منوال ا)

الن) يك سنله شارى مادات:

$$= \frac{(n!)^3}{\sqrt{|L_1|} \times (L_2) \times (L_3)} = \frac{(n!)^3}{\sqrt{|L_2|} \times (L_1!)(n-L_i)!} \triangleq N_{tot}$$

$$\frac{n!}{L_{1}!(n-L_{1})!} \times \frac{(n-L_{1})!}{L_{2}!(n-L_{1}-L_{2})!} \times \frac{(n-L_{1}-L_{2})!}{L_{3}!(n-\frac{2}{k-1}L_{2})!} =$$

$$\frac{n!}{(n-\frac{3}{2}L_i)!} \stackrel{\triangle}{\prod} L_i! \stackrel{\wedge}{\longrightarrow} V_{OK}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{P_{not-crash}}{P_{not-crash}} = \frac{\frac{N_{OK}}{N_{Tot}}}{\frac{1}{(n!)^2 (n-\frac{3}{2}L_i)!}} \right)$$

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

 $\Rightarrow \left(P = \left[(1-p)(1-q)(1-r) + \frac{p(1-q)(1-r)+}{q(1-p)(1-q)} \right]^{n} \\ r(1-p)(1-q) \right)$

$$P(z=0) = P(X=0) \times (0) \times 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2e^{-i}x \times X \times Y) \times (2e^{-i}x \times Y) \times (2e^$$

$$P(z=2) = P(x=1, Y=1) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

زاء اگر مسلّ می بردند حما باس <u>ا= یم نزاحال غیر م</u>نز می داشت، چون

$$Z=1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X=0, Y=1 \\ or \\ X=1, Y=0 \end{cases}$$

ر) نون كني بتوانندس عبل اكند: X ~ Bern(p) x 1 Y Y Y ~ Bern (q)

$$P(Z=2) = P(X=Y=1) = Pq$$

$$P(Z=1) = P(X=0, Y=1) + = P(1-q) + q(1-p) = P(X=1, Y=0)$$

$$P(X=1, Y=0) = P+q-2pq$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} P9 = 0.6 \\ P+9 - 2p9 = 0.1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P+9 = 0.1 + 2p9 = 0.1 + 2\times0.6 = 1.3$$

$$9 = \frac{0.6}{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow P + \frac{0.6}{P} = 1.3 \Rightarrow \frac{p^2 \cdot 1.3p + 0.6 = 0}{2}$$

 $\Delta = (1.3)^2 + 4 \times 0.6 \times 1 < 0 \Rightarrow$

معا دلهجواب رارد عن توانند مسلم باکند

سؤال ۳) الذ) على كاوسى ومسكر هستند. وم تعزيع مراة كا كاوس دارند: عديم دو تركيب فيلى ميزيد هستند. من ان دو نز توزيع شرا كا كاوس داند. ب) توزیع 🗴 و ۲ هرایی به حورت جداً کانه گاه می است. $E(x) = E(\delta U) = \delta E(U) = 0$ $E((x-\mu_X)^2) = E(x^2) = E(\sigma^2 \sigma^2) = \sigma^2 E(\sigma^2) = \sigma^2$ $\Rightarrow (x \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \delta^2)$ $E(Y) = E[\delta(Uch + Vsin\theta)] = \delta ch E(U) + \delta sin\theta E(V)$ $\mathbb{E}\left[\left(Y-\mu_{Y}\right)^{2}\right]=\mathbb{E}\left(Y^{2}\right)=\mathbb{E}\left[\delta^{2}\left[U_{c}^{2}\partial_{+}V_{sin}\partial_{+}UV_{sin}\partial_{c}\partial\right]\right]$ = 6 2 2 + 6 sin 0 + 6 sin 0 co E [UV] = 6 2 $\Rightarrow \left(Y \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 6^{2})\right)$ $\Upsilon = \frac{\delta_{XY}}{\delta_{X}\delta_{Y}} = \frac{E(XY)}{\delta\delta} = \frac{\delta\delta'E[U^{2}]\partial\theta + \delta\delta'E(UV)\sin\theta}{\delta\delta'}$ $= \partial\theta \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad |\Upsilon = \partial\theta|$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\partial x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\partial x = \frac{$

$$Z \triangleq \max(X,Y) \qquad (Y \text{ discovered})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \begin{cases} \lim_{h \to 0} P(z \leq Z \leq z + h) \\ h \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(z \leq X \leq z + h) P(Y \leq z) + P(z \leq Y \leq z + h) P(X \leq z) + O(h^{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{z}(z) = f_{x}(z) = f_{y}(z) + f_{y}(z) F_{x}(z)$$

$$= \left\{ 2z \int_{z}^{z} 2(i-y)dy + 2(i-z) \int_{z}^{z} 2z dz \right\} 1(0 \le z \le 1)$$

$$(2z-z^{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{z}(z) = 2z(2z - z^{2}) + 2z^{2}(1 - z) =$$

$$2z^{2} \left[2 - z + 1 - z\right] = 2z^{2}(3 - 2z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[f_{z}(z) = 2z^{2}(3 - 2z)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow X \mid \text{choice} = 1 \sim \text{Exp(1)}$$

 $X \mid \text{choice} = 2 \sim \text{Exp(3)}$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{choice}|X) = \frac{f(X|\text{choice})P(\text{choice})}{f(X)}$$

$$P(\text{choice}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{ch} = 1\\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{ch} = 2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{choice}|X) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\chi}}{e^{-\chi} 3e^{-3\chi}} & \text{for } ch = 1 \\ \frac{3e^{-3\chi}}{e^{-\chi} 3e^{-3\chi}} & \text{for } ch = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^{-a}}{e^{-4}3e^{-3a}} = \frac{3e^{-3a}}{e^{-4}3e^{-3a}} \Rightarrow$$

$$e^{-a} = 3e^{-3a}$$
 $e^{2a} = 3$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3}$$