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3 група

Задание 1

Зад. 1) I) 10 стандартни тестета по 52 карти се гравират 1 карта от всеко

$$a) P(\text{гравирана картина}) = P(A) = ?$$

$$P(A) = \frac{52!}{42! 52^{10}} = 0,39713$$

I	\rightarrow	1
II	\rightarrow	$\frac{52}{52}$
X	\rightarrow	$\frac{43}{52}$

б) $P(\text{гравирана картина} \geq 3) = P(B) = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} X &\sim B(10, \frac{1}{13}) \\ P(B) &= P(X \geq 3) = 1 - (P(X=0) + P(X=1) + P(X=2)) = \\ &= 1 - \sum_{k=0}^2 \binom{10}{k} p^k (1-p)^{10-k} = \\ &= 1 - \sum_{k=0}^2 \binom{10}{k} \frac{1}{13^k} \cdot \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{10-k} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X=0) = \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{10} \quad P(X=1) = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{13} \cdot \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^9 = 0,37428$$

$$P(X=2) = \binom{10}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{13^2} \cdot \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^8 = 0,140355$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= 1 - (0,449 + 0,374 + 0,140) = \\ &= 1 - 0,963 \approx 0,037 \end{aligned}$$

6) $P(4 \text{ спаси}, 3 \text{ краи}, 2 \text{ зум}, 1 \text{ муха}) = P(C) = ?$

(2)

$$P(C) = \binom{10}{4} \frac{1}{4^4} \cdot \binom{6}{3} \frac{1}{4^3} \cdot \binom{3}{2} \frac{1}{4^2} \cdot \binom{1}{1} \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{25 \cdot 21 \cdot 24}{4^{10}} = 0,012$$

2) $P(\text{зрение} = \text{хорошо} + 4 \mid \text{зрение} > \text{хорошо}) = P(D|H) = ?$

$$X = \text{зрение} \sim Bi(10, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$4+10-x=x \quad 14=2x \Rightarrow x=7 \text{ хороши и } 10-x=3 \text{ плохими}$$

$$D = \{7 \text{ хороши и } 3 \text{ плохими}\} \quad H = \{>5 \text{ хороши}\} = \{x > 5\}$$

$$D = \{x=7\}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(D|H) = P(x=7 \mid x > 5) = ?$$

$$P(x > 5) + P(x < 5) + P(x = 5) = 1$$

$$2. P(x > 5) = 1 - P(x = 5)$$

$$P(x=5) = \binom{10}{5} \frac{1}{2^{10}} = 0,246 \quad \Rightarrow P(x > 5) = \frac{1-0,246}{2} = 0,377$$

$$P(x=7) = \binom{10}{7} \frac{1}{2^{10}} = 0,1171 = \frac{15}{128}$$

$$P(x=7 \mid x > 5) = \frac{P(x=7)}{P(x > 5)} = \frac{0,1171}{0,377} = 0,31, \text{ значит } P(x=7 \mid x \leq 5), P(x \leq 5) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow P(D|H) = 0,31$$

I Uzbg: a) $P(A) = 0,397$

б) $P(B) = 0,037$

б) $P(C) = 0,012$

в) $P(D) = 0,31$

I) $\begin{bmatrix} OK \\ \text{OK} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 3/4 \\ \text{OK} \end{bmatrix}$ Възможене I \rightarrow окажда се OK \rightarrow бригада ③

$P(\text{II изграждане от съвместна работа га не е OK} | \text{I е OK}) = ?$

$$P(\text{Spank}) = P(\text{Spank} | H_1) \cdot P(H_1) + P(\text{Spank} | H_2) \cdot P(H_2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$H_1 = \{\text{издигане и-та храна}\} \quad P(H_1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(OK) = 1 - P(\text{Spank}) = \frac{7}{8}$$

$P(\text{nага е OK} | \text{nага Spank от съвместна храна}) = \frac{3}{4}$, защото само II храна върши работата

$$P(B|A) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$A = \{\text{nага е 2ра Spank}\}$

$B = \{\text{nага е 1ра Spank}\}$

$$P(A|B) = P(B|A) \cdot \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{3}{28}$$

$$\text{II броя} \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A \cap B | H_1) \cdot P(H_1) + P(A \cap B | H_2) \cdot P(H_2)}{P(B)} =$$

$$= \frac{0 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{\frac{3}{32}}{\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{3}{28}$$

Узбог: $P(\text{II изграждане от съвместна работа га е OK} | \text{I е OK}) = \frac{3}{28}$

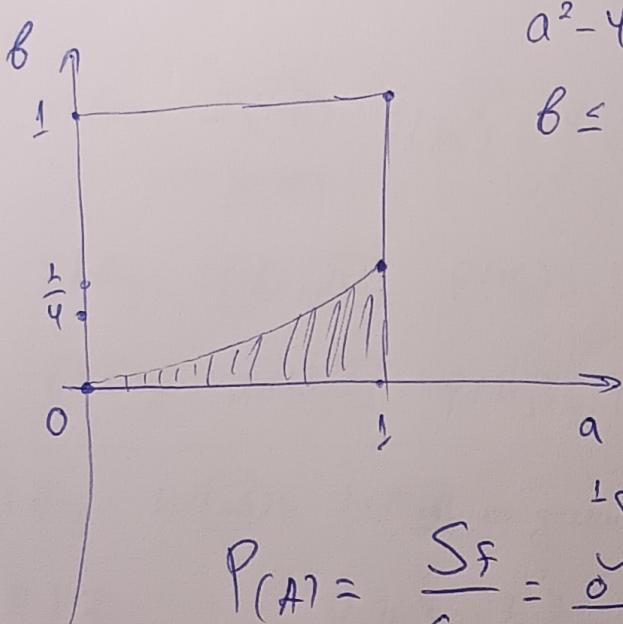
$$\text{II) } x^2 + ax + b = 0, \quad a \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$b \in \{0, 1\}$$

(4)

$P(\text{корените на ур-ти са } \mathbb{R} \text{ числа}) = ? = P(A)$

За g^a са \mathbb{R} числа $\Rightarrow D = a^2 - 4b \geq 0$



$$a^2 - 4b \geq 0 \quad 4b \leq a^2$$

$$b \leq \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$\exists a \ b = \frac{a^2}{4} \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} a & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ \hline b & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 1 \end{array}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{S_F}{S_{\square}} = \frac{\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{4} dx}{1} = \left. \frac{x^3}{12} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{Узбек: } P(\text{корените на ур-ти са } \mathbb{R} \text{ числа}) = \frac{1}{12}$$

(5)

Sag-2

136g x 5	Decau
4x <u>1nb</u>	2x <u>1nb</u>
3x <u>2nb</u>	1x <u>2nb</u>

1) 2 or 1nb & Decau

2) 2 or Decau & 1nb

3) P(1 or Decau) = 1nb) = ?I) Bagu 2x1nb or 1nb

$$P(M_1) = \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{7}$$

1	2
<u>2x1nb</u>	<u>4x1nb</u>
3x <u>2nb</u>	1x <u>2nb</u>

$$2) \text{ Bagu } \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2x1nb \\ \hline \end{array} \quad P(M_2) = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow P(D = 1nb) = \frac{2}{3} \quad | M_2$$

$$3) \text{ Bagu } \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1nb \\ \hline \end{array} \quad P(M_3) = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow P(D = 1nb) = 1 \quad | M_3$$

$$4) \text{ Bagu } \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2x2nb \\ \hline \end{array} \quad P(M_4) = 0 \quad \text{---} \quad P(D|M_4) = 0$$

II) Bagu 1x1nb u 1x2nb or gecaus $P(M_1) = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{7}$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad P(M_1) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{10} \quad P(D|M_1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2x2nb & 2x2nb \\ \hline \end{array} \quad P(M_2) = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{9} = \frac{6}{10} \quad P(D|M_2) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(M_3) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{10} \quad P(D|M_3) = 1$$

III) Bagu 2x2nb or gecaus $P(M_4) = \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{7}$

$$P(M_1) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{10} \quad P(D|M_1) = 0$$

$$P(M_2) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{10} \quad P(D|M_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(M_3) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{10} \quad P(D|M_3) = \frac{2}{3}$$

1	2
<u>4x1nb</u>	<u>2x2nb</u>
<u>1x2nb</u>	<u>3x2nb</u>

$$P(D|M_1) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(D|M_i) \cdot P(M_i) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} + 0 = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$P(D|M_2) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(D|M_3) = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{10} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(D) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(D|M_i) \cdot P(M_i) = \frac{2}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{8+12+2}{35} = \frac{22}{35} = 0.628$$

Вероятность
Угадай: 0,628

19.3)



no 2 отстраните на здрав са б) бело, зелено, червено

⑥

 $x = *$ бело

хърчище здрав 2 нюанси

 $y = *$ червеноa) $x \text{ и } y$ известното разпр = ?8) $x \perp\!\!\!\perp y$?b) $\text{cov}(x, y) = ?$ c) $P(x=1|y=1) = ?$ g) $P(x > y) = ?$

Решение

a) $x \sim Bi(2, \frac{1}{3})$

$P(x=0) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$

x	0	1	2
P(x)	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$
y	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$

$y \sim Bi(2, \frac{1}{3})$

$P(x=1) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$

$x \leq y$

$P(x=2) = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9}$

$y \setminus x$	0	1	2	
0	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{4}{9}$
1	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	0	$\frac{4}{9}$
2	$\frac{1}{9}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{9}$
	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	

$x+y \leq 2$

$P(x=1, y=0) = P(\delta_3 \cup \delta) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{9}$

$P(x=1, y=1) = P(\delta_2 \cup \delta) = \frac{2}{9}$

→ моралният

8) $x \neq y$, тъй като $P(x=2, y=1) \neq P(x=2) \cdot P(y=1)$
(Не са независими)

8) $E[x] = 0 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + 1 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{6}{9} = E[y] = \frac{2}{3}$

$x \setminus y$	0	1	2	4
	$\frac{7}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	0	0

 $\Rightarrow E[xy] = \frac{2}{9}$

$\Rightarrow \text{cov}(x, y) = E[xy] - E[x]E[y] = \frac{2}{9} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{9} - \frac{4}{9} = -\frac{2}{9}$

2) $P(x=1|y=1) = \frac{2/9}{4/9} = \frac{1}{2}$

g) $P(x > y) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + 0 = \frac{3}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

Задача 4) Для сим. вен. сс с конечн. в №

(7)

$$g_x(s) := E s^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s^k P(X=k) \text{ называемая ф-я}$$

I) $g_y = ?$, $y = 3x$

5) $g_z = ?$, $z = x_1 + x_2$ $x_1 \perp\!\!\! \perp x_2$ и $x_1 \sim x_2$, $x_2 \sim X$

Решение

a) $g_y(s) = E(s^y) = E(s^{3x}) = E(s^x)^3 = g_x(s^3)$

Аналогично: $g_y(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(y=n) s^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(3x=n) s^n =$
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(x=\frac{n}{3}) s^n \stackrel{m=\frac{n}{3}}{=} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P(x=m) s^{3m} =$
 $= g_x(s^3)$

Обобщение формулы:

$$\rightarrow y = kx \Rightarrow g_y(s) = g_x(s^k)$$

$$\rightarrow y = k+x \Rightarrow g_y(s) = s^k \cdot g_x(s)$$

$$(g_y(s) = E(s^{k+x}) = s^k \cdot E(s^x) = s^k \cdot g_x(s))$$

5) $x_1 \perp\!\!\! \perp x_2 \Rightarrow$ от свойства на независимые ф-и

$$g_{x_1+x_2}(s) = g_{x_1}(s) \cdot g_{x_2}(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow g_z = g_{x_1}(s) \cdot g_{x_2}(s) = g_x^2(s)$$

Доказательство на свойство: при $x_1 \perp\!\!\! \perp x_2$

$$g_{x_1+x_2}(s) = E s^{x_1+x_2} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} s^{i+j} P(x_1=i \cap x_2=j) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} s^i \cdot P(x_2=i) \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} s^j \cdot P(x_1=j) =$$

$$= E s^{x_2} \cdot E s^{x_1} = g_{x_2}(s) \cdot g_{x_1}(s)$$

II) Hera $X \sim Ge(p)$ $P(X=k) = p \cdot (1-p)^k$ $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}_0$

⑧

$$\text{a) } g_X = ? \quad \text{b) } D_X = ? \\ \text{c) } E_X = ? \rightarrow \text{z.B. } g_X'$$

Rechnung

$$\text{a) } g_X(s) = E s^X = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s^k P(X=k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s^k p \cdot (1-p)^k = \\ = p \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s^k q^k = p \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (sq)^k = p \cdot \frac{1}{1-sq}, \text{ falls } q < 1 \\ \Rightarrow g_X(s) = \frac{p}{1-sq} \quad q = 1-p$$

$$\text{b) } E_X = g'_X(1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \frac{p}{1-sq} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} p \cdot (1-sq)^{-1} = -p \cdot (-q) \cdot (1-sq)^{-2} = \\ = \frac{pq}{(1-sq)^2} \stackrel{s=1}{=} \frac{pq}{(1-q)^2} = \frac{pq}{p^2} = \frac{q}{p} = \frac{1-p}{p}$$

$$\text{c) } D_X = g''_X(1) + g'_X(1) - g'^2_X(1)$$

$$g''_X(1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \frac{pq}{(1-sq)^2} = -2(-q) \cdot pq \cdot \frac{1}{(1-sq)^3} = \frac{2pq^2}{(1-sq)^3} = \\ \stackrel{s=1}{=} \frac{2pq^2}{(1-q)^3} = \frac{2pq^2}{p^3} = \frac{2q^2}{p^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_X = \frac{2q^2}{p^2} + \frac{q}{p} - \frac{q^2}{p^2} = \frac{q^2 + pq}{p^2} = \frac{q \cdot (q+p)}{p^2} = \frac{q}{p^2} = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$g'_X(s) = (E s^X)' = E X \cdot s^{X-1} \Big|_{s=1} = EX$$

$$g''_X(s) = E X(X-1) s^{X-2} \Big|_{s=1} = E(X^2 - X) = E X^2 - EX \Rightarrow EX^2 = g''_X(s) + g'_X(s) \Big|_{s=1} \\ \Rightarrow D_X = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = g''_X(1) + g'_X(1) - g'^2_X(1)$$

заг-5)

(9)

$$P(X=1) = P(X=2) = P(Y=2) = 2P(Y=3) = 2P(Y=5) = \frac{1}{2}$$

a) $Z_1 = 2x+y+1$ $EZ_1 = ?$ $DZ_1 = ?$

b) $Z_2 = xy$ $EZ_2 = ?$ $DZ_2 = ?$

c) $Z_3 = x^y$ $EZ_3 = ?$ $DZ_3 = ?$

Revenue

x	-1	+1
$P(x)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

y	-1	3	5
$P(y)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

y^2	-1	9	25
$P(y^2)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

$$Ex = 0$$

$$Ey = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5$$

$$Ex^2 = 1$$

$$Ey^2 = \frac{35}{4} = 9$$

$$Dx = E[Ex^2] - (Ex)^2 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$Dy = \frac{36}{4} - \left(\frac{10}{4}\right)^2 = \cancel{\frac{36}{4}} \cancel{- \left(\frac{10}{4}\right)^2} \frac{11}{4} = 2.75$$

$$Z_1 = 2x+y+1$$

$$EZ_1 = 2Ex + Ey + E(1) = 2 \cdot 0 + 2.5 + 1 = 3.5$$

$$DZ_1 = D[2x+y+1] = 4D(x) + D(y) + D_1 + 2\text{cov}(2x,y) + 2\text{cov}(2x,1) + 2\text{cov}(y,1)$$

$$2\text{cov}(2x,y) = 4\text{cov}(x,y) = 0, \quad x \perp\!\!\!\perp y$$

$$DZ_1 = 4D(x) + D(y) + D_1 = 4 \cdot 1 + 2.75 = 6.75$$

Антирационально

Z_1	0	2	4	6	8
$P(Z_1)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

x	-1	1
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
3	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
5	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

$$EZ_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 4 \cdot \frac{3}{8} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2+12+6+8}{8} = \frac{28}{8} = 3 \frac{4}{8} = 3.5$$

$$DZ_1 = E[Z_1^2] - (EZ_1)^2 = \frac{4+16+36+64}{8} - \left(\frac{28}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{152-88}{8} = \frac{22}{4} = 6.75$$

$$\delta) Z_2 = xy$$

$\begin{cases} x \\ y \end{cases}$	-1	+1
1	-1	1
3	-3	3
5	-5	5

Z_2	-1	1	-3	3	-5	5
$P(Z_2)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

(10)

$$E Z_2 = 0 \text{ (симметрия)}$$

$$E Z_2 = E xy = E x \cdot E y = 0 \cdot E y = 0$$

$$E Z_2^2 = \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{4}}{2} + \frac{25 \cdot \frac{1}{4}}{2} = \frac{2+3+25}{4} = 9$$

$$\mathcal{D} Z_2 = 9 - 0^2 = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta) Z_2 &= \mathcal{D} E xy = E(E(xy)^2) - (E(xy))^2 = \\ &= E(x^2) E(y^2) - (Ex)^2 (Ey)^2 = \\ &= 9 \cdot 9 - 0^2 \cdot 2,5^2 = 81 - 0 = 81 \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta) Z_3 = xy$$

Z_3	-1	1
$P(Z_3)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$E Z_3 = 0 \text{ (симметрия)}$$

$$E(Z_3^2) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{D} Z_3 = 1 - 0^2 = 1$$

$$\text{Учебг: } E Z_1 = 3,5$$

$$\mathcal{D} Z_1 = 6,75$$

$$E Z_2 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{D} Z_2 = 9$$

$$E Z_3 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{D} Z_3 = 1$$

заг 6) $n=23$ ест числа | Их с p участия
 A_1, \dots, A_n

(11)

- $(2p+1) \times$ бординация старт-момета
- \forall икраз предвидяда резултата ($FTE\dots$)
- \exists $(2p+1) \times$ бординация икразатес на тишина позиции нечетн. №. ab.

Нека: $X_i =$ броят позиции чи тоги от A_i

• $G_i =$ неизвестата на икраз A_i

• $q_k = P(X_i = k)$

• $r_p = P(X_i \leq p)$

$$E(G_i) = ? \text{ при}$$

Пример $n=4 p=1$

$2p+1 = 3 \times$ бординации

$A_1 \rightarrow ETE$	$X_1 = 2$	нага се FTE
$A_2 \rightarrow EEE$	$X_2 = 1$	$G_1 = \frac{4!}{2}$
$A_3 \rightarrow TTT$	$X_3 = 2$	$G_2 = \frac{4!}{2}$
$A_4 \rightarrow EET$	$X_4 = 0$	$G_3 = 0$

Задача 1)

a) $\Omega = ?$ за борд. np-б (L, F, P)

$$\Omega = \{0, 1\}^{2p+1} = \{E, T\}^{2p+1}$$

b) разпределение $X_i = ?$ $X_i \sim \text{Bin}(2p+1, \frac{1}{2})$

c) $r_p = ?$

$$r_p = P(X_i \leq p) = \sum_{k=0}^p P(X_i = k) = \sum_{k=0}^p q_k$$

$$q_k = P(X_i = k) = \binom{2p+1}{k} \frac{1}{2^{2p+1}}$$

?

Zad 1) $X_1(\Omega) = \{0, 1, \dots, 2p+1\}$

за $P(A) > 0$ $E(X|A) = \sum_{k \in X(\Omega)} k P(X=k|A)$

Dok, ze $E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^s E(X|B_k) P(B_k)$, ако B_1, \dots, B_s са независими подъмножества от съдържанието на Ω .

Доказателство

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X) &= \sum_{k \in X(\Omega)} k \cdot P(X=k) \stackrel{\text{по задаче}}{=} \sum_{k \in X(\Omega)} k \cdot \sum_{i=1}^s P(B_i) P(X=k|B_i) = \\
 &= \sum_{k \in X(\Omega)} \sum_{i=1}^s k \cdot P(B_i) P(X=k|B_i) = \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^s P(B_i) \sum_{k \in X(\Omega)} k \cdot P(X=k|B_i) \stackrel{\text{по задаче}}{=} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^s P(B_i) \cdot E(X|B_i) = \sum_{k=1}^s P(B_k) \cdot E(X|B_k)
 \end{aligned}$$

Zad II) \Leftrightarrow изброяват $Euler$ типа с бройност $\frac{n}{2}$ независимо от g_{F2}

a) $G_1(\Omega) = ?$

\hookrightarrow разгледайте на A_n израза

$$G_1(\Omega) = \left\{ 0, \frac{n!}{n}, \frac{n!}{n-1}, \dots, \frac{n!}{2}, \frac{n!}{1} \right\}$$

$\frac{n!}{n} \rightarrow$ незададата, която е генерал (н израза)

$n! \rightarrow$ разгледата, която само тай е познад h_{gen} -много

$0 \rightarrow$ познат по-малко от некато g_{F2}

Задача II

(13)

δ) за всички $k \in X_i(\mathbb{N})$, $j \in [n]$, докажете че:

$$P(G_j = \frac{n!}{j} | X_i = k) = \binom{n-1}{j-1} (r_k - r_{k-j})^{j-1} r_{k-j}^{n-j}$$

Доказателство

$$r_k - r_{k-j} = P(X_i \leq k) - P(X_i \leq k-j) = P(X_i = k) = q_k$$

Из това и упът генерална ѝ съдържание не е валидна

\Rightarrow Твърдението $j-1$ група нури га имат
същите резултати $X_j = X_1$

$$P(G_j = \frac{n!}{j} | X_i = k) = \binom{n-1}{j-1} \cdot q_k^{j-1} \cdot r_{k-j}^{n-j} \rightarrow$$

Убедително от очакваните
 $(n-1)$ нури същите резултати, като $j-1$ га съществува

вероятността $(j-1)$ избрани
нури га съществува

Сега заместваме нури забавено:

$$P(G_j = \frac{n!}{j} | X_i = k) = \binom{n-1}{j-1} q_k^{j-1} (r_k - r_{k-j})^{j-1} r_{k-j}^{n-j}$$

6) за $k > 0$ докажете $E(G_j | X_i = k) = \frac{(n-1)! (r_k^n - r_{k-j}^n)}{q_k}$

Доказателство

$$E(G_j | X_i = k) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{n!}{j} P(G_j = \frac{n!}{j} | X_i = k) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{n!}{j} \binom{n-1}{j-1} (r_k - r_{k-j})^{j-1} r_{k-j}^{n-j} =$$

$$= (n-1)! \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} \frac{(r_k - r_{k-j})^j r_{k-j}^{n-j}}{r_k - r_{k-j}} = \frac{(n-1)!}{q_k} \left(\sum_{j=0}^n (r_k - r_{k-j})^j r_{k-j}^{n-j} - r_{k-j}^n \right) =$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{q_k} \cdot \left[(r_k - r_{k-1} + r_{k-j})^n - r_{k-j}^n \right] = \frac{(n-1)! (r_k^n - r_{k-j}^n)}{q_k}$$

$$\boxed{a^n - b^n = ((a - b) + b)^n - b^n}$$

z

Zadanie II

(14)

2) Задача о задаче, где $E(G_i) = (n-i)!$

Доказательство

$$E(G_i) = \sum_{k=0}^{2p+1} E(G_i | X_i = k) \cdot P(X_i = k) =$$

$$\stackrel{6)}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{2p+1} \underbrace{(n-i)! (\Gamma_k^n - \Gamma_{k-1}^n)}_{q_k} = (n-i)! \sum_{k=0}^{2p+1} (\Gamma_k^n - \Gamma_{k-1}^n) =$$

Telescoping sum
 $= (n-i) \cdot (\Gamma_{2p+1}^n - \Gamma_{-1}^n) = (n-i) (1^n - 0^n) = n-i$

$$\Gamma_{2p+1} = P(X_i \leq 2p+1) = 1$$

$$\Gamma_{-1}^n = 0 \text{ or } 6)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N (a_n - a_{n-1}) = a_N - a_0$$

g) Можем ли мы доказать то $E(G_i) = (n-i)!$ по методу наименьших квадратов
Или $G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_n = S_n = n!$

$$E S_n = n!$$

$$E \sum_{i=1}^n G_i = n!$$

от
метода наименьших квадратов

$$\sum_{i=1}^n E G_i = n!$$

от
метода наименьших квадратов

$$\sum_{i=1}^n n E G_i = n!$$
$$\Rightarrow E G_i = \frac{n!}{n} = (n-i)!$$

II) $\exists A_3, \dots, A_n$ и $\forall S$ $\exists x$ $\forall y$ $\forall z$

15

A₂ заняла обратного на A₁

Ако искат от тях съвети да генерират незадължителни

- G' - съдържа неизлъчвана
 - G'_1, G'_2 - неизлъчвана посредно^{на} на $A_1 \cup A_2$
 - $Y = "no-zone model" \text{ брой незапаси чакащи от } A_1 \cup A_2$
 - $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $q_k = P(X_i = k)$, $r_k = P(X_i \leq k)$

a) Označete ze $\gamma(\Omega) = \{p+1, \dots, 2p+1\}$

$x_1 + x_2 = 2p+1$ și să se arate neechivalența oricărui A_1 sau A_2

x_1	x_2	y
0	$2p+1$	$2p+1$
1	$2p$	$2p$
:	:	:
p	$p+1$	$p+1$
$p+1$	p	$p+1$
$p+2$	$p-1$	$p+2$
:	:	:
$2p$	1	$2p$
$2p+1$	0	$2p+1$

$$8) \text{ Dla } k \in \{p+l, \dots, 2p+l\}, P(Y=k) = 2qk$$

$$\{Y=k\} = \{X_1=k\} \cup \{X_2=k\}, \text{ and } \{X_1=k\} \cap \{X_2=k\} = \emptyset,$$

$$\text{none} \times \{k_2 = k\} = \{k_1 = 2p+1-k\}$$

$$4 \quad \{x_1 = k\} \cap \{x_1 = 2p+1-k\} = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Y=k) = P(X_1=k) + P(X_2=k) = q_k + q_k = 2q_k$$

6) $\exists k \in \{p+1, \dots, 2p+1\} \text{ u } j \in \{0, \dots, n-2\}$

(16)

$$\text{Докажем } P(G' = \frac{n!}{j+1} | y=k) = \binom{n-2}{j} (r_k - r_{k-1})^j r_{k-1}^{n-2-j}$$

Доказательство

От упражнение $\delta y : A_1 \cup A_2 \rightarrow (n-2)$ убираем все

j га снеренг y залежи с $A_1 \cup A_2$. Всички останали са са
зали от $A_1 \cup A_2$ ($p, p+1$). Позадоста δ въвши едни
и са генерализирани това.

$$r_k - r_{k-1} = P(X_i \leq k) - P(X_i \leq k-1) = P(X_i = k) = q_k$$

$q_k \rightarrow$ подсигуряваме, че j упражнение има подсигуряването
 $A_1 \cup A_2 \rightarrow y=k$

Останалите $n-2-j$ избрани тръбва да имат
брой подсигурявания $X_i \leq k-1$

$$\Rightarrow P(G' = \frac{n!}{j+1} | y=k) = \binom{n-2}{j} (r_k - r_{k-1})^j r_{k-1}^{n-2-j}$$

$$\text{Докажем } E(G' | y=k) = (n) \cdot (n-2)! \cdot \frac{r_k^{n-1} - r_{k-1}^{n-1}}{q_k}$$

Доказательство:

$$E(G' | y=k) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} \frac{n!}{j+1} \underbrace{\binom{n-2}{j} (r_k - r_{k-1})^j r_{k-1}^{n-2-j}}_{= P(G' = \frac{n!}{j+1} | y=k)} =$$

$$= (n-2)! \cdot n \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} \frac{(n-1)!}{(j+1)! (n-2-j)!} \frac{(r_k - r_{k-1})^{j+1} r_{k-1}^{n-1-(j+1)}}{r_{k-1} - r_{k-2}} = q_k$$

$$= \frac{n(n-2)!}{q_k} \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} \binom{n-1}{j+1} (r_k - r_{k-1})^{j+1} r_{k-1}^{n-1-(j+1)} \underbrace{\frac{n-1}{j+1-1}}_{= j+1} =$$

$$= \frac{n(n-2)!}{q_k} \sum_{i=1}^m \binom{m}{i} (r_k - r_{k-i})^i r_{k-i}^{m-i} =$$

o iterowane mnożenie

(17)

$$= \frac{n(n-2)!}{q_k} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} (r_k - r_{k-i})^i r_{k-i}^{m-i} - r_{k-i}^m \right) =$$

$$= \frac{n(n-2)!}{q_k} \left[(r_k - r_{k-i} + r_{k-i})^m - r_{k-i}^m \right] =$$

$$= \frac{n(n-2)!}{q_k} (r_k^m - r_{k-i}^m) = \frac{n(n-2)!}{q_k} (r_k^{n-i} - r_{k-i}^{n-i})$$

(2)

z) Dоказате $E(G') = 2n(n-2)! \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-i}} \right)$

Доказательство

$$E(G') = \sum_{k=p+1}^{2p+1} E(G|y=k) \cdot P(y=k) =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{случаи}}{=} \sum_{k=p+1}^{2p+1} \frac{n(n-2)!}{q_k} (r_k^{n-i} - r_{k-i}^{n-i}) \cdot 2q_k =$$

$$= 2n(n-2)! \sum_{k=p+1}^{2p+1} (r_k^{n-i} - r_{k-i}^{n-i}) \stackrel{a_k - a_0}{=} 2n(n-2)! (r_{2p+1}^{n-i} - r_p^{n-i}) =$$

$$= 2n(n-2)! \left(1^{n-i} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-i} \right) = 2n(n-2)! \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-i}} \right),$$

записано $\frac{r_{2p+1}}{r_p} = P(X_i \leq 2p+1) = \frac{1}{2}$ (+ свойство)

$P(X_i \leq p) = P(X_i \geq p+1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$P(X_i \leq p) + P(X_i \geq p+1) = 1$

$\Rightarrow P(X_i \leq p) = \frac{1}{2}$

Случайное от $X_i \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$

Търсебаме да съпоставим $E(G_i)$ и $E(G'_i)$ за A_1 и A_2 от стратема I (18)

$$E(G_i) = (n-1)!$$

$$E(G'_i) = 2n(n-2)! \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right), \text{ където } E(G'_i + G'_j) = E(G'_i) + E(G'_j)$$

$$\frac{E(G'_i)}{2} \geq E(G_i) \text{ за } n \geq 2$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \geq 1 - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{2n(n-2)!}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right) \geq (n-1)!$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \geq \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$2^{n-1} \geq n$$

$$1) n=2 \quad 2^1 \geq 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2) n=3 \quad 2^2 \geq 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$3) \text{Приемаме за } k \Rightarrow 2^{k+1} > k$$

и) У же доказам за $k+1$

$$\text{от } 2^{k+1} > k+1 \cdot 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{k+1-1} > k+K, \text{ навсякък } k \geq 2$$

$$2 \cdot 2^{k+1} > 2^k$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{k+1-1} > k+1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2^k > 2^K$$

\Rightarrow Наказва и то-члените у же доказана

$$\frac{E(G'_i)}{2} \geq E(G_i) \text{ (което } \geq \text{ за } n \geq 2)$$

$$E(G_3) = \frac{n! - 2n(n-2)! \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)}{n-2}$$

$$E(G_3) = n(n-3)! \left(n-1-2+\frac{2}{2^{n-2}}\right)$$

$$E(G_3) = n(n-3)! \left(n-3+\frac{1}{2^{n-2}}\right)$$

$$g) E(G_i) = ? \quad i = \{3, \dots, n\}$$

$$S_n = G'_1 + G'_2 + \dots + G'_n = n!$$

$$E S_n = n!$$

$$\Rightarrow E[G' + \sum_{i=3}^n G_i] = n!$$

$$\text{от което } E[G'] + \sum_{i=3}^n E[G_i] = n!$$

$$\text{и симетрично } E[G'] + (n-2) E(G_3) = n!$$

$$E(G_i) = E(G_3) = \frac{n! - E[G']}{n-2}$$

заг. 8 Нека X е положителна съграждана величина
с крайно ограничение
 $\cup a > 0$

(19)

a) Докажете неравенството на Марков $P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{Ex}{a}$
и неравенството на Чебышев $P(|X - Ex| \geq a) \leq \frac{Dx}{a^2}$

Доказателство

$$\bullet Ex = P(X \geq a) E(X|X \geq a) + P(X < a) E(X|X < a)$$

$$Ex = P(X \geq a) E(X|X \geq a) + Q, \quad a \geq 0 \text{ тъй като } X > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Ex \geq P(X \geq a) E(X|X \geq a), \text{ но}$$

$$X \in [a, \infty) \Rightarrow E(X|X \geq a) \geq a$$

$$\Rightarrow Ex \geq P(X \geq a) \cdot a \quad P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{Ex}{a} \quad \text{□}$$

• Чебышев чрез Марков!

$$P(|X| \geq a) = P(X^2 \geq a^2) \text{ и тъй като } X > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$P(X^2 \geq a^2) = P(X^2 \geq a^2), \text{ защото } X^2 \in \text{малостранно разширение } B(0; +\infty)$$

$$\text{Нека } x = X - Ex, \text{ от Марков: } P(X^2 \geq a^2) \leq \frac{E[X^2]}{a^2} \Rightarrow P(|X| \geq a) \leq \frac{E[X^2]}{a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(|X - Ex| \geq a) \leq \frac{E[(X - Ex)^2]}{a^2} = \frac{E[X^2 - 2 \cdot Ex \cdot (Ex) + (Ex)^2]}{a^2} = \frac{Ex^2 - 2Ex \cdot Ex + (Ex)^2}{a^2}$$

$$P(|X - Ex| \geq a) \leq \frac{Dx}{a^2} \quad (Dx = Ex^2 - (Ex)^2)$$

• Альтернативно чрез Марков

$$Dx = E[(X - Ex)^2] = E[(X - Ex)^2 | |X - Ex| \geq a] P(|X - Ex| \geq a) +$$

$$+ \underbrace{E[(X - Ex)^2 | |X - Ex| < a]}_0 \cdot P(|X - Ex| < a)$$

$$\Rightarrow Dx \geq E[(X - Ex)^2 | |X - Ex| \geq a] - P(|X - Ex| \geq a) \left| \Rightarrow P(|X - Ex| \geq a) \leq \frac{Dx}{a^2} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{VI} \\ a^2 \leq a^2 \Rightarrow |X - Ex| \geq a \Rightarrow (X - Ex)^2 \geq a^2 \end{array} \right.$$

2) Dokažete neprekidnosti na zapisu za $t \geq 0$

(20)

$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E(e^{tx})}{e^{ta}}$$

$$X \geq a \stackrel{t \geq 0}{\Leftrightarrow} tx \geq ta \stackrel{e^{\text{mon. prav}}} {\Leftrightarrow} e^{tx} \geq e^{ta}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \geq a) = P(e^{tx} \geq e^{ta}) \leq \frac{E(e^{tx})}{e^{ta}} \text{ (na Moprob)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E(e^{tx})}{e^{ta}}$$

3) $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Ber}(\frac{1}{2})$ ca nezávislosti

$$X = X_1 + \dots + X_n$$

Používame

$$Ex = ?$$

$$Dx = ?$$

$$X \sim ?$$

$$Ee^{tx} = ?$$

X_1	1	0
$P(X_1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$Ex_1 = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Dx_1 = E[X_1^2] - (Ex_1)^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$Dx_2 = p \cdot (1-p) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$Ex_2 = p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X \in [0; n]$$

$$Ex = Ex_1 + \dots + Ex_n = Ex_1 + Ex_2 + \dots + Ex_n = n \cdot Ex_1 = np = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$Dx = D(x_1 + \dots + x_n) = D[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i] \stackrel{\text{kej}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n Dx_i = \sum_{i=1}^n Dx_i =$$

$$= n \cdot Dx_1 = n \cdot p(1-p) = \frac{n}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$$

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$k = \overline{0, n}$$

$$Ee^{tx} = \sum_{k=0}^n e^{tk} (P(X=k)) = \sum_{k=0}^n e^{tk} \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (pe^t)^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \\ = (1-p + pe^t)^n$$

(21)

4) $\delta \in (0, 1)$

$$P\left(|X - EX| \geq \frac{\delta n}{2}\right) \leq e^{-\frac{n\delta^2}{6}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta = ? : P\left(X \notin \left(EX - \frac{\delta n}{2}, EX + \frac{\delta n}{2}\right)\right) \leq \frac{4}{n}$$

$$|X - EX| \geq \frac{\delta n}{2} \Rightarrow X - EX \geq \frac{\delta n}{2} \text{ or } X - EX \leq -\frac{\delta n}{2}$$

еквивалентна на $X - EX \notin \left(-\frac{\delta n}{2}; \frac{\delta n}{2}\right)$

$$X \notin \left(EX - \frac{\delta n}{2}; EX + \frac{\delta n}{2}\right)$$

от ч.

$$\Rightarrow P\left(X \notin \left(EX - \frac{\delta n}{2}; EX + \frac{\delta n}{2}\right)\right) \leq e^{-\frac{n\delta^2}{6}}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\frac{n\delta^2}{6}} = \frac{4}{n} / \ln \quad -\frac{n\delta^2}{6} = \ln \frac{4}{n}$$

$$\delta^2 = -\frac{6}{n} \ln \frac{4}{n} \quad \delta = \sqrt{-\frac{6}{n} \ln \frac{4}{n}}, n > 0$$

Доказуемо за $\sqrt{-\ln \frac{4}{n}} \geq 0 \quad -(\ln 4 - \ln n) \geq 0$
 $\ln n \geq \ln 4$
 $n \geq 4$

Така и самата оправдява
 $P(Q-) \leq \frac{4}{n}$ и една числа

$$\delta) a=? : P(X \notin (EX - a; EX + a)) \leq \frac{4}{n}$$

$$|X - EX| \geq a \Rightarrow X - EX \geq a \text{ or } X - EX \leq -a \Rightarrow X - EX \notin (-a; a)$$

$$X \notin (EX - a; EX + a)$$

$$\text{от } Z\text{дзинеф} \Rightarrow P(|X - EX| \geq a) \leq \frac{Dx}{a^2} = \frac{4}{n}$$

$$Dx = \frac{n}{4} \text{ от 3)}$$

$$\frac{n}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{4}{n} \quad a^2 = \frac{n^2}{4^2} \quad a > 0 \text{ и } n > 0$$

$$a = \frac{n}{4}$$

b) $g_a n = 10\ 000$

$$Ex = \frac{n}{2} = 5\ 000$$

$$Dx = \frac{n}{4} = 2500$$

$$a = \frac{n}{4} = 2500$$

$$\delta = \sqrt{-\frac{6}{n} \ln\left(\frac{4}{n}\right)} \approx 0,0685$$

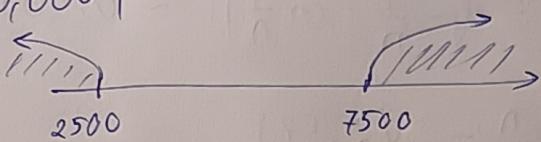
$$\frac{\delta n}{2} \approx 342,579$$

(22)

за Гедишев:

$$P(X \notin (Ex - a; Ex + a)) \leq \frac{4}{n}$$

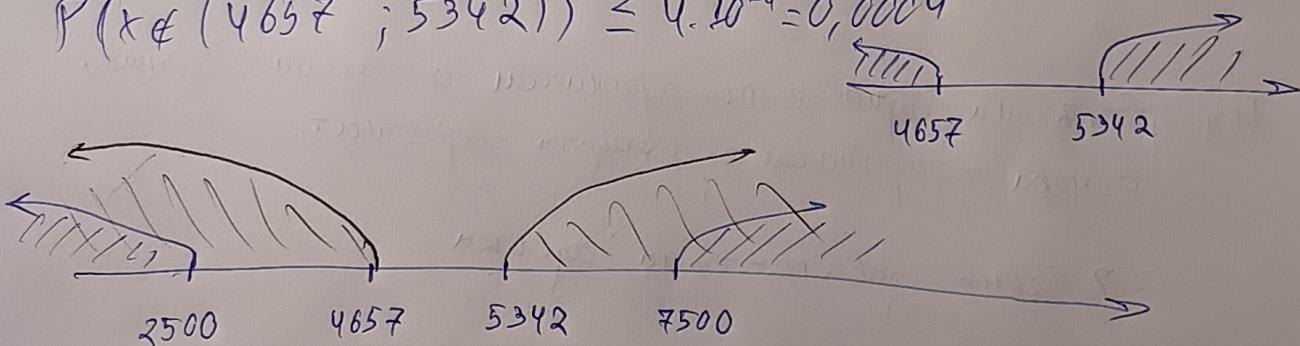
$$P(X \notin (2500, 7500)) \leq 4 \cdot 10^{-4} = 0,0004$$



за Гернов

$$P(X \notin (Ex - \frac{\delta n}{2}; Ex + \frac{\delta n}{2})) \leq \frac{4}{n}$$

$$P(X \notin (4657; 5342)) \leq 4 \cdot 10^{-4} = 0,0004$$



Интервалът от Герновството на Гернов (за $x \in$) е по-малък от този, получен от Герновството на Гедишев.

т.е. Герновството на Гернов дава по-голяма акумулация.