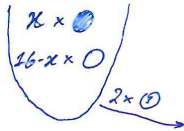


Task 1. Set 2



$$P_2 = \frac{x}{360} \cdot \frac{16-x}{15} + \frac{16-x}{360} \cdot \frac{x}{15} = \frac{x(16-x)}{8 \cdot 15} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow 16x - x^2 = 48 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 16x + 48 = 0$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

if $x = 4$:

A circle with a shaded sector of angle 4 and an unshaded sector of angle 12. The radius is 5.

$$\frac{12}{360} \cdot \frac{14}{15} \cdot \frac{10}{14} \cdot \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{8}{12} = 0,18131$$

if $x = 12$:

A circle with a shaded sector of angle 12 and an unshaded sector of angle 4. The radius is 5.

$$-//- = 0,18131$$

Answer: 0,18131

Task 2. Set 2

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(4)$$

$$Y \sim \text{Exp}(3)$$

So, it is impossible to solve the task because there is no information about dependencies between X and Y

assume X, Y - independent.

$$\begin{cases} 3X - 5Y = A \\ B = X \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = B \\ Y = \frac{3B - A}{5} \end{cases} \quad f_{A,B}(a,b) = f_X(b) \cdot f_Y\left(\frac{3b-a}{5}\right) \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(a,b)} \right|$$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{5} & ? \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \quad f_{A,B}(a,b) = f_X(b) \cdot f_Y\left(\frac{3b-a}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{5} =$$

$$= 4e^{-4b} \cdot 3e^{-3\left(\frac{3b-a}{5}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot I_{b>0} \cdot I_{3b>a}$$

$$f_A(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-4b - \frac{9b-a}{5}} db = \int_{\frac{a}{3}}^{+\infty} e^{b(-4-\frac{9}{5})} \cdot e^{\frac{3}{5}a} db = \frac{12}{29} e^{\frac{3}{5}a} \int_{\frac{a}{3}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{29}{5}b} db =$$

$$= -\frac{12}{29} e^{\frac{3}{5}a} \int_{\frac{a}{3}}^{+\infty} de^{-\frac{29}{5}b} = \frac{12}{29} e^{\frac{3}{5}a} \cdot e^{-\frac{29}{5} \cdot \frac{a}{3}}$$

Answer

$$f_{3X-5Y}(t) = \frac{12}{29} e^{\frac{3}{5}t} \cdot e^{-\frac{29}{5} \cdot \frac{t}{3}}$$

Answer

Task 3. set 2

$$\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n \sim \text{Bin}(3, p)$$

$$N = 750$$

$$H_0: p = 0.8$$

$$\alpha = 0.02$$

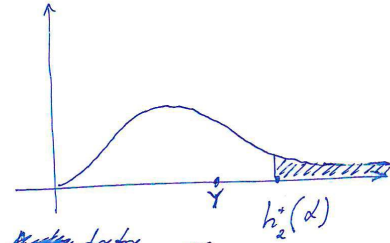
$$Y = \sum_{i=0}^3 \frac{(v_i - \overbrace{N C_3^i p^i q^{3-i}}^{e_i})^2}{N C_3^i p^i q^{3-i}}$$

$$Y_{\#} \approx 5$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty: Y \sim \chi^2_2$$

$$h_2^+(\alpha) \approx 7.82 > 5 \Rightarrow H_0 \text{ do not contradict given data}$$

| i | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|--------------|----|-----|-----|
| v_i | 7 | 85 | 301 | 357 |
| e_i | 6 | 72 | 288 | 384 |



Answer

Problem 4. Set 2.

12 x 0
20 x 1

~~ξ~~ $\xi = \zeta = \#$ balls of the same color by the moment

~~ξ~~ ξ - ~~non~~ non negative integer

C_{32}^{12} - all possible outputs

$$E\xi = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(\xi \geq k)$$

$$P(\xi \geq 21) = 0$$

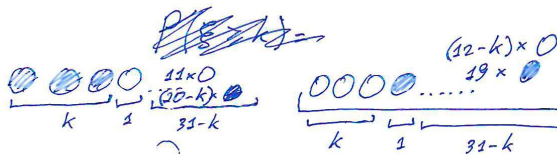
$$P(\xi \geq k) = \frac{C_{32-k}^{12}}{C_{32}^{12}}, k \in [13; 20]$$

$$P(\xi = 21) = 0$$

$$P(\xi = k) = \frac{C_{32-k}^{12}}{C_{32}^{12}}, k \in [13; 20]$$

$$P(\xi = k) = \frac{C_{32-k}^{12} + C_{32-k}^{13}}{C_{32}^{12}}, k \in [12; 11]$$

$$P(\xi = 0) = 0$$



$$\Rightarrow E\xi = \sum_{i=0}^n i P(\xi = i) \approx 2,1099$$

Answer

$$E\xi^2 = \sum_{i=0}^n i^2 \cdot P(\xi = i) \approx 6,857$$

$$\text{Var } \xi = E\xi^2 - (E\xi)^2 \approx 2,4055$$

Answer

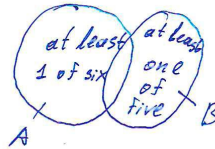
Task 4. set 2

$N = 11$ ~~5/6 member is not drawn~~ ~~if get at least 1 of six and 1 of five~~ ~~= 1 - P(get only 4, 5, 6)~~

~~5/6~~

~~5/6~~

~~P(5, 6) = P(5, 6) = P(5, 6)~~



$$P(A) = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{11}$$

$$P(B) = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{11}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 1 - 2\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{11} + \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^{11} \approx 0,7423$$

$$P(A \cap B) = 1 - \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^{11}$$

Answer

Task 8. Set 2

$$\xi \sim \mathcal{U}(0; 2)$$

$$f_{\xi}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbb{I}_{0 < x < 2}$$

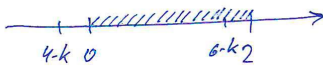
$$\eta \sim \text{Poisson}(0,5)$$

$$P(\eta=k) = \frac{0,5^k}{k!} e^{-0,5}$$

ξ, η - indep.

~~$E(\xi + \eta)$~~ if $\eta = k \Rightarrow P(\eta + \xi \in (4; 6)) = P(4 < k + \xi < 6) = P(4 - k < \xi < 6 - k) =$

$$= \int_{4-k}^{6-k} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbb{I}_{0 < x < 2} dx = (6-k) \mathbb{I}_{0 < 6-k \leq 2} + (2 - (4-k)) \mathbb{I}_{2 > 4-k > 0} =$$



$$= \begin{cases} \frac{6-k}{2}, & 4 \leq k < 6 \\ \frac{k-2}{2}, & 2 < k < 4 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P(4 < \eta + \xi < 6) = P(\eta=3) \cdot \frac{3-2}{2} + P(\eta=4) \cdot \frac{6-4}{2} + P(\eta=5) \cdot \frac{6-5}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{P(\eta=3) + 2P(\eta=4) + P(\eta=5)}{2} \approx 0,0079765$$

Answer