- TEMA 2-STATISTICĂ ȘI PROBABILITĂȚI

POPESCU PAULLO ROBERTTO KARLOSS GRUPA 231

LABORATOR 3

Broblema 1 Solutie: 1.

A: "Efectuam a arunare, ior suma alor dous Zorwi este 5"

B: "Electrism o sommere, isor suma celor dous Zorwi este 7"

C: "Electrism o svancare, ior suma celor souri Zarwi nu este nici 5, dar nici 4"

Stim cà
$$n_{\text{par}}(A) = 4$$
, $n_{\text{pos}}(A) = 36 = P(A) = \frac{n_{\text{par}}(A)}{n_{\text{pos}}(A)}$

$$=\frac{4}{36}=\frac{1}{9}$$

$$m_{boo}(B) = 6$$
, $m_{pos}(B) = 36 => P(B) = \frac{m_{bo}(B)}{m_{pos}(B)} = \frac{6}{36} =$

$$P(C) = 1 - (P(A) + P(B)) = 1 - (\frac{4}{9} + \frac{3}{6}) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{13}{13} = \frac{13}{11112} = \frac{13}{1211111}$$

E: "Election o survera si suma 5 spare minte de rema 7 "

$$= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{13}{18} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{13}{18} \right)^{n-1}}{\frac{13}{18} - 1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{-1}{\frac{13-38}{18}} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{-1}{\frac{-5}{18}} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{5}{5}} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{18}{5} = \frac{$$

2. A: "Efectusm o souncare, ior suma celor douà Zarwi este 2"

B: "Efectusm s aruncare, iar suma cela dous

Zarwi este 7" "Electrism o szuncare, isor suma celor dous

Zaruri ma este nici 2, dar nici 4"

En: "În primele n-1 aruncări nu a sparut nici ruma și nici ruma 7, ior în a n-a aruncare a spărut 2"

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$= P(C) = 1 - (P(A) + P(B)) = 1 - (\frac{1}{36} + \frac{6}{36}) = 1$$

$$P(B) = \frac{6}{36}$$

$$= \frac{36}{36} + \frac{7}{36} = \frac{29}{36}$$

E: "Suma 2 apare mainte de suma 7"

$$P(E_n) = [P(c)]^{n-1} \cdot P(A) = (\frac{29}{36})^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{36}$$

=>
$$P(E) = \sum_{n \ge 1} P(E_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{36} = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{29}{36} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{36} \cdot \lim_{n \to$$

$$\times \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(x>-\frac{1}{3}) = P(x \in \{0,1\}) = 0,2+0,5=0,4$$

$$P(x < \frac{1}{4} | x > -\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{P(x < \frac{1}{4}, x > -\frac{1}{2})}{P(x > -\frac{1}{2})}$$

$$P(x < \frac{1}{4}, x > -\frac{1}{2}) = P(-\frac{1}{2} \le x < \frac{1}{4}) = P(x \in \{0\}) = 0,2$$

$$P(x > -\frac{1}{2}) = P(x \in \{0\}, 1) = 0,2 + 0,5 = 0,+$$

Deci,
$$P(x < \frac{1}{4}) \times 7 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{02}{0.4} = 0.2857$$

Broblema 4 Soluție:

a)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \alpha x^{2} e^{-kx} dx$$

$$\int x^{2}e^{-kx} dx = \int x^{2} \cdot \left(\frac{e^{-kx}}{-k}\right)^{2} dx = \frac{x^{2}e^{-kx}}{-k} - \int 2x \cdot \frac{e^{-kx}}{-k} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{2}e^{-kx}}{-k} - 2 \int x \frac{e^{-kx}}{-k} dx = \frac{x^{2}e^{-kx}}{-k} + \frac{2}{k} \int x \frac{e^{-kx}}{-k} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{2}e^{-kx}}{-k} + \frac{2}{k} \left(\frac{xe^{-kx}}{-k} - \int \frac{e^{-kx}}{-k} dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{x^{2}e^{-kx}}{-k} + \frac{2}{k} \left(\frac{xe^{-kx}}{-k} + \frac{1}{k} \int \frac{e^{-kx}}{-k} dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{x^{2}e^{-kx}}{-k} + \frac{2}{k} \left(\frac{xe^{-kx}}{-k} + \frac{e^{-kx}}{-k^{2}} \right) = \frac{x^{2}e^{-kx}}{-k} +$$

$$+ 2 \frac{(kx+1)e^{-kx}}{-k^{3}} = \frac{e^{-kx}(k^{2}x^{2}+2kx+2)}{-k^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-kx}(k^{2}x^{2}+2kx+2)}{-k^{3}} - \frac{e^{-kx}(k^{2}x^{2}+2kx+2)}{-k^{3}e^{-kx}e^{-k}}$$
Calculum lim $e^{-kx}(k^{2}x^{2}+2kx+2) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{k^{2}e^{-kx}}{-k^{3}e^{-kx}}$

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$$E_{X} = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} m \cdot \frac{(1-p)^{m}}{-m \log(p)} = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x(1-p)^{m}}{-m \log(p)} = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(1-p)^{m}}{-n \log(p)} = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(1-p)^{m}}{-\log(p)} = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(1-p)^{m}}{-\log(p$$

$$=\frac{p-1}{\log(p)}\cdot\frac{-1}{-p}=\frac{p-1}{p\log(p)}$$

Broblems 6 Solutie:

$$E(x) = \sum_{m \neq 0} n p_m = \sum_{m \neq 1} n p_m = \sum_{m \neq 1} [p_m + (m-1)p_m] = m_{7/1}$$

$$= \sum_{n \neq 1} p_n + \sum_{n \neq 1} [(n-1)p_n] = P(x > 1) + \sum_{n \neq 2} (n-1)p_n$$

$$= P(x \geqslant 1) + \sum_{m \geqslant 2} [p_m + (n-2)p_m] = P(x \geqslant 1) + \sum_{m \geqslant 2} p_m + \sum_{m \geqslant$$

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Broblims 3 Solutie:

a)
$$X \sim P(X) \Leftarrow p_1 = \frac{x^n e^{-x}}{n!} \Leftrightarrow \frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}} = \frac{x^n e^{-x}}{n!} \Leftrightarrow \frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}} = \frac{x^n e^{-x}}{n!} \Leftrightarrow \frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{p_n}{p_n} = \frac{x^n e^{-x}}{n!} \Leftrightarrow \frac{p_n}{p_n} = \frac{x^n e^{-x}}{n!} \Leftrightarrow \frac{p_n}{p_n} = \frac{p_n}{p_n} \Leftrightarrow \frac$$

Broblema 7 continuare Solutie: b) Presupunem cà X mu este repartitie exponentiale Vocilicam ecuatia pentru repartitia normali si reventtà cà rabitia 1 mu se îndeplineste. Analog procestam pentru repartiția uniformă. In concluzie, X este resportizata exponential. Lames Marie 1 1 - Marie 1 - A

PROBLEMA 8.

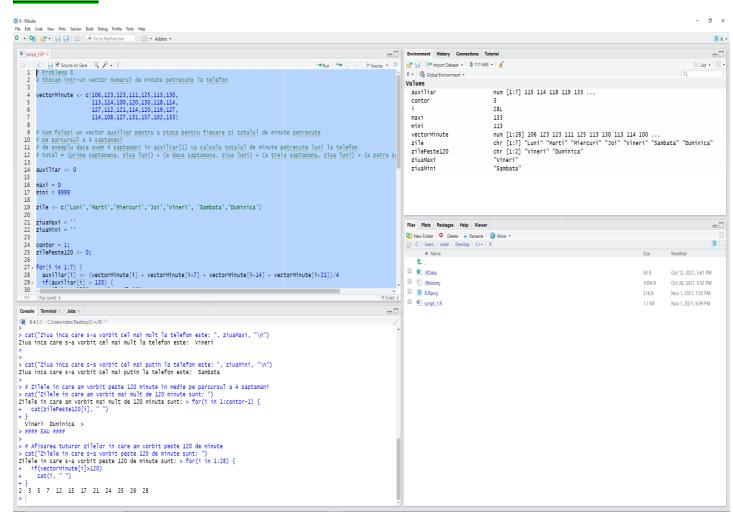
Stocam intr-un vector numarul de minute petrecute la telefon

```
vectorMinute <- c(106,123,123,111,125,113,130,
          113,114,100,120,130,118,114,
          127,112,121,114,120,119,127,
          114,108,127,131,157,102,133)
# Vom folosi un vector auxiliar pentru a stoca pentru fiecare zi totalul de minute petrecute
# pe parcursul a 4 saptamani
# de exemplu daca avem 4 saptamani in auxiliar[1] va calcula totalul de minute petrecute luni la telefon
# total = (prima saptamana, ziua luni) + (a doua saptamana, ziua luni) + (a treia saptamana, ziua luni) + (a
patra saptamana, ziua luni)
auxiliar <- 0
maxi = 0
mini = 9999
zile <- c('Luni','Marti','Miercuri','Joi','Vineri', 'Sambata','Duminica')
ziuaMaxi = ''
ziuaMini = "
contor = 1;
zilePeste120 <- 0;
for(i in 1:7) {
 auxiliar[i] <- (vectorMinute[i] + vectorMinute[i+7] + vectorMinute[i+14] + vectorMinute[i+21])/4
```

```
if(auxiliar[i] > 120) {
  zilePeste120[contor] = zile[i];
  contor = contor + 1;
 }
 if(auxiliar[i] > maxi) {
  maxi = auxiliar[i];
  ziuaMaxi = zile[i];
 }
 else if(auxiliar[i] < mini) {</pre>
  mini = auxiliar[i]
  ziuaMini = zile[i]
 }
}
cat("Ziua inca care s-a vorbit cel mai mult la telefon este: ", ziuaMaxi, "\n")
cat("Ziua inca care s-a vorbit cel mai putin la telefon este: ", ziuaMini, "\n")
# Zilele in care am vorbit peste 120 minute in medie pe parcursul a 4 saptamani
cat("Zilele in care am vorbit mai mult de 120 minute sunt: ")
for(i in 1:contor-1) {
 cat(zilePeste120[i], " ")
}
#### SAU ####
# Afisarea tuturor zilelor in care am vorbit peste 120 de minute
cat("Zilele in care s-a vorbit peste 120 de minute sunt: ")
```

```
for(i in 1:28) {
  if(vectorMinute[i]>120)
  cat(i, " ")
}
```

Print-Screen:

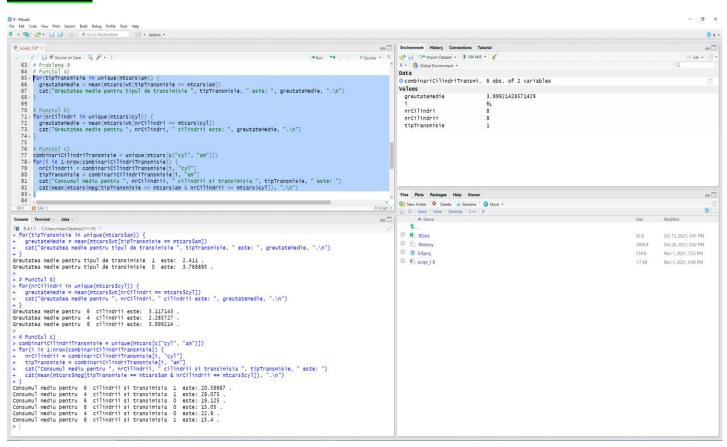


PROBLEMA 9.

```
# Punctul a)
for(tipTransmisie in unique(mtcars$am)) {
   greutateMedie = mean(mtcars$wt[tipTransmisie == mtcars$am])
   cat("Greutatea medie pentru tipul de transimisie ", tipTransmisie, " este: ", greutateMedie, ".\n")
}
```

```
# Punctul b)
for(nrCilindri in unique(mtcars$cyl)) {
    greutateMedie = mean(mtcars$wt[nrCilindri == mtcars$cyl])
    cat("Greutatea medie pentru ", nrCilindri, " cilindrii este: ", greutateMedie, ".\n")
}
# Punctul c)
combinariCilindriTransmisie = unique(mtcars[c("cyl", "am")])
for(i in 1:nrow(combinariCilindriTransmisie)) {
    nrCilindrii = combinariCilindriTransmisie[i, "cyl"]
    tipTransmisie = combinariCilindriTransmisie[i, "am"]
    cat("Consumul mediu pentru ", nrCilindrii, " cilindrii si transimisia ", tipTransmisie, " este: ")
    cat(mean(mtcars$mpg[tipTransmisie == mtcars$am & nrCilindrii == mtcars$cyl]), ".\n")
}
```

Print-Screen:



PROBLEMA 10.

```
# Comanda outer aplica pe o matrice formata din 2 vectori o functie
construire = function (i, j) {
    element = 1 / sqrt(abs(i-j) +1)
    return (element)
}
construire2 = function (i, j) {
    element = i / j**2
    return (element)
}
M = outer(1:10, 1:10, construire)
N = outer(1:10, 1:10, construire2)
print(M)
print(N)
```

Print-Screen:

