

① Найти формулы для моделирования случайной величины с плотностью распределения:

a) $P(x) = nx^{n-1}, n \geq 1, 0 < x < 1$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x nx^{n-1} dx = \frac{n}{n} x^n \Big|_{x=0}^x = x^n \quad \xi^n = x \quad \xi = \sqrt[n]{x}$$

Ответ: $\xi = \sqrt[n]{x}$, где x - р.р. случай. вел. на $(0,1)$

б) $P(x) = \frac{ae^{-ax}}{1-e^{-a}}, a > 0, 0 < x < 1$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{ae^{-at}}{1-e^{-a}} dt = -\frac{e^{-at}}{1-e^{-a}} \Big|_{t=0}^x = \frac{1-e^{-ax}}{1-e^{-a}}$$

$$F(\xi) = \frac{1-e^{-a\xi}}{1-e^{-a}} = x \Rightarrow 1-e^{-a\xi} = x(1-e^{-a})$$

$$e^{-a\xi} = 1-x(1-e^{-a}) \Rightarrow -a\xi = \ln(1-x(1-e^{-a}))$$

$$\xi = -\frac{1}{a} \ln[1-x(1-e^{-a})]$$

~~Второй вариант~~

Ответ: $\xi = -\frac{1}{a} \ln[1-x(1-e^{-a})]$

в) $P(x) = \frac{2}{3}e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-5x}$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{2}{3}e^{-t} dt + \int_0^x \frac{1}{3}e^{-5t} dt = -\frac{2}{3}e^{-t} \Big|_{t=0}^x - \frac{1}{3}e^{-5t} \Big|_{t=0}^x =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(1-e^{-x}) + \frac{1}{3}(1-e^{-5x}) = 1 - \frac{2}{3}e^{-x} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-5x} = \frac{2}{3}(1-e^{-x}) + \frac{1}{3}(1-e^{-5x})$$

сумма = 1

$$F_2(x) = 1-e^{-x}, F_1(x) = 1-e^{-5x}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot F_2(x) + \frac{1}{3} F_1(x) \quad \text{используем принцип суперпозиции:}$$

Введем генеративную случайную величину:

$$\gamma_1: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

1) если $\gamma_1 < \frac{1}{3}$, то $F_1(\xi_2) = \gamma_2 \Leftrightarrow 1-e^{-\xi_2} = \gamma_2$

$$\xi_2 = -\ln(1-\gamma_2) = -\ln \tilde{\gamma}_2$$

2) если $\gamma_1 \geq \frac{1}{3}$, то $F_2(\xi_3) = \gamma_3 \Leftrightarrow 1-e^{-5\xi_3} = \gamma_3$

$$\xi_3 = -\frac{1}{5} \ln(1-\gamma_3) = -\frac{1}{5} \ln \tilde{\gamma}_3$$

Ответ: $\xi = \begin{cases} -\ln \gamma_2, & \gamma_1 < \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{5} \ln \gamma_3, & \gamma_1 \geq \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$

, γ_1, γ_2 - р.р. случай. вел. на $(0,1)$

$$2) P(x) = \begin{cases} 1-|x|, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq -1 \\ 1+x, & -1 < x \leq 0 \\ 1-x, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x P(t) dt = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0 dt = 0, & x \leq -1 \\ \int_{-1}^x (1+t) dt = \left. \frac{(1+t)^2}{2} \right|_{t=-1}^x = \frac{(1+x)^2}{2}, & -1 < x \leq 0 \\ \frac{(1+x)^2}{2} + \int_0^x (1-t) dt = \frac{1}{2} - \left. \frac{(1-t)^2}{2} \right|_{t=0}^x = 1 - \frac{(1-x)^2}{2}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F(\xi) = x$$

$$1) x < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{(1+\xi)^2}{2} = x \Rightarrow \xi = \sqrt{2x} - 1$$

$$2) x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 - \frac{(1-\xi)^2}{2} = x \Rightarrow (1-\xi)^2 = 2(1-x)$$

$$1-\xi = \sqrt{2(1-x)}$$

$$\xi = 1 - \sqrt{2(1-x)}$$

$$\text{Ombem: } \xi = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2x} - 1, & x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 - \sqrt{2(1-x)}, & x \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$g) P(x) = \cos^2(2\pi n x), \quad n \geq 1, \quad 0 < x < 2$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \cos^2(2\pi n t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{1 + \cos(4\pi n t)}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(4\pi n t)}{4\pi n} \Big|_{t=0}^x =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\sin 4\pi n x}{8\pi n} = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 4\pi n x}{4\pi n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\xi + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 4\pi n \xi}{4\pi n} = x \quad (1)$$

Ombem: ξ namagumee ug yf-umee (1).

$$e) P(x) = \frac{A \cos(\frac{\pi x}{2})}{\sqrt{x}}, 0 < x < 1$$

$$F(x) = A \int_0^x \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi t}{2})}{\sqrt{t}} dt = A 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \cos(\frac{\pi t}{2}) d\sqrt{t} = 2A \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \cos \frac{\pi s^2}{2} ds$$

$\sqrt{t} = s$
 $t = s^2$

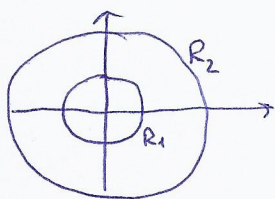
$$F(\xi) = 2A \int_0^{\sqrt{\xi}} \cos \frac{\pi s^2}{2} ds = \gamma = C(\sqrt{\xi}) \cdot 2A \quad \frac{2A \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\sqrt{\xi}} \cos \frac{\pi s^2}{2} d\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi} s}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \quad t = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} s}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 2A \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi \xi}{2}}} \cos t^2 dt = 2A \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} C'\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi \xi}{2}}\right)$$

Отсюда: ξ -решение интеграла Френеля: $C(\sqrt{\xi}) = \frac{\gamma}{2A}$

② Выберем абитуриента для паритета случайном образом.

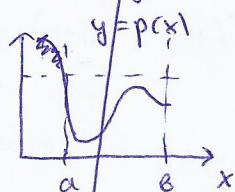
a) п-р в области $R_1^2 < x^2 + y^2 < R_2^2$



$$P(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi(R_2^2 - R_1^2)}$$

$$P_1(x) = \int$$

Лекция 4. 28.09.16
II. Метод Хеймана.



$$F_{\xi}(x) = \int_a^x P(z) dz = \int_a^x dz \quad \int_0^x P(z) dz$$

(ξ', η') - п.р в $(a, b) \times (0, c)$

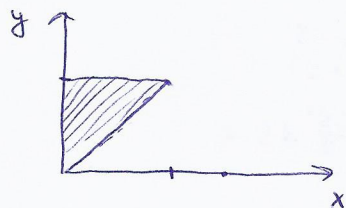
$$\xi' = a + \gamma_1(b-a), \quad \eta' = \gamma_2 c$$

$P(x)$ - п.м. в.р. -м.р. с.р. в.р. ξ
 $a < x < b$

$$P(x) \leq c$$

всегда равен, равен. с.р. в.р.
на промежутке $a < x < b$
 $0 < y < c$

8) ~~p~~ в треугольнике: $\{x > 0, x < y < 1\}$ с плотностью Вер. $p(x, y) = 3y$



$$P_1(x) = \int_x^1 p(x, y) dy = \int_x^1 3y dy = \left. \frac{3y^2}{2} \right|_{y=x}^1 = \frac{3}{2}(1-x^2)$$

$$P_2(y|x) = \frac{p(x, y)}{P_1(x)} = \frac{3y}{\frac{3}{2}(1-x^2)} = \frac{2y}{1-x^2}$$

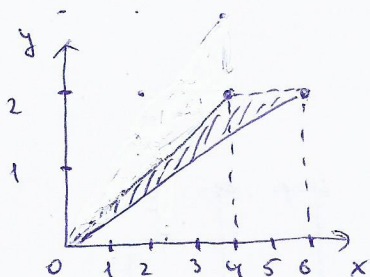
$$F_1(x) = \int_0^x P_1(x') dx' = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^x (1-x'^2) dx' = \left. \frac{3}{2}x' - \frac{3x'^3}{2 \cdot 3} \right|_{x'=0}^x = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{x^3}{2}, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$F_2(y|x) = \int_0^y \frac{2y'}{1-x^2} dy' = \left. \frac{y'^2}{1-x^2} \right|_{y'=0}^y = \frac{y^2}{1-x^2}, \quad x < y < 1$$

$$F_1(\xi_1) = \frac{3}{2}\xi_1 - \frac{\xi_1^3}{2} = \xi_1 \Rightarrow \xi_1 = 2$$

$$F_2(\xi_2|\xi_1) = \frac{\xi_2^2}{1-\xi_1^2} = \xi_2 \Rightarrow \xi_2 = \sqrt{\xi_2} \sqrt{1-\xi_1^2}$$

9) В треугольнике: $\{0 < y < 2, 2y < x < 3y\}$ с п-тью $p(x, y) = \frac{3}{68}x(1+y^2)$



$$P_1(y) = \int_{2y}^{3y} \frac{3}{68}x(1+y^2) dx = \left. \frac{3}{68} \frac{x^2}{2} (1+y^2) \right|_{x=2y}^{3y} = \frac{3}{136} y^2 (1+y^2) (9-4) = \frac{15}{136} y^2 (1+y^2), \quad 0 < y < 2$$

$$P_2(x|y) = \frac{p(x, y)}{P_1(y)} = \frac{\frac{3}{68}x(1+y^2)}{\frac{15}{136}y^2(1+y^2)} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{x}{y^2}$$

$$F_2(x|y) = \int_0^x P_2(y') y' dy' = \frac{2}{5} x \int_0^x \frac{1}{y'^2} dy' = \left. -\frac{2}{5} \frac{x}{y'} \right|_{y'=0}^x = 1$$

$$F_2(x|y) = \int_0^x P_2(x'|y) dx' = \frac{2}{5} \int_0^x \frac{x'}{y^2} dx' = \left. \frac{2}{5} \frac{x'^2}{2y^2} \right|_{x'=0}^x = \frac{2}{5} \frac{x^2}{2y^2} = \frac{x^2}{5y^2}$$

$$F_1(\xi_1) = \int_0^{\xi_1} \frac{15}{136} y^2 (1+y^2) dy = \frac{15}{136} \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{15}{136} \frac{y^5}{5}$$

$$F_2(\xi_1|\xi_2) =$$