

RANDOM PROCESSES

UNIT III PROBABILITY AND RANDOM VARIABLES PART A

- 1 . Define sample space.
- 2 . Define mutually exclusive events.
- 3 . Define probability of an event.
- 4 . State the axioms of probability.
- 5 . State addition law of probability.
- 6 . Define conditional probability.
- 7 . State multiplication rule of probability.
- 8 . Distinguish between conditional and unconditional probabilities.
- 9 . State the theorem on total probability.
- 10 . State Baye's theorem.
- 11 . If A and B are mutually exclusive events with $P(A) = 0.4$ and $P(B) = 0.5$, find $P(A \cup B)$.
- 12 . Let A and B be independent events with $P(A) = 0.5$ and $P(B) = 0.8$, find $P(A \cap B)$.
- 13 . If A and B are mutually exclusive events with $P(A) = 0.29$ and $P(B) = 0.31$, find $P(A \cup B)$.
- 14 . If A and B are events with $P(A) = \frac{3}{8}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$ and $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$, find $P(A \cup B)$.
- 15 . If A and B are events with $P(A) = \frac{3}{4}$, $P(B) = \frac{5}{8}$, prove that $P(A \cap B) \geq \frac{1}{8}$.
- 16 . Prove that the probability of an impossible event is zero.
- 17 . Prove that $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$.
- 18 . If $B \subset A$, prove that $P(B) \leq P(A)$.
- 19 . If A and B are independent events, prove that \bar{A} and B are also independent.
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- 22 . From 21 tickets marked with 20 to 40 numerals, one is drawn at random. Find the chance that it is a multiple of 5.
- 23 . If you flip a balanced coin, what is the probability of getting at least one head in three tosses?
- 24 . A is known to hit the target in two out of 5 shots whereas B is known to hit in 3 out of 4 shots. Find the probability of the target being hit when both A and B shoot.
- 25 . Four persons are chosen at random from a group containing 3 men and 3 women. Find the chance that exactly two of them will be children.
- 26 . The odds in favour of A solving a mathematical problem are 3 to 4 and against B solving the problem are 5 to 7. Find the probability that at least one of them will solve the problem.
- 27 . A die is loaded in such a way that each odd number is twice as likely to appear as each even number. Find $P(G)$, where G is the event that a number greater than 3 appears on a single roll of the die.
- 28 . Two dice are thrown together. Find the probability that the total of the faces is 7.