Seminarul 13

P. nerolvate

$$\times \sim Poiss (\lambda)$$
 $M(x) = \lambda$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) - \lambda$$

$$P(x = k) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^{k}$$

$$P(N_{10} - N_8 = 0) = P(Y = 0) = \frac{e^{-20}}{0!} = \frac{1}{e^{20}}$$

$$P(Y_1 = \lambda) = P(Y_2 = \lambda) = P(Y_3 = \lambda) = P(Y_4 = \lambda) = \frac{e^{-10} \cdot 10^4}{4!} = \frac{10}{e^{-10}}$$

$$P(Y_{1}=1, Y_{2}=1, Y_{3}=1, Y_{4}=1) = P(Y_{1}=1) \cdot P(Y_{2}=1) \cdot P(Y_{3}=1)$$

$$P(Y_{4}=1) = \frac{10}{e^{10}} \frac{1}{4}$$
2) 2 sosini im intervalul [a, 2] si 3 sosin im (1,1)
$$P(N_{2}-N_{0}=2, N_{4}-N_{1}=3) = P(N_{2}=0, N_{4}-N_{1}=3)$$

$$Valioblele mu sured imbependente (interv(1,1) = incolus im ambele)$$

$$X \sim Pois (N.1) \quad (0,1) \quad (0,1) \quad y \sim Pois (N.1) \quad (1,2) \quad y \sim Pois (N$$

3) (N₁) choces Poisson de nata
$$\lambda = 2$$
; $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots \lambda_n$ ce dau largimea internaleta tembe 2 sosini consecutive nata $\lambda = 2$; $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots \lambda_n$ ce dau largimea a) Să se det. probabl. ca prima sosine să aibă lac după nomembral $t = 1$
 $\lambda_n = \lambda_n = 1$
 $\lambda_n = 1$

e) Dacă mu au existat sasini mainte de
$$t=1$$
, să se det pnob.

ca prima sosine să aibă foc după aram $t=3$

$$P\left(\times, >3 \right) \times, >1$$

X, = prima sosine

$$= \frac{1-(1-e^{-2})}{1-(1-e^{-2})} = \frac{e^{-2}}{e^{-2}} = \frac{e^{2}}{e^{6}} = \frac{1}{e^{4}}$$

$$e) \text{ bacă a 2-a sosine a avut be but 1=2, să se det. probabilitatea ca a treia sosine să aibă bac după $t=4$

$$P(T_3>4 | T_2=2) = P(X_3>2 | X_1+X_2=2) = P(X_3>2) = \frac{1}{T_3=X_1+X_2}$$

$$= 1-F_{X_3}(2) = 1-(1-e^{-4})=e^{-4}$$

$$4) (N^{2})$$

$$(N^{2})$$$$

4)
$$\{N_t\}$$
 , $\{N_t\}$, $\{N_t\}$ $\{N_t\}$

a) $P(N_1=2, N_2=5)=?$

$$P(N_{A}=2, N_{2}=5) = ?$$

$$P(N_{A}=2, N_{2}=5) = ? (2 \text{ SOSIDE PAR } (0,A) \text{ Si } 5 \text{ Par } (0,2))$$

$$P(X_{A}=2, X_{A}+X_{2}=5) = P(X_{A}=2, X_{2}=3) = \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 2^{3}}{2!} \cdot \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^{3}}{3!}$$

a)
$$P(N_{A}=2, N_{2}=5)=?$$

$$P(N_{A}=2, N_{2}=5) = ?$$

$$P(N_{A}=2, N_{2}=5) = P(X_{1}=2, X_{2}=3) = \frac{c^{-3} \cdot 2^{3}}{2!} = \frac{c^{-3} \cdot 3^{3}}{3!}$$

$$P(N_{\lambda} = 2, N_{2} = 5) = P(X_{1} = 1, X_{2} = 3) = \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 2^{3}}{2!}$$

$$= P(X_{1} = 2, X_{1} + X_{2} = 5) = P(X_{1} = 1, X_{2} = 3) = \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 2^{3}}{2!} = \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 2^{3}}{3!}$$

$$P(N_{1} = 2, N_{2} = 1) = ?$$

$$P(N_{1} = 1, N_{2} = 1)$$

$$P(N_{1} = 1, N_{2} = 1)$$

$$P(N_{1}=1 \mid N_{1}=2) = P(N_{1}=1, N_{2}=3) = \frac{c \cdot 2}{2!} \cdot \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3}{3!}$$

$$P(N_{1}=1 \mid N_{1}=2) = \frac{P(N_{1}=1, N_{1}=2)}{P(N_{1}=2)} = \frac{P(N_{1}=1, N_{1}=1)}{P(N_{1}=2)}$$

$$P(N_{1}^{2}=1 \mid N_{1}=2) = P(N_{1}^{2}=1, N_{1}=2) = P(N_{1}^{2}=1, N_{1}=1) = P(N_{1}=1, N_{1}=1) = P(N_{1}=1, N_{1}=2)$$

$$P(N_{1}=1 \mid N_{1}=2) = P(N_{1}=1, N_{1}=2) = P(N_{1}=1, N_{1}=2)$$

$$P(N_1 = 1 \mid N_1 = 2) = P(N_1 = 1, N_1 = 2) = P(N_1 = 1, N_1 = 1) = P(N_1 = 2)$$

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a)
$$(8, 8: 20]$$
; $N_{8:20} - N_8 = 2$; $\times \sim Poiss (\lambda_1 = \frac{4}{5})$
 $P(N_{8:20} - N_8 = 2) = P(\times = 2) = \frac{e^{-\frac{4}{3}} \cdot (\frac{4}{5})^2}{2!}$

$$M(x) = ?$$

You Poiss (3)

You Poiss (3)
$$X \sim \exp\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x^{2}) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x^{2})$$

$$M(x) = 0 = 1 = 1$$

 $2 \approx Poiss(1)$ $\lambda_{L=1}$ coolere/trianestru

$$P(N_1 = 0) = P(z = 0) = \frac{e \cdot 0}{o!} \cdot \frac{1}{e}$$

7)
$$\lambda = 10$$
 job-uni /orai , $\lambda_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{6}$ job-uni /2 min

a) $\lambda \approx 5 \times p \left(\frac{1}{2} = 6\right)$

$$P(x>2) = 1 - F_{x}(2)$$

$$F_{x}(x) = \begin{cases} O, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

8) 7=2,4 coderi/21

a) $\times N \exp\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1}{2.4}\right)$

c) H(x) = 0 = 2,4

P(x < 3) = Fx() = 1-e-8,2

 $P(N_3 = 8) = e^{-2.4} \cdot (2.4)^{8}$

$$(2) = 1 - F_{x}(2) = 1 - (1 - 1)$$

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$$(1) = 1 - F_{x}(2) = 1 - (1 -$$

$$P(x>2) = 1 - F_x(2) = 1 - (1 - e^{-\frac{2}{6}}) = e^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$) = 1 - \left(1 - e^{-\frac{2}{6}}\right)$$

= $(1 - P(x)5) \cdot (1 - F_{x}(3)) = F_{x}(5) \cdot (1 - F_{x}(3)) = (1 - e^{-\frac{5}{6}}) \cdot e^{-\frac{7}{2}}$

$$\left(-e^{-\frac{2}{6}}\right)$$

6)
$$P(x>3, x < 5) = P(x < 5 | x > 3) \cdot P(x>3) = P(x < 3)P(x>3) =$$

9) 2 sub-fluxuni
$$\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$$
 neceptorul $\stackrel{\triangle}{A}$ si $\stackrel{\triangle}{B}$
 $\lambda_a = 10 \text{ sp/min}$
 $\lambda_b = 13 \text{ sp/min}$
 λ_b

$$\overline{1}_{0} = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{10} = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{23} = \frac{10}{23}$$

10) \(\lambda = 40 c/ora\)

a)
$$10.40 = 400 c/2i$$

b) $\lambda_1 = \frac{2}{3} c/mim$
 $P(N_{15} = 0) = \frac{e^{-\frac{2}{y}}}{0!}$

c)
$$P(N_{15}=0) N_{30}=3) = P(N_{15}=0) N_{30}-N_{45}=3) = P(N_{30}-N_{45}=3)$$

= $\frac{e^{-10}}{0!} \cdot \frac{e^{-10}}{0!} = \frac{10^{3}}{3! \cdot e^{20}}$