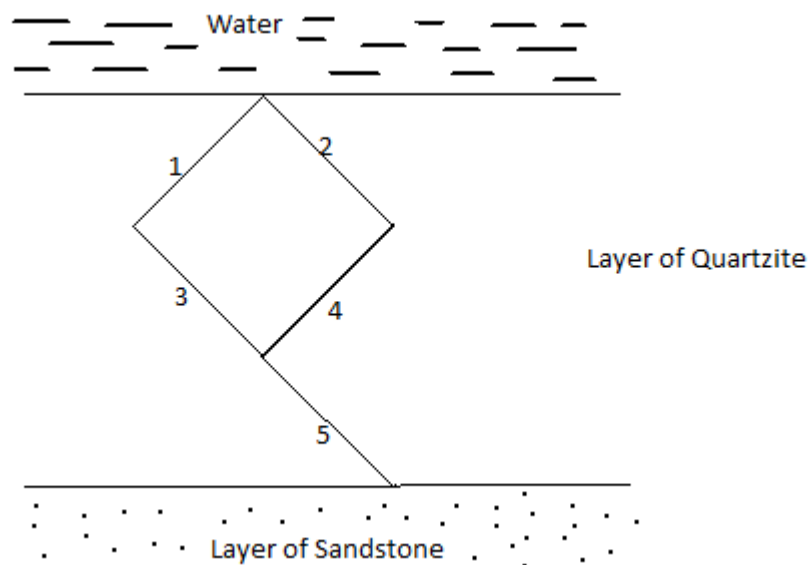


**Probability II: B. Math (Hons.) I**  
**Academic Year 2021-22, Second Semester**  
**Final Exam: Total Marks = 50, Duration = 3 Hours**

**Note:**

- Please write your name on top of your answer booklet.
- The exam is closed-book and closed-notes except the following: handwritten list of formulae, theorems etc. written on both sides of five A4-sized papers are allowed in the exam. If someone uses anything else (e.g., bigger paper, extra pages, printed material, etc.), that student's exam will be cancelled with a zero score in the final exam.
- It is absolutely important that you follow the rules mentioned above and the usual in-class examination rules or else, if caught, you will get a zero in the final exam. The teacher will also report against you to the appropriate authorities.

1. Consider the following schematic diagram of a drainage network model (as described in class), where each of the five paths is open with probability  $p = 0.5$  and the paths behave independently of each other.



- (a) (10 marks) Let  $X$  be the number of open paths and  $Y$  be the indicator that water can pass through the layer of quartzite to the layer of sandstone. Find the conditional probability mass function of  $X$  given  $Y = 1$ .
- (b) (5 marks) Compute  $E(X|Y = 1)$ .

**Please Turn Over**

2. A continuous random vector  $(X, Y)$  has a joint probability density function given by

$$f_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2/3 & \text{if } x > 0, y > 0, x + y < 1, \\ c & \text{if } x < 1, y < 1, x + y > 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(a) (5 marks) Compute  $c$ .

(b) (5 marks) Find the marginal probability density function of  $X$ .

3. (10 marks) Suppose  $r(\geq 2)$  distinguishable umbrellas are distributed at random among  $n(\geq 3)$  mathematicians. Let  $X$  be the number of mathematician(s) who get no umbrella and  $Y$  be the number of mathematician(s) who get exactly one umbrella. Show that

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{r(n-1)(n-2)^{r-1}}{n^{r-1}} - \frac{r(n-1)^{2r-1}}{n^{2r-2}}.$$

4. Suppose  $X$  and  $Y$  are jointly normal (i.e., bivariate normal) with  $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$ ,  $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = 1$  and  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \rho \in (-1, 1)$ .

(a) (10 marks) Show that  $(X, Y)^T \stackrel{d}{=} (Z, \rho Z + \sqrt{1-\rho^2}W)^T$ , where  $Z, W \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, 1)$ .

(b) (5 marks) Using (a) or otherwise, state an algorithm to simulate the random vector  $(X, Y)^T$  using  $U, V \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0, 1)$ . Just state the method. No proof is required.