetric matrix and its properties. CMRIT LIBRARY

 [A 2 2]

 [BANGALORE 560 037]

 (04 Marks)
 - b. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 \\ -5 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find eigen values and corresponding eigen vectors for matrix A.

(08 Marks)

c. Factor the matrix A into P⁻¹AP using diagonalization and hence find D⁴.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (08 Marks)

OR

10 a. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ show that matrix A is positive definite matrix. (04 Marks)

b. Diagonalize the following matrix if possible:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -3 & -5 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
CMRIT LIBRARY
BANGALORE - 560 037

(06 Marks)

c. Factorize the matrix A into $A = U \sum V^T$ using SVD

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$
 (10 Marks)