Maternatyle ne plus

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-3}^{\infty} (x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-3}^{\infty} (-3) dx + \int_{-3}^{\infty} (-3) dx = 1$$

$$\left[(-3) \int_{-3}^{3} (-3) dx + \int_{-3}^{3} ($$

2.1
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{x^{n}} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \frac{1}{x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{x^{n}} \frac{1}{x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{x^{n}} \frac{1}{x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{x^{n}} \frac{1}{x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{x^{n}} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \frac{1}{x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{x^{n}} \frac{1}{$$

$$\frac{2a}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \left| -3 \right|$$

$$2a = 3$$

Egzennin C RPIS

Zadanie 13 (4 innym arhuszu)

Zadanie 14 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{64x} & \text{dla } 0 < x < 9 \\ 0 & \text{dla } \text{porestatych } x \end{cases}$ Uyznacz dystrybuanty X $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 0 dx + \int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{64x} dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} 0 dx$ $F(x \le 0 \land x \ge 9) = 0$ $F(0 \le x \le 9) = \int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{64x} dx = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{1}{4x} dx = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{1}{24x} \right]^{3} = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} - 0 \right) = 1$

$$F(X \le 0, X \ge 9) = 0$$

$$F(X \ge 0, X \ge 9) = 0$$

Zedanie 15

$$f(x,y) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{dle } |x|+|y| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{dle } \text{porest a Tyul, } (x,y) \end{cases}$$

$$f(y|y) = \int f(x,y) dx = \int odx + \int \frac{1}{2} dx + \int odx = \left[\frac{1}{2}x\right]^{2} = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$f(y|y) \begin{cases} 1 & \text{dle } -1 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{dle } \text{porest a Tyul, } \end{cases}$$

3.22
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}x + 2xy + \frac{2}{3}y, & \text{de } (x,y) \in (0,1) \\ 0, & \text{pore tym} \end{cases}$$

1.54
$$\eta < 1$$
 $\eta < 1$ $\eta < 1$

Egzemin zadanie 4

[52]=200

M-zdanenic relantacji możnyczny

[M]=152.200=0,30

XN-Bin (200,073)

A NO(X33)=1-P(XX3)=1-(P(X=0)+P(X=1)+P(X=2))= V=VP(X73)=1-P(XX3)=1-(P(X=0)+P(X=1)+P(X=2))

 $X \sim Poisson(200 \cdot 0.3) = X \sim Poisson(60)$ $P(X'=0) = \frac{60}{0!}e^{-60} = 1\frac{1}{e^{60}} = \frac{1}{e^{60}}e^{-60}$ $P(X'=1) = \frac{60}{1!}e^{-60} = 60\frac{1}{e^{60}}e^{-60}$ $P(X'=2) = \frac{60^{2}}{2!}e^{-60} = \frac{1800}{e^{60}}e^{-60}$

 $P(X \ge 3) = \frac{1}{e^{60}} + \frac{60}{e^{60}} + \frac{1800}{e^{60}} = \frac{1861}{e^{60}}$ $P(X \ge 3) = 1 - \frac{1861}{e^{60}} \approx 0.9999$

Egzernin zedanse 3

$$|\Omega| = \binom{6}{1} + \binom{5}{1} + \binom{6}{1} = \frac{6!}{1! \, 5!} + \frac{6!}{1! \, 6!} + \frac{6!}{1! \, 3!} = 6 + 5 + 4 = 15$$

$$A = 1 + \binom{6}{1} = \frac{6!}{1! \, 5!} = \frac{5 \cdot 6^{2}}{1! \, 5!} = 10$$

$$P(A) = \frac{2}{3}$$

Robbled nermerly Zed 1

Zmrenne losever X me vorhted normalny o

ZXP=12 svedniej (-5) i odch. sterd 10 Oblin prandpadebie nstra a) P(-1 (XXS) = FN15,10)(5) Wrory: $X \sim N(m, 8) \Rightarrow Y = \frac{X - m}{8} \sim N(0, 1)$ Normalizery: $X \sim N(-5, 10)$ $Y = \frac{X + 5}{10} \sim N(0, 1)$ m=5 8=10 a) $P(-1 < X < 5) = F_{11}(-5,10)(5) - F_{11}(-5,10)(-1) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(\frac{5+5}{10}) - \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(\frac{5+5}{10}) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}(\frac{5+5}{10}) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(\frac{5+5}{10}) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}(\frac{5+5}{10}) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(\frac{5+5}{10}) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}(\frac{5+5}{10}) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(\frac{5+5}{10}) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}(\frac{5+5}{10}) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(\frac{$ $= \overline{\Phi}(1) - \overline{\Phi}(0,4) = 0.84134 - 0.65542 = 0.18592$ to hors I tabelli de F(X) At vorlitada normalnego Rozhlad t studenta (5.32 red 1 - knysievy polf) 2 mienne set i gede se niezeleine zetem $\bar{x} = \bar{E}(x) =$

Zedanie 3 Rucene 3 kostki polive jest prevol- že prypajumiej na 1 hostce vypodnie jodynlu

Rezdorunie natu bosto A zdorunie testinia min I hostli P(X) done P(X) da poid haftaire to losie onel -P(1)=P(1)-P(X-1)-P(X-1) A-prynajmniej na jednej kostce nypodnie "1"
B-na hordej kostce nypodnie inne liusba enek
AnB-ne kożej inne liusba orek 4 tym jedne "1" SZ={(4, 42, 43): 4; E{1,2,3,4,5,6}, (=1,2,3) 52=6.6.6=63 - mec zbion B= 6.5-4=120 P(B) = 100

AnB = 1.5 - 4 = 20 $P(AnB) = \frac{20}{6^3}$ $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AnB)}{P(B)} = \frac{20}{6^3} \circ \frac{6^3}{120} = \frac{20}{120} = \frac{1}{6}$

n-ilosé prob - niezerleinych p-p. sukcesu k-livele zeolenych suhcesow q = (1-p) W=10 P= G1

= Q, gTu. Bernadiego $P(X = k) = {N \choose k} \cdot {p \choose k} \cdot {q \choose k}$ 1.38 $B_{1} - \text{ wylosomono I pertie}$ $B_{2} - \text{ wylosomono I partie}$ $P(B_{1}) = P(B_{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$ $A_{1} - \text{plevitory debvey}$ $A_{2} - \text{drugi debvy}$ $P(A_{1}AA_{2}) = P(A_{1}) \cdot P(A_{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$ $P(A_{2}|A_{3}) = \frac{P(A_{2} \cap A_{1})}{P(A_{1})} = \frac{P(A_{1}) \cdot P(A_{2})}{P(A_{1})} = P(A_{2})$ $P(A_{1}|B_{1}) = P(A_{2}|B_{1}) = 1$ $P(A_{2}|B_{2}) = P(A_{1}|B_{1}) = 0$ $P(A_{2}|B_{2}) = P(A_{1}|B_{1}) = 0$

 $P(A_1|B_1) = P(A_2|B_1) = 1$ $P(A_2|B_2) = P(A_2|B_2) = 0.85$ $P(A_3) = P(A_2|B_3) P(B_1) + P(A_2|B_2) \cdot P(B_2) = 0.925$ F\$(t)=1=

Xi 1 2 3 4 5 6 Pi 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6

E & (x) = 1-8+2-8+3-8+4-8+5-8+6-8= $=\frac{1}{6}+\frac{2}{6}+\frac{3}{6}+\frac{4}{6}+\frac{5}{6}+\frac{6}{6}=3.5$

PHAPER

X= X1+X2+X3+X4+X5+X6

X1=1 1 P1=1 X 2 9-05

 $G(p) = P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1}p$ dle 4500 k 610 $p = \frac{7-i}{6}$ EX= S EX; = 台 + 台 + 台 + 台 + 台 + 台 = = EX:= +

45+0

