Probabilitati si statisticà

Exercidiul 1

a) Dacà X este o variabila aleatoare cu valori in N, atunci $\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{m \ge 1} P(X \ge m)$

Dem:

Le observà cà:

$$P(X \ge m) = P(\{X = m\} \cup \{X = m + 1\} \cup ...))$$

Chum $\{X = m\}, \{X = m + 1\}...$ sunt incompatib.

 $P(X \ge m) = P(X = m) + P(X = m + 1) + ...$

(=> $P(X \ge m) = \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} P(X = k)$
 $P(X \ge m) = \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} P(X = k)$

Itim sã $E[x] = \sum_{m \geq 0} n \cdot P(x = m)$. Vrem sã soriem E[x] in functie de $P(x \geq m)$.

$$\sum_{m\geq 1} P(x \geq m) = \sum_{m\geq 1} \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} P(x = k)$$

$$= (P(x=1) + P(x=2) + ...) + (P(x=2) + ...)
P(x=3) + ...) + ...$$

$$= 1 \cdot P(x=1) + 2 \cdot P(x=2) + 3 \cdot P(x=3) + ...$$

$$= 0 \cdot P(x=0) + 1 \cdot P(x=1) + 2 \cdot P(x=2) + ...$$

$$= 0 \cdot P(x=0) + 1 \cdot P(x=1) + 2 \cdot P(x=2) + ...$$

l.) Dacā × este o variabila aleatoare su valori poxitive atunci E[x] = 5° P(x≥ x) dx

Avem:

$$X = \int_{0}^{X} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 1_{\{X \ge x\}} dx$$

$$E[X] = E[\int_{0}^{+\infty} 1_{\{X \ge x\}} dx] (*)$$

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$$E[X] = E[X]$$

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X o v.a. cu denistatia di probabilitati :
$$f(x) = \int \alpha \cdot x^2 e^{-Kx}$$
, $x \ge 0$, $x > 0$

a)
$$d=?$$

4 derivate de probabilitate

• $\varphi(x) \ge 0 \iff d = x \ge 0$

• $\varphi(x) \ge 0 \iff d = x \ge 0$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{L}(x) dx = 1 \iff$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \cdot x^{2} e^{-Kx} dx = 1$$

Deci,
$$\omega$$
. $\mathcal{I}=1$ $\iff \omega = \frac{\kappa^3}{2}$

Anadar,

$$f(\infty) = \begin{cases} \frac{K^3}{2} & \infty^4 & e^{-K\infty}, \infty \ge 0 \\ 0, \infty < 0 \end{cases}, \quad K > 0$$

h) Functià de repartitie:
$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(x) dt$$

$$F(x) = \int_{\infty}^{x} 0 dt = 0$$

Doice 20:

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} o dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\kappa^{3}}{2} dt$$

$$\mathcal{I} = \int_0^{\infty} d^2 \left(\frac{\ell^{-\kappa t}}{-\kappa} \right)^{\kappa t} dt$$

$$= t^{\ell} \cdot \ell^{-\kappa t} \Big|_{o}^{\infty} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\kappa}\right) + \frac{1}{\kappa} \int_{o}^{\infty} 2 t \cdot \left(\frac{e^{-\kappa t}}{-\kappa}\right)^{*} dt$$

$$= x^{\ell} \cdot \ell^{-\kappa x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\kappa}\right) + \frac{2}{\kappa} \left[t \cdot \frac{e^{-\kappa t}}{-\kappa}\right]_{o}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{\kappa} \int_{o}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-\kappa t}}{-\kappa}\right)^{*} dt$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{\cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2}^{-\cancel{K} \cancel{2}}}{\cancel{K}} - \frac{\cancel{2} \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2}^{-\cancel{K} \cancel{2}}}{\cancel{K}^{2}} - \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{K}^{3}} \cdot \cancel{2}^{-\cancel{K} \cancel{2}} + \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{K}^{3}}$$

Deci, pentru 9C 20:

$$\mathcal{F}(x) = \frac{\kappa^3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\kappa^3} - \frac{2}{\kappa^3} \cdot e^{-\kappa x} - \frac{2}{\kappa^2} \cdot x \cdot e^{-\kappa x} - \frac{1}{\kappa} x^2 \cdot e^{-\kappa x} \right)$$

$$F(x) = 1 - \ell - \kappa \cdot x \cdot x \cdot \ell - \kappa \cdot x \cdot \ell^{-\kappa \cdot x}$$

$$F(\mathfrak{X}) = 1 - \frac{2 + 2\kappa \mathfrak{X} + \kappa^2 \mathfrak{X}^2}{2} e^{-\kappa \mathfrak{X}}$$

Anadar,
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \infty \le 0 \\ 1 - \frac{\kappa^2 x^2 + 2\kappa x + 2}{2} \cdot e^{-\kappa x}, & \infty > 0 \end{cases}$$

c)
$$P(o < x < \frac{1}{K}) = F(\frac{1}{K}) - F(o)$$

$$K > 0, deci \frac{1}{K} > 0$$

$$F(\frac{1}{K}) = 1 - \frac{1+2+2}{2} \cdot e^{-1}$$

$$F(o < x < \frac{1}{K}) = F(\frac{1}{K}) = 1 - \frac{5}{2e}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{5}{2e}$$

a) chatati ca
$$P(X > s + t | X > s) = P(X > t)$$

 $X \sim \exp(x) = x$
 $\Psi(x) = x \sim e^{-\alpha x}$
 $x \sim e^{-\alpha x}$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-cx} & , x > 0 \\ 0 & , x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L} P(x>t) = 1 - P(x \le t) = 1 - F(t) = 1 - 1 + \ell$$

$$\stackrel{\sim}{} P(x>t) = \ell^{-\alpha t}$$

$$P(x>x+t/x>x) = L$$

$$P(x>x+t/x>x) = \frac{P(x>x+t, x>x)}{P(x>x)} = \frac{P(x>x+t)}{P(x>x)}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\alpha(x+t)}}{e^{-\alpha \cdot x}} = e^{-\alpha t} = P(x>t)$$

$$\mathcal{P}(x > \lambda + t / x > \lambda) = \frac{\mathcal{P}(x > \lambda + t, x > \lambda)}{\mathcal{P}(x > \lambda)} = \frac{\mathcal{P}(x > \lambda + t)}{\mathcal{P}(x > \lambda)}$$

=>
$$P(x>A+x)=P(x>A)\cdot P(x>x)$$

eVotam en
$$f:(0;+\infty) \rightarrow [0;1]$$

 $f(t) = P(x>t)$, pentru $s>0$, $t>0$.
 $f(s+t) = f(s) \cdot f(t)$ (*)

Pentru
$$s=t=$$
) $f(2s)=f^2(s)$.
 Demonstrām prin inducție cā $f(ms)=f^m(s)$, $\forall m \in \tilde{\mathbb{N}}$

P(1): P(S) = P(S) (adevarat)

 $P(2): \Upsilon(2\Lambda) = \Upsilon^{2}(\Lambda)$

Pp. adev. $P(m): f(ms) = f^{m}(s)$. Verum sā dum. $m \to m+1: P(m+1): f((m+1)s) = f(s)$ $f((m+1)s) = f(ms+s) = f(ms) \cdot f(s) = f^{m}(s) \cdot f(s) = f^{m+1}(s)$ Deci, $f^{m}(s) = f(ms)$, $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^{+}$ (**)

Pentru
$$s = \frac{1}{2} = t$$
:
 $f\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \stackrel{(*)}{=} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f(1)$
 $\iff f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

eAnalog, pentru $s = \frac{1}{\kappa} = t$: $f(1) = f(\frac{1}{\kappa} + \dots + \frac{1}{\kappa}) = f(\frac{1}{\kappa})$ $<=> f(\frac{1}{\kappa}) = f(\frac{1}{\kappa}) = f(\frac{1}{\kappa})$ $<=> f(\frac{1}{\kappa}) = f(\frac{1}{\kappa}) = f(\frac{1}{\kappa})$ $+ \kappa \in \mathbb{N}^{*} \quad (***)$

Asadar, pentru
$$s = \frac{m}{m}$$
, $m, m \in \mathbb{N}$, $m \neq 0$
 $\varphi(\frac{m}{m}) = \varphi(m \cdot \frac{1}{m}) \stackrel{(**)}{=} \varphi^{m}(\frac{1}{m}) \stackrel{(***)}{=} \varphi^{m}(1)$
 $\text{Deci}, \forall g \in \mathbb{Q}_{+}, \forall (g) = \varphi^{2}(1)$.

Daca $r \in \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \mathbb{Q}_+$, stim så \mathbb{R} este densa in \mathbb{R} , deci exista un sir $(2m)_m \subseteq \mathbb{Q}_+$ astfel incât $2m \to 1$.

Folosind continuitation la drigita obtinem: $f(g_m) \rightarrow f(r) \Rightarrow f(r) = f(1)$

Asadar, $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$, $\varphi(t) = \varphi(1) \iff \varphi(t) = \varphi(1) \iff \varphi(1) \iff$

$$f(t) = \ell \qquad (=)$$

$$f(t) = \ell \qquad -t \ln \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} (=) \qquad -t \ln \frac{1}{P(x>1)}$$

$$P(x>t) = \ell \qquad P(x>1) \in P(x>1) = \ell$$

$$P(x>t) = \ell \qquad P(x>1) \in P(x>1)$$

$$P(x>t) = \ell \qquad P(x>1) \in P(x>1)$$

Cexercitive 4

a) clotani au X v.a. a nivelului de zgomot al unei maxini de spatat si au X10 media unui esantion de 10 maxini.

E[x] = 44 $Var(x) = 5^2 = 25$

Conform Teoremei Limitei Chentrali, X10 e reparti

Se clre: $P(\overline{X_{10}} > 48) \simeq P\left(\frac{\overline{X_{10}} - 44}{\frac{5}{\sqrt{10}}} > \frac{48 - 44}{\frac{5}{\sqrt{10}}}\right)$ evotorm $\xi = \frac{\overline{X_{10}} - 44}{\frac{5}{\sqrt{10}}}$ variabila standardizata

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\overline{\chi}_{10} > 48) = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{Z} > \frac{4 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{5})$$

$$\langle = \rangle \mathcal{P}(\overline{X_{10}} > 48) = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{Z} > 2,53)$$

h) elôtain au X grentatia unui individ si au X100 media unui esantion de 100 de persoane.

Itim din enunt ca:

$$Var(x) = 45,6^2$$

Folosind Feorena Limitei Chentrale, avem:
$$\overline{\chi_{100}} \sim N\left(66,3,\frac{15,6}{100}\right)$$

Le cire probabilitatia ca grentatia totala sã dipănască 7000 Lg. Bondiția e echivalintă cu dipăsirea unii grentați medii di 7000/100.

$$P(\bar{X}_{100} > 4000/100) = P(\bar{X}_{100} > 40)$$

$$= P(\bar{X}_{100} - 66, 3) + \frac{40 - 66, 3}{15, 6} > \frac{40 - 66, 3}{15, 6})$$
where $Z = \frac{\bar{X}_{100} - 66, 3}{15, 6} = 1 - P(X \le 2, 37)$

$$= 1 - 0,9911 = 0,0089$$

$$P(\bar{X}_{100} > 4000/100) = 0,0089$$

Exercituil 5

$$(X,Y)$$
 ruply de N.A. ru $f_{(X,Y)}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$

$$\psi_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = \begin{cases} K(x+y+1), & x \in [0,1], y \in [0,2] \\ 0, & \text{allfel} \end{cases}$$

a) Sā
$$\kappa$$
 dit. κ .

$$f_{(x,y)} \text{ densitate ale synartitie}$$

$$f_{(x,y)}(x,y) \ge 0 \iff \kappa \cdot (x+y+i) \ge 0, \forall x \in [0;1], y \in [0;2]$$

$$=> \kappa>0$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dx dy = 1$$

$$\iff \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \kappa(x+y+i) dy dx = 1$$

Let Sa be determine densitatile marginale Reportition marginals a lui \times $g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_{(x,y)}(x,y) dy$ $= \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0 dy + \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{5} (x+y+1) dy + \int_{2}^{+\infty} 0 dy$ $= \frac{1}{5} (x+1) \cdot y = 1 + y^{2} = 1 +$

Repartitia marginalà a lui
$$y$$

$$h(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0 dx + \int_{05}^{1} (x+y+1) dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} 0 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} [(y+1)x]_{-0}^{x-1} + \frac{x^{2}}{2}]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} (y+\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{2y+3}{10}$$

$$A : R \rightarrow R$$
Asadar, $R(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x+3}{10}, & x \in [0;2] \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$

c) Sû x verifice dacă
$$X$$
 ii Y sunt independente.
 X, Y indep. => $f_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = g(x) \cdot h(y)$ $\forall x,y \in \mathbb{R}$
 $g(x) \cdot h(y) = \frac{1}{50}(2x+4)(2y+3)$
 $\Rightarrow g(x) \cdot h(y) = \frac{1}{50}(4xy+6x+8y+12) = \frac{1}{25}(2xy+3x+4y+6)$
 $\Rightarrow g(x) \cdot h(y) \neq f(x,y)(x,y)$ pentru $x \in [0,1], y \in [0,2]$
Deci, $X \neq Y$ nu surd independente.

d) Functia de repartiție a vectorului
$$(X,Y)$$
.

$$F(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \int_{-\infty}^{y} f_{(X,Y)}(u,v) du dv$$

O Daca
$$x \in (0,1]$$
 $x_i y \in (0,2]$

$$F(x,y) = \int_0^x \int_0^y \frac{1}{5} (u+v+1) dv du$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{1}{5} (u+1) \cdot v \Big|_{v=0}^{v=y} u+\int_{0}^{v^2} v^2 \Big|_{v=0}^{o=y} du$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{y}{5} (u+1+\frac{y}{2}) du$$

$$= \frac{y}{5} (1+\frac{y}{2}) \cdot x + \frac{y}{5} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{xy}{5} (x+y+2)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\circ & \text{Daxa} & \text{$\mathcal{L} \in (0;1]$ is } y \in (2;+\infty) \\
F(x,y) &= \int_0^x \int_{-\infty}^0 0 \, du \, dv + \int_0^x \int_0^2 \frac{1}{5} \left(u+v+1\right) \, dv \, du \\
&+ \int_0^x \int_{2}^{+\infty} 0 \, du \, dv \\
&= \int_0^x \int_0^2 \frac{1}{5} \left(u+v+1\right) \, dv \, du \\
&= \int_0^x \frac{1}{5} \left(u+1\right) \cdot v \Big|_0^2 + \int_0^4 \cdot \frac{v^2}{5} \cdot \frac{v}{3} \Big|_0^2 \, du \\
&= \int_0^x \frac{2}{5} \left(u+2\right) \, du \\
&= \frac{4}{5} \mathcal{H} + \frac{x}{5} \cdot \frac{x}{2} = \frac{26}{5} \left(x+4\right)
\end{array}$$

• Daca
$$\mathscr{L} \in (1; +\infty)$$
 si $y \in (0; 2]$

$$F(\mathscr{L}, y) = \int_{0}^{0} \int_{0}^{y} 0 \, dv \, du + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{5} (u + v + 1) \, dv \, du + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{5} (u + v + 1) \, dv \, du + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{y} 0 \, dv \, dv \, du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{5} (u + v + 1) \, dv \, du$$

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* Daca
$$x \in (1; +\infty)$$
 si $y \in (2; +\infty)$

$$F(x,y) = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{5} (u+v+1) dv du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{5} (u+1) + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2^{2}}{2^{2}} du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{5} (u+2) du$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \cdot 2 + \frac{x}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2}}$$

$$= 1$$

o Daca $x \in (-\infty; 0]$ sau $y \in (-\infty; 0]$, functia va fi 0, deci F(x, y) = 0 (nu va sjunge pe intervalul (0;17, respectiv (0;2) pentru a nu se anula)

$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in (1; +\infty), y \in (2; +\infty) \\ \frac{1}{10}(y+3), & x \in (1; +\infty), y \in (0; 2] \\ \frac{2}{10}(x+4), & x \in (0; 1], y \in (2; +\infty) \\ \frac{2}{10}(x+y+2), & x \in (0; 1], y \in (0; 2] \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

Function de repartitie marginala' a lui
$$x$$

$$F_{x}(x) = \lim_{y\to\infty} F(x,y)$$

• Dacă
$$\mathscr{L} \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$F_{\chi}(\mathscr{X}) = \lim_{y \to \infty} 1 = 1$$

• Daca
$$x \in (-\infty; 0]$$

$$F_{x}(x) = \lim_{y \to \infty} 0 = 0$$

• Daca
$$x \in (0;1]$$

$$F_{X}(x) = \frac{x}{5}(x+4)$$

Deci,

$$F_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{2}{5}(x+4), & x \in (0;1] \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{\gamma}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \le 0 \\ \frac{\gamma}{10} & (y+3), & y \in (0;2] \\ 1, & y > 2 \end{cases}$$

e) Densitatia v.a.
$$x/y = y$$

 $f_{x/y}(x/y) = \frac{f(x,y)(x,y)}{h(y)}$

* Daca
$$y \in (0;2], x \in (0;1]$$

$$4_{X/y}(x/y) = \frac{\frac{1}{5}(x+y+1)}{2y+3} = \frac{2(x+y+1)}{2y+3}$$

$$4_{X/y} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \frac{5 \left(\frac{x}{x} + \frac{y}{y} + 1 \right)}{\frac{2}{10}} = \frac{2 \left(\frac{x}{x} + \frac{y}{y} + 1 \right)}{2 \left(\frac{x}{y} + 3 \right)}$$

$$f_{X/y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(x+y+1)}{2y+3}, & x \in (0,1], y \in (0,2] \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

Densitatia v.a.
$$\frac{y}{x} = x$$

$$f_{\frac{y}{x}}(\frac{y}{x}) = \frac{f_{\frac{(x,y)}{x}}}{g(x)}$$

· Dacă
$$x \in (0;1]$$
, $y \in (0,2]$

$$y_{\gamma/x}(y/x) = \frac{\frac{1}{5}(x+y+1)}{\frac{2}{5}(x+2)} = \frac{x+y+1}{2(x+2)}$$
· Allful,
$$y_{\gamma/x}(y/x) = 0$$

$$y_{\gamma/x}(y/x) = \left(\frac{x+y+1}{2(x+2)}, x \in (0;1], y \in (0;2]\right)$$
o , altful

Exercidial 6

Notam su X, respectiv Y, prima si a doua māsuratoare. Itim sa X ~ N(0,1), Y ~ N(0,1).

obtinuta; L = min(x, y) valoarea minima

obtinutà; Trebuie sā oflam P(U,L). Itim sa pentru æ,y∈R:

max(x,y) - min(x,y) = |x-y|max(x,y) + min(x,y) = x+y

In cazul nostru:

E[U] - E[L] = E[U - L] = E[|X - Y|] E[U] + E[L] = E[U + L] = E[X + Y] = E[X] + E[Y] = 0(duaruce $X \sim N(0,1)$, $Y \sim N(0,1)$)

Vrem va calculaine E[|X-Y|]: X, Y independente => $X-Y \sim N(0,2)$ (Var(x-y)=Van(x)+Van(x)) Luam $X \sim N(0,1)$. Deci, puten sorie X-Y in function $X \sim X-Y=XVZ$

->
$$E[|X-Y|] = E[|X|VZ] = VZ E[|X|]$$
 } => chum $X \sim N(0,1) - (x-0)^2$ $Y(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2T-1}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-0)^2}{2\cdot 1}}$

$$E[|X-Y|] = \sqrt{2} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \text{ (din simetrie)}$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (-e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}) dx$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot (e^{-e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}) dx$$

$$\begin{cases} E[U] + E[L] = 0 \\ E[U] - E[L] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow E[U] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \nearrow E[L] = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Fubule sã calculam Var(U) sì Var(L).

Itim câ X + Y = U + L Var(U + L) = Var(X + Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y) = 2(choarer $X \sim N(0,1)$, $Y \sim N(0,1)$)

=> Var(U) + Var(L) + 2 Gov(U,L) = 2(=> $Var(U) + Var(L) = 2 - \frac{2}{15}$

Stim så (-x,-y) e la fel repartizat sa (x,y) si så max(x,L) = -min(-x,-y)

$$Var(U) = Var(max(x,y))$$
= $Var(-min(-x,-y))$
= $(-1)^2 \cdot Var(min(-x,-y))$
= $Var(min(x,y))$
= $Var(L)$
 $Var(U) + Var(L) = 2 Var(U) = 2 (1 - \frac{1}{17}) = 2$
 $Var(U) = Var(L) = 1 - \frac{1}{17}$

Deci,

$$\rho(U,L) = \frac{\text{Cov}(U,L)}{|\text{Var}(L)|} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{11}} = \frac{1}{1-1}$$

exercitive 7

a)

T = N.a. ce desemneara momentul cand naște femeia Din enunt slim ca T~N(0,16)

Den enunt stim så $T \sim N(0, 16)$ Le sere $P(0 \leqslant T \leqslant 1)$.

$$\mathcal{P}(T \ge 0, T < 1) = \mathcal{P}\left(\frac{T-0}{4} \ge 0, \frac{T-0}{4} < \frac{1}{4}\right)$$
Wotam ou $\mathcal{Z} = \frac{T-0}{4}, \mathcal{Z} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.

$$\langle = \rangle \mathcal{P}(T \ge 0, T < 1) = \mathcal{P}(o \le \mathcal{Z} < \frac{1}{4})$$

$$\iff \mathcal{P}(T \ge 0, T < 1) = \overline{\Phi}(0, 25) - \overline{\Phi}(0)$$

h) Wotam cu:

 T_1 = momentul nașterii primei femei T_2 = momentul nașterii celui de-a doua femei \mathcal{T}_2 = momentul nașterii celui de-a doua femei \mathcal{T}_3 = min (T_1, T_2) . Vrum să splam $\mathcal{V}_{ar}(T_0)$. \mathcal{T}_{tim} ca : $T_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 16)$ $T_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 16)$ $T_4 \perp T_2$

Notam ou Tu = max (T1, T2) - momentul celei de-a doua nașteri.

Le stie cā $max(T_1,T_2) = -min(-T_1,-T_2)(*)$ si din simetrià repartitiei normale resulta cà (T_1,T_2) este la fel repartitat cà $(-T_1,-T_2)$. (**)

 $Var(T_0) = Var(min(T_1,T_2)) = Var(-min(T_1,T_2))$ = $Var(-min(-T_1,-T_2)) = Var(max(T_1,T_2))$ = $Var(T_1,T_2)$

De asemenea, cum $T_0 = \min(T_1, T_2)$ si $T_u = \max(T_1, T_2)$ rieultà cà $T_0 + T_u = T_1 + T_2$.

 $Var(T_0 + T_u) = Var(T_1 + T_2) = Var(T_1) + Var(T_2)$ = 16+16=32. (1)

Var (To+Tu) - Var (To) + Var (Tu)+2 Cov (To, Tu)
(Hornwela)

=> 2 Var (To) + 2 Cov (To, Tu) = 32 <=> Var (To) = 16 - Cov (To, Tu)

Din definiție, ebov (70, Tu) = $E[T_0 Tu] - E[T_0] \cdot E[Tu]$ <=> ebov (T_0, T_0) = $E[T_1 \cdot T_2] - E[T_0] \cdot E[Tu]$ $E[T_1 \cdot T_2] \xrightarrow{T_1 \perp T_2} E[T_1] \cdot E[T_2] = 0$ (din $T_i \circ N(0, 16)$)

 $T_2 \sim N(0,16)$ $= > \text{Chor}(T_0,T_u) = -E[T_0] \cdot E[T_u]$ 15

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Trebuit so aflam $\mathbb{E}[T_0]$, $\mathbb{E}[T_0]$. Stim so pentru $x,y \in \mathbb{R}$, evem: $\max(x,y) + \min(x,y) = x + y$ $\max(x,y) - \min(x,y) = 1x - y$

 $E[T_0] + E[T_{11}] = E[T_0 + T_{11}] = E[T_1 + T_2] = E[T_1] + E[T_2] = 0$ $IE[T_1] - E[T_0] = E[T_1 - T_0] = E[|T_1 - T_1|]$ Râmâne de calculat $E[|T_1 - T_2|]$.

Desarce $T_1 \perp T_2$, κ observa ca $T_1 - T_2 \sim N(0, 32)$. $(T_1 \perp T_2)$, $Var(T_1 - T_2) = Var(T_1) + Var(T_2)$; $E(T_1 - T_2) = E[T_1] \cdot E[T_2]$)
of sadar, introducer notation $T_1 - T_2 = 2 \sqrt{32}$ cu $2 \sim N(0, 1)$.

$$= > \left\{ E[T_0] + E[T_0] = 0 \right\} \Rightarrow 2 \cdot E[T_0] = \frac{8}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Rightarrow \left\{ E[T_0] = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ E[T_0] - E[T_0] = \frac{8}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ E[T_0] - \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\}$$

Asadar, Var (To) = 16 - 16