

$$\frac{\sigma^2}{x}$$

$$Pr(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[X]}{a}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{x \geq 0} x p(x) \geq \sum_{x \geq a} x p(x)$$

اثبات:

$$\sum_{x \geq a} a p(x) = a \sum_{x \geq a} p(x) = a Pr(X \geq a) \quad \checkmark$$

$$Pr\{\mu - k \leq X \leq \mu + k\} \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{k^2}$$

$$(X - \mu)^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{طبق ماکوف} \quad Pr\{(X - \mu)^2 \geq k^2\} \leq \frac{E[(X - \mu)^2]}{k^2}$$

از آن جایی که برای این $(X - \mu)^2 \geq k^2$ باشد باید $|X - \mu| \geq k$ باشد

$$Pr\{(X - \mu)^2 \geq k^2\} = Pr\{|X - \mu| \geq k\} \leq \frac{E[(X - \mu)^2]}{k^2} \quad \text{داریم:}$$

$$Pr\{-k \leq X - \mu \leq k\} = 1 - Pr\{|X - \mu| \geq k\} \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{k^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c e^{-x^2} dx = 1 = c \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \quad I^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy =$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr d\alpha =$$

YEKTA

$$I = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$I^2 = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{I} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$E[X^r + a^r - r a X] = E[X^r] + \underbrace{E[a^r]}_{a^r} - \underbrace{E[r a X]}_{r a E[X]} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = E[(X - \mu)^r] = E[X^r] - E[X]^r = \sigma^r$$

$$E[X^r] = \sigma^r + \mu^r \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \sigma^r + \mu^r + a^r - r a \mu = \underbrace{(\mu - a)^r}_{\sigma^r + (\mu - a)^r}$$

$$\sigma^r + (\mu - a)^r$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = r^r \Rightarrow f(r) = r^r \quad \text{الف (و)}$$

$$pdf = p'(r) = r^r$$

$$P(a < r < b) = \int_a^b f(r) dr = \left. \frac{r^{r+1}}{r+1} \right|_a^b = \frac{b^{r+1}}{r+1} - \frac{a^{r+1}}{r+1}$$

$$E[r] = \int_0^1 r f(r) dr = \left. \frac{r^{r+1}}{r+1} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{r+1}$$

$$Var[r] = E[r^2] - E[r]^2 \quad E[r^2] = \int_0^1 r^2 f(r) dr = \left. \frac{r^{r+2}}{r+2} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{r+2}$$

$$\left. \frac{r^{r+1}}{r+1} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{r+1} \quad Var[r] = \frac{1}{r+2} - \frac{1}{(r+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(r+1)^2(r+2)}$$

تصادف

$$P(r > 0.5) = \int_{0.5}^1 r^r dr = \left. \frac{r^{r+1}}{r+1} \right|_{0.5}^1 = 1 - \frac{(0.5)^{1.5}}{1.5}$$

$$(r_1, r_2) : \frac{r_1 + r_2}{2} > 0.5 : r_1 + r_2 > 1, f$$

۹) ابتدا تابع چگالی احتمال انتخاب نقطه‌ای مانند x بین نقطه‌ی ۰ و ۱ (فاصله از نقطه‌ی ۰)

$$f_{X_1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & x \in (0, 1) \\ 0 & \text{و غیره} \end{cases}$$

۵) حال ۲ نقطه به تصادف روی این بازه خطی خواهیم داشت. ۲ را فاصله‌ی این دو

در نظر می‌گیریم: $Y = |x_1 - x_2|$

$$g(x_1, x_2) = Y = \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 & x_1 > x_2 \\ x_2 - x_1 & \text{و غیره} \end{cases}$$

۱۰) از آن جایی که انتخاب این ۲ نقطه از هم مستقل هستند داریم تابع چگالی احتمال

$$f_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

توابع آن‌ها برابر با ضربشان است:

$$E[Y] = E[g(x_1, x_2)] = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 g(x_1, x_2) f_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$$

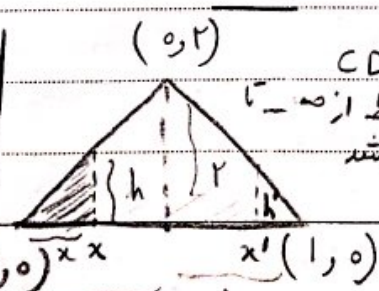
$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{x_1} (x_1 - x_2) dx_2 dx_1 + \int_0^1 \int_{x_1}^1 (x_2 - x_1) dx_2 dx_1 =$$

$$\int_0^1 \left[x_1 x_2 - \frac{x_2^2}{2} \right]_0^{x_1} dx_1 + \int_0^1 \left[\frac{x_2^2}{2} - x_1 x_2 \right]_{x_1}^1 dx_1 =$$

$$\left[\frac{x_1^3}{3} - \frac{x_1^3}{4} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{x_1^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{x}{h} = \frac{h}{h} \rightarrow x = h$$

YEKTA



$$\frac{1-x'}{1} = \frac{h'}{1} : h' = 1-x'$$

$$\frac{\frac{x \times h}{2}}{\frac{1 \times 1}{2}} = \frac{x^2}{1} = x^2$$

5

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

$$-r + rx' + rx' - rx'$$

$$\frac{r + 1 - (r - rx') + x'(r - rx')}{4} = \frac{r + rx' - rx'}{4}$$

CDF $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x^r}{4} \quad -r(x-r) \leq 0 \\ \frac{r + rx - rx^r}{4} \quad 0 \leq (x-r) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \text{PDF: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{r} \quad -r(x-r) \leq 0 \\ \frac{r}{r} - \frac{rx}{4} \quad 0 \leq (x-r) \end{array} \right.$

$(x, y) \in [0, r] \times [0, r]$ (نقطه در مربع)

$x + y = \frac{r}{2}$

$P(x + y > \frac{r}{2}) = ?$

$\int_0^{r/4} \int_{r/2-x}^r \frac{1}{y} dy dx + \int_{r/4}^r \int_{r/2-x}^r \frac{1}{y} dy dx =$

$\int_0^{r/4} \ln y \Big|_{r/2-x}^r dx + \int_{r/4}^r \ln y \Big|_x^r dx = \dots$

$$\int_0^r \int_0^x \lambda x^r y^r dy dx = \lambda \int_0^r \left[\frac{y^{r+1}}{r+1} x^r \right]_0^x dx = \lambda \int_0^r \frac{x^{2r+1}}{r+1} dx =$$

$$\lambda \left[\frac{x^{2r+2}}{(r+1)(2r+2)} \right]_0^r = \lambda \frac{r^{2r+2}}{(r+1)(2r+2)} = \frac{\lambda}{14}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{r-x} \frac{\lambda}{14} x^r y^r dy = \frac{\lambda}{14} x^r \left[\frac{y^{r+1}}{r+1} \right]_0^{r-x} = \frac{\lambda}{14(r+1)} x^r (r-x)^{r+1}$$

$$f(y) = \int_y^r \frac{\lambda}{14} x^r y^r dx = \frac{\lambda}{14} y^r \left[\frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} \right]_y^r = \frac{\lambda}{14(r+1)} y^r (r^{r+1} - y^{r+1})$$

$$E[X] = \int_0^r x \times \frac{\lambda}{14} x^r (r-x)^{r+1} dx = \frac{\lambda}{14} \int_0^r x^{r+1} (r-x)^{r+1} dx = \frac{\lambda}{14} \int_0^r x^{r+1} r^{r+1} dx = \frac{\lambda r^{r+1}}{14} \int_0^r x^{r+1} dx = \frac{\lambda r^{r+1}}{14} \left[\frac{x^{r+2}}{r+2} \right]_0^r = \frac{\lambda r^{r+1}}{14} \frac{r^{r+2}}{r+2} = \frac{\lambda r^{2r+3}}{14(r+2)}$$

PAYA

$$\frac{\lambda}{14} \times \frac{r^{r+1}}{r+1} \times \frac{r^{r+2}}{r+2} = \frac{\lambda}{14}$$

4

Subject:

Year:

Month:

Day:

$$E[X^r] = \int_0^r \frac{\omega}{\mu r} x^r x^{\frac{r}{\mu}} x^{\frac{r}{\mu}} dx = \frac{\lambda^{\frac{r}{\mu}}}{\frac{r}{\mu}} \Big|_0^r \times \frac{\omega}{\mu r} =$$

$$\frac{\omega}{\mu r} \times \frac{\omega}{\mu r} = \frac{r_0}{\mu} \quad \text{var}[X] = E[X^r] - E[X]^r = \frac{r_0}{\mu} - \frac{r_0^2}{\mu^2} = \frac{\omega}{\mu^2}$$

$$E[Y] = \int_0^r \frac{f_0}{f_1} y^r - \frac{\omega}{f_1} y^{\frac{\omega}{\mu}} dy = \left(\frac{\omega}{\mu}\right)^r \frac{f_0}{f_1} \frac{y^{\frac{\mu}{\mu}}}{\frac{\mu}{\mu}} \Big|_0^r =$$

$$\frac{\omega}{f_1} \frac{y^{\frac{\mu}{\mu}}}{\frac{\mu}{\mu}} \Big|_0^r = \frac{f_0}{f_1} \times \frac{1}{\mu} - \frac{\omega}{f_1} \times \frac{y^{\frac{\mu}{\mu}}}{\frac{\mu}{\mu}} = 1,1$$

$$E[Y^r] = \int_0^r \frac{f_0}{f_1} y^r - \frac{\omega}{f_1} y^{\frac{\omega}{\mu}} dy = \frac{f_0}{f_1} \frac{y^{\frac{\mu}{\mu}}}{\frac{\mu}{\mu}} \Big|_0^r - \frac{\omega}{f_1} \frac{y^{\frac{\mu}{\mu}}}{\frac{\mu}{\mu}} \Big|_0^r =$$

$$\frac{f_0}{f_1} \times \frac{y^{\frac{\mu}{\mu}}}{\frac{\mu}{\mu}} - \frac{\omega}{f_1} \times \frac{y^{\frac{\mu}{\mu}}}{\frac{\mu}{\mu}} = 1,1 \quad E[Y^r] - E[Y]^r = 1,1 - (1,1)^r = 0,19$$

$$\text{COV}[X, Y] = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

$$E[XY] = \int_0^r \int_0^x xy \times \lambda x^{\frac{r}{\mu}} y^{\frac{r}{\mu}} dy dx = \lambda \int_0^r x^{\frac{r}{\mu}} \frac{y^{\frac{\mu}{\mu}}}{\frac{\mu}{\mu}} \Big|_0^x dx = \frac{\lambda^{\frac{r}{\mu}}}{\frac{r}{\mu}} \Big|_0^r = \frac{1r_1}{r_1} = 9,09$$

$$\text{COV}[X, Y] = 9,09 - \frac{\omega}{\mu} \times 1,1 = 7,34$$

V

Subject:

Year.

Month.

Day.

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{f} \times 1 + \frac{1}{f} \times 2 + \frac{1}{f} \times 3 + \frac{1}{f} \times 4 = \frac{10}{f} = 2,5 \quad (\text{الف}) \quad (1.)$$

$$E[X^2] = \frac{1}{f} \times 1 + \frac{1}{f} \times 4 + \frac{1}{f} \times 9 + \frac{1}{f} \times 16 = \frac{30}{f} = \frac{6}{f} = 6,0$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = 6,0 - (2,5)^2 = 3,75 \quad \sigma(X) = 1,94$$

$$E[Y] = \frac{1}{4} (1+2+\dots+4) = \frac{5}{4} \quad E[Y^2] = \frac{1}{4} (1+4+\dots+16) = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\text{Var}[Y] = \frac{25}{4} - \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = 4,375 \quad \sigma(Y) = 2,09$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1/4 & x < y \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$x < y$: $(1,2) \quad (2,3) \quad (3,4) \quad (4,5)$
 $(1,4) \quad (2,4) \quad (3,4) \quad (4,5)$

$1+2+3+4 = 10 \Rightarrow$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 1 \right) (-1) = 1 \cdot (1,25 + 1 + 1,25 + 1 + (-1/4)) = 11,25$$

PAYA

25

۱۱) هر چه تعداد دفعات آزمایش (n) زیاد می شود میانگین (\bar{x}) به μ نزدیک می شود.

5

10