1(i) Let (ω, \mathcal{F}, P) be a probability space. Prove or disprove the following. If $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ and P(AB) = 0, then AB = emptyset. [5]

1(ii) Define a filed and give an example of a field which is not a σ -field. [5]

2(i) Let X be a random variable. Is X is independent of |X| iff X is a constant random variable. [5]

2(ii) Check whether the following function is a distribution function.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ x & \text{if } 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \text{if } x > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

3(i) Let X be a normal random variable with mean 1 and variance 2. Find $a,b\in\mathbb{R}$ such that a+bX is standard normal. [5]

[5]

3(ii) Let X and Y be independent and identically distributed geometric random variables with parameter p. Find $P\{X \ge Y\}$ and $p\{X = Y\}$. [5]

4(i) Let X be a Poisson random variable with mean λ . Show that

$$P\{X \le \frac{\lambda}{2}\} \le \frac{4}{lambda}.$$
^[5]

4(ii) Let X,Y be continuous random variable with joint pdfs

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-2y}, & 0 \le x \le y \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find the marginal pdfs of X and Y. [5]

5(i) Let $X_n, n = 1, 2, ...$ be a sequence of random variables. Show that $X_n \to 0$ in distribution iff $X_n \to 0$ in probability. [7]

5(ii) State central limit theorem. [3]