## حل تمرین سری هفتم

5.14) 
$$\hat{y} = \eta_y + \frac{r\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} (X - \eta_x) = \eta_y + \frac{\mu_{xy}}{\sigma_x^2} (X - \eta_x)$$

$$\eta_x = 0$$

$$\eta_y = E(X^3) = 0$$

$$\sigma_x = 2$$

$$\lambda_{xy} = EXY = EX^4 = 1*3\sigma_x^4 = 3(2)^4 = 48$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{y} = \frac{48}{4}x \rightarrow \hat{y} = 12x$$

$$A_{\rm l} = 0$$
 برداشتن سكه هر دو رو شير  $A_{\rm l} = 0$  برداشتن سكه سالم برداشتن سكه سالم

a) 
$$P(H/A_1) = 1$$

$$P(H/A_2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(H) = P(H/A_1)P(A_1) + P(H/A_1)P(A_2) = 1 * \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} * \frac{9}{10} = 0.55$$

b) 
$$P(A_1/H_1H_2H_3) = \frac{P(H_1H_2H_3/A_1)P(A_1)}{P(H_1H_2H_3/A_1)P(A_1) + P(H_1H_2H_3/A_2)P(A_2)}$$

$$=\frac{1*\frac{1}{10}}{1*\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{8}*\frac{9}{10}}=0.47$$

$$P(A_2/H_1H_2H_3) = 1 - 0.47 = 0.53$$

$$P(H_4/H_1H_2H_3) = P(H_4/H_1H_2H_3, A_1)P(A_1/H_1H_2H_3) + P(H_4/H_1H_2H_3, A_2)P(A_2/H_1H_2H_3)$$

$$P(H_4/H_1H_2H_3, A_1) = P(H_4/A_1) = 1$$

$$P(H_4/H_1H_2H_3, A_2) = P(H_4/A_2) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(H_4/H_1H_2H_3) = 1*0.47 + \frac{1}{2}*0.53 = 0.735$$

راه دير در فرمول
$$m=k=3$$
 نتيجه مي شود.  $f_P=0.1\delta(P-1)+0.9\delta(P-\frac{1}{2})$  نتيجه مي شود.

$$\frac{0.1 + \frac{1}{16} * 0.9}{0.1 + \frac{1}{8} * 0.9} = 0.735$$

6.5)
$$E(Y/X = x) = \int y f_y(y/x) dy$$

$$f_y(y/x)$$

$$EY/X = \frac{x(2-x)}{2}$$

 $E(Z/W) = \sqrt{2}W \rightarrow E(Z/W = 5) = 5\sqrt{2}$ 

6.8)

$$C \sim U(10 \, \text{sl} \, 2) \to f_C(c) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 10 < c < 12 \\ 0 & \text{V} < U(-0.2, 0.2) \to f_V(v) = 2.5 \\ X = C + V & \text{v} < 0.2 \end{cases}$$

a) 
$$f_X(X/C=c) = f_V(x-c) = 2.5$$
 c-0.2< x < c+0.2

$$f_{XC}(x,c)=f_X(x/c)f_C(c)=1.25$$
  $c-0.2 < x < c+0.2, 10 < c < 12$ 

X=C+V

$$9.8 < X < 10.2$$

$$\Rightarrow f_X = f_C = f_V$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{XC}(x,c)dc = \begin{cases} 1.25(x-9.8), 9.8 < x < 10.2 \\ 0.5, 10.2 < x < 11.8 \\ 1.25(12.2-x), 11.8 < x < 12.2 \end{cases}$$

b) 
$$X=C+V$$
  $C=X-V$   
 $f_{c/x}=f_v(x-c)=2.5$   $x-0.2 < c < x+0.2$   
 $E(C/X)=x$ 

6.9)

$$f_{p}(p/Y = k) = \frac{P\{Y = k, P = p\}f_{p}(p)}{\int P\{Y = k/P = p\}f_{p}(p)dp} = \frac{\binom{n}{k} p^{k}(1-p)^{n-k} f_{p}(p)}{\int \binom{n}{k} p^{k}(1-p)^{n-k} f(p)dp}$$

$$E(P/Y = k) = \int_{1}^{k} p f_{p}(p/Y = k) dp = \frac{\int_{1}^{k} p^{k+1} (1-p)^{n-k} f(p) dp}{\int_{1}^{k} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k} f(p) dp}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(P/Y = 11) = \gamma \int_{0}^{1} p^{12} (1 - p)^{7} f(p) dp$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\int_{0}^{1} p^{11} (1 - p)^{7} f(p) dp}$$

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$$f(p) = 1 \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{\beta(12.8)} = \frac{19!}{11!7!} = 604656$$

$$E(P/Y=11) = \gamma \int_{0}^{1} p^{12} (1-p)^{7} dp = \frac{19!}{1!7!} \frac{12!7!}{20!} = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(X>t)=1-F(t)=R(t)$$

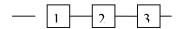
$$F(t)=F(t/A).P(A)+F(t/B)P(B)$$
 ,  $F(t/A)=(1-e^{-4t})u(t)$  ,  $F(t/B)=(1-e^{-6t})u(t)$ 

$$R(t) = R(t/A)P(A) + R(t/B)P(B) = e^{-4t}.50/200 + e^{-6t}.150/200 = 0.25e^{-4t} + 0.75e^{-6t} \qquad , \qquad t > 0$$
 b)

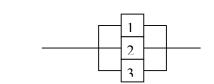
$$P(X > \frac{3}{12}/A) = e^{-4\frac{3}{12}} = e^{-1}$$

$$P(X > \frac{3}{12}/B) = e^{-6\frac{3}{12}} = e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

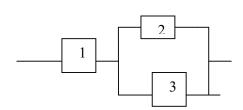
$$P(A/X > \frac{3}{12}) = \frac{P(X > \frac{3}{12}/A)P(A)}{P(X > \frac{3}{12}/A) + P(X > \frac{3}{12}/B)P(B)} = \frac{e^{-1}/4}{e^{-1}/4 + e^{-\frac{3}{2}} * \frac{3}{4}} = 0.355$$



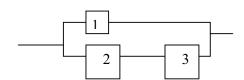
b)



c)



d)



6.12)

$$R(x) = e^{-\int_{0}^{x} \beta(t)dt} = e^{-\int_{0}^{x} \frac{ct}{1+ct}dt} = e^{-\left[t - \frac{1}{c}\ln(1+cx)\right]_{t=0}^{x}} = e^{-x}e^{\frac{1}{c}\ln(1+cx)} = e^{-x}(1+cx)^{\frac{1}{c}}$$

6.13)
$$R(x) = e^{-\int_{\alpha(t)}^{t} \beta(t)dt}$$

$$\beta(t) = 6u(t) + 2u(t - t_0)$$

$$\alpha(t) = \int_{0}^{x} \beta(t)dt = \begin{cases} 6x, x < t_0 \\ 6t_0 + 8(x - t_0), x > t_0 \end{cases}$$

$$R(x) = e^{-\alpha(x)} = \begin{cases} e^{-6x}, x < t_0 \\ e^{-6t_0 - 8(x - t_0)}, x > t_0 \end{cases}$$

 $mttf = \int_{0}^{\infty} R(t)dt = \frac{1}{6}(1 - e^{-6t_0}) + \frac{1}{8}e^{-6t_0} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{24}e^{-6t_0}$ 

$$P\{X \ge t / W \le t\} = \frac{P\{X \ge t, \min(X, Y) \le t\}}{P\{\min(X, Y) \le t\}} = \frac{P\{X \ge t, Y \ge t\}}{P\{\min(X, Y) \le t\}} = \frac{F_Y(t) - F_{XY}(t)}{F_X(t) + F_Y(t) - F_{XY}(t, t)}$$

$$P = P\{X \ge t / W \le t\} = \frac{F_Y(t) - F_X(t)F_Y(t)}{F_X(t) + F_Y(t) - F_X(t)F_Y(t)} = \frac{F_Y(t)(1 - F_X(t))}{F_X(t) + F_Y(t)(1 - F_X(t))} = \frac{F_Y(t)R_X(t)}{F_X(t) + F_YR_X(t)}$$

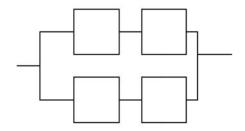
$$P_1 = P\big\{X \geq t \, / \, \min(X,Y) = t\big\} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{P\big\{X \geq t, t \leq Y \leq t + \Delta t\big\}}{P\big\{t \leq \min(X,Y) \leq t + \Delta t\big\}} = \frac{(1 - F_X(t)) f_Y(t) dt}{\big[f_X(t)(1 - F_Y(t)) + f_Y(t)(1 - F_X(t))\big] dt}$$

$$X,Y \quad \text{ i. i. } f_X(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1 - F_X(t)) f_Y(t) dt}{(1 - F_X(t)) f_Y(t) dt}$$

$$F_W = F_X + F_Y - F_{XY}$$
 تابع

$$P_{1} = \frac{R_{X}(t)f_{Y}(t)}{R_{Y}(t)f_{X}(t) + R_{X}(t)f_{Y}(t)}$$

6.16)



6.17)

$$A$$
: (۱-۲) ا مسیر کردن مسیر

$$A_{\mathfrak{Z}}$$
: (٣-٤) کردن مسیر ۲ کردن مسیر

$$\begin{split} P &= P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4) = P_1 P_2 + P_3 P_4 + P_1 P_4 P_5 + P_2 P_3 P_5 - P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 - P_1 P_2 P_4 P_5 - P_1 P_2 P_3 P_5 \\ &- P_1 P_3 P_4 P_5 - P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5 - 2 P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5 + 3 P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5 = P_1 P_2 + P_3 P_4 + P_1 P_4 P_5 + P_2 P_3 P_5 - P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 \\ &- P_1 P_2 P_4 P_5 - P_1 P_2 P_3 P_5 - P_1 P_3 P_4 P_5 - P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5 + P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5 \end{split}$$

$$11)X=S+N$$

$$\hat{s} = E(S/x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s f_s(s/x) ds$$

$$f_s(s/x) = \frac{f_{sx}(s,x)}{f_x(x)}$$

$$f_N(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2}}$$

$$f_X = f_s * f_N$$

$$f_S(s) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(s-1) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(s+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_X(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} [e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}} + e^{-\frac{(x+1)^2}{2}}]$$

$$J = 1, S = s, X = S + N$$

 $\Rightarrow f_{SX}(s,x) = f_{SN}(s,x-s)$ 

S,Nمستقلند بس

$$\Rightarrow f_{SN}(s,n) = f_{S}(s).f_{N}(n) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} (\delta(s-1) + \delta(s+1))e^{\frac{n^{2}}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{SX}(s,x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} (\delta(s-1) + \delta(s+1))e^{\frac{(x-s)^{2}}{2}}$$

$$\hat{s} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s \frac{[\delta(s-1) + \delta(s+1)]e^{\frac{-(x-s)^{2}}{2}}}{e^{\frac{-(x-1)^{2}}{2}} + e^{\frac{-(x+1)^{2}}{2}}} ds$$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{-(x-1)^{2}}{2}} - e^{\frac{-(x+1)^{2}}{2}}}{e^{\frac{-(x+1)^{2}}{2}} + e^{\frac{-(x+1)^{2}}{2}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{-x^{2}+1}{2}}(e^{x} - e^{-x})}{e^{\frac{-x^{2}+1}{2}}(e^{x} + e^{-x})} = tghx \rightarrow E(S/x) = tghx$$

13)
$$F_X(x/X=a) = P\{X \le x/X = a\} = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ s} x < a \\ 1 \text{ s} x \ge a \end{cases} \Rightarrow F_X(x/X=a) = u(x-a)$$

$$f_X(x/X=a) = \frac{d}{dx} F_X(x/X=a) = \delta(x-a)$$

$$E(X / X = a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \delta(x - a) dx = a$$
  
 
$$var(X / X = a) = E[(X - a)^{2} / X = a] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - a)^{2} \delta(x - a) dx = 0$$

14)

$$F_x(x/A=a)=1/a$$
  $0 < x < a$   
 $f_A(a) = \frac{1}{a\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{\frac{-(\ln a - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}u(a)$ 

$$f_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X}(x/a) f_{A}(a) da$$

$$= \int_{x}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{a\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln a - \mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} da \qquad \text{s } x > 0$$

$$= 0 \qquad \qquad x < 0$$

z=lna 
$$f_{X}(x) = \int_{n_{X}}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-z}}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dz$$

برای x>0

$$-\frac{(z-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} - z = -\frac{[z-(\mu-\sigma^{2})]^{2} - (\sigma^{4} - 2\mu\sigma^{2})}{2\sigma^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{X}(x) = e^{\frac{\sigma^{4} - 2\mu\sigma^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} \int_{\ln x}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{(z-(\mu-\sigma^{2}))^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dz = e^{\frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2} - \mu} (1 - G(\frac{\ln x - \mu + \sigma^{2}}{\sigma}))$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{X}(x) = e^{\frac{\sigma^{2}}{2} - \mu} Q(\frac{\ln x - \mu + \sigma^{2}}{\sigma}) u(x)$$

بار ادوكس برل \_كولموكرف(15

$$f_{X}(x/z) = \frac{f_{XZ}(x,z)}{f_{Z}(z)} \rightarrow f_{X}(x/Z = 0) = \frac{f_{XZ}(x,0)}{f_{Z}(0)}$$

$$\begin{cases} W = X \\ Z = \frac{Y-1}{X} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = w \\ y = zw + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{zw}(z,w) = f_{xy}(w,zw+1) \left| det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial w}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} \right| = f_{xy}(zw+1) \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} \right| = f_{xy}(zw+1) \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} \right| = f_{xy}(zw+1) \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} \right| = f_{xy}(zw+1) \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} \right| = f_{xy}(zw+1) \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} \right| = f_{xy}(zw+1) \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} \right| = f_{xy}(zw+1) \left| \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} \right| = f_{xy}(zw+1) \left| \frac{\partial(zw+1)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(zw+1)}$$

$$= |w| f_{xy}(w, zw + 1) = |x| f_{xy}(x, zx + 1)$$

X,Yهستند بس  $\lambda=1$ مستقل و دار اي توزيع نمايي با

$$f_{XZ}(x,z) = xe^{-x}e^{-(zx+1)}$$
,  $x>0$ ,  $zx>-1$   
 $f_{XZ}(x,0) = xe^{-(x+1)}$ ,  $x>0$ 

$$f_{z}(z) = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} f_{xz}(x,z)dx \to f_{z}(0) = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} xe^{-(x+1)}dx = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{X}(x/Z=0)=xe^{-x}$$
 ,  $x>0$  مستقاند  $X,Y \rightarrow f_{X}(x/y)=f_{X}(x)$   $f_{X}(x/Y=1)=f_{X}(x)=e^{-x}$  ,  $x>0$ 

ملاحطه مي شود كه با هم متفاوتند

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{U=X} & \text{Z=Y-X} & \to f_{UZ}(u,z) = f_{XY}(u,z+u) \\
\text{u=x} & f_{XZ}(x,z) = f_{XY}(x,z+x) = e^{-x}e^{-(x+z)} = e^{-(2x+z)} & \text{,} & \text{x>0, x+z>0}
\end{array}$$

$$f_{xz}(x,0) = e^{-2x}, \ x>0$$

$$f_{z}(0) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{x}(x/z = 0) = \frac{f_{xz}(x,0)}{f_{z}(0)} \Rightarrow f_{x}(x/z = 0) = 2e^{-2x}, x>0$$

$$\begin{cases} U = X \\ W = \frac{Y}{X} \Rightarrow f_{UW}(u,w) = |u| f_{xy}(u,uw) \\ u = x \Rightarrow f_{xW}(x,w) = |x| f_{xy}(x,xw) = xe^{-x}e^{-xw} = xe^{-(x+xw)}, x>0, w>0 \\ f_{xw}(x,1) = xe^{-2x}, x>0 \end{cases}$$

z- کلیه جوابهای بندهای گذشته صحیحند. مثلا در بند الف گرچه ظاهرا واقعه Y=1 و واقعه Z=0 معادلند ولی اگر این واقعه را به عنوان نقطه ای در فضای نمونه متغیر تصادفی Z در نظر بگیریم، جواب اول درست است و اگر آنرا به عنوان نقطه ای در فضای نمونه متغیر تصادفی Y در نظر بگیریم جواب دوم درست است و به همین ترتیب در بند ب (که Z=0 یا Z=0 هر دو به معنای Z=0 هستند)

این امر از آنجا نشأت گرفته که با تک نقطه ای از متغیر تصادفی سر و کار داریم. مثلا اگر  $Y=X^3$  را در نظر بگیرید، و این امر از آنجا نشأت گرفته که با تک نقطه ای از متغیر تصادفی سر و کار داریم. مثلا اگر  $Y \leq 1$  را در نظر بگیرید، و  $Y \leq 1$  با  $Y \leq 1$  با  $Y \leq 1$  با  $Y \leq 1$  معادل است و تساوی  $Y \leq 1$  با  $Y \leq 1$  معادل صحیح است. ولی در مورد توابع چگالی این طور نیست. مثلا نمیتوان گفت چون Y = 1 و Y = 1 معادلند پس Y = 1 معادلند پس Y = 1 معادل بر این طور نیست. مثلا نمیتوان گفت چون Y = 1 معادلند پس Y = 1 معادل برای و کلا آنچه برابر است Y = 1 و کلا آنچه برابر است Y = 1 و کلا آنچه برابر است Y = 1 و کلا آنچه مشروط کننده (به شرط یک تک نقطه از یک متغیر تصادفی) واقعه ای است با احتمال صفر

رد. 
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(\overline{AB})}{P(B)}$$
 و این پارادوکس هشداری است که در نحوه بکار بردن و تفسیر چنین احتمال مشروطی باید دقت کرد.

16-mmse

$$mmse = E(Y - Y_{ls})^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y - \hat{y}_{l})^{2} f_{XY}(x, y) dxdy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X}(x) \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y - E(Y/X))^{2} f_{Y}(y/x) dy}_{\sigma_{Y/X}^{2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma_{Y/X}^{2} f_{X}(x) dx$$

بر اي 
$$X, Y$$
مشتر کا نرمال مي دانيم که

$$\sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle Y/X}^2=\sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle Y}^2(1-r^2)=\sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle Y}^2-rac{\mu_{\scriptscriptstyle XY}^2}{\sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle Y}^2}$$
 مستقل از  $X$  و  $X$ 

$$\Rightarrow mmse = \sigma_{Y}^{2}(1-r^{2})\int_{\infty}^{\infty} f_{X}(x)dx = \sigma_{Y}^{2}(1-r^{2})$$

مي دانيم که Mmse= 
$$\sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle Y}^2 - \sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle \hat{\scriptscriptstyle Y}}^2$$

$$\sigma_{\hat{Y}}^{2} = \sigma_{Y}^{2} - mmse = \sigma_{Y}^{2} - (\sigma_{Y}^{2} - \frac{\mu_{XY}^{2}}{\sigma_{X}^{2}}) = \frac{\mu_{XY}^{2}}{\sigma_{X}^{2}}$$