

$$T.3. a) P(\{z_1 + z_2 \geq 3\}) = \iint_{x+y \geq 3} \frac{dx}{1} I(0,1) \lambda e^{-\lambda z} dz I(0,+\infty) = 1 - \iint_{x+y \leq 3} I(0,1) dx \lambda e^{-\lambda z} dz I(0,+\infty) =$$

$$= 1 - \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{3-x} \lambda e^{-\lambda z} dz = 1 - \int_0^1 (1 - e^{-\lambda(3-x)}) dx = \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(3-x)} dx = \frac{e^{-\lambda} - 1}{\lambda e^{3\lambda}}$$

$$b) P(\{z_1 - z_2 + z_3 \geq 0\}) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_{y-x}^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda z} dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \cdot e^{-\lambda(y-x)} = \int_0^1 dx \frac{e^{-\lambda} - 1}{\lambda e^{\lambda x}} \ominus$$

$$\ominus \frac{e^{-\lambda} - 1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda} - 1}{\lambda e^{\lambda}}$$

$$T.8. a) P(\{z_1 + z_2 \leq 1\}) = \sum_{k+x \leq 1} \frac{\lambda_2^k e^{-k}}{k!} \cdot \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} dx = \frac{\lambda_2^0 e^{-0}}{0!} \int_0^1 \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} dx \ominus$$

$$\ominus e^{-\lambda_1}$$

$$b) P(\{z_1 \geq 2z_2\}) = \sum_{x \geq 2k} \frac{\lambda_2^k e^{-\lambda_2}}{k!} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} dx = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_2^k e^{-\lambda_2}}{k!} \int_{2k}^{+\infty} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} dx =$$

$$= \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_2^k e^{-\lambda_2}}{k!} e^{-2k\lambda_1} = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_2^k e^{-\lambda_2 - 2k\lambda_1}}{k!} = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_2^k e^{-\lambda_2}}{k!} e^{-2k\lambda_1} = e^{-\lambda_1} \cdot e^{\lambda_2 e^{-2\lambda_1}}$$

$$T.9. 1) p = \frac{x}{x+y} \Rightarrow J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{y}{(x+y)^2} & 1 \\ -\frac{x}{(x+y)^2} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{x+y} = \frac{1}{\phi} \Rightarrow J^{-1} = \phi$$

$$\phi = x+y$$

$$2) p_{\xi} = p_{\xi} \cdot J^{-1} = \phi e^{-x} e^{-y} = \phi e^{-\phi} \quad (\text{Получается } (0,1) \text{ и } \phi)$$

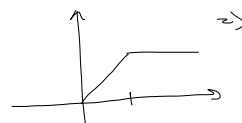
$$F_p = \int_{x+y < t} e^{-(x+y)} dx dy = \int_0^t e^{-x} dx \int_0^{t-x} e^{-y} dy = \int_0^t e^{-x} dx (1 - e^{-x-t}) = \int_0^t e^{-x} dx - \int_0^t e^{-t} dx =$$

$$= 1 - e^{-t} - t e^{-t} \ominus$$

$$\ominus p_p = e^{-t} + t e^{-t} - e^{-t} = t e^{-t}$$

$$F_q = \int_{\substack{x < t(x+y) \\ x > 0 \\ y > 0}} e^{-(x+y)} dx dy = \int_{\substack{m=x+y \\ h=x}}^{m=t} e^{-m} dm dn = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-m} \cdot \min(t, 1) \cdot m dm =$$

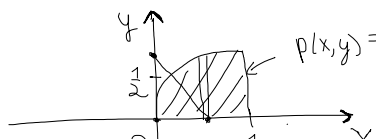
$$= \min(1, t) \Rightarrow$$



$$\Rightarrow p_q = \text{Uniform}(0,1) = 1$$

$$p_q \cdot p_t = 1 \cdot t e^{-t} = t e^{-t} \Rightarrow \text{нужно найти } \frac{1}{\int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y dy} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\int_0^1 x dx \cdot \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{x^3}{6}} = 6$$

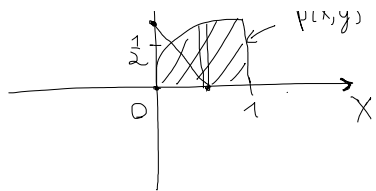
T.6.



$$p(x,y) = cxy \Rightarrow 1 = c \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y dy \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\int_0^1 x dx \cdot \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{x^3}{6}} = 6$$

$$2) p(x) = \int_0^1 6xy dy = 6x \frac{y^2}{2} = 3x^2$$

1.6.



$$2) p(x) = \int_0^{1-x} 6xy \, dy = 6x \frac{y^2}{2} = 3x^2$$

$$3) p(y) = \int_{y^2}^1 6xy \, dx = 6y \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right)$$

$$4) p(2x+y \leq 1) = 6 \int_{2x+y \leq 1} xy \, dx \, dy = 6 \int_0^{1/2} y \, dy \int_{y^2}^{1-y} x \, dx = 6 \int_0^{1/2} \frac{(y-1)^2}{8} y \, dy = 6 \int_0^{1/2} \frac{y^5}{2} \, dy = \frac{11}{256} - \frac{2}{256} = \frac{9}{256}$$