

Code No: R17A0403 MALLA REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY (Autonomous Institution – UGC, Govt. of India)

II B.Tech I Semester Supplementary Examinations, April 2023

Probability Theory and Stochastic Process

(ECE) Roll No

Time:	ne: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70			
Note:	This	question paper Consists of 5 Sections. Answer FIVE Questions, Choosing ONE	Ξ	
Questi	ion fr	om each SECTION and each Question carries 14 marks.		
		*** SECTION-I		
1	4		[7]]	
I	A	I wo coins are tossed 500 times, and we get:		
		One head: 275 times		
		No head: 120 times		
		Find the probability of each event to occur.		
	B	One card is drawn from a deck of 52 cards, well-shuffled. Calculate the	[7M]	
		probability that the card will (i) be an ace, (ii) not be an ace		
		OR		
2	A	Two coins are tossed once. Find a sample space.	[5M]	
	B	Consider the experiment of rolling a die. Let A be the event 'getting a prime	[9M]	
		number', B be the event 'getting an odd number'. Write the sets representing		
		the events.		
3	Λ	<u>SECTION-II</u> The ndf of a random variable X is given by	[7]	
	Л	$\frac{1}{1-(\frac{x-a}{x})}$		
		$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b}e^{-b}, x \ge a$		
		0, x < a		
		Demonstrate i) mean value $E[X]$ ii) mean square value $E[X^2]$		
	D	111) variance of If the probability density of a random variable is given by	[7]\ /[]	
	D	If the probability density of a random variable is given by $f(x) = K(1 - x^2) + 0 < x < 1$		
		$\int_{x} (x) = \mathbf{K} (1 - x), 0 < x < 1$		
		Solve the value of K and $F_X(x)$.		
4	Λ		[7]	
-	A	Explain the significance of skew (μ_3) and skewness of single random		
		variable 'X' and interpret the skew μ_3 of uniformly distributed on [a,b].		
	B	Develop the moment generating function for Gaussian random variable 'X'	[7M]	
		and show that its mean is m_x and variance is σ_x^2		
_		SECTION-III		
5	A	Make use of the property of a valid joint probability density function(pdf),	[7M]	
		ind a value of the constant b where the joint pdf $f(x) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} x (x - 2) (x - 1) + \frac{1}{3} $		
		$f_{xy}(x, y) = bxy^2 e^{-xy}u(x-2)u(y-1)$ is a valid joint probability density.		
	B	The joint density of two random variables X and Y is	[7M]	

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		$f_{xy}(x, y) = 0.1\delta(x)\delta(y) + 0.12\delta(x-4)\delta(y) + 0.05\delta(x)\delta(y-1) + $	
		$0.25\delta(x-2)\delta(y-1) + 0.3\delta(x-2)\delta(y-3) + 0.18\delta(x-4)\delta(y-3)$	
		and plot the marginal densities and distributions of X and Y.	
6	\boldsymbol{A}	UK Develop the probability density function $(f(w))$ of sum of two statistically	[7 M]
		independent random variables ($W = X + Y$).	
	B	Inspect about Joint central moments (μ_{ut}) and analyse the various conditions	[7M]
		of correlation (R_{yy}) of two random variables X & Y.	
		SECTION-IV	
7	A P	Define Random Process and Explain its classification with neat sketches. Show that the random process $\mathbf{Y}(t) = \mathbf{A} \exp((t + t))$ is wide gauge	[7M]
	D	show that the random process $X(t)$ -A $\cos(\omega_0 t+\theta)$ is while sense stationary (WSS), if it is assumed that A & ω_0 are constants and θ is	
		uniformly distributed random variable on the interval $[0,2\Pi]$.	
8	Λ	OR Compare auto-correlation and cross-correlation properties	[7]
0	B	Determine the average power of the random process, $X(t) = A_0 \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta)$,	[7M]
		where A_0 , ω_0 are real constants and θ is a random variable uniformly	
		distributed on the interval $(0,\pi/2)$.	
0	Λ	SECTION-V Analyse the mean square value of the response of an LTL system having	[7]/[]
,	A	white noise at its input.	
	B	X(t) be the white Gaussian noise with $S_{XX}(\omega) = \frac{N_0}{2}$. Assume that X(t) is	[7M]
		input to an LTI system with $h(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$. Y(t) be the output then Determine	
		the following:	
		(i) $S_{YY}(\omega)$	
		(ii) $R_{\gamma\gamma}(\tau)$	
		(iii) $E[y^2(t)]$	
10	Δ	OR Determine the cross-correlation function corresponding to the cross-power	[7M]
10	11	$\frac{8}{8}$ where $x > 0$ is a constant	[יייב]
		density spectrum $S_{XY}(\omega) = \frac{1}{(\alpha + j\omega)^3}$, where $\alpha > 0$ is a constant.	
	B	Find the noise bandwidth of a system having the power transfer function	[7M]
		$ H(\omega) ^2 = \frac{1}{\left[1 + (\omega)^4\right]}$ Where ω_0 is a real constant and $ H(0) =1$.	
		$\left\lfloor 1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right) \right\rfloor$	

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^4$$
 where ω