

Instructions:-

- (i) The marks are indicated in the right-hand margin.
- (ii) There are NINE questions in this paper.
- (iii) Attempt FIVE questions in all.
- (iv) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

Q.1 Choose the correct answer of the following (Any seven question only): [2 x 7 = 14]

(a) The mean of the Binomial distribution with n observation and probability of success P, is

- (i) pq (ii) np (iii) \sqrt{np} (iv) \sqrt{pq}

(b) The solution of $xp + yq = z$ is

- (i) $f(x^2, y^2) = 0$ (ii) $f(xy, yz) = 0$
(iii) $f(x, y) = 0$ (iv) $f(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}) = 0$

(c) Particular integral of $(D^2 - D'^2)z = \cos(x + y)$ is

- (i) $x \cos(x + y)$ (ii) $\frac{x}{2} \cos(x + y)$
(iii) $x \sin(x + y)$ (iv) $\frac{x}{2} \sin(x + y)$

(d) If the correlation coefficient is 0, the two regression lines are

- (i) Parallel (ii) Perpendicular
(iii) Coincident (iv) Inclined at 45° to each other

(e) If the mean of exponential distribution

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} Ke^{-kx} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

is $1/6$, then the value of K is

- (i) 4 (ii) 5 (iii) 6 (iv) 7

(f) Let A and B be any two arbitrary events, then which one of the following is true?

- (i) $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ (ii) $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$
(iii) $P(A|B) = P(A \cap B)/P(B)$ (iv) $P(A \cup B) < P(A) + P(B)$

(g) Two dice are thrown simultaneously. The probability that at least one of them will have 6 facing up is

- (i) $1/36$ (ii) $1/3$
(iii) $25/36$ (iv) $11/36$

(h) If a fair coin is tossed four times. What is the probability that two heads and two tails will result?

- (i) $3/8$ (ii) $1/2$
(iii) $5/8$ (iv) $3/4$

(i) If the mean and variance of a binomial distribution are 5 and 4 respectively, then the value of n is

- (i) 10 (ii) 15
(iii) 20 (iv) 25

(j) If the density function of gamma distribution is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{\alpha-1} e^{(-x/\beta)}}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma \alpha}, & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Then mean is equal to

- (i) α (ii) β (iii) $\alpha\beta$ (iv) $\alpha\beta^2$

P.T.O.

Q.2 Solve the equations:

(a) $x(y-z)p + y(z-x)q = z(x-y)$

(b) $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial^3 x} - 2 \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial^2 x \partial y} = 2e^{2x} + 3x^2y$

Q.3 (a) Solve the wave equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ under the conditions

$u(0, t) = 0, u(l, t) = 0$ for all t ; $u(x, 0) = f(x)$ and $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)_{t=0} = g(x), 0 < x < l.$

(b) Solve the equation $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ with boundary conditions

$u(x, 0) = 3 \sin n\pi x, u(0, t) = 0$ and $u(1, t) = 0$ where $0 < x < 1, t > 0.$

Q.4 (a) The ends A and B of a rod 20 cm long have the temperature at 30°C and 80°C until steady-state prevails. The temperature of the ends are changed to 40°C and 60°C respectively. Find the temperature distribution in the rod at time $t.$

(b) Using the method of separation of variables, solve

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, given that $u(0, y) = 8e^{-3y}$

Q.5 (a) A purse contains 2 silver and 4 copper coins and a second purse contains 4 silver and 4 copper coins. If a coin is selected at random from one of the two purses, what is the probability that it is a silver coin?

(b) Given :

$P(A) = \frac{1}{4}, P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$ and $P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{2}$, evaluate $P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right), P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right), P(A \cap B')$ and $P\left(\frac{A}{B'}\right).$

Q.6 (a) There are three bags: first containing 1 white, 2 red, 3 green balls; second 2 white, 3 red, 1 green balls and third 3 white, 1 red, 2 green balls. Two balls are drawn from a bag chosen at random. These are found to be one white and one red. Find the probability that the balls so drawn came from the second bag.

(b) Fit a poisson distribution to the following:

| | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|---|---|
| $x =$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| $f =$ | 46 | 38 | 22 | 9 | 1 |

Q.7 (a) Find Pearson's coefficient of skewness for the following data:

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Class : | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-69 | 70-79 | 80-89 |
| Frequency : | 5 | 9 | 14 | 20 | 25 | 15 | 8 | 4 |

(b) A set of five similar coins is tossed 320 times and the result is

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| No. of heads | : 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Frequency | : 6 | 27 | 72 | 112 | 71 | 22 |

Test the hypothesis that the data follow a binomial distribution.

Q.8 Let the joint probability density function of the continuous random variables x and y be

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} kxy; & 0 < x < 2, 1 < y < 3 \\ 0; & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Find the value of K and probability density function of $x + y$. Also find the mean and variance of x and y

Q.9 (a) Prove that:

$$(1 - x^2) P'_n(x) = n [P_{n-1}(x) - x P_n(x)]$$

Where $P_n(x)$ is the legendre's polynomial of the first kind.

(b) Prove that :

$$\frac{d}{dr} [x^n J_n(x)] = x^n J_{n-1}(x)$$