Allekcangpob Forgan

HW3

N1. У нападающего и вратаря по 2 оперии. Рассиотрими их комбинации и исходы: (попадающий/вратарь) Nebo/nebo: c beparantiocino $\frac{5}{6}$ bramaja nobum usi, c $\frac{1}{6}$ - nanagaronguñ spanazar.

Mebol Enpabo: c beparennocme $\frac{5}{6}$ nanagaroujui zatubaem, c $\frac{1}{6}$ -nem

Broko/rebo: ucuagarougeni zadukaem Bryabo/bryabo: c beraemuranto $\frac{2}{3}$ bramar solum sur, c $\frac{1}{3}$ naragaveryuū zaonbaem

 $(1-p) \prod (6,-6)$ (2,2)

Thyome p-benarnuocone nanagarolyro mymi buebo, a q-bramapa yurnymi buebo.

5p-6(1-p)=-5p+2(1-p) 5p-6+6p=-5p+2-2p $18p = 8 = 9 = \frac{4}{9}$

-9+4(1-9)=69+2(1-9)-9+4-49=69+2-29 $2 = 9q = 7q = \frac{2}{q}$

Trocmponent machingly branchemen:

Hanagarangum: $\Lambda\Lambda = \frac{5}{6} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-6) = -1$ H $\Pi = \frac{5}{6} \cdot 6 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-6) = 4$ $\Pi\Pi = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 6 = 2$

Bramans: $11 = \frac{5}{6} \cdot 6 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 0 = 5$ $\Lambda \Pi = \frac{5}{6} \cdot (-6) + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 0 = -5$ $\Pi \Lambda = -6 \\ \Pi \Pi = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 6 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-6) = 2$

> Palenobecue organ: Nanagovoryuti: (4,5) Bramayu: $(\frac{2}{9}, \frac{7}{9})$

N2 t1 t2 t3 t4 t5 1) 53>52 $S_{4}(2,0)(5,3)(2,4)(6,1)(3,2)$ 2) $pt_1 + (1-p)t_3 > t_5, ye per = \frac{1}{5}; \frac{1}{2}$ S2 (3,1) (0,6) (0,5) (3,2) (0,3) 3) ps, + (1-p) s37 s4, ye pe (3/1) S_3 (4,6) (1,3) (2,1) (5,4) (1,3) 4) pt1+(1-p) t2> ty/20pe(1/3, 2/3) S4 (2,7) (4,2) (1,4) (5,8) (4,5) I nac naururace upa 2×N, rge N=3 (2×3) t1 1 62 PS₁ (2,0) (5,3) (2,4) (1-p)S₃ (4,6) (1,3) (2,1) P- uyrok 1, T- uyrok 2 1) to u t2 6(1-p) = 3p + 3(1-p)6 - 6p = 3p + 3 - 3p2) t2 u t3 Men auemanoro parhobecux. S₁ > S₃, ecu 3 = 6p = 1 $2\mathcal{T} + 5(1-\hat{\iota}) = 4\hat{\iota} + (1-\hat{\iota})$ to he upaemaa 27 +5-57 = 47+1-7 4=671=> 2=== Trothompulu na t3, korga ona na bejnemen $(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})u(\frac{2}{3},\frac{1}{3},0)$ omoarousei: 3p+(1-p)3=4p+1-p3) t1 3p+3-3p=3p+1Ecu inpalmer melliko $2 = 3p = 3p = \frac{2}{3}$ t₁, mo wyok 1 wyaem manko If $p \in [\frac{2}{3}, 1]$ mpor 2 borga wyaem t_3 S3. marun umi pabnoblcue 3marum pakuobecus dygym (p, 11-p)) u
(0,0,1) (0,1) u (1,0,0) Inben: $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) u (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0)$ (0,1) u (1,0,0) (P,31-p) u (0,0,1), pet =, 1)

N3 Trochyrotian maching brughture:

121234 n

Wha annarotaicmureran. Brunyoum replose-

P1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 promptom benofice.

P2 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 Thyrat before upoka 1-p1, p2, pn

Pn n 0 0 0 0 n

Bourpelium imparituri benofice upoka:

1:-p1, 2:-2p2, 3:-3p3, , 1:-1p;

Boce one gament over pabet:
$$npn=(n-1)p_{n-1} \stackrel{1}{=} p_{n-1} = \frac{n}{n-2}p_n$$
 $(n-1)p_{n-1}=(n-2)p_{n-2}\stackrel{1}{=} p_{n-2} = \frac{n-1}{n-2}p_{n-1} = \frac{n}{n-2}p_n$

Ombern:
$$P_K = \frac{1}{k \ge 1} - cnyamenus 1 unoka$$

Th = 1 - maneur 2 maka

N4. Rameyen annawarene way o money: tycnь вер-ти ирока 1:рг, р. рп. Cocmabuu bourpounte urpoka 2 om ero corpan: Pr 2 1 0 -1 -1 p3/1/0-1 1: $-p_2 - p_3 - p_{n-1} + p_n$ 2: $p_1 - p_3 - p_4 - p_{n-1} - p_n$ 3. p1+p2-p4-.--pn-1-pn 0 -1 n-11 1 1 10 n:-p1+p2+p3+ +pn-1+pn-1 Ecu ocmabant companience uz 22, 3,4, , n-13, mo beg-nu yugym b nau, m.k. P1+p2+p3+ + pi-1-pi+2-pn=p1+p2+p3+ +pk-1-pk+2- -pn; i-k $-\beta_{i+1}-\beta_{i+2}-\beta_{k-1}+\beta_{k-1}-\beta_{k}=\beta_{i+1}+\beta_{k-1}-\beta_{k}=\beta_{i+1}-\beta_{k}-\beta$ Espaka - neonpulyamenthoix ruces. Eau onu (cynnus) palmet; no znarum mu p;=0. It.o. Monono nokazamo, umo gus uproka 1 neotroguno bununymo empanenui (?,3, ,n-1). Pomainax madiuya: P 1 (90)(-1,1)(-1,1) (-1,1)(1,1-1) Здесь для трока 2: 1**>**Л. (1-p)n|(-3,1)(1,-1)(1,-1). -. (1,-1)(0,0) Coemalun yn-ill: $p \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot (1-p) = 1 \cdot p + (-1) \cdot (1-p) = 1 - p = 2p - 1 = 2 = 3p$ $p = \frac{24}{3}$ y upoka 2 oppanimi 27,3, , n-1 palnoznarime. Bozoven y nho empamenno 1 u nekomoplyno vy 22,3, ,n-17: $\frac{q\cdot 0}{} + (-1)\cdot (1-q) = q\cdot (-1) + 1\cdot (1-q) = q - 1 = -2q + 1 = 7 = \frac{4}{3}$ Thanun obnaçan, palnobecu 3gect organ:

1) $\frac{1}{3}$, 0, 0, 10, $\frac{1}{3}$) u ($\frac{2}{3}$, 92, 93, 1, 9n-1,0), rge 92+93+. + 9n-1= $\frac{1}{3}$ (2/3, P2, P3, , p-1,0) u (2/0, ,0, 1/3), ye propost the В останных случаях равновесия не будет. Ни одна стратеныя

9n-1 9n n-1 1 « Пабища вошунией прока 1 (просприни прока 2) Po 0 -1111 P1 1 -1-111 P2 2 -1 -1-11 111---1-1 Pm 2n-1/1 111 MARIN MADOKATURAN Biruylenun nyroka 0: Potp1 + P2 - +pn-1-pn-pn+1-. - P2n-1 1:-Po+p1+ +pn-1+pn-pn+1-,-p2n-1
2:-Po-p1+ +pn-1+pn+pn+1-pn+2-,-p2n-1 Сумма по строжам всегда константа для всех иналогов. Исходя щ этар d Evenyouren lupoka z, genden bribog, imo ur pok unseem palmanejnyko conframenio: 2n guma. Гассионуни спратени прока г и выпрыни прока 1 от мих: Bourpolin upoka1: 0=-90 t91+ t9n) Trupabalbax y boyrancemux (o)(1),

1:-90-91+ t9n (vu(z) u m.g., naugen, rmo $n. q_0 - q_1 - ... - q_n \mid q_1 = q_2 = ... = q_{n-1} = 0.$ N+1. 90 +91-91 - - 9n Comaronce impenente our, 2n-1:90+91+. -9n | y K-poix beplanmounu -90+9n=90-9n Inden: Palnobecue 6 smoit upe tygen: upox 1 = (\frac{1}{2\eta/2\eta/12\eta}) $90 = 90 = \frac{1}{2}$ whok $2 = (\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2})$

NG. a) Cumumpuryocms. P-bep-m6 révoleta brame yout. Je volue de partirus: $(-1)=(-2)\cdot(1-p)^{n-1}$ $0mcroga \rightarrow 1-p = (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = p = 1-(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$ Выщим мрока ракей: -1.p+ (1-p). $(-2\cdot(1-p)^{n-1}+O(1-(1-p)^{n-1}))=$ =-p-2(1-p)=-1+ $(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$ -2· $(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$ =-1+ $(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$ - $(\frac{1}{2})^$ Beg-mb, tomo kmo-mo bozhulem yhll: $1-(1-p)^{n/2} = 1-(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$ $1-(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n}{n-1}} = 1-(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n}{2}} = \frac{3}{4}$ $1-(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n}{n-1}} = 1-\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $1-(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n}{n-1}} = 1-\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $1-(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n}{n-1}} = 1-\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ Omberns: $p = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} - cueu.$ compamerus, bollypour paben - 1 y unporob, bep-mi, ymo kmo-mo bozsnim ynu $1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{n-1}}, 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{n-1}} \xrightarrow{1 \to \infty} \frac{1}{2}$ Paccuonyum bompomm yours:

1. $(-1)\cdot p_1 + (1-p_1)\cdot (-2)(1-p_1)(1-p_3)\cdot (1-p_n) = -p_1 - 2 \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1-p_i)$ 2. $-p_2 - 2 \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1-p_i)$, $k: -p_k - 2 \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1-p_i)$ Bozbuen wyoka 1: $u_1(p_1) = -p_1 - 2 \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1-p_i), (u_1(p_1))_{p_1} = -1 + 2(1-p_1)(1-p_3) - (1-p_n)$ Suarum, you obno le cua que injoka 1: $(1-p_2)(1-p_3)$. $(1-p_n)=\frac{1}{2}$. Anavourum gust noe remembe; $(1-p_1)(1-p_2)$ $(1-p_k-1)(1-p_{k+1})$ $(1-p_3)=\frac{1}{2}$. Inchoos borrogum cumulungum-noe remembe; kax b rymeme a). Thanace bugno, rmo ecun $\exists i: p_i=1$, no enpokan burogue Omben: pabrobecus: ucoas cumpagus, spe I!i: p;=1, \(\frac{1}{k}\pi: p_k=0\)

N7. a) Tryomo y всех изгоков 1,2,3, "п одна и та же емзатеше, а именьо p-их распределения F(y) па E0,13. Рассиотрим вынучили шуюков; ocha apor nochocus X 13 3 4 941 eau upok normabu $x: -x + 1 \cdot (P(y=x))^{n-1} = -x + (F(x))^{n-1}$ $X=01= -0 + (F(0))^{n-1} = 0, mk F(0) = 0$ Snarum, no yeurobecus: $-x + (f(x))^{n-1} = 01 \Rightarrow F(x) = x^{n-1}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{n-1}x^{\frac{1}{n-1}-1}$ Gregnes cynum, Komoryio rayrum progabely: $E(\stackrel{>}{\underset{i=1}{\sum}}X_i) = \stackrel{>}{\underset{i=1}{\sum}}E(X_i) = nEX_i$ $E_{X_1 = \int_{0}^{\infty} X \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot X^{\frac{1}{n-1}-1} dX} = \underbrace{1}_{N-1} \underbrace{\int_{0}^{\infty} X^{\frac{1}{n-1}-1} dX}_{N-1} = \underbrace{1}_{N-1} \cdot \underbrace{X^{\frac{1}{n-1}+1}}_{N-1+1} = \underbrace{1}_{0} \cdot X^{\frac{1}{n-1}} = \underbrace{1}_{0}$ El Ξx_i) = $n \cdot \hat{\eta} = 1$ Ombem: cumuenyurnar contamenur — $f(x) = \frac{1}{n-1} x^{\frac{1}{n-1}-1}$ cregular eyuna = 1. d) kem, ne cyruschbyrom. Если у распределений цекты масс бурут в разный точках, то тот, кто будит стовить I b gregnen to wine maken poten zachyrom bryway amaismoni re organ binoque maduni lacce morga No Morga u aspecculousus uspek cruzum usus, primu go минимума. Morga Men, кто не ставии, будет выходине ставить сучествие и бание. И все го