

Abdullah Memişoğlu 171024001 HW TC #05

Q1: $A = \{ \text{ilk 3 alyta 1 rabel} \}$ $B = \{ \text{son 2 alyta 1 rabel} \}$

$P\{A, B\}$ independence $P\{A\} \cdot P\{B\}$

$A \sim \text{binomial}(n=3, p)$

$B \sim \text{binomial}(n=2, p)$

$$P\{A\} = P\{x_1=1\} = \sum_{k=1}^1 \binom{3}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot q^{3-k} = \underline{3 \cdot p \cdot q^2}$$

$$P\{B\} = P\{x_2=1\} = \sum_{k=1}^1 \binom{2}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot q^{2-k} = 2 \cdot p \cdot q$$

$$P\{A, B\} = P\{A\} \cdot P\{B\} = 6p^2 \cdot q^3 \xrightarrow{q=1-p} \boxed{6 \cdot p^2 \cdot (1-p)^3}$$

Abdullah Mehmetoğlu 171024001 HWTC #05

Q2 Çünkü geometric RV tam 1 kez başarılı olduğunda durum sonlanıyor ve hersey başa dönüyor. 2. bir başarı geometric random Variable tam söz konusu değil kullanacaksak sistemi resetlenmelidir.

Q3 (n-1) - gđil test ile n. gđil test arasında genelde
 bir sđre $\lambda n = n^2$ olmalđ, zerre dđsel dđfilme sahip sđndđ.
 bir olasılıksal dđgđster.

$$P\{x > n \mid x > n-1\} \stackrel{\text{def. of cond. prob.}}{=} \frac{P\{x > n, x > n-1\}}{P\{x > n-1\}} = \frac{P\{x > n\}}{P\{x > n-1\}}$$

$$\frac{P\{x > n\}}{P\{x > n-1\}} = \frac{P\{x \leq n\}^c}{P\{x \leq n-1\}^c} \stackrel{A^c \cap A^c = A^c}{=} \frac{1 - P\{x \leq n\}}{1 - P\{x \leq n-1\}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - (1 - \exp(-\lambda \cdot n))}{1 - (1 - \exp(-\lambda(n-1)))} = \frac{\exp(-\lambda \cdot n)}{\exp(-\lambda(n-1))} = \frac{1}{\exp(\lambda)} = \exp(-\lambda)$$

$$1 - [1 - \exp(-\lambda)] = 1 - P\{x \leq 1\} = P\{x \leq 1\}^c = P\{x > 1\}$$

$$X \sim \text{EXP}(n^2)$$

$$\text{support } H(X) = [0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{cdf}_X(n) - \text{cdf}_X(n-1) = 0$$

$$1 - \exp(-\lambda \cdot n) - (1 - \exp(-\lambda(n-1))) =$$

$$\exp^{-\lambda n} - \exp^{-\lambda(n-1)}$$

$$Q_4 \quad \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$\lambda = 6 \text{ for marie}$$

$$x = 5$$

$$A = \{ \quad \quad \quad \}$$

$$B_1 = \{ 1. \text{ kızı sevgi oğlunu} \}$$

$$B_2 = \{ 2. \quad \quad \quad \}$$

$$B_3 = \{ \text{Marie} \quad \quad \quad \}$$

$$B_4 = \{ 4. \quad \quad \quad \}$$

$$P\{B_3|A\} \xrightarrow{\text{Bayes rule}} \frac{P\{A|B_3\} \cdot P\{B_3\}}{P\{A|B_1\} \cdot P\{B_1\} + P\{A|B_2\} \cdot P\{B_2\} + P\{A|B_3\} \cdot P\{B_3\} + P\{A|B_4\} \cdot P\{B_4\}}$$

$$P\{B_1\} = P\{B_2\} = P\{B_3\} = P\{B_4\} = \frac{1}{4} \quad (\text{all inclusive and mutually exclusive})$$

$$P\{A|B_3\} = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^x}{x!} = \frac{e^{-6} \cdot 6^5}{5!}$$

$$P\{A|B_1\} = \frac{e^{-2} \cdot 2^5}{5!}, \quad P\{A|B_2\} = \frac{e^{-4} \cdot 4^5}{5!}, \quad P\{A|B_4\} = \frac{e^{-8} \cdot 8^5}{5!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{e^{-6} \cdot 6^5}{5!}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{e^{-2} \cdot 2^5}{5!} + \frac{e^{-4} \cdot 4^5}{5!} + \frac{e^{-8} \cdot 8^5}{5!} + \frac{e^{-6} \cdot 6^5}{5!} \right)$$