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Question Paper Code : 31523

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2013.

Fourth Semester

Electronics and Communication Engineering

MA 2261/MA 45/MA 1253/10177 PR 401/080380009 — PROBABILITY AND RANDOM PROCESSES

(Common to Biomedical Engineering)

(Regulation 2008/2010)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

Use of statistical tables is permitted.

Answer ALL questions.

PART A — (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

1. Define Random Variable.

2. Define geometric distribution.

3. The joint pdf of the RV (x, y) is given by $f(x, y)=kxye^{-(x^2+y^2)}$; $x>0$, $y>0$. Find the value of k.

4. Given the RV X with density function

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

Find the pdf of $y=8x^3$.

5. Define random process.

6. Define Markov process.

7. Define power spectral density function.

8. State Wiener-Khinchine theorem.

9. Define white noise process.

10. Define linear time invariant system.

PART B — (5 × 16 = 80 marks)

11. (a) (i) Derive Poisson distribution from binomial distribution.

(ii) Find mean and variance of Gamma distribution.

Or

(b) (i) Suppose that a customers arrive at a bank according to a Poisson process with a mean rate of 3 per minute. Find the probability that during a time interval of 2 min.

(1) exactly 4 customers arrive and

(2) more than 4 customers arrive

(ii) If X and Y are independent RVs each normally distributed with mean zero and variance σ^2, find the pdf of $R=\sqrt{X^2+Y^2}$ and $\phi=\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{Y}{X}\right)$.

12. (a) (i) State and prove central limit theorem for iid RVs.

(ii) If X and Y are independent RVs with pdf's e^{-x}; $x\geq 0$ and e^{-y}; $y\geq 0$, respectively, find the pdfs of $U=\frac{X}{X+Y}$ and $V=X+Y$. Are U and V independent?

Or

(b) The joint probability mass function of (X, Y) is given by $p(x, y)=k(2x+3y)$, $x=0, 1, 2$; $y=1, 2, 3$. Find all the marginal and conditional probability distributions. Also find the probability distribution of $(X+Y)$.

13. (a) (i) If the two RVs A_r and B_r are uncorrelated with zero mean and $E(A_r^2)=E(B_r^2)=\sigma_r^2$, show that the process

$$x(t)=\sum_{r=1}^{n}(A_r \cos w_r t+B_r \sin w_r t)$$ is wide-sense stationary.

(ii) If $\{x(t)\}$ is a Gaussian process with $\mu(t)=10$ and $C(t_1, t_2)=16e^{-|t_1-t_2|}$, find the probability that (1) $X(10)\leq 8$ and (2) $|X(10)-X(6)|\leq 4$.

Or

(b) (i) Define Random telegraph signal process and prove that it is wide-sense stationary.

(ii) Prove that sum of two independent Poisson processes is a Poisson process.

14. (a) (i) The autocorrelation function of the random telegraph signal process is given by $R(\tau)=a^2 e^{-2\sqrt{|\tau|}}$. Determine the power density spectrum of the random telegraph signal.

(ii) The autocorrelation function of the Poisson increment process is given by

$$R(\tau)=\begin{cases}\lambda^2 & \text{for } |\tau|>\epsilon \\ \lambda^2+\frac{\lambda}{\epsilon}\left(1-\frac{|\tau|}{\epsilon}\right) & \text{for } |\tau|\le\epsilon\end{cases}$$

Prove that its spectral density is

$$S(w)=2\pi\lambda^2\delta(w)+\frac{4\lambda\sin^2\left(w\epsilon/2\right)}{\epsilon^2 w^2}.$$

Or

(b) (i) If the power spectral density of a WSS process is given by

$$S(w)=\begin{cases}\frac{b}{a}(a-|w|), & |w|\le a \\ 0, & |w|>a\end{cases}$$

Find the autocorrelation function of the process.

(ii) If the process $\{X(t)\}$ is defined as $X(t)=Y(t)Z(t)$ where $\{Y(t)\}$ and $\{Z(t)\}$ are independent WSS processes, prove that

(1) $R_{xx}(\tau)=R_{yy}(\tau)R_{zz}(\tau)$ and

(2) $S_{xx}(w)=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{yy}(\alpha)\,S_{zz}(w-\alpha)\,d\alpha$.

15. (a) (i) If $Y(t)=A\cos(w_0 t+\theta)+N(t)$, where A is a constant, θ is a random variable with a uniform distribution in $(-\pi,\pi)$ and $\{N(t)\}$ is a band-limited Gaussian white noise with a power spectral density

$$S_{NN}(w)=\begin{cases}\frac{N_0}{2}, & \text{for } |w-w_0|<w_B \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere}\end{cases}$$

Find the power spectral density of $\{Y(t)\}$. Assume that $N(t)$ and θ are independent.

(ii) Prove that the spectral density of any WSS process is non-negative.

Or

(b) $X(t)$ is the input voltage to a circuit (system) and $Y(t)$ is the output voltage. $\{X(t)\}$ is a stationary random process with $\mu_x = 0$ and $R_{xx}(\tau) = e^{-\alpha|\tau|}$. Find μ_y, $S_{yy}(w)$ and $R_{yy}(\tau)$, if the power transfer function is $H(w) = \dfrac{R}{R + iLw}$

$$Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\alpha) X(t-\alpha) d\alpha .$$
