Reamintion: X~ U[a, b], f(x) = \(\frac{1}{b-a}, x \in [a, b] \)

1) Un jucator de darts ocheste discul rosu au central im central tintei ni diametra de 10m. La o aruneare, distanta dintre centrul tintei si punetul mimerit de sagesta urmeasa distr. unif. pe intervalul [a, b] unde oxa <b, cu val medie 3 cm si deviatia standard 5 cm. Aruncari-

a+b = 3 => [a+b=3] TREBULE AFLAT A & D

 $=\frac{b^{2}-a^{2}}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{b-a}=\frac{a+b}{2}$ *\[\langle \text{Var}(x) = \frac{E(x^2) - E^2(x)}{b^2 a^2 + ab} \\ E(x^2) = \int \frac{x^2}{b^2 a} \, dx = \frac{1}{b^2 a} \int \frac{x^2}{3} = \frac{(b^2 + a^2 + ab)}{3} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + ab}{3} = \frac{a^2 + ab

If(x) · g'(x) dx = f(x) · g(x) - ff'(x) · g(x) dx

deviatia = Travianta sau varianta = deviatia

 $= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + ab} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab}{4} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab}{12} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{(a - b)^2}{12}} = \frac{3}{4}$

=> [a+b=3=) a=3-b

/(a-b) 2=9 => (3-26) 2=9

9+462-126=9 46(6-3)=0

1 pt ca drametrule de la reportitue : I stitut Ib=0 Ib=3 dor a> a=0,b=3

=> prob. de a nûmeri discul rossu este: $P(x < \frac{1}{2}) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{6} dx = \frac{1}{3-0} \cdot x_{0}^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{6}$

(X) Fie datele satisfice (X) = 1,10 : 2,1,3,1,5,2,3,5,1,1. Sa se calculize expressa functio de res partitie empirice coresponsatoure acedor date
aproximore $f_0: \mathbb{R} > [0,1]$ definita prim $f_0(x) = \frac{\# \{i \in \{1,\dots,10\}: x_i < x\}}{10}$ Fig. (X_m)_n un oir de v.a. imdependente care au acelani distributie. Notam cu F function la repartitie comuna. bi) FiexeR fixat pi se considera pt. meN'v.a. Ym (w) = f1 daca Xm(w) xx f1, ta)

Ce distributie au Ym, respectivo Y+++ + /m? Ce distributie au Ym, raspectior Y,+_+ + Ym? $\frac{1}{1-F(x)} = 0$ $\frac{1}{1-F(x)}$ Ym=(1-p p) ~ Detr. Bornsulli distr. lui Ym b2) Spre ce valoare connverge a. s. sirul (m (Y, + ... + Ym))m? m (Y,+..+ /m) => F(Ym) = 0.(1-p) + 1.p = p = F(x) (dimmotate) b3) Pentru me IN* fie $\exists m: \mathbb{R} \times \Omega \rightarrow [0,1]$, $\exists m (x,\omega) = \frac{\# \ell^2 \in \ell^1, ..., m : X_1: (\omega) \times x_2}{m}$ function du repartitée empirica calculata îm pet xeRi. Ce relație există între cele doua v.a. $\frac{1}{m}(Y_1 + ... + Y_m)$ si $\frac{1}{m}(X_1, ...)$? $\frac{1}{m}(Y_{n}(w)+...+Y_{m}(w))=f_{m}(X,w)$ aka suma calculata = val. functiei aproximate sm acilasi punct steet Fm(X,·) un estimator mediplasat ni consistent pt. F(X)?

day-teorie din alea de mai neus demonstrata

a) durata a-s 2

$$(X_m)$$
-sire au $X_e \sim U_m \mathcal{L}[1,3]$

mudie: $\frac{X_1 + ... + X_m}{n} \frac{a.s}{LTNM} m = E(X_1) = \int_a^b x \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \int_a^b x \cdot \frac{1}{2b} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2} / \frac{3}{n} = 2$

C) media geometrica $\rightarrow \frac{353}{e}$ lim $\sqrt[m]{x_1 \cdot x_2} \cdot x_m = \lim_{m \to \infty} e^{m \cdot (x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_m)} = e^{m \cdot x_m}$ $e^{m \cdot x_m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} e^{m \cdot x_m}$

$$\frac{a.p}{LTNIM} = \frac{1}{2} (3 \ln 3 - 2) = e^{\frac{1}{2} (8 \ln 3^{3} - 8 \ln 2)} = e^{\frac{1}{2} (8 \ln 3 - 8$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3^{3}}{e^{2}}} = e^{\ln \left(\frac{3^{3}}{e^{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{e^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{e}$$

c) media atomorica $\Rightarrow \frac{2^e}{6n3}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{m}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_m}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_m}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{x_n}}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{x_n}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{$$

$$E(\frac{1}{x_m}) = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2x} lmx / \frac{3}{2} = \frac{lm3}{2}$$

a) val medie n' deviatio standard

* X-v.a. pentru timpul de printare

$$\times \sqrt{T_1} = \frac{T_2}{0,4}$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} T_1 & T_2 \\ 0,4 & 0,6 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $E(X) = 0,4 \cdot E(T_1) + 0,6 \cdot E(T_2)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{\text{medie}} \Rightarrow \text{media} = 5$$

$$pt. E(T_2) = \int_{4}^{6} x \cdot \frac{1}{6-4} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Big|_{4}^{6} = \frac{36}{4} - \frac{16}{4} = \frac{20}{4} \quad \text{f. du densitate pt. unif}$$

$$= 5 \qquad \qquad \int_{6}^{6} (x) = \int_{6-a}^{6} x \in [a, 6-]$$

$$= 5 \qquad \qquad 0 \qquad \text{altful}$$

$$\times \text{ std}(x) = \overline{J} \text{ var}(x)$$

$$\text{var}(x) = E(x^2) + E^2(x) \text{ pici ex loop on } x^2 = \begin{pmatrix} T_1^2 & T_2^2 \\ 0, 5 & 0,6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E(x^{2j}) = E(T_{i}^{2j}) \cdot 0_{i} + E(T_{2}^{2}) \cdot 0_{i} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{$$

$$E(\overline{1_2}^2) = \int_{1}^{6} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2!} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Big|_{4}^{6} = ...$$

. apoi înlocuim sus, urata întegrala

$$\begin{cases} (x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3-1} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{24} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E(U^{2}) = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{x^{2}}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{1}^{3} = \frac{24}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{26}{63} = \frac{13}{3}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{0}^{9} \frac{x}{8} dx = \frac{x^{2}}{16} \Big|_{0}^{9} = \frac{81}{16} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{80}{16}$$

$$V(U_1) = E(U_1^2) + E^2(U_1)$$

 $V(U_2) = E(U_2^2) + E^2(U_2)$

$$V(U_1)$$
: $E(U_1^2) + E^2(U_1)$ apoi calcule apoi $2\pi U mif [0,6]$
 $V(U_2)$: $E(U_2^2) + E^2(U_2)$ si calcular $V(2)$
si spunem \neq

a)
$$P(x < 0,5) = ? = F_x(0,5)$$

 $F_x = \int_x^x S(x) dx = \int_0^x 0 \times 0$
 $\int_x^x (x) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x \in [a,b] \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} dt = \int_0^1 x \times e[0,2]$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{16}} = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \int_{y}^{x} (t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} e^{-x}, x \neq 0 = \int_{0}^{x} e^{-x} dt = \int_{0}^{x} e^{-x$$

c)
$$P(T < 1 | X > 1) = \frac{P(T < 1 \cap X > 1)}{P(X > 1)} = \frac{P(Y < 1 \cap X > 1)}{P(X > 1)}$$

mu nunt independente $T \le X_0!$

X right $\Rightarrow T$ is val. lui Y

acum nunt independente \Rightarrow punon.

= P(Y<1) = F(1) = -e-+1

P(X 3.1)