

N 1.

Две партии по 100.

1 партия - 10 брака; 2 партия - 20 брака.

$A = \{ \text{извлечённая деталь из первой партии} \}$

$B = \{ \text{извлечённая деталь - брак} \}$

$$P(A) = \frac{100}{200} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{30}{200} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{\langle \text{к-во брак. дет. из 1 партии} \rangle}{200} = \frac{10}{200} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{20} = \frac{3}{40}$$

$P(A \cap B) \neq P(A) \cdot P(B) \Rightarrow$ события зависимы, это следует из ~~этого~~ определения независимости.

Ответ: события A и B зависимы.

$$D \{ x \geq 0; y \geq 0; y \leq 4 - x^2 \}$$

$$\text{Значит } 0 \leq x \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 4 - x^2$$

Найдём площадь орг-ой области D:

$$S = \int_0^2 (4 - x^2) dx = 4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^2 = 8 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

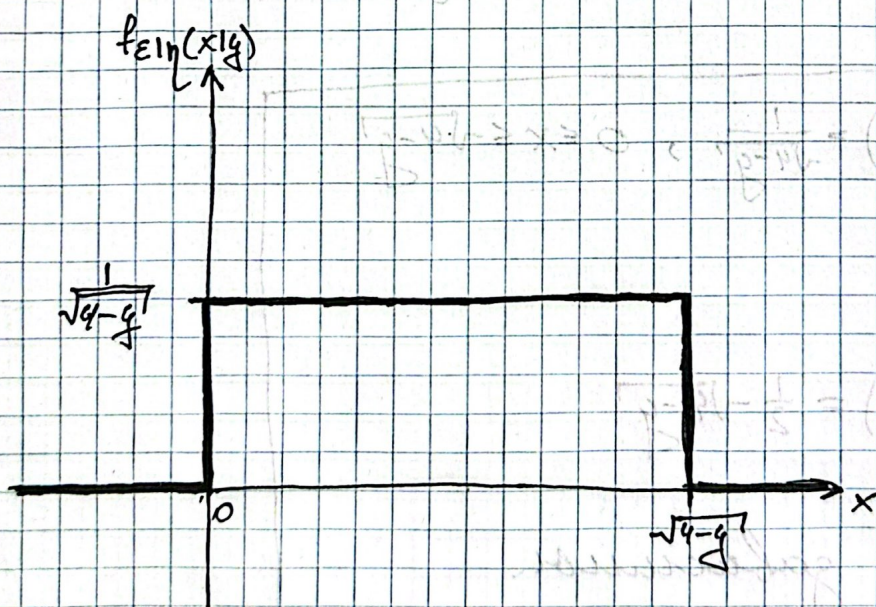
$$f_{\varepsilon, \eta}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{16}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 4 - x^2 \\ 0, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\varepsilon}(x) = \int_0^{4-x^2} f_{\varepsilon, \eta}(x, y) dy = \frac{3}{16} \cdot (4 - x^2), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$f_{\eta}(y) = \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y}} \frac{3}{16} dx = \frac{3}{16} \cdot \sqrt{4-y}, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 4$$

$$f_{\varepsilon|\eta}(x|y) = \frac{f_{\varepsilon, \eta}(x, y)}{f_{\eta}(y)} = \frac{3}{16} \cdot \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-y}},$$

при $0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{4-y}, 0 \leq y \leq 4$



$$E(\varepsilon) = \int_0^2 x \cdot f_{\varepsilon}(x) dx = \int_0^x x \cdot \frac{3}{16} \cdot (4-x^2) dx = \frac{3}{16} \cdot \int_0^2 (4x - x^3) dx$$

$$E(\varepsilon) = \frac{3}{16} \cdot (8-4) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$E(\varepsilon | \eta = y) = \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y}} x \cdot f_{\varepsilon|\eta}(x|y) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y}} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-y}} dx$$

$$E(\varepsilon | \eta = y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-y}} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{4-y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-y}} \cdot \frac{4-y}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{4-y}$$

Проверим на независимость:

$$f_{\varepsilon, \eta}(x, y) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$f_{\varepsilon}(x) \cdot f_{\eta}(y) = \frac{3}{16} (4-x^2) \cdot \frac{3}{16} \cdot \sqrt{4-y} = \frac{9}{256} (4-x^2) \sqrt{4-y}$$

$$f_{\varepsilon, \eta}(x, y) \neq f_{\varepsilon}(x) \cdot f_{\eta}(y) \Rightarrow \varepsilon \text{ и } \eta \text{ зависимы.}$$

Ответ: $f_{\varepsilon, \eta}(x|y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-y}}, 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{4-y}$

$$E(\varepsilon) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$E(\varepsilon | \eta = y) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4-y}$$

ε и η зависимы.