10η Ομάδα Ασκήσεων

Oval-/vuho: ANBIONA

MANTED

Du. Aok. : 107

Ap. Mnrp. : 3200098

57. (Evepyonoinnéves ouvoèceis)

Θέλουμε
$$P(|X-\mu|>S) \leq 0.01^{0}$$

Όμως από την ανισότητα Chebychev
$$P(|X-\mu| > S) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{S^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(|X-2000|>S) \leq 250,000$$

αποιτήσουμε
$$250.000 \le 0.01$$
 θα προκύψει το ζητούμενο (1)

Έχουμε 250.000
$$≤ S^2 ⇔ S^2 > 25.000.000 ⇒ S > 5000 και ένα ο.01$$

58. (Τυκνότητα πιθανότητας)

(a') There
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-4|x|} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e$$

$$= \frac{c}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{0} (e^{4x})' dx - \frac{c}{4} \int_{0}^{+\infty} (e^{-4x})' dx = \frac{c}{4} \lim_{t \to -\infty} \int_{t}^{0} (e^{4x})' dx - \frac{c}{4} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{t} (e^{-4x})' dx = \frac{c}{4} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{-4x})' dx - \frac{c}{4} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{-4x})' dx = \frac{c}{4} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{-4x})' dx - \frac{c}{4} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{-4x})' dx = \frac{c}{4} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{-4x})' dx - \frac{c}{4} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{-4x})' dx = \frac{c}{4} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{-4x})' dx - \frac{c}{4} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{-4x})' dx = \frac{c}{4} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{-4x})' dx - \frac{c}{4} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{-4x})'$$

$$= \frac{c}{4} \left(\lim_{t \to -\infty} \left(1 - e^{4t} \right) \right) - \frac{c}{4} \left(\lim_{t \to +\infty} \left(e^{-4t} - 1 \right) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{c}{4} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1-0 \right) - \frac{c}{4} \left(\begin{array}{c} 0-1 \right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{c}{4} + \frac{c}{4} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2c = 4 \Leftrightarrow c = 2$$

Eivai E(x) = $\int_{x}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{x}^{+\infty} x \cdot 2e^{-4|x|} dx = \int_{x}^{+\infty} x \cdot 2e^{4x} dx + \int_{x}^{+\infty} x \cdot 2e^{-4x} dx = \int_{x}^$ $= \frac{2}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{4x})' dx - \frac{2}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (e^{-4x})' dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[x e^{4x} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{4x} dx \right] - \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{4x} dx \right) - \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{4x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(\left[x e^{4x} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{4x} dx \right] - \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{4x} dx \right) - \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{4x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(\left[x e^{4x} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{4x} dx \right] - \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{4x} dx \right) - \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{4x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(\left[x e^{4x} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{4x} dx \right] - \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{4x} dx \right) - \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{4x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(\left[x e^{4x} - 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\frac{1}{2} \left(\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{4e^{4x}} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{0+1}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{0-1}{4} \right) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$ Y) Onws grupijouue VAR(x) = E(x²)-(E(x))² 0 Eival $E(x^2) = \int x^2 f(x) dx = \int x^2 . 2e^{4x} dx + \int x^2 . 2e^{-4x} dx =$ $= \frac{2}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{0} x^{2} \left(e^{4x}\right)' dx - \frac{2}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} \left(e^{-4x}\right)' dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[x^{2} e^{4x}\right]^{0} - \int_{-\infty}^{0} x^{2} e^{4x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \left[x^{2} e^{4x}\right]^{0} - \frac{1}{$ $-\frac{1}{2}\left(\left[x^{2}e^{-4x}\right]_{0}^{+\infty}-\int_{0}^{+\infty}\frac{1}{2x}e^{-4x}dx\right)^{\binom{8}{2}}=\frac{1}{2}\left(-\lim_{x\to-\infty}\frac{x^{2}}{\rho^{-4x}}+\frac{1}{8}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\left(-\lim_{x\to-\infty}\frac{x^{2}}{\rho^{-4x}}+\frac{1}{8}\right)$ $-\frac{1}{2}\left(\lim_{X\to+\infty}\frac{x^2}{e^{4x}}-\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\left(\frac{\omega}{\infty}\right)DLH}\frac{1}{2}\left(-\lim_{X\to-\infty}\frac{2x}{e^{-4x}}+\frac{1}{8}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\left(\lim_{X\to+\infty}\frac{2x}{e^{4x}}-\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-2}$ $\frac{1}{2}\left(-\lim_{x\to-\infty}\frac{2}{e^{-4x}}+\frac{1}{8}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\left(\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{2}{e^{4x}}-\frac{1}{8}\right)=\frac{1}{2}\left(0+\frac{1}{8}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\left(0-\frac{1}{8}\right)=\frac{1}{16}+\frac{1}{16}$ =2 = <u>1</u> Onote $O \Rightarrow VAR(X) = \frac{1}{8} - (O)^2 = \frac{1}{8}$

(8') Eivar $P(X > 1) = 1 - P(-1 \le X \le \frac{1}{2}) = 1 - \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} f(x) dx = 1 - \int_{2}^{0} e^{4x} dx - \int_{2}^{1/2} e^{-4x} dx$
$= 1 - \frac{2}{4} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} (e^{4x})' dx + \frac{2}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}-4x} (e^{-4x})' dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-2}) + \frac{1}{2} (e^{-2} - 1)^{2}$
$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^{-2}}{2} + \frac{e^{-2}}{2} + \frac{e^{-2}}{2} = e^{-2}$
(ϵ') $P(x > \frac{1}{2}) = P(x-0 > \frac{1}{2}) = P(x-\epsilon(x) > \frac{1}{2}) \le \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{(\frac{1}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$

59. (Dnyogkonnon)

Euro of T.M. Bernoulli Xi = 1 av o i-outos nozirns nou purnonke συμφωνεί με τη δημοσκόπηση και χί=ο εάν διαφωνεί για i=1,2, 100,100 X ~ Bernoulli (0.3). Ouolastika eksival nou da suppownoow sival > Xi Εφόσον οι ερωτηθέντες είναι 100, θέλουμε την πιθανότητα να συμφωνήσουν περισσότεροι από 50, δηλ. αναζητούμε την $P(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i > 50) = P(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i > 51)$

Exorpe $E(X_i) = 0.3$, $VAR(X_i) = 0.3(1-0.3) = \frac{3.7}{10.10} = \frac{21}{100}$

Onote $P(\sum X_i > 50.5) = P(\sum X_i - 100.0.3 > 50.5 - 100.0.3) \approx \frac{10.\sqrt{21}}{10.\sqrt{21}}$

2P(S, > 4.47) 21- Φ(4.47) = 1-1=0

60. (Καρπούζια)

'Eστω η T.M. Χί για το βάρος του καρπουξιού ι με E(Xi)=15, σ=1 Το συνολικό βάρος όλων των καρπουζιών είναι $\sum_{i=1}^{N_0} x_i$ και αναζητούμε το $\sum_{i=1}^{N_0} x_i > 3000 - 15N_0 < 10^{-4} \Leftrightarrow$ $P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N_0} x_i - 15N_0\right) > 3000 - 15N_0 < 10^{-4} \Leftrightarrow$

 $\Leftrightarrow P(S_{N} > 3000 - 15N_{0}) < 10^{-4} \Leftrightarrow 1 - \Phi(3000 - 15N_{0}) < 10^{-4} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{N_{0}}$ $\Leftrightarrow \Phi(3000 - 15N_{0}) > 1 - 10^{-4} \Rightarrow 3000 - 15N_{0} > \Phi^{-1}(1 - 10^{-4}) \stackrel{?}{\longrightarrow} \sqrt{N_{0}}$

 $\Phi(3.7190) = 0.9999$ onore: $\Phi^{-1}(0.9999) = 3.7190$

① ⇒ 3000 - 15No > 3.7190 ⇔ 3000 - 15No > 3.7190 · \(\overline{N}\), (\$ (3000 - 15No) 2 × (3.7190) No

 \Rightarrow 9.000,000 - 6000.15No + 225No > 13,8No \Rightarrow 225No - 90013,8No + 9000000 Eival n our Brikn nou npênel va Ikaronoisi to No.

61. (Μπιφτέκια)

(a')
$$X_i \sim U[180, 220]$$
 on OU X_i to bapos evos μ ruptektoù. Θa eival $E(X_i) = 180 + 220 = 400 = 200$ kat $\sigma = \sqrt{(20-180)^2} = 400 = 20$

Outlastika avaznioù pe inv
$$P\left(\frac{5}{5}X_{1} < 20200\right) = 1$$

$$= P\left(\frac{5}{5}X_{1} - 100 \cdot 200 < 20200 - 100 \cdot 200\right) = 1$$

$$= P\left(\frac{5}{100} \times 1 - 100 \cdot 200\right) = 1$$

$$= P\left(\frac{S_{N}}{S_{N}} \le \frac{20200 - 20000}{10.20}\right) = P\left(\frac{S_{N}}{S_{N}} \le \frac{200}{200}\right) = P\left(\frac{S_{N}}{S_{N}} \le \sqrt{3}\right) \simeq \Phi(\sqrt{3}) \simeq \frac{10.20}{\sqrt{3}}$$

(b') DEROUPE
$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} x_i \leq B\right) > 0.99$$

Fival
$$P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 100 - 200}{\sqrt{100} \cdot 20} < B - 100 \cdot 200}\right) = 0,99 \Rightarrow 10 \cdot 20$$

$$\Rightarrow P(S_N < B - 20000) = 0.99 \Rightarrow \Phi(B - 20000) = 0.99 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{200}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{200}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{\Phi_{1}^{7}}{\Rightarrow} \frac{B-20000-\Phi^{-1}(0,99)}{200} \Rightarrow B-20000=\frac{200}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \Phi^{-1}(0,99)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 B= 20000 + 200 ϕ^{-1} (999)

62. (Τηλεφωνικό κέντρο)

X; ~ Ex0(40), E(Xi)=40 Kal Eival VAR(Xi)=402 => 0=40

(a') Katapxàs 2 h 50 min = 10200 sec

$$P\left(\frac{250}{250} \times 10200\right) = P\left(\frac{250}{21} \times 10200 - 250.40\right) = \frac{10200 - 250.40}{40.\sqrt{250}} \times \frac{10200 - 250.40}{40.\sqrt{250}} = \frac{10200 - 250.40}{40.\sqrt{250}}$$

 $\sim P(S_1 > 0.32) \sim 1-\Phi(0.32) = 1-0.6255 = 0.3745$

(Β΄) Η πιθανότητοι μια κλήση να έχει διάρκεια περισσότερο από ένα $\Delta E n c o P(X_i > 60) = 1 - P(X_i < 60) = 1 - F(60) = 1 - e^{-3/2}$

και έστω η T.M. Bernoulli Y: - 1 av η κλήση ι διαρκεί περισσότερο από ένα λεπτό και ο αν διαρκεί λιχότερο από ή ίσο με έναι λεπτό $Y_i = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \mu \epsilon \ln \theta$. $1 - e^{-3/2}$ Τότε $E(Y_i) = 1 - e^{-3/2}$ και $\sigma = \sqrt{1 - e^{-3/2}}e^{-3/2}$

θέλουμε να υπάρχουν λιχότερες από 75 κλήσεις με διάρκεια

θελουμε να υπάρχουν λιχότερες από τ5 κλήσεις με διαρκεία μεχαλύτερη του ενός λεπτού οπότε αναζητούμε την
$$P(\sum_{i=1}^{250} Y_i < 75) = P(\sum_{i=1}^{250} Y_i' < 74.5) = P(\sum_{i=1}^{250} Y_i' - 250 \cdot (1-e^{-3/2}) < 74.5 - 250 \cdot (1$$

$$\frac{5}{\sqrt{(1-e^{-3/2})}e^{-3/2}} \sqrt{\frac{4,5-250(1-e^{-3/2})}{250}}$$

63. (Zuzobiozi)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 100, & x \in [30, 130] \\ 0, & x \notin [30, 130] \end{cases}$$

Για τη διασπορά έχουμε
$$VAR(X) = (130-30)^2 - 1000^2 - 10000 ≈ 833, 3$$

Eival P(
$$\sum_{i=1}^{25} X_i > 1800$$
) = P($\sum_{i=1}^{25} X_i - 25 \cdot 80 > 1800 - 25 \cdot 80$) $\approx \frac{100}{\sqrt{12}} \sqrt{25} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{12}} \cdot 5$

$$\simeq P(S_N > -1,39) \simeq 1 - \Phi(-1,39) = 1 - 0.0823 = 0,9177$$