

$$h(x) = \alpha f(x) + (1-\alpha)g(x), \alpha \in (0,1)$$

- (α) Αφού  $f, g$  είναι 2 πυκνότητες πιθανότητας θα είναι μη αρνητικές. Επίσης  $\alpha \in (0,1)$  άρα  $1-\alpha > 0$  και  $\alpha \in (0,1)$  οπότε όλη η  $h$  θα είναι και αυτή μη αρνητική, δηλ.  $h(x) \geq 0$

Αρκεί να δει:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x) dx = 1.$

$$\text{Είναι: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha f(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1-\alpha)g(x) dx =$$

$$= \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx + (1-\alpha) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dx = \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = \alpha + 1 - \alpha = 1.$$

Άρα η  $h(x)$  είναι και αυτή πυκνότητα πιθανότητας μετ. τ. Η. Ζ

$$(β) E(Z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x h(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha x f(x) + (1-\alpha) x g(x) dx$$

$$= \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx + (1-\alpha) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x g(x) dx = \alpha \cdot E(X) + (1-\alpha) E(Y)$$

$$(γ) E(Z^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 h(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \alpha f(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 (1-\alpha) g(x) dx =$$

$$= \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx + (1-\alpha) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 g(x) dx = \alpha E(X^2) + (1-\alpha) E(Y^2)$$

$$(δ) \text{Var}(Z) = E(Z^2) - (E(Z))^2 = \alpha E(X^2) + (1-\alpha) E(Y^2) - (\alpha E(X) + (1-\alpha) E(Y))^2$$

ασπ. 49

$$X \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \quad \sigma > 0$$

Είναι:  $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ . Είναι  $Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} = \frac{X}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\bullet G(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\alpha X^2 \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y/\alpha) = P(X \leq \sqrt{y/\alpha}) =$$

$$P\left(\frac{X}{\sigma} \leq \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sigma\sqrt{\alpha}}\right) = P\left(-\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sigma\sqrt{\alpha}} \leq Z \leq \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sigma\sqrt{\alpha}}\right) = P\left(-\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \leq Z \leq \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{\alpha}}\right)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sigma\sqrt{\alpha}}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sigma\sqrt{\alpha}}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sigma\sqrt{\alpha}}\right) - 1$$

$$\bullet g(y) = (G(y))' = 2\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sigma\sqrt{\alpha}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y} \cdot \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\alpha}}$$

$$\bullet E(Y) = E(\alpha X^2) = \alpha E(X^2) = (\text{Var}(X) + E(X)^2) \cdot \alpha = \alpha(\sigma^2 + E(X)^2) = \alpha(\sigma^2 + \mu)$$

$$= \alpha\sigma^2$$

ασπ. 50

(α)

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 4 \\ Ax + B - \frac{4}{x}, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

Πρέπει:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$ . Είναι:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (Ax + B - \frac{4}{x}) = 1 \Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (Ax) + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (B) + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{4}{x}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (Ax) + B - 0 = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} Ax = 1 - B$$

Επειδή  $1 - B \in \mathbb{R}$  και  $\begin{cases} \text{αν } A > 0, \text{ τότε } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (Ax) = \infty \\ \text{αί } A < 0, \text{ τότε } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (Ax) = -\infty \end{cases}$

πρέπει  $A = 0$ , για να έχει απροσβόλιση της οποίας το αποτέλεσμα θα είναι ο πραγματικός αριθμός  $1 - B$ .

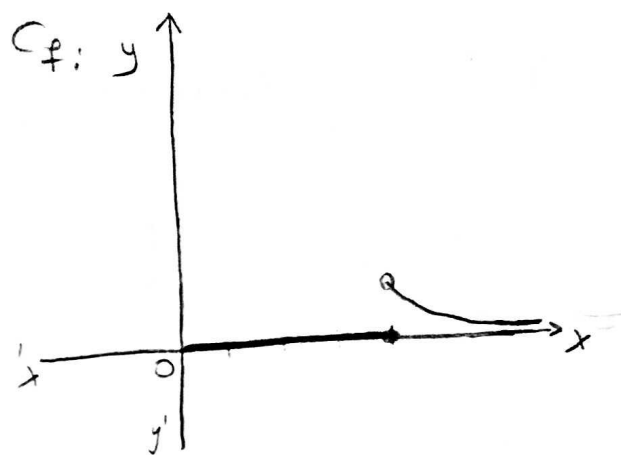
$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 0 = 0$$

Αν  $A = 0$ , τότε  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 4 \\ B - \frac{4}{x}, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$ . Η F πρέπει να είναι ↑

και συνεχής. Άρα πρέπει  $F(4) = 0$ .  $F(4) = B - \frac{4}{4} = B - 1 \Rightarrow$

$$B - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow B = 1$$

Αρα,  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 4 \\ 1 - \frac{4}{x}, & x \geq 4. \end{cases}$



(6)  $F'(x) = f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 4 \\ \frac{4}{x^2}, & x \geq 4. \end{cases}$

(8)  $P(X < 5 | X < 6) = \frac{P(X < 5 \cap X < 6)}{P(X < 6)} = \frac{P(X < 5)}{P(X < 6)}$   
 $= \frac{F(5)}{F(6)} = \frac{1 - 4/5}{1 - 4/6} = 0,6$

ασκ. 51

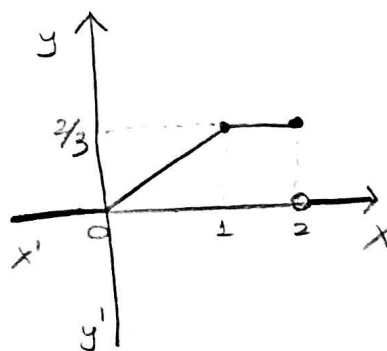
(a)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ cx, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ c, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & x > 2 \end{cases}$

Πρέπει  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$ . (1) αρα

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dx + \int_0^1 cx dx + \int_1^2 c dx + \int_2^{\infty} 0 dx =$

$= \left[ \frac{cx^2}{2} \right]_0^1 + [cx]_1^2 = \frac{c}{2} - 0 + 2c - c = \frac{3c}{2}$ . (1)  $\frac{3c}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow$   
 $c = \frac{2}{3}$

Επομένως:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{2x}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{2}{3}, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & x > 2 \end{cases}$



(β)  $P(X > 1,5 \cup X < 0,5) = P(X > 1,5) \cup P(X < 0,5)$   
 $= P(X > 1,5) + P(X < 0,5) = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dx + \int_0^{1/2} \frac{2x}{3} dx + \int_{3/2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{3} dx =$   
 $= \left[ \frac{x^2}{3} \right]_0^{1/2} + \int_{3/2}^2 \frac{2}{3} dx + \int_2^{\infty} 0 dx = \frac{1}{12} - 0 + \left[ \frac{2}{3} x \right]_{3/2}^2 =$   
 $= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{5}{12}$

$$(8) \quad E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2x^2}{3} + \int_1^2 \frac{2}{3} x = \left[ \frac{2x^3}{9} \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{x^2}{3} \right]_1^2 =$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} - 0 + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2+12-3}{9} = \frac{11}{9} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad E(X) = \frac{11}{9}$$