

Exercițiul 1

Fie X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n un sir de v.a. independente și repartizate uniform pe $[0, \theta]$, $\theta > 0$. $Y_n = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_k$

$$\underline{Y_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y_n < x) &= P(X_1 < x, X_2 < x, \dots, X_n < x) \\ &= P(X_1 < x)^n = \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$X_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\theta - Y_n| > \varepsilon) = 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$P(Y_n < \theta - \varepsilon) = \left(\frac{\theta - \varepsilon}{\theta}\right)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(Y_n < \theta - \varepsilon) &= 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\theta - Y_n > \varepsilon) = 0 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow Y_n &\xrightarrow{P} \theta \end{aligned}$$

Exercițiul 2

Fie $(X_n)_{n \geq 1}$ un sir de v.a. pozitive și independente cu $E[X_n] = c \in (0, 1), \forall n$. $Y_n = X_1 X_2 \dots X_n$

$$\underline{Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 0}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|Y_n - 0| > \varepsilon) \Rightarrow 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(Y_n > \varepsilon) \Rightarrow 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

Folosim inegalitatea lui Markov: Dacă X este o v.a.

$$\text{nonnegativă și } \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow P(X > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{E[X]}{\varepsilon} \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow Y_m = \text{nonnegativ}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Y_m > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{E[Y_m]}{\varepsilon}, \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$E[Y_m] = E[X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdot \dots \cdot X_m] = E[X_1] \cdot \dots \cdot E[X_m] = c^m$$

$$0 \leq P(Y_m > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{c^m}{\varepsilon} \quad \Bigg| \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} 0 \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(Y_m > \varepsilon) \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c^m}{\varepsilon} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(Y_m > \varepsilon) \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c^m}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(Y_m > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

↓
f. erit. ↓
↓
0

$$\Rightarrow Y_m \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

Exercițiul 3

Presupunem $N=100$ becuri cu durata de viață v.a. identic repartizate de lege exp de medie 5h.

Care e probabilitatea să mai avem un bec intact după 525h?

$$\exp(\lambda) \Rightarrow f(x) = \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$E[X] = \int_0^{\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$\text{notăm } f = x, g' = \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x} \Rightarrow g = -e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = -x \cdot e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\frac{e^{-\lambda x}}{\lambda} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = 5 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{5}x}$$

$$Y_m = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{100}$$

$$P(Y_m > 525) = ?$$

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 25 \Rightarrow \sigma_x = 5$$

$$E[X^2] = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \lambda e^{-\lambda x} = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$E[Y_m] = m \cdot E[X_i] = 100 \cdot 5 = 500$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_m) = m \text{Var}(X_i) \Rightarrow \sigma_{Y_m} = \sqrt{m} \sqrt{\text{Var}(X_i)} = 5 \cdot 10 = 50$$

$$P(Y_m > 525) \approx P\left(Z > \frac{525 - 500}{50}\right) = P\left(Z > \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$P\left(Z > \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ în } N(0,1) = 0.31$$

Exercițiul 4

$N=200$ apartamente, pp nr de mașini pe apartament e 0, 1, 2 cu $p=0.1; 0.6; 0.3$
 nr minim de locuri de parcare cu precizie 95%

X	0	1	2
p(X)	0.1	0.6	0.3

$$\Rightarrow E[X] = 1 \cdot 0.6 + 2 \cdot 0.3 = 1.2$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

$$= 0.6 + 1.2 - 1.44 = 0.36$$

$$\sigma_x = 0.6$$

$$S_{200} = X_1 + \dots + X_{200}$$

$$E[S_{200}] = 200 \cdot 1.2 = 240$$

$$V(S_{200}) = 200 \cdot 0.36 = 72$$

$$P(S_{200} < m) = 0.95$$

$$P(S_{200} < m) \simeq P\left(Z < \frac{m-240}{\sqrt{240 \cdot 0.6}}\right) \text{ în } N(0,1)$$

Fc_t, quantila de ordin 0.95 este 1.645

$$1.645 = \frac{m-240}{\sqrt{200 \cdot 0.6}} \Rightarrow m = 1.645 \sqrt{200 \cdot 0.6} + 240 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow m &= 23.2638 \cdot 0.6 + 240 \\ &= 253.9582 \simeq 254 \end{aligned}$$

Exercitiul 5

a) X v.a cu $E[X] = 0, \sigma^2 < \infty$

$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + a^2} \quad \text{, } a > 0$$

$$P(X \geq a) = P(X+b \geq a+b), \quad b > 0 \text{ fixat}$$

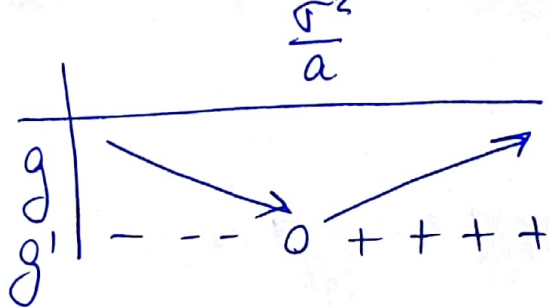
$$P(X+b \geq a+b) \leq P((X+b)^2 \geq (a+b)^2), \quad (a+b) > 0$$

Folosim inegalitatea lui Markov:

$$\begin{aligned} P((X+b)^2 \geq (a+b)^2) &\leq \frac{E[(X+b)^2]}{(a+b)^2} = \frac{E[X^2 + 2bX + b^2]}{(a+b)^2} \\ &= \frac{E[X^2] + 2bE[X] + b^2}{(a+b)^2} = \frac{\sigma^2 + b^2}{(a+b)^2} \end{aligned}$$

notăm $\frac{\sigma^2 + b^2}{(a+b)^2} = g(b), \quad \min g(b) = \frac{\sigma^2}{a^2}$

$$g'(b) = \frac{2(ab - \sigma^2)}{(b+a)^3}$$



$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{\sigma^2 + b^2}{(a+b)^2}, \quad \forall b > 0 \text{ fixat}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{\sigma^2 + (\frac{\sigma^2}{a})^2}{(a + \frac{\sigma^2}{a})^2} = \frac{\sigma^2 a^2 + \sigma^4}{(a^2 + \sigma^2)^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{a^2 + \sigma^2}$$

b) 200 persoane din care 100 bărbați
 100 perechi a câte 2 persoane
 P_{\max} ai max 30 să fie perechi mixte
 //

Fie P o permutare a celor 200 persoane \Rightarrow

P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{100} $X_{P_i} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{perechi mixte} \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$

$$P_{\text{mix}} = \sum_{i=1}^{100} P_i, \quad E[P_i] = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow E[P_{\text{mix}}] = 100 \cdot E[P_i] = 50$$

$$P(P_{\text{mix}} > 30) < \frac{E[P_{\text{mix}}]}{30} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$P(P_{\text{mix}} < 30) \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow 1$ e majorant al multimunii valorilor
 posibile ale lui $P(P_{\text{mix}} < 30)$

Exercițiul 6

X v.a. cu val în $[a, b]$.

$$\text{Var}(X) \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$

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$$\text{Fie } g(y) = E[(X-y)^2]; \quad g'(y) = (E[(X-y)^2])' =$$

$$= (E[X^2] - 2yE[X] + y^2)' = -2E[X] + 2y; \quad g''(y) = 2 > 0 \quad (5)$$

y						
$g''(y)$	+	+	+	+	+	-
$g'(y)$						
$g'(y)$	-	-	-	0	+	+
$g(y)$						

\nearrow Min \nearrow

$$g'(y) = 0 = -2E[x] + 2y \Rightarrow y = E[x] \Rightarrow \text{Min}(g) = y$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[(X - E[X])^2] = g(E[X])$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) \leq g\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)$$

$$g\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right) \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$

$$g\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right) = E\left[\left(X - \frac{b+a}{2}\right)^2\right] = \frac{1}{4} E[(X-b + X-a)^2]$$

$$X-b \leq 0, X-a \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(X-b + X-a)^2 \leq (-(X-b) + X-a)^2 \leq (b-a)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{4} E[(X-b + X-a)^2] \leq \frac{1}{4} E[(b-a)^2] = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$