

Sagrarke

9.3
CB X

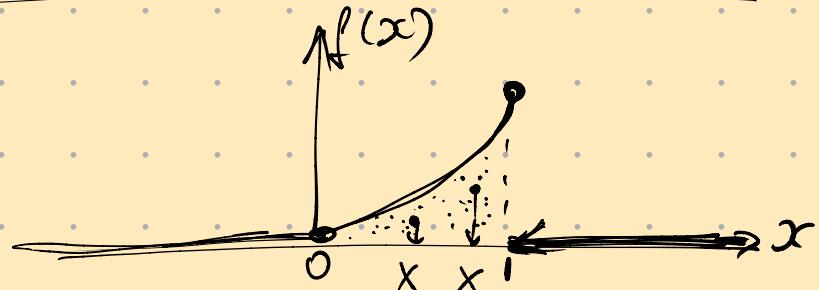
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & \text{für } x \in [0;1] \\ 0, & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

→ a) $P(X > \frac{1}{2})$?

→ b) $E(X)$?

→ c) $Y = \ln X$

Wandlung $f_Y(y)$?



a) $P(X > \frac{1}{2}) = \int_{1/2}^1 3x^2 dx = x^3 \Big|_{1/2}^1 = \frac{7}{8} = \int_{1/2}^1 f(x) dx$

b) $E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x \cdot \underbrace{[f(x) \cdot dx]}_{P(X=x)} = \int_0^{\infty} 3x^3 dx = -\frac{3x^4}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{4}$

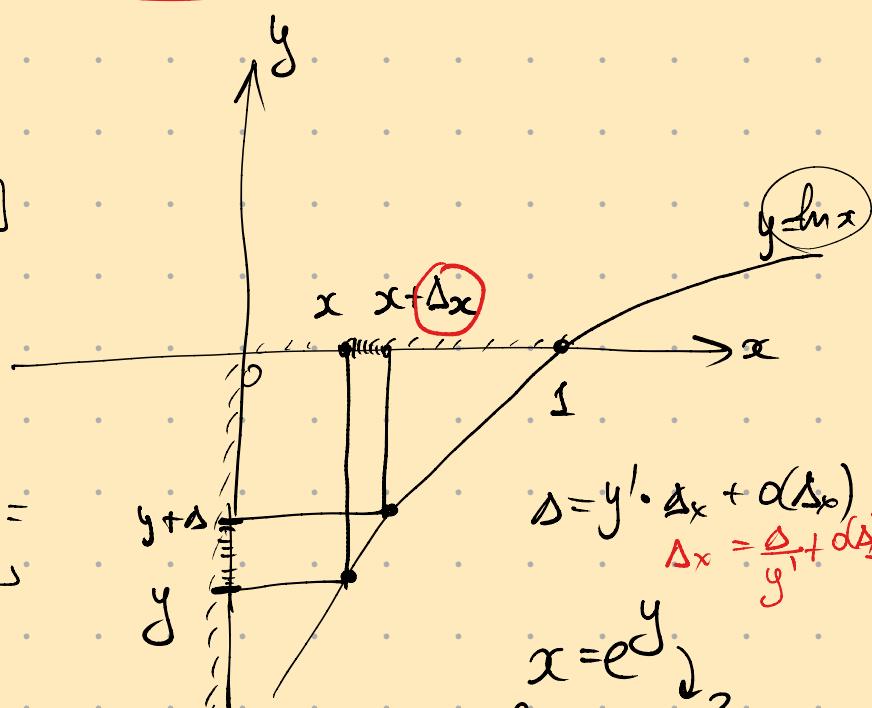
$P(X \in [x; x+\Delta]) = f(x) \cdot \Delta + o(\Delta)$

$Y = \ln X$ $X \in [0; 1]$
 $Y \in (-\infty; 0]$

$P(Y \in [y; y+\Delta])$?

$= o(\Delta) + P(X \in [x; x + \frac{\Delta}{y}]) =$

$= o(\Delta) + f(x) \cdot \frac{\Delta}{y} =$



$\Delta = y \cdot \Delta_x + o(\Delta_x)$
 $\Delta_x = \frac{\Delta}{y} + o(\Delta_x)$

$x = e^y$
 $f(x) = 3x^2$

$$= \underbrace{o(\Delta)}_{\text{pro yne}} + \underbrace{\frac{f(x)}{y'}}_{f_x(y)} \cdot \Delta = o(\Delta) + \frac{f(x)}{1/x} \Delta = o(\Delta) + x \cdot f(x) \cdot \Delta =$$

$$= o(\Delta) + e^y \cdot 3(e^y)^2 \cdot \Delta \quad \boxed{f_x(y)}$$

q. množstvo CB X:

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 3e^{3y} & \text{upr } y \in (-\infty; 0] \\ 0, & \text{inace.} \end{cases}$$

Prvňagnost frekvenc

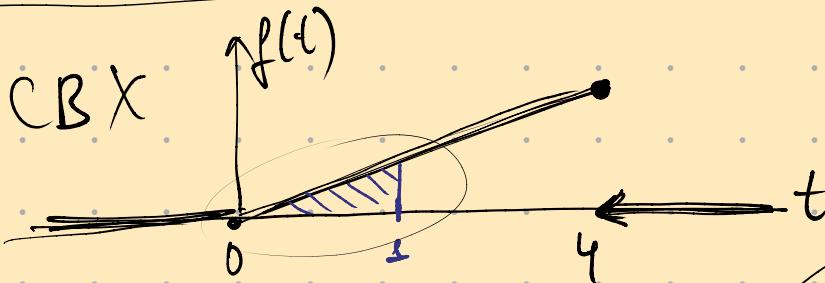
Existuje $y = g(x)$ - funkce od konkurenční

CB Y je rozložení nezávislé a q.-yne množstvo $x(g)$ s $f(x)dx$

$$f(x)dx = 3x^2 \cdot dx = 3(e^y)^2 \cdot d(e^y) = \underbrace{3e^{2y} \cdot e^y dy}_{f(y)}$$

$$y = \ln x \Leftrightarrow x = e^y$$

9.7.



$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t/8 & \text{upr } t \in [0; 4] \\ 0, & \text{inace.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{a) } P(X < 1), E(X), E(X^2)$$

$$\text{b) } E(X|X < 1), E(X^2|X < 1)$$

$$\text{g) } q? \quad P(X \leq q) = 0,40$$

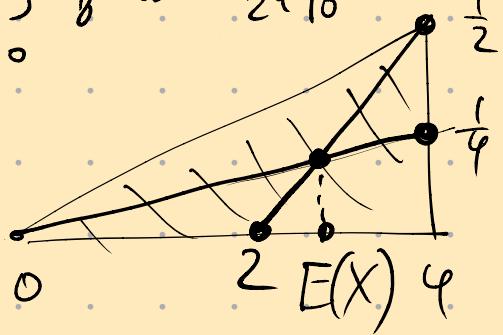
$$P(X < 1) =$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x/8 dx =$$

$$\text{množstvo } \boxed{q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^4 x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^4 \frac{x^2}{8} dx = \frac{x^3}{24} \Big|_0^4$$

Числ. мат
авгс.



- ① Числ. мат
- ② Симметрия
- ③ масштабир/
/e.g. пример/

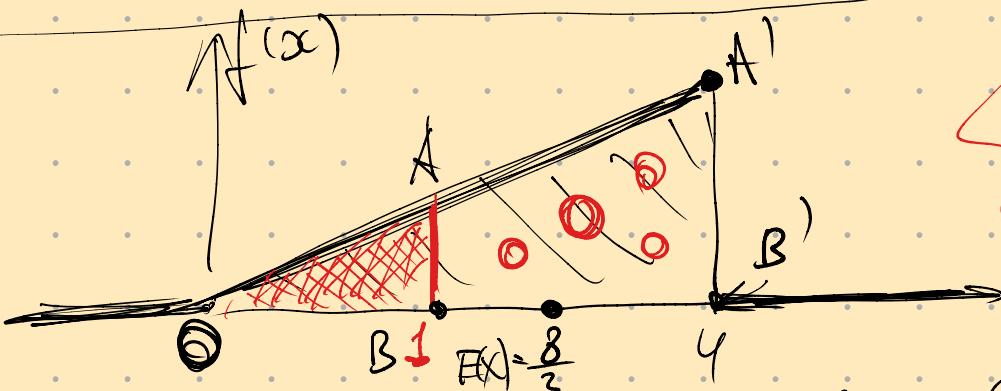
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = x/16 \\ y = \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{16} &= \frac{1}{8}x - \frac{1}{2} \\ 4x &= x - 8 \\ x &= \frac{8}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^4 x^2 [f(x) dx] = \int_0^4 \frac{x^3}{8} dx =$$

Решение верно?

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^4}{8 \cdot 4} &\Big|_{x=0}^{x=4} = \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} E(X|A) &= \\ &= E(X \cdot I_A) / P(A) \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X|X<1)? = E(X \cdot I(X<1)) / P(X<1) =$$

$$E(X^2|X<1)? = \frac{E(X \cdot I(X<1))}{1/16} =$$

$\Delta OAB \sim \Delta OAB'$

$$\begin{aligned} k \text{ног} &= 1:4 \\ E(X|X<1) &= \frac{E(X)}{4} = \\ &= \frac{8/3}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1/16} \cdot \int_0^4 x \cdot I(X<1) \cdot f(x) dx = g(x)$$

максимума

$$= \frac{1}{1/16} \int_0^4 x \cdot f(x) dx = \\ = 16 \cdot \int_0^4 \frac{x^2}{8} dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X^2 | X < 1) = \frac{1}{P(X < 1)} \cdot \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot I(x < 1) \cdot f(x) dx \\ = \frac{1}{1/16} \cdot \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{x}{8} dx = \dots$$

Решение X [КГ] X^2 [КГ^2] $\frac{X^2}{[8x^2]}$ (вс. вр.)

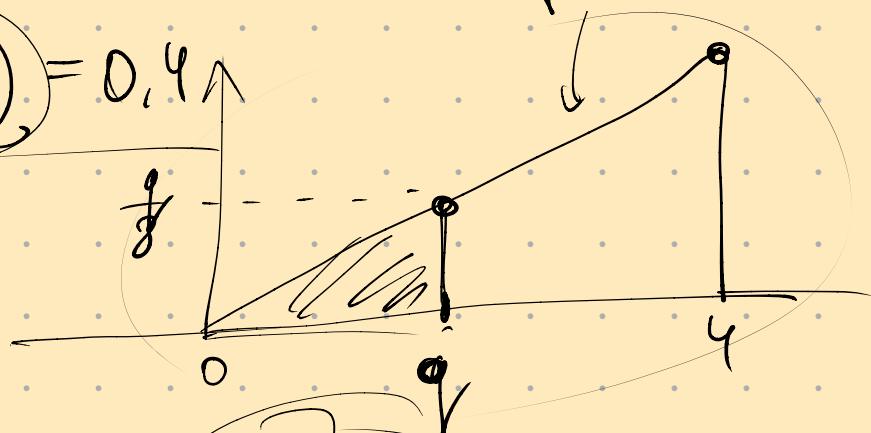
$$E(X^2 | X < 1) = \frac{E(X)}{(4)^2} = \frac{8}{4^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3) квантиль нормы 40%

q?

$$P(X \leq q) = 0,4$$

$$f(x) = x/8$$



решение:

$$\int_0^q f(x) dx = \int_0^q \frac{x}{8} dx = 0,4 \\ q?$$

решение:

$$P(X \leq \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \varphi \cdot \frac{\varphi}{8} = \frac{\varphi^2}{16} = 0,4$$

$$\varphi = \sqrt{16 \cdot 0,4}$$

3.11

задача ор. норм. $X \sim U[0; 1]$

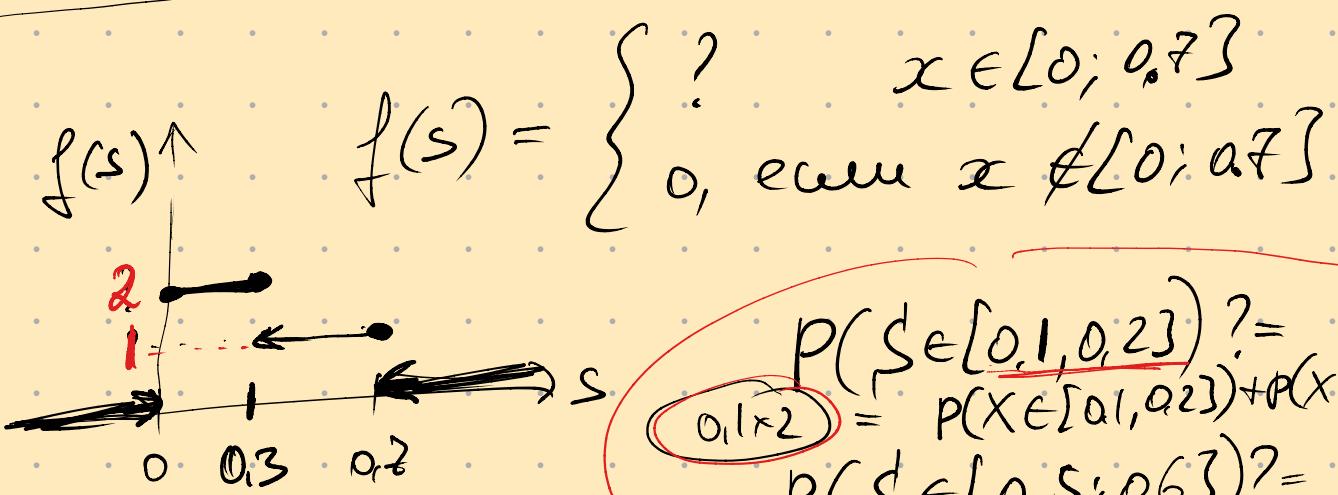
Q - квантильное множество

$$Q = \begin{cases} 0,7, & \text{если } X \geq 0,7 \\ 0, & \text{если } X < 0,7 \end{cases}$$

ξ - результат \in генерации квантильного

$$\xi = X - Q$$

- а) $f_\xi(s)$ - ф. расп. квантильного
- б) $E(\xi)$? $E(\xi^2)$?



$$P(\xi \in [0,1,0,2])? = P(X \in [0,1,0,2]) + P(X \in [0,8; 0,9])$$
$$P(\xi \in [0,5; 0,6])? =$$
$$0,1 \neq P(X \in [0,5; 0,6])$$

$$f(s) = \frac{P(X \in [s; s+\Delta])}{\Delta} + \frac{o(\Delta)}{\Delta}$$

u \rightarrow p.m. f(s) = $\begin{cases} 2, & \text{если } s \in [0; 0,3] \\ 1, & \text{если } s \in (0,3; 0,7] \\ 0, & \text{иначе.} \end{cases}$

также f(x) p.m. не является

[исключение из непрерывности в точке х=0 не является причиной непрерывности]

u \rightarrow f(s) = $\begin{cases} 2, & \text{если } s \in (0; 0,3) \\ 1, & \text{если } s \in [0,3; 0,7] \\ 0, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$

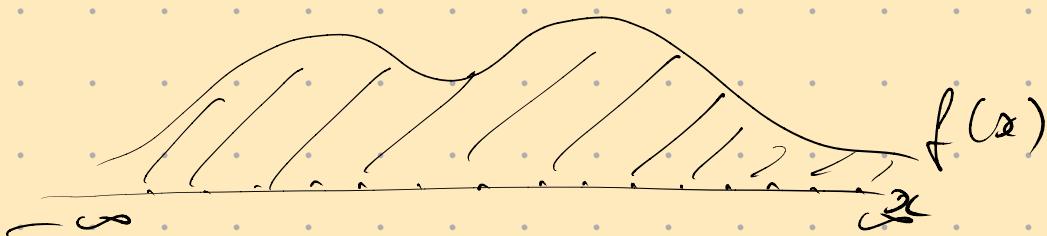
u \rightarrow f(x) = $\begin{cases} 2, & \text{если } s \in (0; 0,3) \\ 1, & \text{если } s \in [0,3; 0,7] \\ 52, & \text{если } s = 0 \\ 0, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$

упр. 9.4 CB c. p.m. f(x)

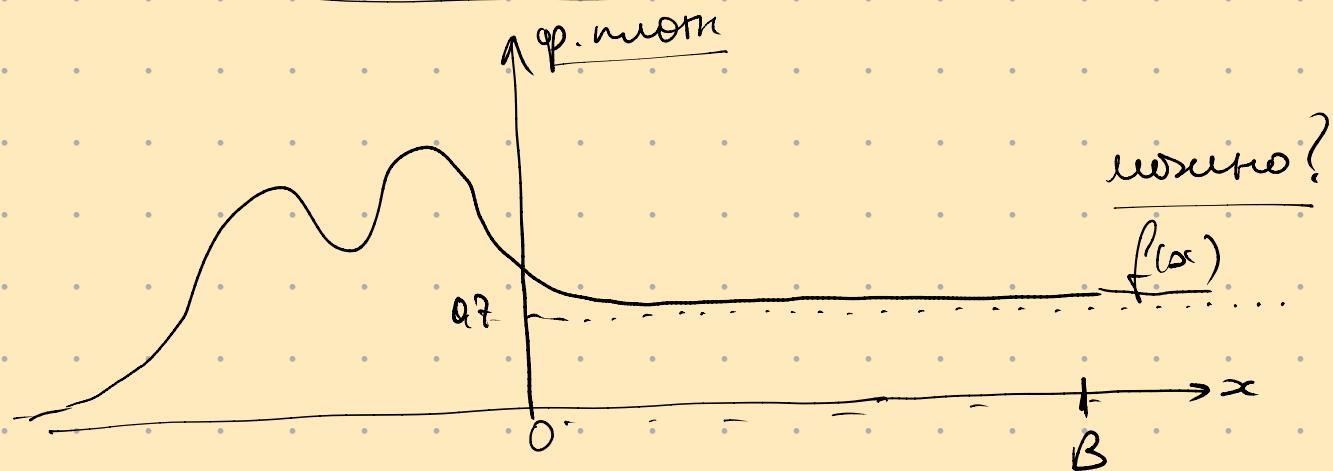
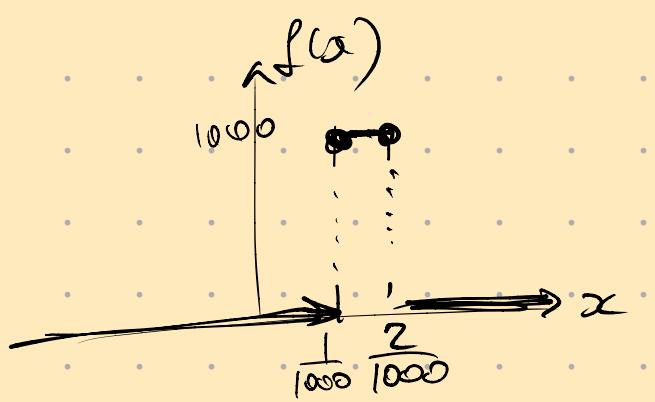
$$\text{a)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \stackrel{?}{=} P(X \in (-\infty, \infty)) = 1$$

?) можно ли f(x) для любого (x) 1000?

b) то есть можно ли $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$?



$$P(X \in [x; x+\Delta]) = f(x) \cdot \Delta + o(\Delta)$$



$$P(X \in [0; B]) \geq 0.7 \cdot B = 7$$

$$B = 10$$

See Screenshot

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ (rare cases.)}$$

