



PG (CBCS)
M.SC. Semester- III Examination, 2023
MATHEMATICS
PAPER: MTM 303
(STOCHASTIC PROCESS AND REGRESSION AND CRYPTOGRAPHY)
Full Marks: 50
Time: 2 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Write the answer for each unit in separate sheet

MTM 303.1: STOCHASTIC PROCESS AND REGRESSION

GROUP-A

1. Answer any **TWO** of the following questions:

2×2=4

- Define transition graph with transition matrix of a Markov chain.
- Define Gauss-Markov linear model.
- Define Markov chain with an example.
- Prove that $1 - r_{1,23}^2 = (1 - r_{12}^2)(1 - r_{13,2}^2)$

GROUP-B

2. Answer any **TWO** of the following questions:

2×4=8

- Prove that the state j is persistent iff $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{jj}^{(n)} = \infty$.
- Find the regression of X_1 on X_2 and X_3 given in the following results:

Trait	Mean	Standard Deviation	r_{12}	r_{23}	r_{31}
X_1	28.02	4.42	+0.80	---	---
X_2	4.91	1.10	---	-0.56	---
X_3	594	85	---	---	-0.40

Where $X_1 = \text{seed per acre}$; $X_2 = \text{Rainfall in inches}$; $X_3 = \text{Accumulated temperature above } 42^\circ \text{ F}$.

- State and prove Chapman- Kolmogorov Equation.
- Let, $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ be a Markov chain having state space $S = \{1,2,3,4\}$ and transition

$$\text{matrix } P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Identify the state as transient, persistent, ergodic.

P.T.O

GROUP-C

1×8=8

3. Answer any **ONE** of the following questions:

- a) Find the probability generating function for birth and death process when rate of birth and death are respectively $n\lambda$ and $n\mu$, where n is the population size at any time t . Assume that the initial population size is 1.

- b) Let $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ be branching process. Show that $m = E(X_1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k p_k$ and $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_1)$, then $E(X_n) = m^n$ and $\text{Var}(X_n) = \begin{cases} m^{n-1}(m^n-1) & \sigma^2, \text{ if } m \neq 1 \\ m-1 & \sigma^2, \text{ if } m = 1 \end{cases}$.

[Internal Assessment-05]



MTM 303.2: CRYPTOGRAPHY

GROUP-A

2×2=4

1. Answer any **TWO** of the following questions:

- a) In Rabin Cryptosystem, let the public key $n = 517$ and plaintext is 17. What is Ciphertext?

- b) What is the Ciphertext of "MIDNAPORE CITY COLLEGE" using Caesar Cipher?

- c) Solve the equation $x^2 \equiv 6 \pmod{10}$ and then find the Legendre symbol $\left(\frac{6}{10}\right)$.

- d) Let $\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{K}$ denote plaintext space, ciphertext space and key space respectively. In Shift Cipher $\mathbb{P} = \mathbb{C}$ and $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Z}_{26}$. Suppose the key for shift cipher is $k = 11$ and plaintext is 22. Then what is the ciphertext?

GROUP-B

2×4=8

2. Answer any **TWO** of the following questions:

- a) Use the Playfair cipher with key **diskjockey** to encrypt the string of plaintext: **the phone is bugged**.

- b) i) Suppose that π is the following permutation of $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 8\}$:

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 7 & 3 & 8 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Compute the permutation π^{-1} .

- ii) Decrypt the following ciphertext, for a Permutation Cipher with $m = 8$, which was encrypted using the key π :

TGFEMNELNNTDROEOAAHDOETCSHAERLM

- c) Let Block be a block cipher consisting of two rounds of a feistel cipher having block length 8 with the session keys k_1, k_2 such that $k = k_1 || k_2$ be the secret key. Suppose the complex function F used in the feistel cipher is simple **XOR** with the session key. That is, $F(m', k') = m' \oplus k'$ for input string m' and session key k' . Find the ciphertext **Block** (m, k) where the message $m = 10100101$ and the secret key $k = 11001010$.

(2)

P.T.O

- d) i) Evaluate $7503 \pmod{81}$.

- ii) Consider Substitution cipher with key:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
X	N	Y	A	H	P	O	G	Z	Q	W	B	T	S	F	L	R	C	V	M	U	E	K	J	D	I

Encrypt the plaintext:

math is the only place where truth and beauty mean same thing

- iii) Verify the above example that substitution cipher is monoalphabetic.

GROUP-C

1×8=8

3. Answer any **ONE** of the following questions:

- a) Consider the following Playfair array:

B	A	R	M	G
U	E	I/J	T	N
H	O	S	D	W
Y	L	P	C	F
K	Q	V	X	Z



- i) Encrypt the plaintext: **HAPPY DAYS**

- ii) Decrypt the ciphertext: **TERCSUBW**

- b) i) Define Polyalphabetic cipher with example.

- ii) In Vigenere Cipher, consider key $k = (2, 8, 15, 7, 4, 17)$.

- Encrypt the plaintext: **this cryptosystem is not secure**

- Decrypt the ciphertext: **i love math teacher**

[Internal Assessment- 05 Marks]

(3)