

SI d'nenis w trybie ONLINE

1.12.2020 cyr' I

Pomyślnie zadania

- 1) Podaj MPK dla ZL: nat kostry, 2-monetny
- 2) Uzasadnij, że $A, B \in \Sigma \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \Sigma, A \setminus B \in \Sigma$
- 3) Uzasadnij, że $\forall A, B \in \Sigma \quad P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$
- 4) Prawdopodobieństwo, że dla $A, B, C \in \Sigma$
- 5) $\forall A, B, A \subset B \Rightarrow P(B|A) = P(B) - P(A)$
- 6) Oszacuj pr., że mowa o 20 razy „6” przy 10 rzutach.
- 7) Policz, że A, B są niezależne, bo A^c, B ; A^c, B^c również.
- 8) Uzasadnij, że $\sum_{k=0}^n P_k = 1$, gdzie P_k są prawdopodobieństwami w $B(n, p)$
- 9) X ma rozkład dwukrotny. Oblicz $(a < b)$
 $P(\text{Zużycie: } a \leq X(t) < b)$
 $P(\text{Zużycie: } a < X(t) \leq b)$
- 10) X ma rozkład
$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 1,5 \\ 0,25, & 1,5 < t \leq 3 \\ 0,75, & 3 < t \leq 5 \\ 1, & t > 5 \end{cases}$$
 - a) Oblicz $P(\text{Zużycie: } 0,5 \leq X(t) < 2,5)$ dowolnym sposobem.
 - b) Znajdź rozkład $Y = -2X + 1$
- 11) X ma rozkład
$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}t, & 0 < t \leq 2 \\ 1, & t > 2 \end{cases}$$

Zusatz: $Y = -X + 2$

12) X mit $g(x) = \begin{cases} 2-2x, & x \in (0,1) \\ 0, & x \notin (0,1) \end{cases}$

Skizze f i F abk. $P(\text{Zusatz: } -1 < X(1) < 0,5)$

13) $X \in \mathcal{G}(2,1)$. Zusatz: $Y = \frac{1}{X+1}$

14) X mit $g(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq -1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2, & -1 < x \leq 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$

Abk. EX^2

15) $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2$

16) Abk. $\text{Var} X$ d.h. X z. Var 1

17) X mit $g(x) = \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 1/5 & 1/6 & 2/9 & 1/6 & 1/9 \end{array}$

Abk. $E(X^2)$, $Y = 2X + 1$

18) $X \in N(m, \sigma^2)$, $m = -2,5$, $\sigma = 2$.

Abk. $P(\text{Zusatz: } |X(1)| \leq 1,5)$

Przykład 4

1) Rzut kostką

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}, \quad \omega = k, \quad k \in \Omega$$

$$\Sigma = \mathcal{P}(\Omega),$$

$$P(\{k\}) = P_k \in (0, 1), \quad \sum_{k=1}^6 P_k = 1.$$

Wzłi kostka symetryczna, to $P_k = 1/6$.

2-mono

Składowe je: ①, ②.

Wtedy $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2)$, $\omega_1 \in \Omega_1$, $\omega_2 \in \Omega_2$

$(\Omega_1, \Sigma_1, P_1)$ - m.p.k. dla ①

$(\Omega_2, \Sigma_2, P_2)$ - m.p.k. dla ②

Zatem $\Omega = \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$, $\Sigma = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$

$$P(\{ \omega \}) = P(\{ (\omega_1, \omega_2) \}) = P_1(\{ \omega_1 \}) P_2(\{ \omega_2 \})$$

2) Niech $A, B \in \Sigma$. Wtedy $A^c, B^c \in \Sigma$.

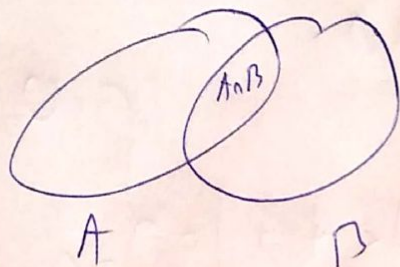
$$\text{Alto} \quad A \cap B = \underbrace{(A^c \cup B^c)^c}$$

$\cap \Sigma$, to $A \cap B \in \Sigma$

$$A \cap B = A \cap B^c \cup A \cap B^c \cup A \cap B^c \cup \dots$$

3) Należy błąd dowodu $(A, \bar{A}, B)$.

Należy $A, B \in \bar{A}$. Mówiący natomiast, że $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$



(*) Należy $A \cup B = \underbrace{(A \setminus B)}_{A \setminus (A \cap B)} \cup \underbrace{(A \cap B)}_{A \cap B} \cup \underbrace{(B \setminus A)}_{B \setminus (A \cap B)}$

Udowodnij najpierw zad 5.

$$E \subset F \Rightarrow P(F|E) = P(F) - P(\bar{E})$$



$$F = E \cup (\bar{E} \cap F) \Rightarrow$$

$$P(F) = P(E) + P(\bar{E} \cap F) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P(\bar{E} \cap F) = P(F) - P(E).$$

Należy do (*)

z. 104.

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A \setminus (A \cap B)) + P(A \cap B) + P(B \setminus (A \cap B)) =$$

$$P(A) - P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) //$$

h) Bierzemy $A, D, C \in \Sigma$.

$$A \cup D \cup C = (A \cup D) \cup C \quad \text{czy partycja wynik z zad. 3}$$

$$P(A \cup D \cup C) = P(A \cup D) + P(C) - P((A \cup D) \cap C)$$

$$(A \cup D) \cap C = (A \cap C) \cup (D \cap C)$$

czy partycja wynik z zad. 3. — — —

6) $(\Omega, \Sigma, P) = D(20, \frac{1}{6})$, bo zdarzenia, w kostce p. symetryczne.

Wiemy zatem $S_{10} = \{(\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_{20})\}$
 $\#\{j \mid \omega_j = "6"\} = 20$

Z MPK typu B wiadomo,

$$P(S_{10}) = \binom{20}{10} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{10} \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{10} \rightarrow \text{uproszczaj!}$$

7) Z założenia $P(A \cap D) = P(A)P(D)$

Bierzemy A^c, B . Pomeń

$$A^c \cap D = B \setminus A = B \setminus (A \cap B), \text{ bo}$$

$$P(A^c \cap D) = P(D \setminus (A \cap B)) =$$

$$= P(D) - P(A \cap D) = P(D) - P(A)P(D) =$$

$$= P(D)(1 - P(A))$$

8) Z zeichnen

$$P_k = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

Skizze und binomische Formel

$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k}$$

Setze $a=p, b=1-p$ ($a+b=1$)

$$\sum_{k=0}^n P_k = (a+b)^n = 1^n = 1$$

9) Nur X ist variabel abhängig.
~~Wichtig~~ ^{Wichtig} $\forall a < b$

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\text{Zuven: } a \leq X(b) < b) \\ &= P(\underbrace{\text{Zuven: } X(b) < b}_A \setminus \underbrace{\text{Zuven: } X(b) < a}_B) \\ & \quad \text{DCA da } a < b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(\text{Zuven: } X(b) < b) - P(\text{Zuven: } X(b) < a) \\ &= F_X(b) - F_X(a) \end{aligned}$$

Th

$$\{ \omega \in \Omega : a < X(\omega) \leq b \} =$$

$$= \left(\{ \omega \in \Omega : a \overset{A}{\leq} X(\omega) < b \} \overset{B}{\cup} \{ \omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = a \} \right) \overset{C}{\cup} \{ \omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = b \}$$

Skiz

$$P(\{ \omega \in \Omega : a < X(\omega) \leq b \}) = \cancel{P(A)} + \cancel{P(B)} + \cancel{P(C)}$$

$$P(\underbrace{A \cup B}_B) + P(C) = P(A) - P(B) + P(C)$$

$$\text{Z. paragraf } P(A) = F_X(b) - F_X(a)$$

$$P(B) = \lim_{t \rightarrow a^+} F_X - F_X(a)$$

$$P(C) = \lim_{t \rightarrow b^+} F_X - F_X(b)$$

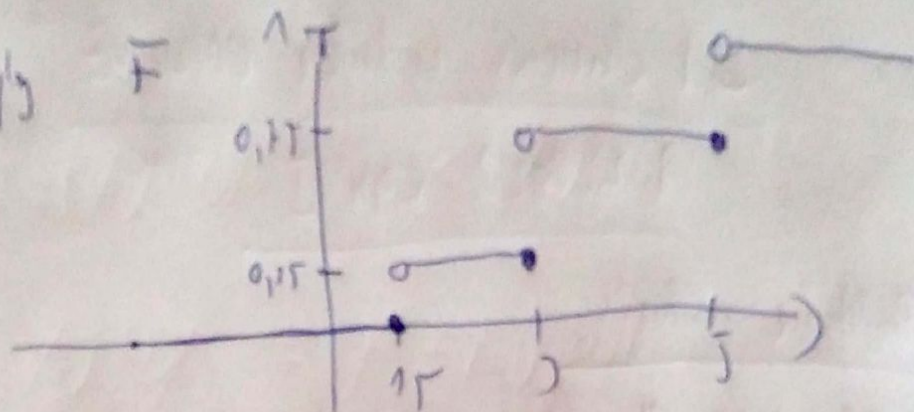
$$\text{Skiz } P(\{ \omega \in \Omega : a < X(\omega) \leq b \}) =$$

$$= \cancel{F_X(b) - F_X(a)} + \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow a^+} F_X - F_X(a) \right) + \lim_{t \rightarrow b^+} F_X - \cancel{F_X(b)}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow b^+} F_X(t) - \lim_{t \rightarrow a^+} F_X(t)$$

10)

Naginty

 $\bar{F}$ 

Shut d_x

x	d_x
0,25	0,5
0,5	0,25

$$A = \{\omega \in \Omega : 0,25 \leq X(\omega) < 2,75\} =$$

$$= \{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = 1,5\}$$

Dalno $P(A) = 0,25$ (m. d_x)

$$P(A) = F(2,75) - F(0,25) = 0,25 - 0 = \underline{\underline{0,25}}$$

Nah $Y = -2X + 7$, Wahy

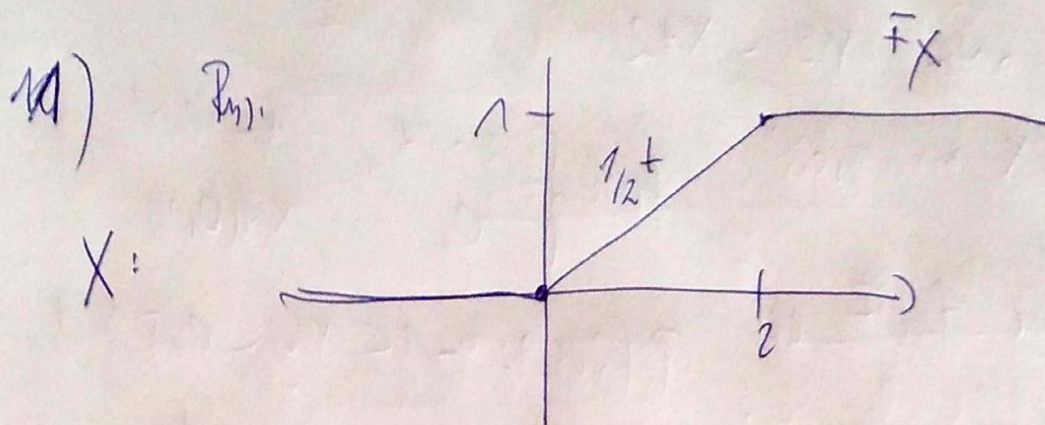
$$\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = 1,5\} = \{\omega \in \Omega : Y(\omega) = -2\}$$

$$\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = 3\} = \{\omega \in \Omega : Y(\omega) = -5\}$$

$$\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = 5\} = \{\omega \in \Omega : Y(\omega) = -9\}$$

Dalno d_y

y	d_y
-2	0,5
-5	0,25
-9	0,125



Zahn

$$f_X(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & t \in [0, 2] \\ 0, & t \notin [0, 2] \end{cases}$$

Büch $Y(t) = -X(t) + 2, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(t) &= P(\{u \in \mathbb{R} : Y(u) \leq t\}) = P(\{u \in \mathbb{R} : -X(u) + 2 \leq t\}) \\ &= P(\{u \in \mathbb{R} : -X(u) \leq t - 2\}) = P(\{u \in \mathbb{R} : X(u) \geq 2 - t\}) \\ &= 1 - P(\{u \in \mathbb{R} : X(u) \leq 2 - t\}) = \\ &= 1 - P(\{u \in \mathbb{R} : X(u) \leq 2 - t\}) \end{aligned}$$

Skiz $F_Y(t) = 1 - F_X(2 - t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$, d.h.

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(t) &= (1 - F_X(2 - t))' = -f_X(2 - t) \cdot (-1) \\ &= f_X(2 - t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & t \in [0, 2] \\ 0, & t \notin [0, 2] \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq u \leq 2$$

$$0 \leq 2 - t \leq 2$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 2$$

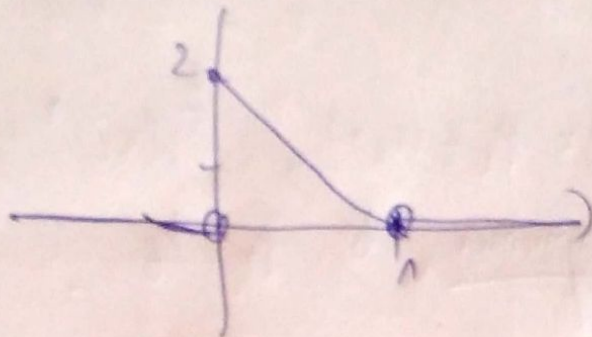
g m

$$\underline{f_Y = f_X}$$

g

12) Z zadani

$$X: f(t) = \begin{cases} 2-2t & t \in (0,1) \\ 0 & t \in [1, \infty) \end{cases}$$



Zadani $P(\{ \omega \in \Omega : -1 < X(\omega) < 0,5 \}) =$

$$= P(\{ \omega \in \Omega : -1 \leq X(\omega) < 0,5 \}) = \int_{-1}^{0,5} f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 0 + \int_0^{0,5} (2-2t) dt = \dots$$

Znajući $F_X(t) = P(\{ \omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq t \}) = \int_{-\infty}^t f(t) dt$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^0 0 + \int_0^t (2-2t) dt = \dots & t \in (0,1) \\ 1 & t \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{dokazati})$$

$$1) \quad X \in \mathcal{U}(0,1) \quad , \quad f_X(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \in [0,1] \\ 0, & t \notin [0,1] \end{cases}$$

$$Y(t) = \frac{1}{X(t)+1}, \quad \text{cał}$$

$$F_Y(t) = P(\text{cał}: Y(t) < t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \leq 0 \\ (*) \quad P(\text{cał}: \frac{1}{X(t)+1} < t), & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(*) = P(\text{cał}: 1 < t(X(t)+1)) =$$

$$= P(\text{cał}: \frac{1}{t} < X(t)+1) = P(\text{cał}: X(t) > \frac{1}{t} - 1)$$

$$= 1 - P(\text{cał}: X(t) \leq \frac{1}{t} - 1) = 1 - P(\text{cał}: X(t) < \frac{1}{t} - 1)$$

$$F_Y(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 0 \\ 1 - F_X(\frac{1}{t} - 1), & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

dziła

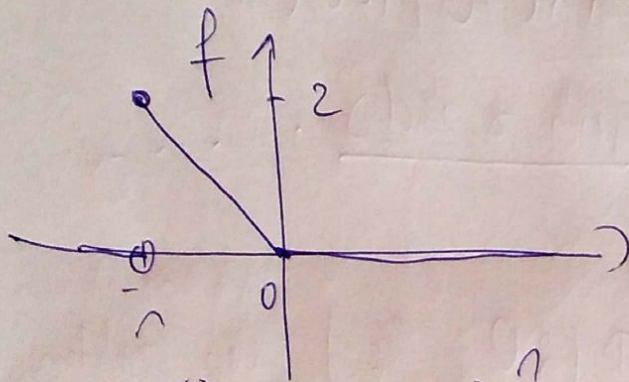
$$f_Y(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 0 \\ (1 - F_X(\frac{1}{t} - 1))', & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

do końca!



14). Niech
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq -1 \\ 1 - t^2, & -1 < t \leq 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

Wtedy $f(t) = f'(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq -1 \\ -2t, & -1 < t \leq 0 \\ 0, & t > 0 \end{cases}$



$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0 dt + \int_{-1}^0 t^2 (-2t) dt + \int_0^{+\infty} 0 dt$$

Dokończyć!

15) Z def.
$$\text{Var}(X) = E((X - EX)^2) = E(X^2 - 2XEX + (EX)^2)$$

$$= E(X^2) - 2(EX)^2 + (EX)^2 = E(X^2) - (EX)^2$$

16) Wtedy obł. $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t f(t) dt$, ponieważ

z poprzedniego wyniku!

$$12) \quad dX : \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{9} \end{array}$$

$$Y = 2X + 1,$$

$$E(Y^2) = E((2X+1)^2) = E(4X^2 + 4X + 1)$$

$$= 4E(X^2) + 4(EX) + 1$$

Dokončete!

$$16) \quad X \in N(-2,5, 2^2)$$

$$A = \{\omega \in \Omega : |X(\omega)| \leq 1,5\} \quad , \quad P(A) = ?$$

$$P(A) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega : -1,5 \leq X(\omega) \leq 1,5\}) =$$

$$P(\{\omega \in \Omega : \frac{-1,5 - (-2,5)}{2} \leq \frac{X(\omega) - m}{\sigma} \leq \frac{1,5 - (-2,5)}{2}\}) =$$

$$= P(\{\omega \in \Omega : -0,5 \leq N(\omega) \leq 2\})$$

$$N \in N(0, 1)$$

Zahn

$$P(A) = P(\{v \in V : -0,5 \leq N(v) < 2\})$$

$$= \Phi(2) - \Phi(-0,5) =$$

$$1 - \Phi(0,5)$$

$$= \Phi(2) - (1 - \Phi(0,5)) =$$

$$= \underbrace{\Phi(2) + \Phi(0,5)} - 1$$

TADDA!