

## GEBZE TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ MÜHENDİSLİK FAKÜLTESİ ELEKTRONİK MÜHENDİSLİĞİ BÖLÜMÜ

## ELM 218 PROBABILITY AND RANDOMNESS ÖDEV Bonus 5. Hafta

Son Teslim Tarihi:

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1. A= { snavdan tan not alman}, B= {	derst geameu3
A Implies B OAB E  Ayni 2 amande bu de saglanur	
B° imrlies A° "Eger dersi gerremediys	en, sinavdan tam not alamamişim
2  (a) P\(\xi\x\xi\3\) R_1=4\(\frac{1}{3}\)  \[ \text{Siven \(\xi\) het \(\xi\) 3 den kirotek \(\xi\) solan durumların \(\text{Prani alınır.}\)  \[ \text{Li=Li far her \(\xi\) 3 ten kirotek olduğundan \(\text{P\(\xi\) x=3 \right  R_1=4\(\xi\) = \(\frac{6}{6} = \frac{1}{n}\)  \[ \text{D}\(\text{P\(\xi\) Li=3 \right  \(\xi\) \(\xi\) 4 \(\xi\)  \[ \text{Burada} \(\xi\) \(\xi\) 4 \(\xi\)  \[ \text{Burada} \(\xi\) \(\xi\) 4 \(\xi\)  \[ P\(\xi\) li=3 \right  \(\xi\) \(\xi\) 4 \(\xi\)  \[ \text{P\(\xi\) li=2, li=5, li=6 \right  da \(\xi\) \(\xi\) 4 \(\xi\)  \[ \text{P\(\xi\) li=3 \right  \(\xi\) \(\xi\) \(\xi\) 4 \(\xi\)  \[ \text{P\(\xi\) li=3 \right  \(\xi\) \(\xi\) \(\xi\) 4 \(\xi\)  \[ \text{P\(\xi\) li=3 \right  \(\xi\) \(\xi\) \(\xi\) 4 \(\xi\)  \[ \text{P\(\xi\) li=3 \right  \(\xi\) \(\xi\	14. Nabir 1 dans = 1 = 3 1ain x > 4 olans =

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY

= 9. (1-95) + p.2 (9+91,...) oldugundan bu olaylar

P&ASOB3 + PEAS, PEB3 baginsiz degilder.

BONUS HW # 05 - Abdullah MEMISO ELU - 174024001

Why the notation introduced in the Lecture 5-Note 1 a
better one than that I showed you earlier on the board.

On the board (1. Tanim)

coff x (c) = \int Pmfx (k) \quad support (x) = --- 2,-1,0,1,2-
bn the Note (2. Tanim)

coff x (ac) = \int Pmfx (d)

1. tanimda görüldüğü üzere toplam seubalünde Li değisim tam sayılar

1. tanımda görüldüğü üzere toplam seubalünde Li değisim tam sayılar

1. tanında görüldüğü üzere toplan seubalünde Li değisim tan sayılar ile sağlandığından burada "discrete landan Variable lar i'din "support" tanı sayılardan oluşmak zarında tanı sayılardan oluşmak zarında değildir. Bu sarının gözümü 2. Tanım ite gelmekte ve toplan seubdündelir değildir. Bu sarının gözümü 2. Tanım ite gelmekte ve toplan seubdündelir değilde ile (ai) değilde ile (ai) colf ve pmf fonksiyonlarının girisi olan değilde (ai) birba-lerinde ayrılmıslardır.

DE9. 3 gives you the summation based relation between the print and colf.

There was, if you remember a difference relations as well between again
the print and colf. Express that difference relation making use of the notation in the
previous note.

 $P_{\text{mf}_{\mathbf{X}}}(a\bar{c}) = P_{\underline{x}} = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = P_{\underline{x}} = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c}) = a\bar{c}_{\underline{x}} \quad \text{coff}_{\mathbf{X}}(a\bar{c})$ 

What does the following equation tell you in terms of limits operated upon the argument of the function called cdf, namely cdf x(ai), with the argument being ai, and the stated limit concerning the extreme values of the index i i' (equi) = 1fin D Porfx (ai) = xion3 P & U & x=2i33 = P&E3 = xion2 1 her bir [+j {X=[} + {X=j} olarağından mutually exclusive böylece axion 3 isles I'm 5 Pmfx (ai) =xim3 P& U Ex=ai3} = P&B3=0 E= \$ -> =x?om P{EUE3=1 -> P{E3+PEE3=1 -> PEE3=1 PEE3=PEØ3=0 -> Look up the word "subtlety".

subtlety > a small but important detail.

-> Look up the compound verb: "to encroach on" to encroach on => to gradually cover more and more of an

-> look up the words "ordeal". orded = A very unpleasant and prolonged experience. (Gile, 12 kence)

> Try to compute a formula for the Hard Howert of G, EIG3] - doto sorramda k.lk-1)-(k-2).9k-3 6.12610 EE63] = [ 13. Ponf (x) 3 türev olarak yazalalmek Bahv Li-3Li-42L haline gelire-E[G3] - 1 13. p.gbilmeliyik. O yüzden? = 5 (k3-3k2+2k), p.qk-1+ = (3k2-2k) qk1p = [P. 92 500 k(k-1)/k-2/9k-3 + ] (3k-3k)/p+ [k-9,p) darak your k. = p. q2. d3 [ 2 q ] +3. [ Eller 19 p + ] L. P. f = p.q2 d3 [ ] + 3p.q d2 [ ] + [ L.p.q ] E[G] + E[G1]-E[G] = pq2 d3 [ ] q2 +3( +9 - 1) +6 \* E[G2] = P9 G2 5 5 9 + + E[G] E[62] = 1+9 E[G] - = y P92 d3 299 E[6] = A + 39-20+3 A digelia A'yı bublin

Conditioner in terseds

$$A = pq^{2} \frac{d3}{dq^{3}} \left[ \sum_{i=3}^{nq} q^{i} \right] = pq^{2} \frac{d^{3}}{dq^{3}} \left( \frac{q^{3} + q^{3} + q^{3} + \dots}{q^{3} (1 + q + q^{3} + \dots)} \right]$$

$$= p, q^{2} \frac{d^{3}}{dq^{3}} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{1 - q} \right)$$

$$= pq^{2} \frac{d^{3}}{dq^{3}} \left( \frac{3q^{3} \cdot (1 - q) + q^{3}}{1 - q} \right) = pq^{2} \frac{d^{3}}{dq^{2}} \left( \frac{-2q^{3} + 3q^{2}}{(1 - q)^{2}} \right)$$

$$= pq^{2} \frac{d}{dq} \left( \frac{(1 - q)^{2} - 2q^{3} + (1 - q)^{2} + 2(1 - q)(3q^{2} - 2q^{3})}{(1 - q)^{3}} \right) = pq^{2} \frac{d}{dq} \left( \frac{(1 - q)(2q^{3} - 6q^{2} + 6q^{2})}{(1 - q)^{3}} \right) = pq^{2} \frac{d}{dq} \left( \frac{(1 - q)(2q^{3} - 6q^{2} + 6q^{2})}{(1 - q)^{3}} \right) = pq^{2} \frac{d}{dq} \left( \frac{(1 - q)(2q^{3} - 6q^{2} + 6q^{2})}{(1 - q)^{3}} \right) = pq^{2} \frac{d}{dq} \left( \frac{(1 - q)(2q^{3} - 6q^{2} + 6q^{2})}{(1 - q)^{4}} \right) = \frac{(6q^{3} - 12q + 6) \cdot (1 - q)^{3} + 3(1 - q)^{3}}{(1 - q)^{4}} = \frac{6q^{3} + 18q}{(1 - q)^{4}} \cdot p, q^{2}$$

$$= \frac{b}{(1 - q)^{4}} \cdot p, q^{2} = \frac{6pq^{2}}{p^{4}} = \frac{6q^{3}}{p^{3}} + \frac{3q - 2p + 3}{p^{2}}$$

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$$= \frac{bq^{3}}{p^{3}} + \frac{(5q + 1) \cdot (1 - q)}{p^{3}} = \frac{6q^{3} - 5q^{3} - q + 5q + 1}{p^{3}} = \frac{q^{3} + 4q + 1}{p^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{bq^{3}}{p^{3}} + \frac{(5q + 1) \cdot (1 - q)}{p^{3}} = \frac{6q^{3} - 5q^{3} - q + 5q + 1}{p^{3}} = \frac{q^{3} + 4q + 1}{p^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{6q^{3} + 4q + 1}{p^{3}} = \frac{6q^{3} - 5q^{3} - q + 5q + 1}{p^{3}} = \frac{q^{3} + 4q + 1}{p^{3}}$$

As a bonus hw, answer if the events  $\S 6 > 53$  and  $\S 6 \le 103$  are independent or not; Make use of the definition of independence—

definition of independence—  $A = \S 6 > 53$   $P\S A \cap BS \stackrel{?}{=} P\S A \S P\S B \S$   $P\S A \cap BS \stackrel{?}{=} P\S A \S P\S B \S$   $P\S B \ni P\S G \ni S \ni = \sum_{k=0}^{10} Pmf_{G}(k) = \sum_{k=0}^{10} q^{k-1} P$   $P\S B \ni P\S G \ni S \ni = \sum_{k=0}^{10} Pmf_{G}(k) = \sum_{k=0}^{10} q^{k-1} P$   $P\S A \cap B \ni = P \ni q^{k-1} P = P \ni q^{k} (1+q+q^{k}+q^{k}+q^{k}) = P \ni q^{k} (1-q^{k})$   $P\S B \ni = P \ni (q^{k}+q^{k}+q^{k}+q^{k}) = P \ni q^{k} = q^{k} (1-q^{k})$   $P\S B \ni = P \ni (q^{k}+q^{k}+\cdots) = P \ni q^{k} = q^{k} (1-q^{k})$   $P\S A \cap B \ni = P \ni (q^{k}+q^{k}+\cdots) = P \ni q^{k} = q^{k} (1-q^{k}) = P\S A \cap B \ni q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} (1-q^{k}) = P\S A \cap B \ni q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} (1-q^{k}) = P\S A \cap B \ni q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} (1-q^{k}) = P\S A \cap B \ni q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q^{k} = q$ 

Péanb3 + Péa3.Péb3 boylece é6>53 ve é64103 olayları bağımlıdır.