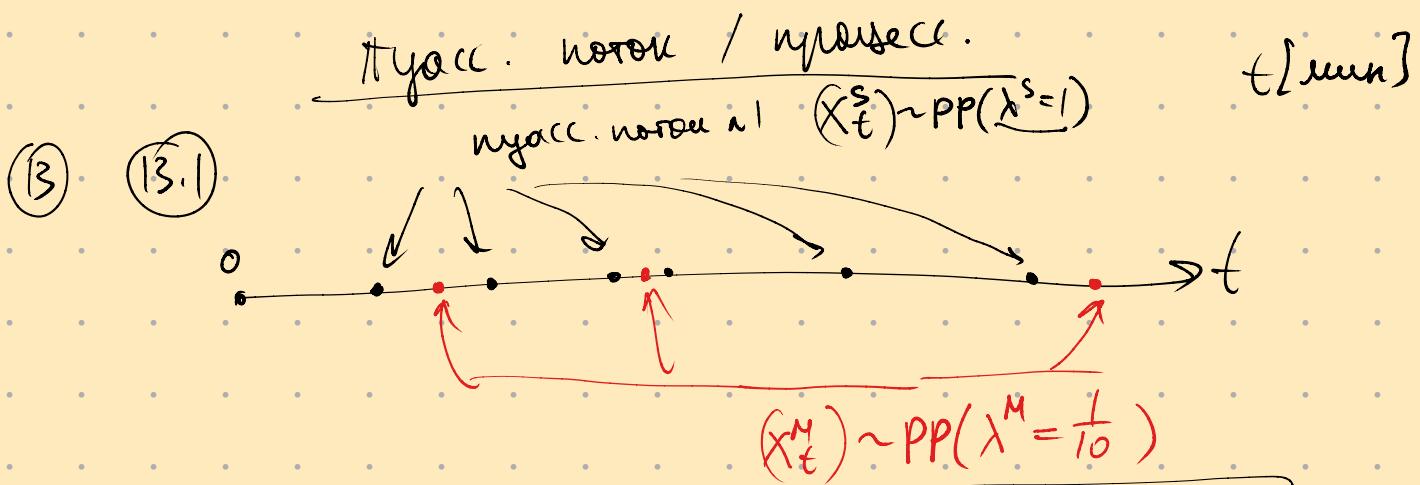


Bugno / Würmle?



$$S_t = (X_t^S + X_t^M)$$

$$S_t \sim \text{PP}(\lambda = 1.1)$$

a)  $P(S_8 = 13) = ?$

$$S_8 \sim \text{Poisss}(8 \cdot 1.1)$$

→ 8 many?

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_1^S) &= 1 \\ E(X_1^M) &= 1/10 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X_{16}^S - X_6^S) = 10 \cdot 1$$

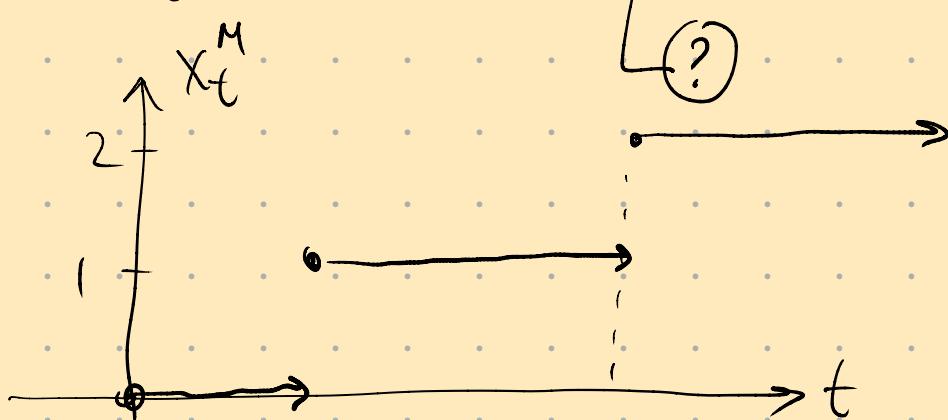
$$E(X_{16}^M - X_6^M) = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 1$$

$$P(S_8 = 13) = e^{-8 \cdot 1.1} \cdot \frac{(8 \cdot 1.1)^{13}}{13!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &\sim \text{Poisss}(\lambda) \\ P(R=k) &= e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\approx 0.046$$

$$P(S_{t+1} - S_t = 0 \mid X_t^M = 1 + X_{t-0}^M) = ?$$



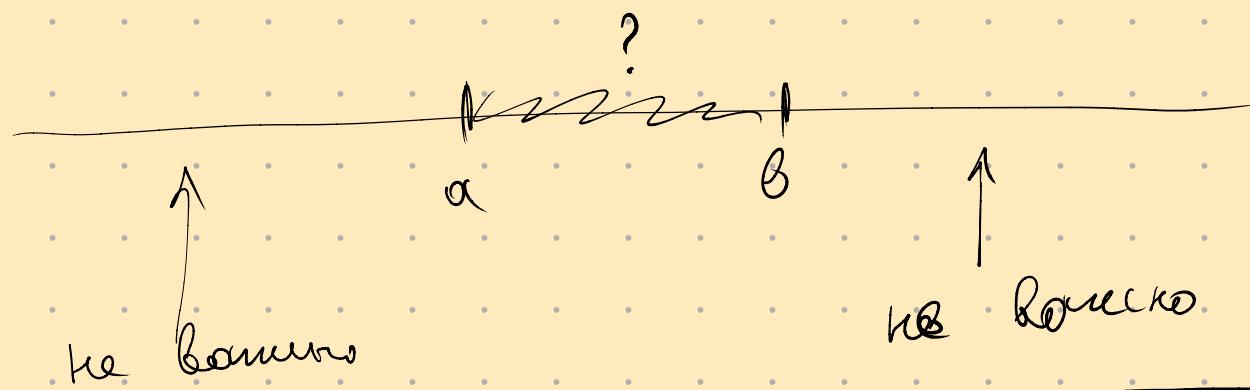
$$X_{t \rightarrow 0}^M = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} X_{t+h}^h$$

$$X_t = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} X_{t+h}$$

! Theorie der kemp. Angriffe!

$$(\text{resab. Angriff}) = P(S_{t+1} - S_t = 0) = e^{-1,1} \cdot \frac{(1,1)^0}{0!} =$$

$$S_1 \sim \text{Pois}(1,1) = e^{-1,1}$$



(13,2)

$$\lambda = 1 \quad [\text{kap/sec}]$$

$$\lambda = 1/60 \quad [\text{kap/min}]$$

$$P(X_{1/2} - X_0 \geq 2)$$

$$X_{1/2} - X_0 \sim \text{Pois}\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1\right)$$

$$P(X_{1/2} - X_0 = k) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1\right)^k}{k!}$$

$$P(X_{1/2} - X_0 \geq 2) = 1 - P(X_{1/2} - X_0 = 0) - P(X_{1/2} - X_0 = 1) =$$

$$= 1 - e^{-1/2} \cdot \frac{(1/2)^0}{0!} - e^{-1/2} \cdot \frac{(1/2)^1}{1!} \approx 0.09$$

8)

$$\frac{1}{t-3} \quad \frac{1}{t} \quad \frac{1}{t+\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$P(X_{t+\frac{2}{3}} - X_t = 0 \mid X_t - X_{t-3} = 0) =$$

алгът остава  
негативен за всички

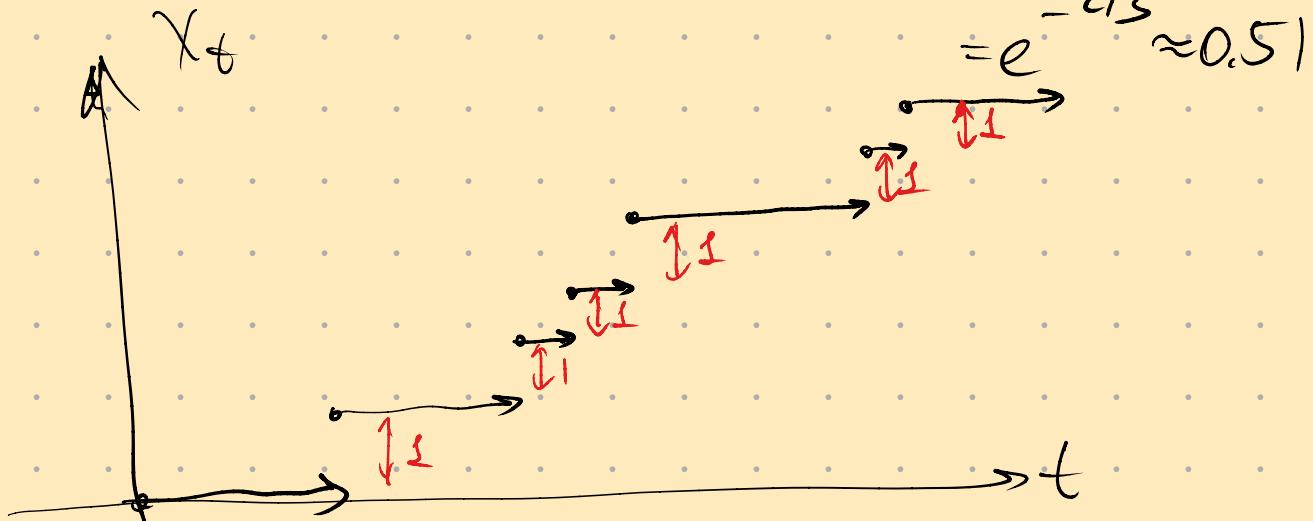
$$= P(X_{t+\frac{2}{3}} - X_t = 0)$$

$$X_{t+\frac{2}{3}} - X_t \sim \text{Pois}(2/3 \cdot 1)$$

$$P(X_{t+\frac{2}{3}} - X_t = k) = e^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k}{k!}$$

$$P(X_{t+\frac{2}{3}} - X_t = 0) = e^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0}{0!} =$$

$$= e^{-\frac{2}{3}} \approx 0.51$$



13.4

$$1M^2$$

$$4M^2$$

$$a \begin{array}{|c|} \hline s \\ \hline a \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$S = a^2$$

$$N[1_{M^2}] \sim \text{Poisss}(3)$$

$$N[4_{M^2}] \sim \text{Poisss}(12)$$

$$p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + \dots = P(N[S_{M^2}] \geq 1) = 0,8 = 1 - p_0$$

$$N[S_{M^2}] \sim \text{Poisss}(3S)$$

$$P(N[S_{M^2}] = k) = e^{-3S} \cdot \frac{(3S)^k}{k!}$$

$$P(N[S_{M^2}] = 0) = 0,2$$

$$e^{-3S} \cdot \frac{(3S)^0}{0!} = 0,2$$

$$e^{-3S} = 0,2$$

$$-3S = \ln 0,2 \quad S = \frac{\ln 0,2}{-3}$$

$$a^2 = S = \frac{\ln 5}{3}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\ln 5 / 3} \approx 0,73$$

13.5

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ K1 \end{array}$$

$$Y^3 \sim \text{Expo}(5)$$

1 free job

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ K2 \end{array}$$

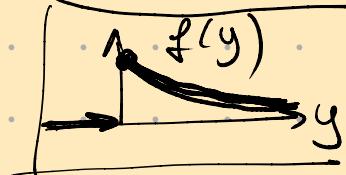
$$Y^M \sim \text{Expo}(7)$$

$$Y \sim \text{Expo}(10)$$

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y}, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

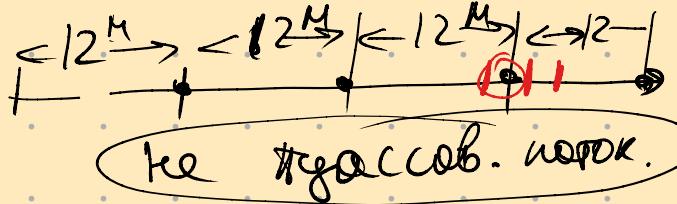
$$E(Y) = 1/\lambda$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = 1/\lambda^2$$

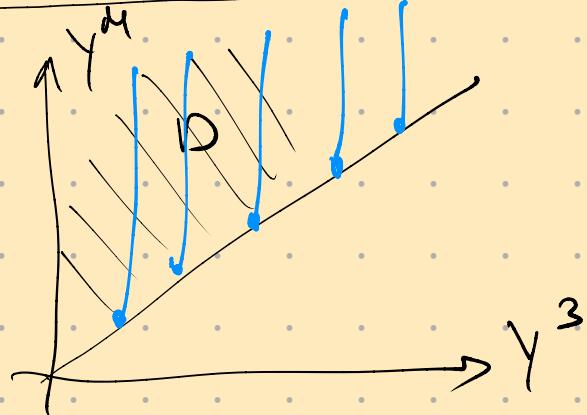


$$a) P(Y^3 < Y^M) ?$$

итоги:  $P(\quad) < \frac{1}{2}$



- вероятное значение в лс (преде покет)
- или аксиома (красивей)



$$\begin{aligned} P(Y^3 < Y^M) &= \iint_P f(z, m) dz dm = \\ &= \int_{z=0}^{\infty} \int_{m=z}^{\infty} f(z, m) dm dz \end{aligned}$$

$y^3$  и  $y^M$  независимы:  $f(z, m) = \underline{f_{Y^3}(z)} \cdot \underline{f_{Y^M}(m)} =$

$$= 5 \cdot e^{-5z} \cdot 7 \cdot e^{-7m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y^3 < Y^M) &= \int_{z=0}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{m=z}^{\infty} 5e^{-5z} \cdot 7e^{-7m} dm \right] dz \\ &\quad \text{The integral } \int_{m=z}^{\infty} 5e^{-5z} \cdot 7e^{-7m} dm \text{ is circled in red.} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (\text{Делица}) = \frac{5}{12}$$

Зеке

$$\lambda = 5$$

~~present~~

Maria

grue

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Задача 10} \\ & \text{Найдите } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^{n+1}}{\lambda^n} h = \lambda h. \quad \text{При } h \neq 0, \quad \lambda \neq 0. \\ & \text{Задача 11} \\ & \text{Найдите } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^{n+1}}{\lambda^n} h = \lambda^2 h. \quad \text{При } h \neq 0, \quad \lambda \neq 0. \\ & \text{Задача 12} \\ & \text{Найдите } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^{n+1}}{\lambda^n} h = \lambda^3 h + o(h). \quad \text{При } h \neq 0, \quad \lambda \neq 0. \\ & \text{Задача 13} \\ & \text{Найдите } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^{n+1}}{\lambda^n} h = \lambda^N h + o(h). \quad \text{При } h \neq 0, \quad \lambda \neq 0. \\ & \text{Задача 14} \\ & \text{Найдите } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^{n+1}}{\lambda^n} h = \lambda^M h + o(h). \quad \text{При } h \neq 0, \quad \lambda \neq 0. \\ & \text{Задача 15} \\ & \text{Найдите } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^{n+1}}{\lambda^n} h = \lambda^3 h \cdot \lambda^M h = \lambda^{3+M} h + o(h). \quad \text{При } h \neq 0, \quad \lambda \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - \lambda^3 h - \lambda^4 h + d_h)$$

$h \rightarrow 0$

$$P(Y^3 < Y^M) = \left[ \lambda^3 \cdot h + o(h) \right] + \left( 1 - \lambda^3 h - \lambda^M h + o(h) \right) \cdot P(Y^3 < Y^M) + o(h)$$

$$P(Y^3 < Y^4) \cdot (X^3 h + X^4 \cdot h) = X^3 \cdot h + o(h)$$

$$P(Y^3 < Y^M) = \frac{\lambda^3}{\lambda^3 + \lambda^M} + \frac{o(\lambda)}{\lambda^3 h + \lambda^M h}$$

or h re jabs.

$$P(Y^3 < Y^M) = \frac{\lambda^3}{\lambda^3 + \lambda^M} = \frac{5}{5+7} = \frac{5}{12}$$

также  $f_{Y_1}(t) \leftarrow P(Y_1 \leq t) \leftarrow P(Y_1 > t)$   
 $\delta) \quad Y_1 = \min \{Y^3, Y^M\}$

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= P(Y \leq t) = P(Y^3 \leq t) + \\ &\quad P(Y^M \leq t) \\ f(t) &= 12e^{-12t} \end{aligned}$$

→ интересная/запоминающаяся:  $P(Y > t) = P(Y^3 > t, Y^M > t) =$

непрерывность

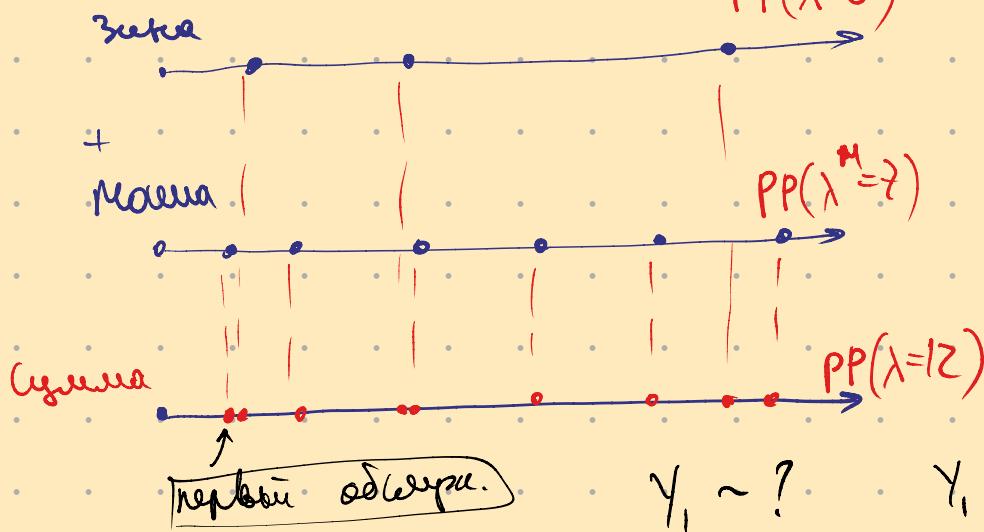
$$PP(\lambda=5)$$

$$= P(Y^3 > t) \cdot P(Y^M > t) =$$

$$= \int_0^\infty f(z) dz \cdot \int_t^\infty f(u) du$$

$$= \int_t^\infty 5e^{-5z} dz \int_t^\infty 7e^{-7u} du$$

$$= \dots = e^{-12t}$$



$$Y_1 \sim ?$$

$$Y_1 \sim \text{Expo}(1/2)$$

$$f(y_1) = \begin{cases} 12e^{-12y_1}, & y_1 \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

