8 = Ομάδα Ασκήσεων

Ονομ/νυμο:

ANBIONA MANTE

Ap. Mnrp.: 3200098

Oμ. Aσκ. : 8 1

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48. ( \Sigma u v \delta u a \sigma \mu \dot{o} s \pi u \kappa v o t \dot{n} t w v)

(a') The first \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\alpha f(x) + (1-\alpha) g(x)) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha f(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (1-\alpha) g(x) dx

= 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx + (1-\alpha) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha
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=> α+1-α=1, που ισχύει Άρα η h(x) είναι πράχματι πυκνότητα πιθανότητας

$$(\mathbf{B'}) \ E(7) = \int_{\mathbf{X}}^{+\infty} \left(\alpha P(\mathbf{x}) + (1-\alpha) g(\mathbf{x}) \right) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\mathbf{X}}^{+\infty} \mathbf{x} \rho(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\mathbf{X}}^{+\infty} \mathbf{x} \rho(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbf{x} \rho(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbf{x} \rho(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbf{x} \rho(\mathbf{x$$

$$(8') \quad E(Z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} (h(x)) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} (\alpha f(x) + (1-\alpha) g(x)) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha x^{2} f(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (1-\alpha) x^{2} g(x) dx$$

$$= \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx + (1-\alpha) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} g(x) dx = \alpha E(X^{2}) + (1-\alpha) E(Y^{2})$$

(8') VAR (z) =
$$E(Z^2) - (E(Z))^2 = \left[aE(X^2) + (1-a)E(Y^2) \right] - \left(aE(X) + (1-a)E(Y) \right)^2 =$$

$$= \alpha E(X^{2}) + (1-\alpha)E(Y^{2}) - \left[\alpha^{2}(E(X))^{2} + 2\alpha E(X)(1-\alpha)E(Y) + (1-\alpha)^{2}(E(Y))^{2}\right]^{2}$$

$$= \alpha E(X^{2}) + E(Y^{2}) - \alpha E(Y^{2}) - \alpha^{2}(E(X))^{2} - 2\alpha E(X)(1-\alpha)E(Y) - (1-\alpha)^{2}(E(Y))^{2} =$$

$$= \alpha E(X^{2}) - \alpha^{2}(E(X)^{2}) + (1-\alpha)E(Y^{2})^{2} - (1-\alpha)^{2}E(Y) - 2\alpha E(X)(1-\alpha)E(Y) =$$

$$= \alpha (E(X^{2}) - \alpha(E(X)^{2}) + (1-\alpha)(E(Y^{2}) - (1-\alpha)E(Y)) - 2\alpha E(X)(1-\alpha)E(Y)$$

49. (Τετράχωνο κανονικής Τ.Μ.)

Eival
$$G(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(\alpha x^2 \le y) : P(x^2 \le y) = P(-\sqrt{\frac{y}{\alpha}} \le x \le \sqrt{\frac{y}{\alpha}}) \xrightarrow{\mu=0, \sigma=\sqrt{0^2}}$$

$$= P(-\sqrt{\frac{y}{\alpha}} \le x - \mu \le \sqrt{\frac{y}{\alpha}}) \Omega$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\delta}\right) - \left(1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{y/a}}{\delta}\right)\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{y/a}}{\delta}\right) - 1$$

• Enions pruptjours on
$$g(y) = G'(y) = (20(\frac{\sqrt{y/a}}{5})-1)' = 20'(\frac{\sqrt{y/a}}{5}) = 20(\frac{\sqrt{y/a}}{5}) \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{y/a}}{5})' = 20(\frac{\sqrt{y/a}}{5}) \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{y/a}}{5}) \cdot (\frac$$

$$= 20 \left(\frac{\sqrt{y/a}}{\sigma} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{20\sqrt{ay'}}$$

$$= a(\sigma^2 - 0) = a\sigma^2$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 4 \\ Ax + B - 4, & x > 4 \end{cases}$$

(a') Thense
$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} F(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x\to +\infty} (Ax + B - 4) = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x\to +\infty} Ax + \lim_{x\to +\infty} B + \lim_{x\to +\infty} -4 = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x\to +\infty} Ax + \lim_{x\to +\infty} Ax +$$

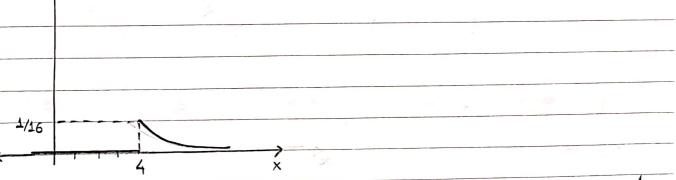
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{X \to +\infty} (Ax) + B + 0 = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{X \to +\infty} Ax = 1 - B^{\bigcirc}$$

Av A > 0 tote lim
$$A \times = +\infty \neq (1-B)$$
 Onote $A = 0$

Av A < 0 tote lim $A \times = -\infty \neq (1-B)$
 $A = 0$

$$\sum_{\text{EVYEROUS}} F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \ge 4 \\ 1 - \frac{4}{x}, & x > 4 \end{cases}$$

(B')
$$[\nabla w \rho i] = [\nabla v \psi \rho i]$$

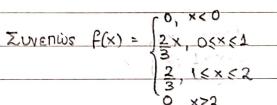


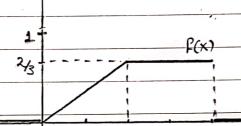
$$\frac{(x') \text{ Exoure } P(x<5)x<6) = P(x<5) \times (x+6) = P(x<5) = P(x<6) = P(x<6)$$

51. (Τμηματικά γραμμική πυκνότητα)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ cx, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ c, & 1 \le x \le 2 \\ 0, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow c. \frac{1}{2} + 2c - c = 1 \Rightarrow c + c = 1 \Rightarrow 3c = 2 \Rightarrow c = \frac{2}{3}$$





(8') Eival
$$P((x>1.5) \cup (x<0.5)) \stackrel{\xi \in va}{=} P(x>1.5) + P(x<0.5) =$$

$$= (1-P(x<1.5)) + P(x<0.5) = 1-\int_{-1.5}^{1.5} f(x) dx + \int_{-1.5}^{0.5} f(x) dx =$$

$$= 1 - \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx - \int_{1}^{1.5} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{0.5} f(x) dx = 1 - \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{2}{3}x\right) dx - \int_{1}^{1.5} \frac{2}{3} dx + \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2}{3}x dx$$

$$=1-\int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{3} \frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)' dx - \int_{1}^{1.5} \left(\frac{2}{3} x\right)' dx + \int_{0}^{1.5} \left(\frac{2}{3} \frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)' dx = 1-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(X) \quad E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{3} x^{2} dx + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{3} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{3}}{3}\right)' \, dx + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{3}\right)' \, dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{x^{2}}{3} x^{2} dx + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{3} x^{2} dx +$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{11}{9}$$