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**R18** 

Code No: 153BQ

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

B.Tech II Year I Semester Examinations, March - 2021

PROBABILITY THEORY AND STOCHASTIC PROCESSES

(Electronics and Communication Engineering)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 75

## Answer any five questions All questions carry equal marks

State and prove Addition law of Probability. 1.a) A fair coin is tossed 3 times. Let X be a random variable that denotes the number of b) heads appearing in each outcome. Find and plot the CDF of X. [6+9] Consider the experiment of tossing two dice simultaneously. If a random variable is 2.a) defined as X=sum of the two faces, find and plot the pdf of X. A binary communication system transmits two messages X=+1 and X=-1, with equal b) probability. At the receiver the messages received can be Y= +1 or 0 or -1. Let P(Y=-1/X=+1)=0.1; P(Y=+1/X=-1)=0.2; P(Y=0/X=+1)=P(Y=0/X=-1)=0.05. Find [7+8] the probability P(X=0/Y=0). Verify that Rayleigh Density is a valid density Function. 3.a) [7+8]Find and plot the CDF of uniform random variable distributed over (a, b). b) Find the density of the random variable Y=2X+3, where X is a uniform random 4.a)

Variable over (-2,/3).
A fair coin is tossed 10 times. Find the probability of getting the chance of Head [8+7]

5. Find the density of the random variable Z=X+Y, where X and Y are two independent uniform random variables over (-1, 1). [15]

X and Y are two random variables defined as X=Cosφ and Y=Sinφ where 'φ' is a uniform random variable over (0.2π). a) Verify that X and Y are uncorrelated b) Check X and Y for independence.

7.a) X(t)=A.Coswt is a random process, where 'A' is uniform random variable over  $(0, \pi)$ . Check X(t) for stationarity.

b)  $X(t)=2.\cos(2\pi t+Y)$  is a 'Y' is a discrete random variable taking values '0', and ' $\pi/2$ ' with equal probability. Find the Mean of X(t) and  $R_{XX}(0,1)$ . [7+8]

8.  $X(t) = A \cdot Cos(wt + \phi)$  is a random process where  $(-\pi, \pi)$  and  $(-\pi, \pi)$  and  $(-\pi, \pi)$  and  $(-\pi, \pi)$  is a normal random variable with zero mean and unity variance and is independent of  $(-\pi, \pi)$  in the Autocorrelation function of  $(-\pi, \pi)$  is a random variable with zero mean and unity variance and is independent of  $(-\pi, \pi)$  is a random variable with zero mean and unity variance and is independent of  $(-\pi, \pi)$  is a random variable with zero mean and unity variance and is

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