

R

P

$$C = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

1 zestaw, zadania ze strony

Zadania laboratoryjne i wykładowe.  
Na ostatnim, 10 pytań.

W fablicie 2 sprawdziany po 2 punkty.  
Podejście do fablicy 0.5 pkt.

Fablit to 3

Dobra ocena z fabli do bonus do wykładow.

Tablice: rozkładu Poisson - 1 klos  
do wydrabiania rozkładu normalnego - 2 klosy

# Zadanie 1.1.

a)  $\Omega = \{(0,0,0), (R,R,R), (R,0,0), (R,R,0),$   
 $(0,R,0), (0,0,R), (R,0,R), (0,R,R)\}$

$$\Omega = \{(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3) : \omega_i \in \{0, R\}, i=1,2,3\}$$

$$A_1 = \{(0, R, R), (0, 0, R), (0, R, 0), (0, 0, 0)\}$$

$$A = (A_1 \cap A_2' \cap A_3') \cup (A_1' \cap A_2 \cap A_3') \cup$$
$$\cup (A_1' \cap A_2' \cap A_3)$$

$$C = A_1 \cap A_2' \cap A_3'$$

## Zadanie 1.2

5 białych, 3 czarne kule

wyciągamy losowo 2 kule

$$\bar{\Omega} = \binom{8}{2} = \frac{8!}{2! 6!} = \frac{8 \cdot 7}{2} = 28$$

a) wylosowanie kule białe

$$\bar{A} = \binom{5}{2} = \frac{5!}{2! \cdot 3!} = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} = 10 \quad P(A) = \frac{10}{28}$$

b) kule jednego koloru

$$\bar{B} = \binom{5}{2} + \binom{5}{3} = 10 + 3 = 13 \quad P(B) = \frac{13}{28}$$

$$c) \bar{C} = \binom{5}{1} \cdot \binom{3}{1} = 15 \quad P(C) = \frac{15}{28}$$

1.3. Cmeżczgħu, 2 hobby

a) paru ie biegħi oħol u s'ebise

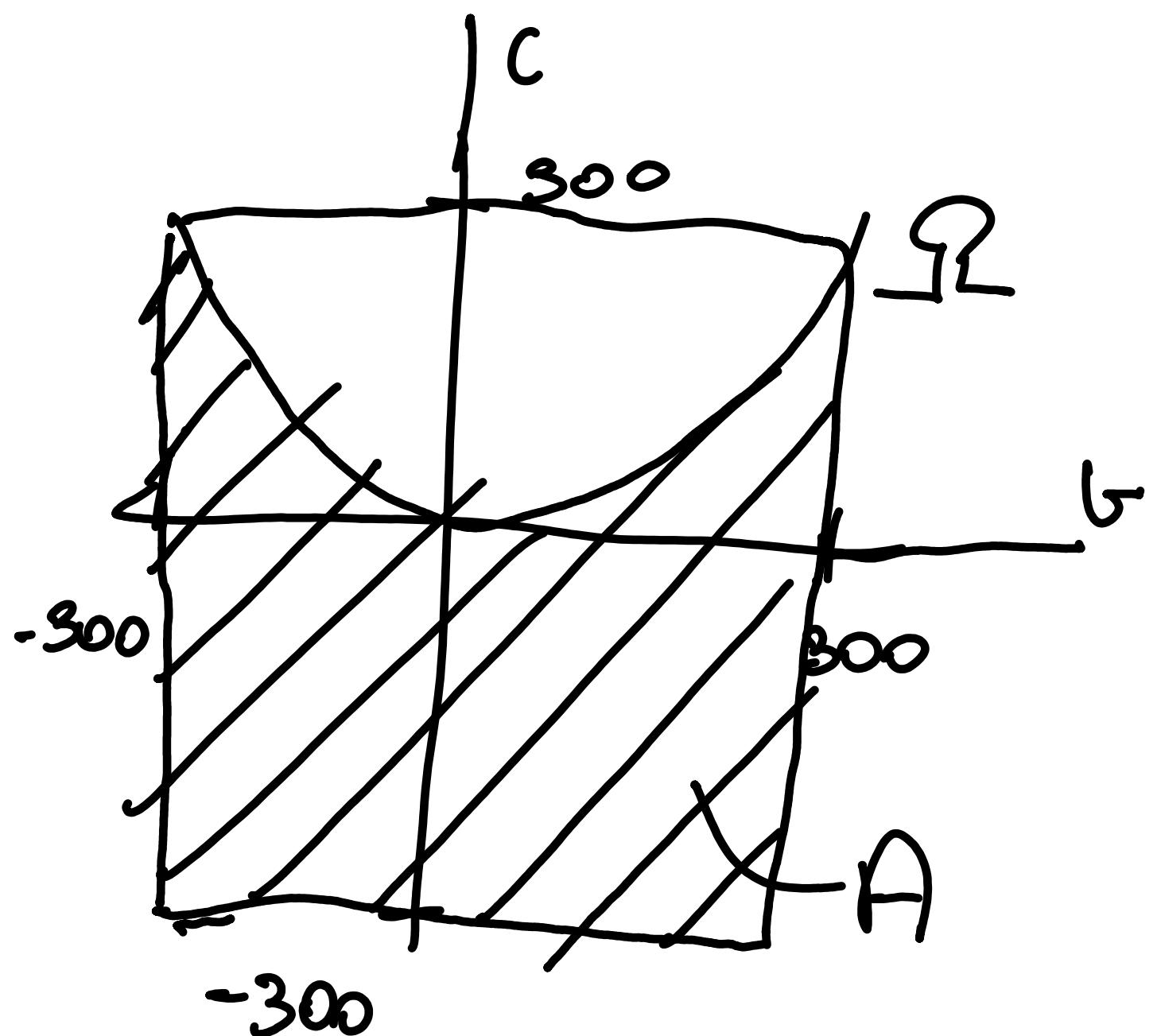
$$P(A) = \frac{7! \cdot 2!}{8!} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \Omega = 8!$$

b)  $\bar{B} = 5 \cdot \binom{6}{2} \cdot 2! \cdot 2! \cdot 4!$

$$P(B) = \frac{5! \cdot 4 \cdot 15}{8!} = \frac{5}{28}$$

Mazyca definija prawdopodobienistwa

d. 6.  $[-300, 300]$  wybrano losowo liczby  $b, c$ . Obliczyć prawdopodobieństwo, że równanie  $75x^2 + bx + c = 0$  ma pierwiastki rzeczywiste.



$$\Delta > 0$$

$$b^2 - 300c > 0$$

$$b^2 > 300c \quad | : 300$$

$$c < \frac{b^2}{300}$$

$$P_1 = \int_0^{300} \frac{t^2}{300} dt = \left( \frac{1}{300} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{300} = \frac{30000}{3} = 10000$$

$$P(A) = \frac{600 \cdot 80 + 30000 \cdot 2}{600^2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

geometryczne prawdopodobieństwo

1.8. Niech  $P(A) = 0.35$ ,  $P(B) = 0.4$ ,  
 $P(A \cup B) = 0.45$

a)  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = 0.75 - 0.45 = 0.3$

b)  $P(A' \cap B) = P(B - (A \cap B)) = P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.1$

c)  $P(A' \cap B') = P((A \cap B)') = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 0.55$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = 0.3$$

$$P(A' \cap B) = P(B - (A \cap B)) = 0.1$$

$$P(A' \cap B') = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 0.55$$

1.7a

Niech  $P(A) = 0.3$ ,  $P(B) = 0.5$ ,  $P(C) = 0.6$

$P(A \cap B) = 0.1$ ,  $P(C \cap B) = 0.3$ ,  $P(A \cap C) = 0.2$

$P(A \cap B \cap C) = 0.05$

Oblicz  $P(A \cup B \cup C)$

.

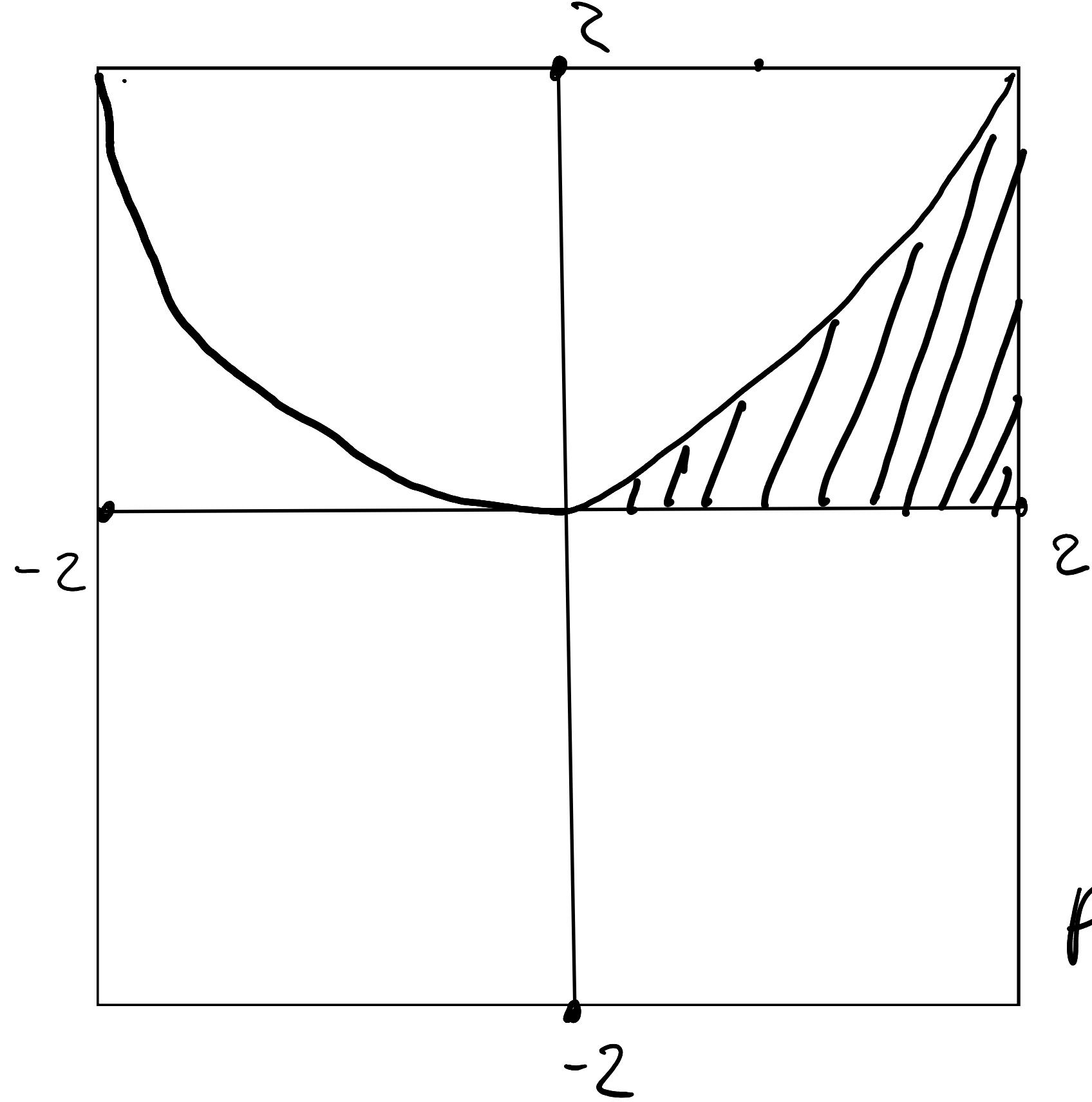
$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) -$

$P(A \cap B) - \dots + P(A \cap B \cap C) = \dots$

Prawdopodobieństwo warunkowe  
conditional probability  
Bayesa

Nieznaność zdania

1.66



$$\bar{\Omega} = 4^2 = 16$$

$$x^2 \leq y + 2$$

$$y \geq x^2 - 2$$

$$P_1 = \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 8 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{16 - 2 \frac{8}{3}}{16} = \frac{\frac{32}{3}}{16} = \frac{2}{3}$$

- 1.36 A) Prawdopodobieństwo wygrucenia więcej niż 3 oczek na pierwszej kostce.
- B) Łączny wynik mniejszy niż 6.

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\bar{\Omega} = 36, \bar{B} = 10, P(B) = \frac{10}{36}$$

$$A \cap B = 1,$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{36}$$

Czy są niezależne  
 $P(A \cap B) \neq P(A) \cdot P(B)$

$$\frac{1}{36} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{10}{36}$$

A i B są zależne

1	1	2	1
1	2	2	3
1	3	2	5
1	5	3	3
1	5	3	3

1.10 53% to panie

12% pańców nie zaliczył

9% pań nie zaliczył

A) Oblicz prawdo podobieństwo, że losowy student nie zdąży.

B) Losowy student nie zaliczy sesji.  
Jaka jest szansa, że to pani?

N - n. zal sesja

$$a) P(N) = P(N|K) \cdot P(K) + P(N|M) \cdot P(M)$$

M - pan

$$= 0.09 \cdot 0.53 + 0.12 \cdot 0.47 =$$

K - pani

$$= 0.0477 + 0.0564 = 0.1041.$$

$$b) P(N|K) = \frac{P(N|K) \cdot P(K)}{P(N)} = \frac{0.0477}{0.1041} = 0.458\dots$$

Praca domowa: 1.12, 1.15

1.13 Osoby rzucaj± monet±, leto ma  
jaki± szans± na wygran±?

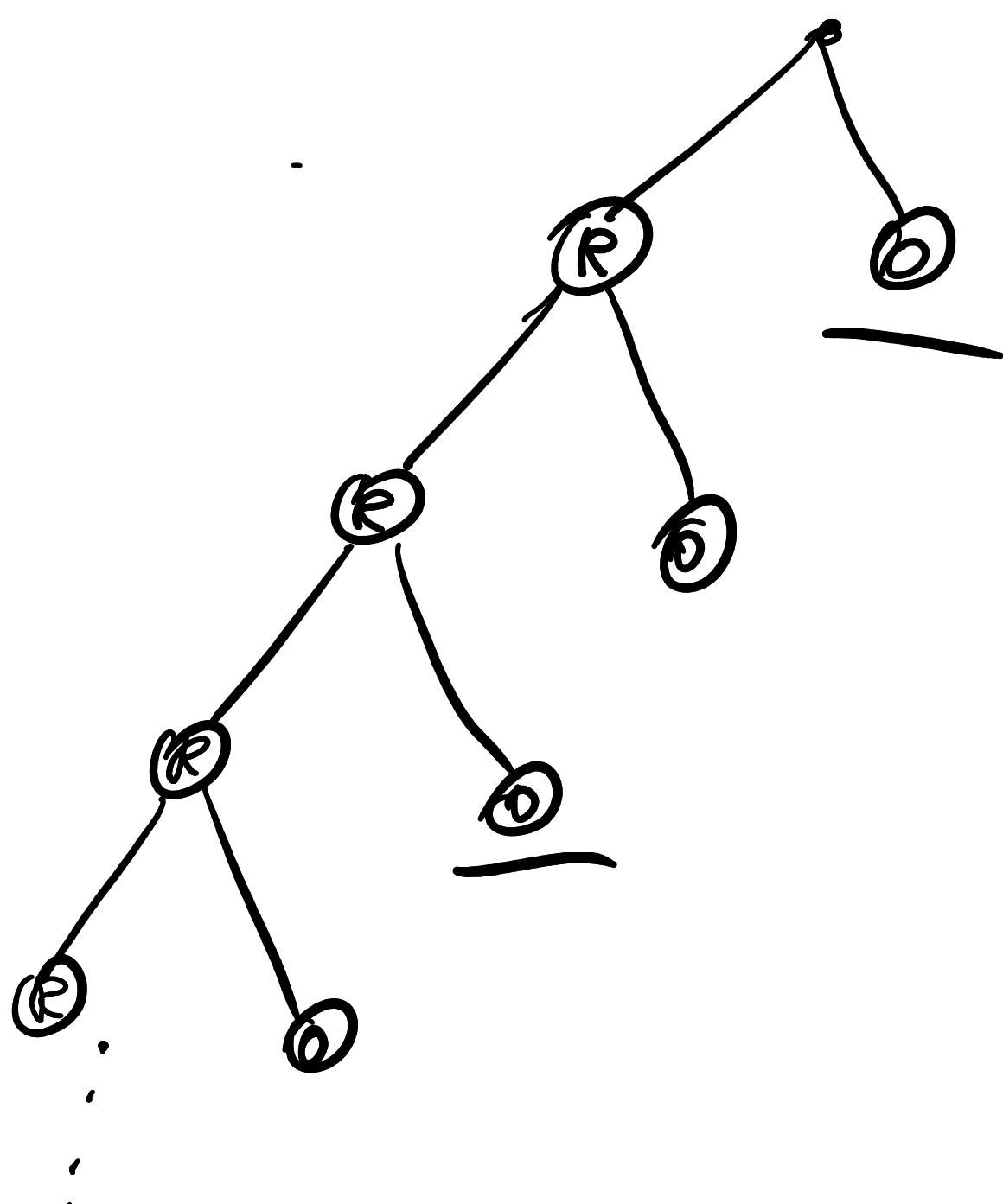
$A_i$  - oret w i-tym rucie

$W_i$  - wygra± gracz 1.

$$P(W_i) = P(A_1 \cup (A_1' \cap A_2' \cap A_3') \cup \dots) =$$

$$= P(A_1) + P(A_1') \cdot P(A_2') \cdot P(A_3') + \dots = \\ \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + \dots = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(W_{11}) = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$



$$P(W_1) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{32} \dots = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

# 1.14 Niezawodność o.g

ile dawodów potrzeba, aby niezawodność obwodów wyniosła co najmniej 0.9999?

$A_i$  - i-tý obwód drutu  
Opcja 1)

$$P(N) = P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \dots A_n) = P((A'_1 \cap A'_2 \cap A'_3 \dots A'_n)^c) =$$
$$= 1 - P(A'_1 \cap A'_2 \cap A'_3 \dots A'_n) = 1 - 0.1^n \geq 0.9999$$
$$0.1^n \leq 0.0001 = 0.1^4, n \geq 4.$$

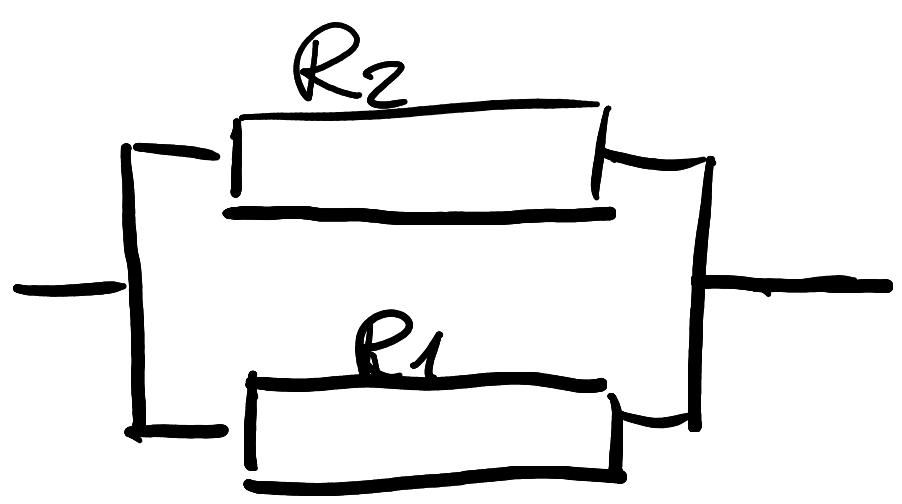
Opcja 2)

$$P(z) = (A'_1 \cap A'_2 \cap A'_3 \dots A'_n) = 0.1^n$$

$$0.0001 \geq 0.1^n \Rightarrow n \geq 4$$

1.15 a)

G)

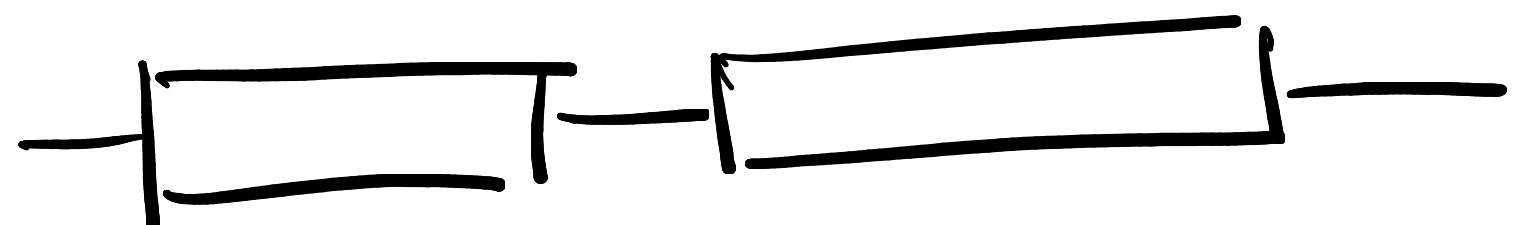


$$P(N) = P(R_1 \cup R_2) =$$

$$= P(\overline{\bar{R}_1 \cap \bar{R}_2}) =$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{R}_1) \cdot P(\bar{R}_2) =$$

$$= 1 - P(1-R_1)(1-R_2)$$



$$P(N) = P(R_1 \cap R_2) =$$

$$= P_1 \cdot P_2$$

1.13 Maszyny mające szansę na zepsucie się oznaczają O. 4, O. 3, O. 2.

Oblicz prawdopodobieństwo, że

- a) pracują tylko jedna maszyna
- b) pracują dwie maszyny
- c) pracują wszystkie maszyny

A<sub>i</sub> - i-ta maszyna pracuje

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P[(A_1 \cap A_2' \cap A_3') \cup (A_1' \cap A_2 \cap A_3') \cup (A_1' \cap A_2' \cap A_3)] \\ &= P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2') \cdot P(A_3') + P(A_1') \cdot P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3') + P(A_1') \cdot P(A_2') \cdot P(A_3) \\ &= 0.6 \cdot 0.3 \cdot 0.2 + 0.4 \cdot 0.7 \cdot 0.2 + 0.4 \cdot 0.3 \cdot 0.8 \end{aligned}$$

Zauważona losowa

Parametry zmiennej losowej.

# Zestaw 2.

2.1

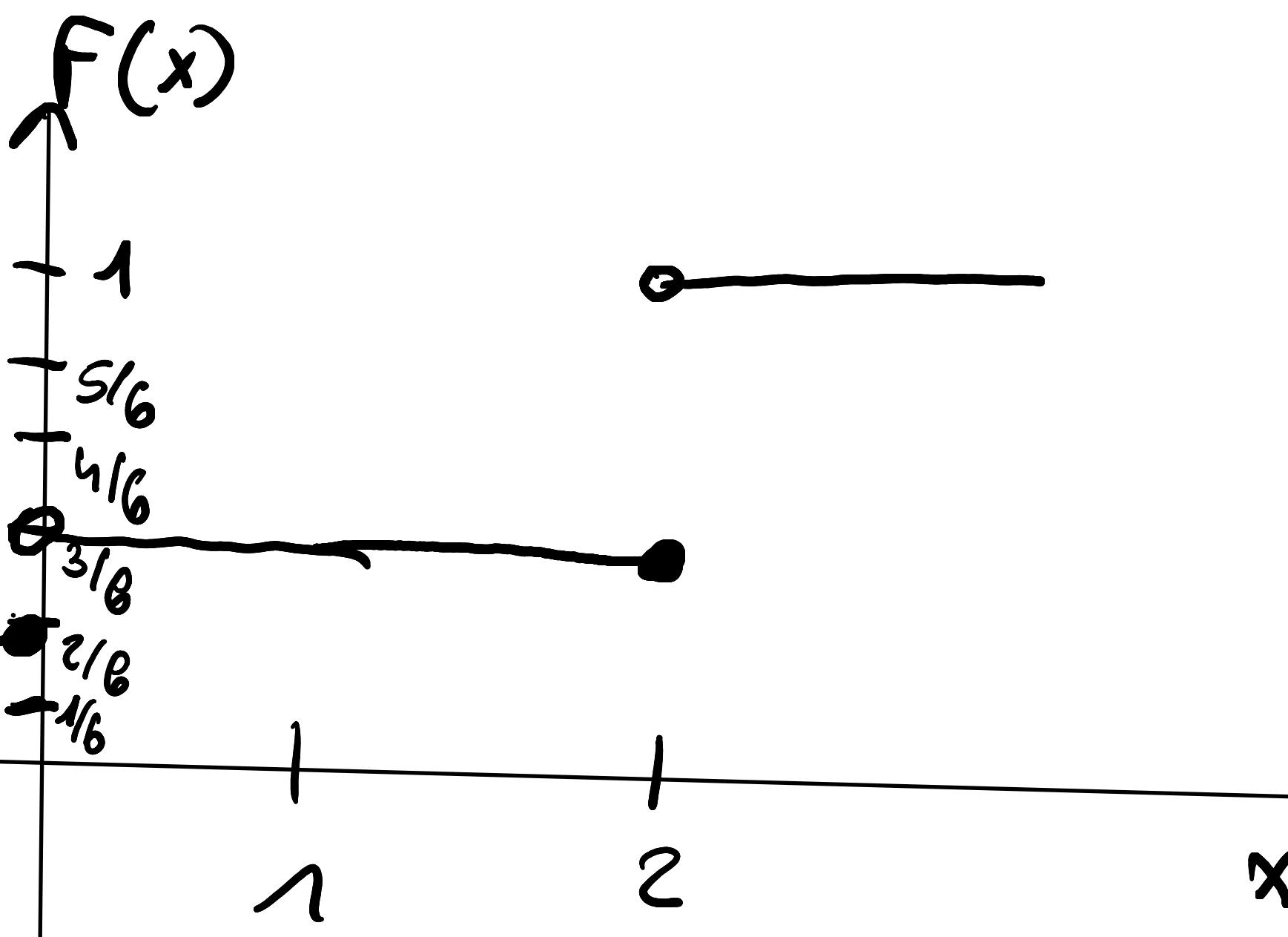
$x_k$	-1	0	1	2
$p_k$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\mu$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\mu + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = 1 + \mu - \text{zgoda}$$

$$\mu = 0$$

Dystrybuanta:

a)	$x_i$	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 0)$	$(0, 1) \cancel{x}$	$(0, 2)$	$(2, \infty)$
	$F(x)$	0	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	1



$$f) P(X > 0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X \geq 0) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(|X| \geq 1) = \frac{5}{6}$$

2.1-2

wartość oczekiwana

$$E X = -\frac{2}{6} + 0 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$x_k$	-1	0	2
$p_k$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$

wariancja

$$D^2 X = E X^2 - (E X)^2$$

$$E X^2 = 1 \cdot \frac{2}{6} + 0 + 4 \cdot \frac{3}{6} = 2 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$D^2 X = 2 \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{21}{9} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{17}{9}$$

Medianą to kwantyl  $X_{0.5}$

2.2-2

$$\text{kurt} = \frac{n!}{\sigma^n}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

$$M_3 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^3 \cdot n_i$$

$$M_4 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^4 \cdot n_i$$

$n_i$  - liczebność klas

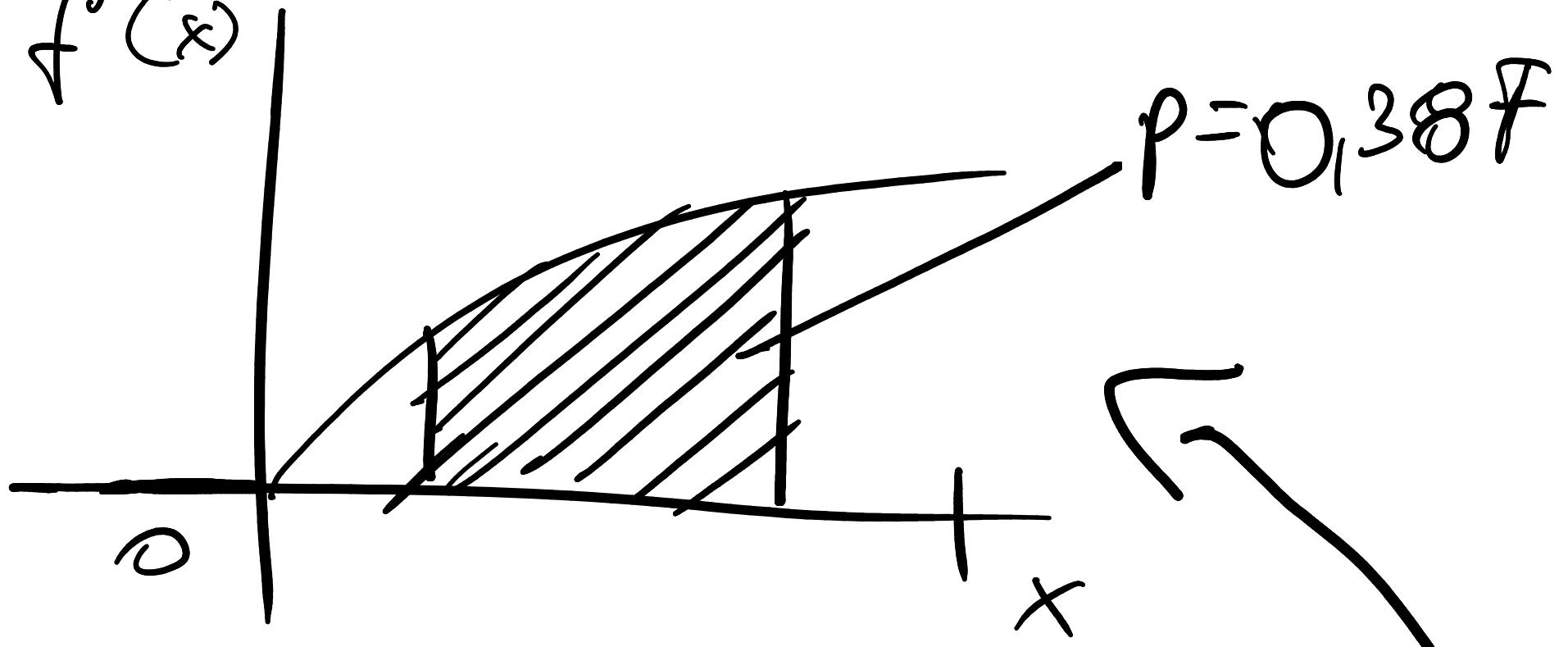
2.5  $f(x) = \begin{cases} a\sqrt{x} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{dla innych} \end{cases}$  NA JESTEŚCIE

$\int_0^1 a\sqrt{x} dx = 1$   $f(x)$

$$a \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{3/2}}{1} = 1$$

$$a \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 1$$

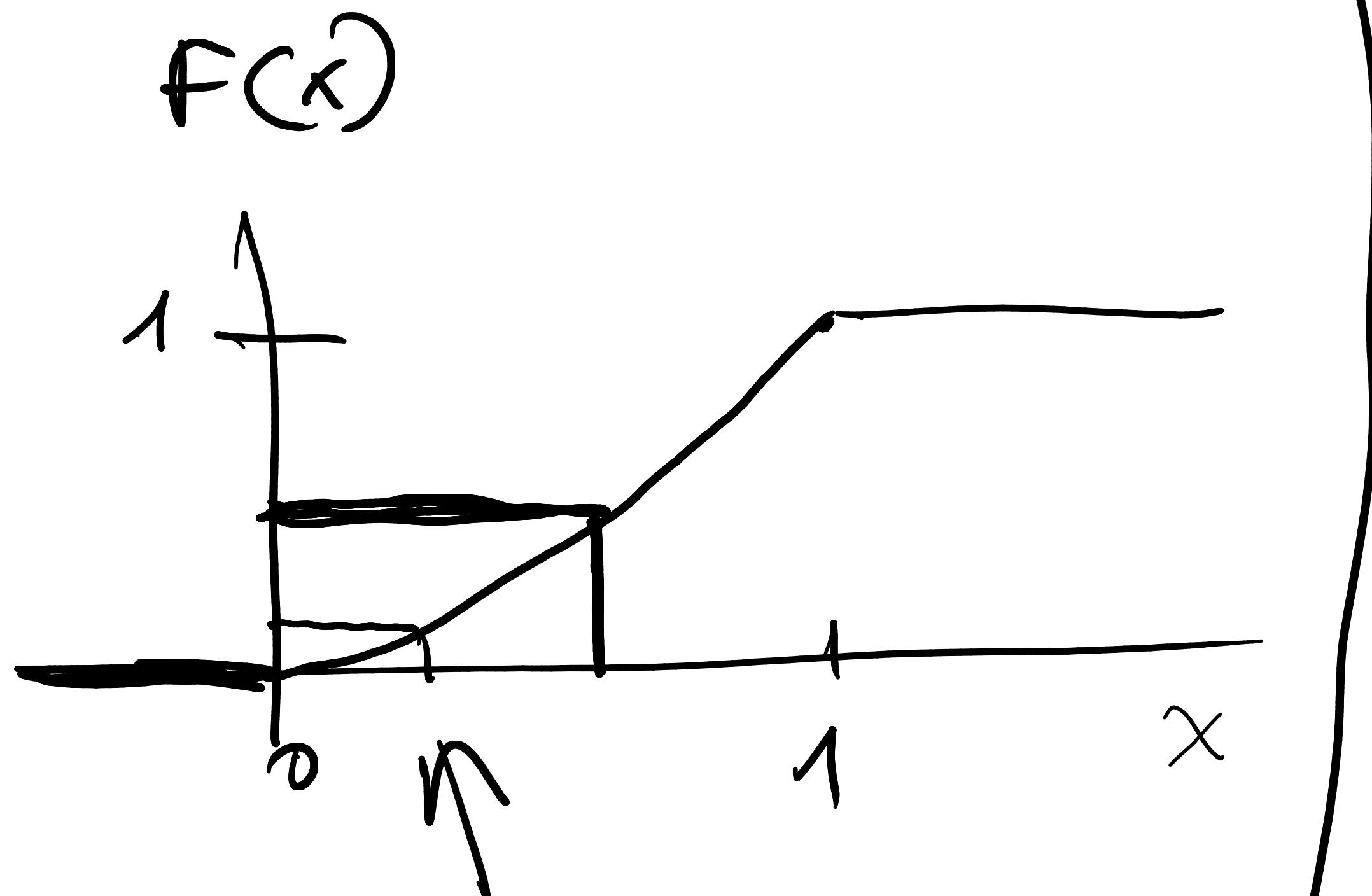
$$a = \frac{3}{2}$$



a.2

$$\int_0^x \sqrt{t} dt = t^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$x^{\frac{3}{2}} = x \cdot \sqrt{x}$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ x\sqrt{x} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$c) P(0,25 < X < 0,64) =$$

$$= P(0,64) - P(0,25) = 0,387$$

$$\sum_{0,25}^{0,64} \int_{0,25}^{\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x}} dx = 0,387$$

# Zadanie 2.5, 2.5-2

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a\sqrt{x} & \text{dla } 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{dla innych} \end{cases}$$

a) wyznaczyć  $a$

$$\int_0^1 a\sqrt{x} dx = 1 \quad a \int_0^1 x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot a$$

$$\frac{2}{3} a x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 1 \Rightarrow a x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}$$

b) Obliczyć  $P(0,25 < x < 0,64)$ ; zinterpretować

$$\frac{2}{3} \int_0^x t^{\frac{3}{2}} dt = t^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \int_{0,25}^{0,64} t^{\frac{3}{2}} dt = \frac{3}{2} \left( (0,64)^{\frac{5}{2}} - (0,25)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) = 0,387$$

2. 5-2

NA TEŚCIE

$$EX = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 x \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \times \left[ \frac{x^{5/2}}{\frac{5}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{7} \times \left[ \frac{x^{7/2}}{\frac{7}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$D^2X = \frac{3}{7} - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{12}{175}$$

$$DX = \sqrt{\frac{12}{175}}$$

Do dawu: 2.13 (u. 125)

2.5-2

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} & \text{dla } 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{dla innych } x \end{cases}$$

a) oblicz  $EX$

$$EX = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

b)  $EX^2$

$$EX^2 = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{7} = \frac{6}{14} = \frac{3}{7}$$

c)  $D^2X$

$$D^2X = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{3}{7} - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{12}{14}$$

d)  $DX$

$$DX = \sqrt{D^2X} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{14}}$$

2.13

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0,5 & \text{dla } x \in [-2, -1] \\ 0,25 & \text{dla } x \in [0, 2] \\ 0 & \text{dla innych } x \end{cases}$$

a) obliczyć  $EX, EX^2, D^2X$

$$0,5 \int_{-2}^{-1} x \, dx = 0,5 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-2}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$EX = 0$$

g) ...  
...

2. 6.

$$1) f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x & \text{dla } -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ 1-x & \text{dla } 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{dla innych } x \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^x (1+t) dt = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 (1+t) dt + \int_0^x (1-t) dt = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

dystribuanta:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 & \text{dla } -1 \leq x < 0 \\ x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2} & \text{dla } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{dla innych } x \end{cases}$

$$P(0,5 < x < 0,5) = \int_{-0,5}^0 (1+x) dx + \int_0^{0,5} (1-x) dx =$$

$$= x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_{-0,5}^0 + x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_0^{0,5} = 0,75$$

2.6.2

$$EX = \int_{-1}^0 x(1+x) dx + \int_0^1 x(1-x) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 x + \int_{-1}^0 x^2 + \int_0^1 x - \int_0^1 x^2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = 0$$

$$D^2X = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - EX)^2 f(x) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 (x-0)^2 (1+x) dx + \int_0^1 (x-0)^2 (1-x) dx = \dots \frac{1}{6}$$

2.6-2 g)  $y = 3x - 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{y+2}{3}$ ,  $x| = \frac{1}{3}$

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{dla } y < -2 \\ \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{y+2}{3}\right) & \text{dla } -1 \leq y < 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{y+2}{3}\right) & \text{dla } 0 \leq y < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{18}$$

3. 7

$$P(X=4)$$

$$\boxed{P(A) = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}}$$

$$\text{a)} \binom{5}{4} \cdot 0,8^4 \cdot 0,2^{5-4} = 5 \cdot 0,2 \cdot 0,8^4 = \\ = 5 \cdot 0,2 \cdot 0,8^4 = 0,4096$$

ressza Excel

$$\text{3. 11} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \text{"ilosć prób"} \\ \text{"ilosć trafów"} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{"ilosć trafów"} \\ \text{"Szansa na traf"} \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{"ilosć prób - ilość trafów"} \\ \text{"! Szansa na traf"} \end{matrix}$$

Szansa na co najmniej 0,003

Na 500 osób:

a) nicht wie coagras

$$P(X=0) = \binom{500}{0} \cdot 0,003^0 \cdot 0,997^{500} \stackrel{500}{\approx} 0,223130$$

$$\lambda = \text{wartość oczekiwana} = np = 500 \cdot 0,003 = 1,5$$

wiersz 1,5, kolumna 0

b) wiersz 1,5, kolumna 2

$$\binom{500}{5} \cdot 0,003^5 \cdot 0,997^{495}$$

3. 14

wartość oczekiwana

$X$  ma rozkład  $N(-2, 3)$

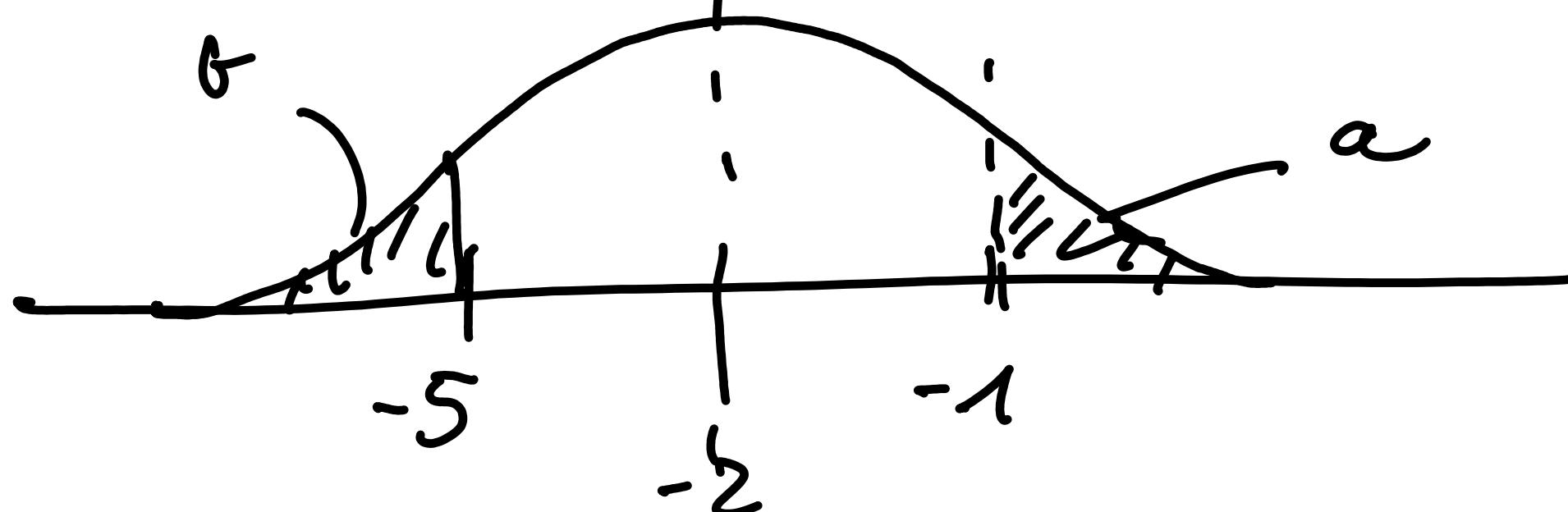
odchylenie standardowe

Obliczyć:

$$Y = \frac{X - m}{\sigma}$$

b)  $P(X < -5) = P\left(\frac{X+2}{3} < \frac{-5+2}{3}\right) =$   
 $= P(Y < -1) = \Phi(-1)$  - dystrybuanta  $\Phi$

$$\Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x) = 1 - 0,8913 \approx 0,16$$



**NA TECIE**

a)  $P(X > -1) = P\left(\frac{X+2}{3}, \frac{-1+2}{3}\right) =$

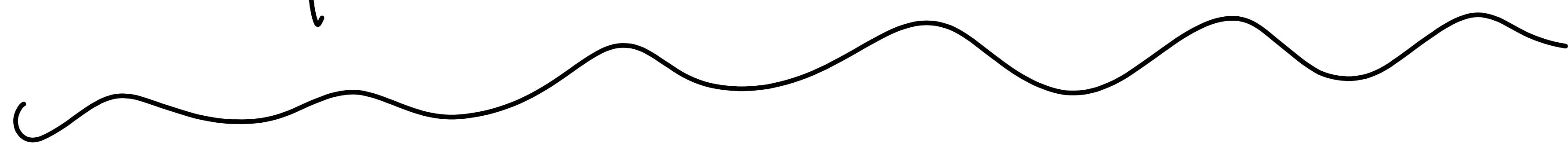
$$= P(Y > \frac{1}{3}) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{1}{3}) = 1 - 0,63 = 0,37$$

c)  $P(-5 < X < -1) = P\left(-\frac{5+2}{3} < \frac{X-2}{3} < \frac{-1+2}{3}\right) =$

$$= P(-1 < Y < 0,33) = \Phi(0,33) - \Phi(-1) = \Phi(0,33) - 1 + \Phi(1)$$

3.15  $X$  ma rozkład  $N(1,5; 3)$  P.D

Obliczyć:



3.18.  $X \sim N(300\ 000, 40\ 000)$  - przebieg

typowy przebieg -  $300\ 000 \pm 40\ 000$

zawies praktyczny -  $300\ 000, \pm 120\ 000$

$$P(X > 350\ 000) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{X - 300\ 000}{40\ 000} > \frac{350\ 000 - 300\ 000}{40\ 000}\right) =$$

$$= P\left(Z - \frac{5}{4}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) = 1 - 0,8944$$

3.19  $X$ -kałyryczuść

$$X \sim N(2, \sigma^2) \quad \sigma = ?$$

$$P(X > 3) < 0,01$$

$$P\left(\frac{X-2}{\sigma} > \frac{3-2}{\sigma}\right) < 0,01$$

$$1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) < 0,01$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} > 2,33 \quad - \text{odczyt na odwroć}$$

$$\sigma < \frac{100}{233} =$$

$$\sigma < 0,4231 - \text{wynik końcowy}$$

3.26  $X$  - wzrost -  $M(160, 10)$

co czwarty jest wyższy od średniej.

Wskazówka: wyznaczyć z  $P(X > x) = 0,25$

$$P\left(\frac{x-160}{10} > \frac{x-160}{10}\right) = 0,25$$

$$1 - \Phi\left(\frac{x-160}{10}\right) = 0,25$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{x-160}{10}\right) = 0,75 \text{ - z tablicy}$$

$$\frac{x-160}{10} = 0,68$$

$$Y = \frac{X-m}{\sigma} - \frac{EX}{\sigma}$$

$$x-160 = 6,8$$

$$x = 166,8$$

3.25 X- Gtad  $E(X=0)$   $\sigma = ?$   $X-(0, \sigma)$

$$P(-20 < X < 20) = 0,95$$

$$P\left(\frac{-20-0}{\sigma} < \frac{X-0}{\sigma} < \frac{20-0}{\sigma}\right) = 0,95$$

$$2\Phi\left(\frac{20}{\sigma}\right) - 1 = 0,95$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{20}{\sigma}\right) = 0,975$$

z tablic

$$\frac{20}{\sigma} = 0,96$$

$$\sigma = 3$$

3. 24

a)  $X \sim N(-2, 3)$

$$P(X - x) = 0,6$$

$$P\left(\frac{x+2}{3} < \frac{x+2}{3}\right) = 0,6$$

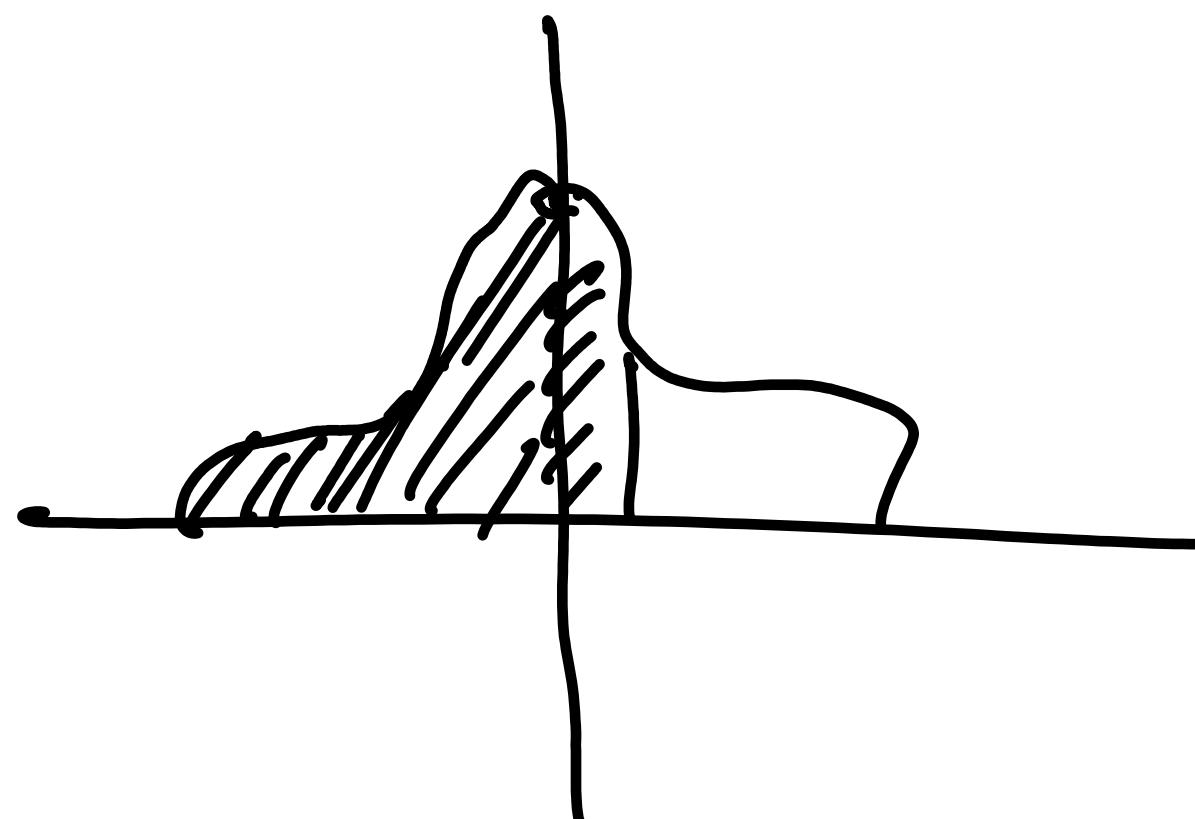
$$P\left(Y < \frac{x+2}{3}\right) = 0,6$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{x+2}{3}\right) = 0,6$$

$$\frac{x+2}{3} = 0,253$$

$$x+2 = 0,759$$

$$x = -1,241$$



$$\Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x)$$

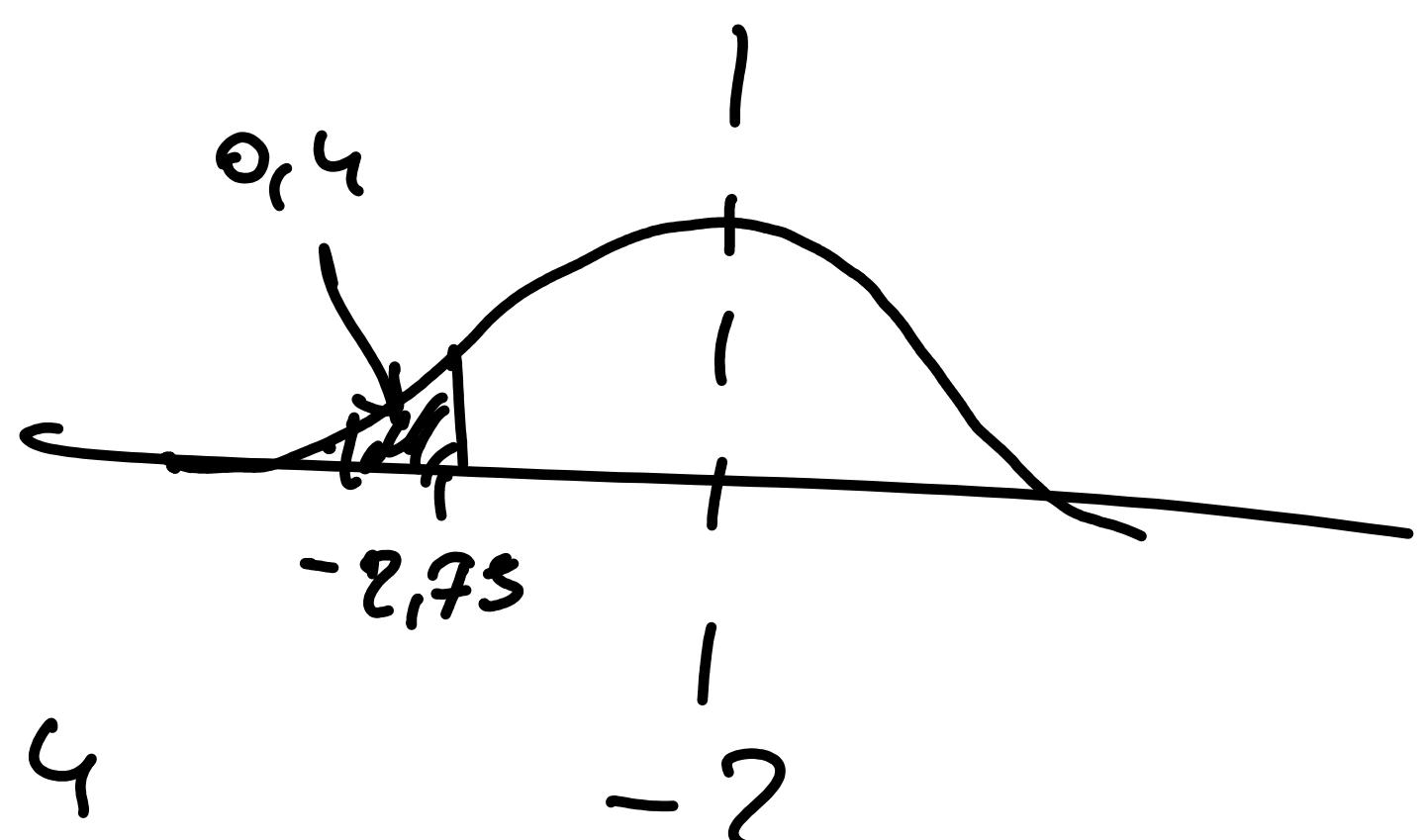
$$\Phi(x) = 1 - \Phi(-x)$$

$$1 - \Phi\left(-\left(\frac{x+2}{3}\right)\right) = 0,4$$

$$\Phi\left(-\left(\frac{x+2}{3}\right)\right) = 0,6$$

$$-\left(\frac{x+2}{3}\right) = 0,25$$

$$x = -2,75$$



$$6) P(|X+2| > x) = 0,1 \quad X \sim N(2,3)$$

$$1 - P(|X+2| > x) = 0,1$$

$$P(|X+2| > x) = 0,9$$

$$P\left(\frac{-x}{3} < Y < \frac{x}{3}\right) = 0,9$$

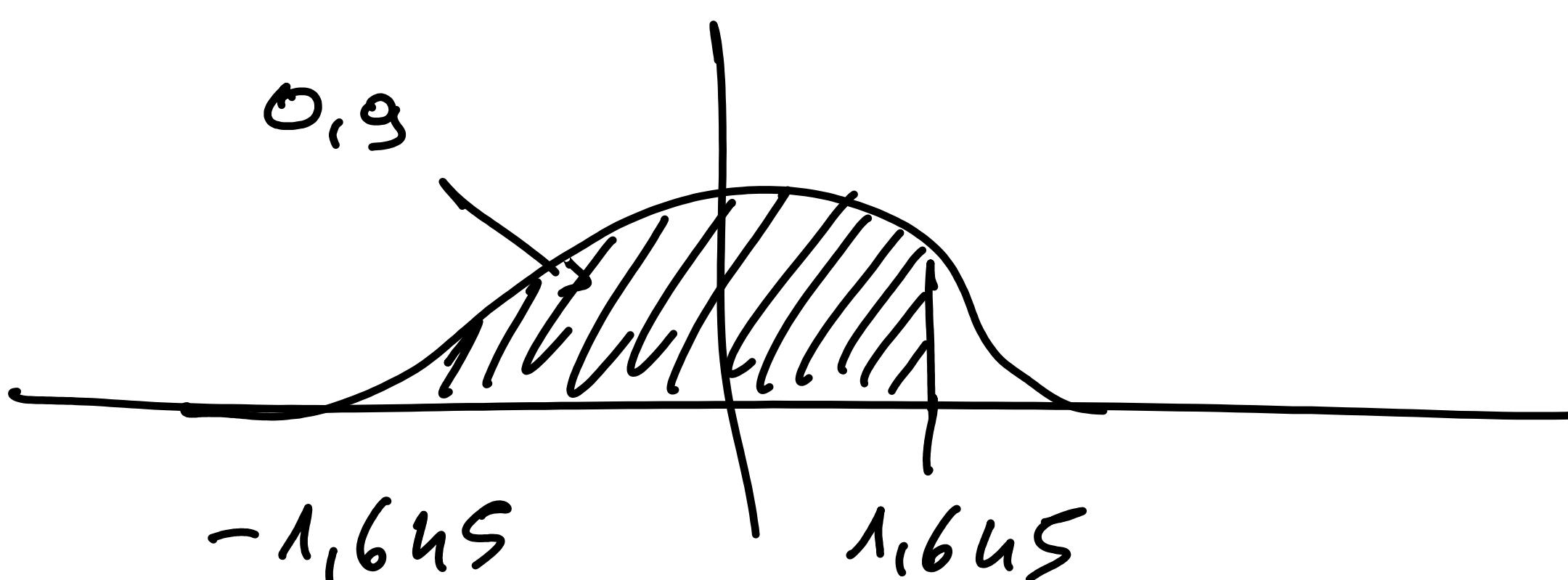
$$\Phi\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{x}{3}\right) = 0,9$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - 1 + \Phi\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = 0,9$$

$$2\Phi\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = 1,9$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = 0,95$$

$$\frac{x}{3} = 1,645 \times \approx 1,9$$



	$x$	0	1	2	
-1	0,1	0	0,1	0,2	
0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	
1	0,3	0,1	0	0,4	
2	0,5	0,3	0,2	1	

NA  
POPRAWIE XD

$$\beta_1 = \rho \frac{\partial Y}{\partial X} = 0,41 \frac{0,78}{0,748} = 0,43$$

$$\rho_0 = EY - \beta_1 EX = 0,786$$

$$EX = 0,2 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 0,4 = 0,2 \quad y = 0,43x + 0,786$$

$$EX^2 = 0,2 \cdot 1 + 0,4 \cdot 1 = 0,6$$

$$D^2X = 0,6 - 0,04 = 0,56$$

$$DX = \sqrt{0,56} = 0,748$$

$$EY = 0,3 \cdot 1 + 0,2 \cdot 2 = 0,7$$

$$EY^2 = 0,3 \cdot 1 + 0,2 \cdot 4 = 1,1$$

$$DY = 1,1 - 0,49 = 0,61$$

$$D^2Y = \sqrt{0,61} = 0,78$$

$$E(X \cdot Y) = -0,2 + 0,1 = -0,1$$

$$\text{Cov}(X \cdot Y) = -0,1 - (EX \cdot EY) = 0,24$$

$$E(X, Y) = \frac{-0,24}{0,784 \cdot 0,78} = 0,41 - \text{średnia siła zależności}$$

U.H

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

ile wynosi współczynnik korelacji  $X$  i  $Y$ .

$$D^2X = 4$$

$$\rho = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{D(X) \cdot D(Y)} = \frac{-1}{2 \cdot 3} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$D^2Y = 9$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = -1$$

$$\text{cov}(Y, X) = -1$$

$$D^2(X+Y) = D^2(X) + D^2(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$D^2(X+Y) = 4 + 9 + 2 \cdot (-1) = 11$$

$$D^2(X+Y) = E[(X+Y)^2] - (E(X+Y))^2 =$$

$$= E[X^2 + 2XY + Y^2] - (EX)^2 - EX \cdot EY - (EY)^2 =$$

$$= EX^2 + 2EX(X-Y) + EY^2 - (EX)^2 - 2EX \cdot EY - (EY)^2$$

$$= D^2X + D^2Y + 2\text{cov}(X, Y)$$

# TEST PIOTRKA

Zadanie 1

7 osób

4 wagony

$$\frac{\binom{7}{4} \cdot 3^3}{4^7}$$

Zadanie 2

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0,5 & \text{dla } x \in (-5, -4) \\ x+1 & \text{dla } x \in (-1, 0) \\ 0 & \text{dla innych} \end{cases}$$

Wyznacz dystrybuantę  $F$  zmiennej losowej  $X$ .  
Oblicz  $P(|X+1| > z)$ .