

1) RPIS-2

2)  $\mathcal{U} \in \Sigma$

$\mathcal{U} \setminus \Omega \in \Sigma$

$\emptyset \in \Sigma$

6)  $A_k \in \Sigma, k=(1, 2, \dots, ) \Rightarrow \bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} A_k \in \Sigma$

$(\mathcal{U} \setminus A_k) \in \Sigma$  : też  $(\mathcal{U} \setminus (A_1 \cap A_2)) = (\mathcal{U} \setminus A_1) \cup (\mathcal{U} \setminus A_2)$

$\bigcap A_k = \mathcal{U} \setminus (\mathcal{U} \setminus \bigcap A_k) = \mathcal{U} \setminus (\underbrace{\bigcup (\mathcal{U} \setminus A_i)}_{\in \Sigma})$

wiec  $\bigcup (\mathcal{U} \setminus A_i) \in \Sigma$

i dopełnienie  $\mathcal{U} \setminus (\bigcup (\mathcal{U} \setminus A_i))$  też należy do  $\Sigma$

$$② \quad \Omega = \{a, b, c\} \quad X^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{F}$$

$\sigma$ -ciła

$$a) \quad \emptyset \in \Sigma \quad \Omega \in \Sigma$$

$$\{\emptyset, \Omega\}, \quad \{\emptyset, \Omega, \{a\}, \{b, c\}\}$$

$$\text{bo } \{a\} \in \Sigma \Rightarrow \{b, c\} \in \Sigma$$

$$\{\emptyset, \Omega, \{b\}, \{a, c\}\}$$

$$\{\emptyset, \Omega, \{c\}, \{a, b\}\}$$

b)  $f: X, Y$  t.z.e  $X$  jest zm. losową a  $Y$  nie

$$\Omega = \{a, b, c\} : \Sigma = \{\emptyset, \Omega, \{b\}, \{a, c\}\}$$

$$X(a) = 1, X(b) = -1, X(c) = 1$$

$$Y(a) = 1, Y(b) = 2, Y(c) = 2$$

$$X^{-1}((-\infty, 1]) = \Omega \in \Sigma$$

$$Y^{-1}((-\infty, 1]) = \{a\} \notin \Sigma$$

③  $\mathcal{U} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ ,  $S = \{1, 4\}$ ,  $\sigma$  - odwzobienie z  $S$  na  $\mathcal{U}$   
 $\{\emptyset, \mathcal{U}, \{1, 4\}, \{2, 3, 5\}\}$   $\{1, 4\} \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \{2, 3, 5\} \in \mathcal{F}$

$$\textcircled{4} EX = \sum x_i p_i$$

$$F(t) = F_x(t) = P(X \leq t)$$

$x:$	2	3	4	5
$p:$	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3

$$2 \cdot 0.2 + 3 \cdot 0.4 + 4 \cdot 0.1 + 5 \cdot 0.3 =$$

$\textcircled{3,5}$

Dystrybucja

$(-\infty, 2) \mid (2, 3) \mid (3, 4) \mid (4, 5) \mid (5, +\infty)$

$F(x)$       0      0.2      0.6      0.7      1

RPIS-2

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{S} \times (-\infty, -2] \mid (-2, 3] \mid (3, 5] \mid (5, +\infty) \\ F(x) \quad 0 \quad \mid 0.2 \quad \mid 0.7 \quad \mid 1 \end{array}$$

⑥  $X$  - dyskretne

$$E(aX + b) = aE(X) + b$$

$$\sum (ax_i + b)p_i = \sum ax_i p_i + \sum b p_i$$

$$= a \underbrace{\sum x_i p_i}_{E(X)} + b \underbrace{\sum p_i}_1$$

$$= aE(X) + b$$

□

$$(7) E(aX+b) = aE(X) + b \quad \text{w. ciągłym}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) dx$$

$\mathbb{R}$  f. prawdopodobieństwa

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (ax+b) f(x) dx &= a \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) dx + b \int_{\mathbb{R}} 1 f(x) dx \\ &= aE(X) + b \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \right.$$

def



⑧ a)  $B(p, q+1) = B(p, q) \frac{q}{p+q}$

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt, \quad p > 0, q > 0$$

$1-t$ , przez użycie "po  $t$ "  $B(p, q+1)$

$$\int_0^1 \left(\frac{t^p}{p}\right)' (1-t)^q dt = \underbrace{\left[ \frac{t^p}{p} (1-t)^q \right]_0^1}_{=0} - \int_0^1 \frac{t^p}{p} (q(1-t)^{q-1}) dt$$

$$\frac{q}{p} \int_0^1 t^p (1-t)^{q-1} dt \quad // \text{ wrócić na sumę}$$

$$\frac{q}{p} \int_0^1 t^p (1-t)^{q-1} [1 - (1-t)] dt =$$

$$\frac{q}{p} \int_0^1 t^p (1-t)^{q-1} - t^p (1-t)^q dt$$

$$\frac{q}{p} B(p, q) - \frac{q}{p} B(p, q+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p+q}{p} B(p, q+1) = \frac{q}{p} B(p, q)$$

$$\Rightarrow B(p, q+1) = \frac{q}{p+q} B(p, q)$$

b)  ~~$B(p, q+1) + B(p, q) = \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^q dt + \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt$~~



$$8) b) B(p, q) = B(p, q+1) + B(p+1, q)$$

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt$$

Rozpisujemy RHS

$$B \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^q dt + \int_0^1 t^p (1-t)^{q-1} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^q + t^p (1-t)^{q-1} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} [(1-t) + t] dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt = B(p, q) \quad \square$$

def.  $\Gamma(p) \Gamma(q) = \Gamma(p+q) B(p, q) \quad , p, q \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt$$

$$\Gamma(p) = (n-1)! \quad (1 \leq n \leq 3)$$

Czyli chcemy  $\frac{(p-1)! (q-1)!}{(p+q-1)!} = B(p, q) : \text{Teza}$

P-ol (indukcja p-ol)  $\{p \text{ dowolne } \mathbb{N}\}$

Base ( $q=1$ )

$$\int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^0 dt = \left. \frac{t^p}{p} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{p} = \text{p-ol}$$

$$L = \frac{(p-1)! (q-1)!}{(p+q-1)!} = \frac{1}{p} = \text{Lema} \quad // \quad \checkmark$$

Zot. że też zachodzi dla dowolnego  $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$

Pobierzmy że dla dowolnego  $n+1$ : ( $q=n+1$ ) zachodzi

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 B(p, n+1) &= \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^n dt = \int_0^1 (1-t)^n t^{p-1} dt \\ &\text{przez części} \\ &= \left[ \frac{t^p}{p} (1-t)^n \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 -\frac{n}{p} (1-t)^{n-1} t^p dt = \\ &= \frac{n}{p} \int_0^1 t^{(p+1)-1} (1-t)^{n-1} dt = \frac{n}{p} \int_0^1 t^{(p+1)-1} (1-t)^{n-1} dt = \frac{n}{p} B(p+1, n) \\ &= \frac{n}{p} \cdot \frac{p! (n-1)!}{(p+n)!} = \frac{(p-1)! n!}{(p+(n+1)-1)!} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$