

3. N mașini

X număr aleator de mașini pe care îl poate vinde reprezentanța într-un an, număr întreg între 0 și $m \geq N$

toate mașinile au aceeași probabilitate deci X e o variabilă aleatoare uniformă

$$\text{Pt } k \in \{0, 1, \dots, m\} \\ \Rightarrow P(X=k) = \frac{1}{m+1}$$

Pentru un număr X de mașini vândute avem câștigul:

1) $X < N \Rightarrow$ vinde X , rămân $N-X$

$$C = aX - b(N-X)$$

2) $X = N \Rightarrow$ vinde N

$$C = a \cdot N$$

3) $X > N \Rightarrow$ nu poate să vândă mai mult de N

$$C = a \cdot N$$

$$C = \begin{cases} aN, & X \geq N \\ aX - b(N-X), & X < N \end{cases}$$

$$E[C] = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m P_m$$

$$E[C] = aN P(X \geq N) + \sum_{y=0}^N P(X=y) (ay - b(N-y))$$

$$E[C] = aN \cdot \sum_{y=N}^m \frac{1}{m+1} + \sum_{y=0}^N \frac{ay - b(N-y)}{m+1}$$

$$E[C] = aN \cdot \frac{m+1-N}{m+1} + \sum_{y=0}^N \frac{(a+b)y - b \cdot N}{m+1}$$

$$E[C] = aN \cdot \frac{m+1-N}{m+1} + \sum_{y=0}^N \frac{(a+b)y}{m+1} - \sum_{y=0}^N \frac{bN}{m+1}$$

$$E[C] = aN \cdot \frac{m+1-N}{m+1} + \frac{a+b}{m+1} \cdot \frac{(N-1)N}{2} - \frac{bN}{m+1} \cdot N$$

$$E[C] = \frac{2aN(m+1-N)}{2(m+1)} + \frac{N(N-1)(a+b)}{2(m+1)} - \frac{2bN^2}{2(m+1)}$$

$$E[C] = \frac{2aNm + 2aN - 2aN^2 + N^2a - N + N^2b - Nb - 2bN^2}{2(m+1)}$$

$$E[C] = \frac{2aNm + 2aN - aN^2 - bN^2 - N - Nb}{2(m+1)}$$

$$E[C] = \frac{N[2am + 2a - aN - bN - 1 - b]}{2(m+1)}$$

$$E[C] = \frac{N[2am + a - b - aN - bN]}{2(m+1)}$$

$$E[C] = \frac{N[a(2m+1) - b - N(a+b)]}{2(m+1)} \quad (\text{valoarea medie a}$$

câştigului)

Comanda optimă e dată de obținerea valorii maxime în $E[C]$, deci trebuie să găsim valoarea lui N pt care numărătorul e maxim.

Fie $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$f(N) = N[(2m+1)a - b - N(a+b)]$$

$$f(N) = aN(2m+1) - Nb - N^2(a+b)$$

$$f'(N) = a(2m+1) - b - 2N(a+b)$$

$$f'(N) = 0 \Rightarrow a(2m+1) - b = 2N(a+b) \Rightarrow N = \frac{a(2m+1) - b}{2(a+b)}$$

$$f''(N) = 0 - 0 - 2(a+b) = -2(a+b) < 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ concavă}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(N) = 0 &\Rightarrow N = \frac{a(2n+1)-b}{2(a+b)} \\ f''(N) &= -2(a+b) < 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} f'(N) = 0 \\ f''(N) = -2(a+b) < 0 \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ maximum in } N = \frac{a(2n+1)-b}{2(a+b)}$$

$$4. \quad P(X < E[X])$$

$$E[X] \notin \mathbb{N}$$

$$E[X] = 2 \text{Var}[X]$$

X variabilă aleatoare repartizată binomială

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p) \Rightarrow E[X] = np$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = np(1-p)$$

$$E[X] = 2 \text{Var}[X]$$

$$np = 2np(1-p)$$

$$np = 2np - 2np^2$$

$$0 = np - 2np^2$$

$$0 = np(1-2p)$$

$$\text{I} \quad n=0 \Rightarrow E[X] = 0 \cdot p = 0 \in \mathbb{N} \quad (\text{fals!})$$

$$\text{II} \quad p=0 \Rightarrow E[X] = 0 \cdot n = 0 \in \mathbb{N} \quad (\text{fals!})$$

$$\text{III} \quad 1-2p=0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow E[X] = n \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n}{2} \notin \mathbb{N} \text{ cu } n \text{ impar}$$

$$P(X < E[X]) = P(X < \frac{n}{2})$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ C_n^0 p^0 q^n & C_n^1 p^1 q^{n-1} & C_n^2 p^2 q^{n-2} & \dots & C_n^n p^n q^0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ C_n^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 q^n & C_n^1 \frac{1}{2} \cdot q^{n-1} & C_n^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 q^{n-2} & \dots & C_n^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot q^0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ C_n^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n & C_n^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n & C_n^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n & \dots & C_n^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\left(x < \frac{n}{2}\right) &= \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} C_n^k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} C_n^k}{\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k} \\
 &= \frac{C_n^0 + C_n^1 + \dots + C_n^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}}{C_n^0 + C_n^1 + \dots + C_n^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} + \underbrace{C_n^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]+1} + \dots + C_n^n}_{\substack{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right] \\ \left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}} + \dots} \quad (C_n^k = C_n^{n-k}) \\
 &= \frac{C_n^0 + C_n^1 + \dots + C_n^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}}{2(C_n^0 + C_n^1 + \dots + C_n^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$