

MODEL CURS

① a) $E(V) = 0.15$

Suma tuturor prob = 1 $\Rightarrow 0,25 + 0,05 + 0,3 + 0,1 + 2\alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2\alpha = 1 - 0,7 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0,15$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0,45 & 0,55 \end{pmatrix} \quad V = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 6 \\ 0,55 & 0,2 & 0,25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E(V) = 0.15 \Rightarrow -1 \cdot 0,55 + 1 \cdot 0,2 + 6 \cdot 0,25 = 0,15 \quad |\alpha = 0,15|$$

$$-0,55 + 0,2 + \frac{b}{4} = 0,15$$

$$\frac{b}{4} = +0,5 \Rightarrow b = 2$$

b) sunt independente $U \nmid V \rightarrow$ contrrexemplu

$$P(U=1, V=-1) = 0,25$$

$$P(U=1) \cdot P(V=-1) = 0,45 \cdot 0,55 \neq 0,25$$

$\Rightarrow U \nmid V$ nu sunt independente

c) $E[(U-3)^2] = 4 \cdot 0,45 + 0 \cdot 0,55 = 1,8$

$$(U-3)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0,45 & 0,55 \end{pmatrix}$$

② 3 aruncări cu $p = \frac{1}{6}$

media

a) $X \sim \text{Binom}(3, \frac{1}{6}) \rightarrow E(X) = m \cdot p = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

b) 432 aruncări

432 cu prob $\frac{1}{6^3} \approx$ la o aruncare

$$\text{Binom}(432, \frac{1}{6^3}) \rightarrow E(X) = 432 \cdot \frac{1}{6^3} = 2$$

3) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3a^3}{x^4}, & x > a \\ 0, & x \leq a \end{cases}$

$P(X \leq 2a)$ și $E(x)$

$$P(X \leq 2a) = F(2a) = \int_{-\infty}^{2a} f(x) dx = 0 + \int_a^{2a} f(x) dx = \int_a^{2a} \frac{3a^3}{x^4} dx = 3a^3 \int_a^{2a} \frac{1}{x^4} dx =$$

$$= 3a^3 \left[\frac{x^{-4+1}}{-4+1} \right]_a^{2a} = 3a^3 \left[-\frac{x^{-3}}{3} \right]_a^{2a} = -\frac{a^3}{x^3} \Big|_a^{2a} = -\frac{a^3}{8a^3} + \frac{a^3}{a^3} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$E(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) dx = \int_a^{\infty} x \frac{3a^3}{x^3} dx = 3a^3 \int_a^{\infty} \frac{x^{-3+1}}{-3+1} dx = 3a^3 \left[-\frac{1}{2x^2} \right]_a^{\infty} = 0 - \frac{3a^3}{2a^2} = \frac{3a}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2x^2} = 0$$

4) X, Y iau valori 0 sau 1

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0,6 & 0,4 \end{pmatrix}$$

		Y	
		0	1
X	0	0,18	0,42
	1	0,32	0,08

0,6 - 0,18 (din caleabilitate)

$$Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0,5 & 0,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(Y=1 | X=1) = 0,2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{P(X=1 \cap Y=1)}{P(X=1)} = 0,2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X=1 \cap Y=1) = 0,4 \cdot 0,2 = 0,08$$

$$= 0,18 + 0,08 = \underline{\underline{0,26}}$$

$$P(Y=0 | X=0) = \frac{P(X=0 \cap Y=0)}{P(X=0)} = 0,3$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X=0 \cap Y=0) = 0,3 \cdot 0,6 = 0,18$$

b) $E(Y) = 0,5$

d) $YX_{(2)} = \overset{1}{Y} + \overset{0}{X} \Rightarrow$

c) $E(X \cdot Y)$

$$X \cdot Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0,92 & 0,08 \end{pmatrix}$$

toate restul adunat

de acord cu $X=Y=1$

$$\Rightarrow E(YX_{(2)}) = 2E(Y) + E(X) =$$

$$= 0,4 + 2 \cdot 0,5 = 1,4$$

$$f_x: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f_x(t) = \begin{cases} c(3-t)^2, & 0 \leq t \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

a) det. c

$$\underline{\text{suma totală} = 1}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_x(t) dt = 1 \Leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c(3-t)^2 dt = c \int_0^3 (9-6t+t^2) dt = c \left(9t \Big|_0^3 - 6 \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^3 + \frac{t^3}{3} \Big|_0^3 \right) = c \left(27 - 27 + \frac{27}{3} \right) \Rightarrow c \cdot 9 = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{b)} F_x = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{9} \int_0^x (3-t)^2 dt = \frac{1}{9} \int_0^x (9-6t+t^2) dt = \frac{1}{9} \left(9t \Big|_0^x - 6 \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^x + \frac{t^3}{3} \Big|_0^x \right) = \frac{1}{9} \left(9x - 3x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} \right) = x - \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^3}{27}$$

$$\text{c)} P(1 < X < 2) \text{ și } P(X < 2 | X > 1)$$

$$F_x(2) - F_x(1) = \dots$$

$$P(X < 2 | X > 1) = \frac{P(X < 2 \cap X > 1)}{P(X > 1)} = \frac{P(1 < X < 2)}{1 - P(X < 1)} = \frac{F_x(2) - F_x(1)}{1 - F_x(1)}$$

⑥

$$\begin{aligned} 4 - \text{verde} \\ 5 - \text{albastre} \rightarrow 15 \text{ bile} \\ 6 - \text{rosu} \\ \text{se extrag 3 fără returnare} \\ \text{aduna - rosie} \quad \text{a treia - rosie} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_v = \frac{4}{15} \\ P_a = \frac{5}{15} \\ P_r = \frac{6}{15} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{prima extragere}$$

$$\frac{4}{15} \text{ dacă la prima extragere e verde} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{14} \text{ să mai iasă una verde} \Rightarrow P(\text{cas 1}) = \frac{4}{15} \cdot \frac{3}{14} \cdot \frac{6}{13} = \frac{6}{13} \text{ să iasă una rosie}$$

$$\frac{5}{15} \text{ dacă la prima extragere albastre} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{14} \text{ verde} \Rightarrow P(\text{cas 2}) = \frac{5}{15} \cdot \frac{4}{14} \cdot \frac{6}{13} = \frac{6}{13} \text{ rosie}$$

$$\frac{6}{15} \text{ dacă la prima extragere rosie} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{14} \text{ verde} \Rightarrow P(\text{cas 3}) = \frac{6}{15} \cdot \frac{4}{14} \cdot \frac{5}{13} =$$

apoi adunăm cas 1 + cas 2 + cas 3

5 bile

a) prim si ultima pare (2,4)

$$\frac{2!}{3!} = \frac{2! \cdot 3!}{2! \cdot 3!} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

b) $\frac{2!}{3!} (1,3,5) \rightarrow A_3^2 \Rightarrow \frac{A_3^2 \cdot 3!}{5!} = \frac{3}{10}$

c) pere aleaturate

$$\frac{2 \cdot (4!)}{5!} \rightarrow \text{entitati (luam 24 sau 42 entitati)}$$

d) $\frac{\text{impare}}{\text{paru}} \frac{3! \cdot 2!}{5!} = \frac{1}{10}$

⑧ 5 cifre \rightarrow 5 extrageri cu returnare cu

a) cifrele sa fie distinse

$$\frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}{10^5} \rightarrow \{c_1, \dots, c_5\} \rightarrow \{0, \dots, 9\} \rightarrow 10^5$$

b) cifre paru distinse

$$\frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{10^5}$$

c) 3 cifre egale si alte 2 egale

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{xxxxyy} & x \rightarrow 10 \text{ val} \\ & y \rightarrow 9 \text{ val} \end{array}$$

apoi 6 permutari

$$\text{perm. cu repetitie: } \frac{m!}{m_1! \cdot \dots \cdot m_k!} = \frac{5!}{3! \cdot 2!}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \frac{5!}{3! \cdot 2!} \\ \hline 10^5 \end{array} \right\}$$

1) să continuă deoară 1, 2, 3

$$\{c_1, \dots, c_5\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\} = 3^5 \quad \text{nu înțeleg ce a făcut el acolo --}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3^5}{10^5} = \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^5$$

9 urna 1: 2 negre, 3 roșii

urna 2: 3 negre, 2 roșii

par \rightarrow 2 bile urna 1 cu returnare

impar \rightarrow 2 bile urna 2 fără returnare

X - nr. bile roșii extrase

ne pot extrage 0, 1, 2 bile roșii

a) distribuția lui X

$$X_1, \text{ extragere urna 1: } \sim \binom{k}{C_n} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow C_2^1 \cdot \frac{3}{5}^1 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{5}\right)^1 = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{12}{25}$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow C_2^0 \cdot \frac{3}{5}^0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = 1 \cdot \frac{4}{25} = \frac{4}{25}$$

$$k=2 \Rightarrow C_2^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{5}\right)^0 = 1 \cdot \frac{9}{25} = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$X_1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{4}{25} & \frac{12}{25} & \frac{9}{25} \end{pmatrix}$$

X_2 , extragere urna 2 \sim

$$m_0 = 2 - \text{nr. extrageri}$$

$$m_1 = 2 - \text{nr. bile bune}$$

$$m_2 = 3 - \text{nr. bile me-bune}$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{C_{m_1}^k C_{m_2}^{m-k}}{C_n^k}$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow \frac{C_2^0 C_3^2}{C_5^2} = \frac{3}{5!} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow \frac{6}{10}$$

$$k=2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{10}$$

apoi înmulțim fiecare cu $\frac{1}{20} \Rightarrow X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{20} \left(\frac{6}{10} + \frac{3}{10} \right) & \frac{54}{100} & \frac{27}{100} \\ \frac{6}{100} \end{pmatrix}$

b) media lui X

$$E(X) = 0 \cdot \frac{23}{100} + 1 \cdot \frac{54}{100} + 2 \cdot \frac{23}{100} = \dots$$

c) funcția de repartitie

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{23}{100} & x \in [0, 1) \\ \frac{23}{100} + \frac{54}{100} = \frac{77}{100} & x \in [1, 2) \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

MAI REVEZ

d) primul succes după mai multe insuccese \rightarrow distr. geometrică

$$Y \sim \text{Geo}\left(\frac{23}{100}\right) \rightarrow \text{dim. distr. ev. } X \text{ (extr. 2 bile roșii)}$$

$P(Y = k) = P((1-p)^k p)$ \rightarrow prob. să obțin 2 bile roșii după k eșecuri (und p e prob. succes)

$$E(Y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot P(Y = k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot p(1-p)^k = (1-p) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot p \cdot (1-p)^{k-1} \xrightarrow{k=j+1}$$

$$= (1-p) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (j+1) \cdot p \cdot (1-p)^j = (1-p) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j \cdot p(1-p)^j + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p(1-p)^j \right] =$$

$E(Y)$

progresie geometrică

$$= (1-p) \left[E(Y) + p \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^j \right] = (1-p) \left[E(Y) + p \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(1-p)^n - 1}{(1-p) - 1} \right] \right] =$$

progresie geometrică

$\frac{1}{p}$

$$= (1-p) [E(Y) + 1] \Rightarrow E(Y) = E(Y) + 1 - pE(Y) - p \Rightarrow E(Y) = \frac{1-p}{p}$$

$$F_T(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \frac{t}{10}, & t \in [0, 10] \\ 1, & t > 10 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{functia de repartitie pt. intarzirea lui}$$

9 min dacă întârzie pierde autobuzul

a) prob. să piardă autobuzul

$$P(T > 9) = 1 - F(9) = 1 - \frac{9}{10} = \boxed{\frac{1}{10}}$$

b) val. medie a întârzierii

$$f_T(x) = (F_T(x))' = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{10}, & t \in [0, 10] \\ 0, & t > 10 \end{cases}$$

$$E(x) = \int_0^{10} x f_T(x) dx = \frac{x^2}{20} \Big|_0^{10} = \frac{100}{20} = 5$$

c) dim 5 să piardă autobuzul în 2

5 extrageri cu returnare, 2 succese

$$\text{Binom}(5; \frac{1}{10}), k=2, k=3, k=4, k=5$$

prob. întârzire

$$C_5^2 \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 \left(1-\frac{1}{10}\right)^3 + C_5^3 \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^3 \left(1-\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + C_5^4 \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^4 \left(1-\frac{1}{10}\right)^1 + C_5^5 \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^5 \left(1-\frac{1}{10}\right)^0$$

d) esecuri pînă la succes \Rightarrow geo

$Y \sim \text{Geo}(\frac{1}{10})$ cu prob. de succes $\frac{1}{10}$ (succes aici e să piardă autobuzul)

11) dreptunghiul $[1,2] \times [2,4] \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

a) prob. ca punctul să fie dreptunghicul $\left[\frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right] \times \left[\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\right]$
uniform aleator \rightarrow uniform

$X \sim \text{Unif } [1,2]$ și independentă \rightarrow le pot înmulți
 $Y \sim \text{Unif } [2,4]$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{4}{3} \leq X \leq \frac{5}{3}, \frac{5}{2} \leq Y \leq \frac{7}{2}\right) &= P\left(\frac{4}{3} \leq X \leq \frac{5}{3}\right) \cdot P\left(\frac{5}{2} \leq Y \leq \frac{7}{2}\right) = \\ &= \left(F_X\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) - F_X\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\right) \cdot \left(F_Y\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) - F_Y\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [1,2] \\ 0 & \text{altele} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & x \in [2,4] \\ 0 & \text{altele} \end{cases}$$

$$F_X = \int_1^x dt = t \Big|_1^x = x - 1, \quad x \in [1,2], \quad , \quad \text{altele} \quad F_Y = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \cdot t \Big|_2^x = \frac{x}{2} - 1 & x \in [2,4] \\ 0 & \text{altele} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{3} - 1 - \frac{4}{3} + 1\right) \left(\frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1 - \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

b) $D \sim \text{v.a.} = \text{distanță punct} \rightarrow \text{origine}$

$$D = x^2 + y^2 \quad (\text{Pitagora})$$

$$\Rightarrow E(D) = E(x^2 + y^2) = E(x^2) + E(y^2) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{56}{6} = \frac{14 + 56}{6} = \frac{70}{6} = \frac{35}{3}$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 x^2 \cdot 1 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^2 = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{-1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\int_2^4 x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_2^4 = \frac{64}{6} - \frac{8}{6} = \frac{56}{6}$$

A) $N \sim \text{Binom}(5)$ → adică șa valori de la 1 la 5

$N \rightarrow$ nr. cifre / cod binar de N cifre de 0 și 1 cu $p = \frac{1}{2}$

a) $P(X=1011 | N=4) = (\text{dacă nr. de 4 cifre reprezintă } N=4) = \frac{1}{2^4}$

2⁴ cazuri posibile pt. coduri de 4 cifre

dimințate $N=4$ au \downarrow un caz favorabil

B) Suma = 3

avem 3 de 1 → $N=3$ sau $N=4$

Bayes: $\{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{5\}\} \rightarrow$ avem 5 partitii

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$

$H_1 \quad H_2 \quad H_3 \quad H_4 \quad H_5$

$$P(S) = \sum_{i=1}^5 P(S|H_i) \cdot P(H_i)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 P(S=3 | N=i) \cdot P(N=i) = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=3}^5 P(S=3 | N=i) =$$

$\frac{1}{5}$

\downarrow

că pt 1 și 2 nu avem suma 3

= (3 extrageri de 1 cu returnare dintr-o încercare) → Binom = (vezi formula)

$$= \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=3}^5 C_i^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{11}{2^5} \cdot \sum_{i=3}^5 C_i^3$$

$\frac{11}{2^5}$

testăm media (când var. e cunoscută)

$$z = \frac{\bar{x}_m - m_0}{\frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{70 - 60}{\frac{15}{\sqrt{36}}} = \frac{10}{\frac{15}{6}} = 4$$

Suntrem pe caz III

$$z_{1-0.05} = 1,69 \text{ (dată)}$$

$\Rightarrow z \geq z_{0.95}$ se respinge H_0 pt. H_1

⇒ amăgăluții sunt mai mult de 60 min

13) m_0 media lor (providență) = 60 min

$$\bar{x}_{36} = 70 \text{ minute}$$

$$\sigma_0 = 15 \text{ minute}$$

$$H_0: \sigma = 0,05$$

* ipoteza nulă și ipoteza alternativă (H_1)

$$H_0: m \leq 60$$

$$H_1: m > 60$$

* interval de încredere pt. abaterea standard (adică pt. varianta)

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{C_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}} \cdot \sigma_0^2}, \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{C_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}} \cdot \sigma_0^2} \right) \text{ dacă era varianta nu puneam } \sigma$$

" 0,025 " 0,025

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{36-1}{53,20} \cdot 15^2}, \sqrt{\frac{36-1}{20,54} \cdot 15^2} \right) \text{ apoi calcule} = (12,17, 19,57)$$

(14) $x_1, \dots, x_{10} \in (0,1)$ date statistice pt. caracteristica X

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2\theta x^{2\theta-1} & \text{dacă } 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{dacă } x \in (0,1] \end{cases} \quad \text{unde } \theta > 0$$

metoda verosimilității maxime

$$\begin{aligned} L(x, \theta) &= \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \theta) / \ln \Leftrightarrow \ln L(x, \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln f(x_i, \theta) = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{10} \ln (2 \cdot \theta \cdot x_i^{2\theta-1}) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (\ln 2 + \ln \theta + (2\theta-1) \ln x_i) \right) \quad (1) \text{ în funcție de } \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln L(x, \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{1}{\theta} + 2 \ln x_i \right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{10}{\theta} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{10} \ln x_i = 0$$

" 0 " 0

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{\theta} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^{10} \ln x_i$$

pt. că e aproximat

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{10}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} \ln x_i} = -\frac{5}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} \ln x_i}$$

metoda momentelor

$$\begin{aligned} E(x) &= \int_R x \cdot 2\theta x^{2\theta-1} dx = 2\theta \int_0^1 x \cdot x^{2\theta-1} dx = 2\theta \cdot \left. \frac{x^{2\theta+1}}{2\theta+1} \right|_0^1 = 2\theta \cdot \frac{1}{2\theta+1} = \frac{2\theta}{2\theta+1} \\ &\rightarrow \text{teoretic} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(x) = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_{10}}{10} (= \bar{x}_{10})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\theta}{2\theta+1} = \bar{x}_{10} \Leftrightarrow 2\theta = 2\theta \bar{x}_{10} + \bar{x}_{10} \Leftrightarrow 2\theta (1 - \bar{x}_{10}) = \bar{x}_{10} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\bar{x}_{10}}{2(1 - \bar{x}_{10})}$$

3) X_1, \dots, X_m r.v. a. independente cu ace. distr.

$$P(X_i = -1) = P(X_i = 1) = 0,5 \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$Y_i = \max \{X_i, X_{i+1}\} \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq m-1$$

a) distr. de probabilitate pt. Y_i

$$X_i \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0,5 & 0,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y_i = \max \{X_i, X_{i+1}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y_i = -1) &= P(\max \{X_i, X_{i+1}\} = -1) = P(X_i = -1 \cap X_{i+1} = -1) = P(X_i = -1) \cdot P(X_{i+1} = -1) = \\ &= 0,5 \cdot 0,5 = 0,25 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_i \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0,25 & 0,75 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) val. medie și varianță pt. Y_i

$$E(Y_i) = -1 \cdot 0,25 + 1 \cdot 0,75 = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_i) = E(Y_i^2) - E^2(Y_i) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$E(Y_i^2) = (-1)^2 \cdot 0,25 + 1^2 \cdot 0,75 = 1$$

c) $Z_m = \frac{1}{m} (X_1^3 + X_2^3 + \dots + X_m^3)$. Spre ce val converge a.s.?

$$\text{LTNM spune că } \rightarrow E(X_i^3) = (-1)^3 \cdot 0,5 + 1^3 \cdot 0,5 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

16) media = 10 $\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{10}$

a) prob ≤ 15 min = $F(15)$

$$F_x = \begin{cases} \int_0^x \frac{1}{10} e^{-\frac{1}{10}t} dt = \frac{1}{10} [-10 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{10}t}] \Big|_0^x = -e^{-\frac{x}{10}} + 1 & \text{dacă } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{dacă } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(15) = -e^{-\frac{15}{10}} + 1$$

b) $P(X > 15) = 0,1$ care e media timpului?

$$E(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = ?$$

$$P(X > 15) = 1 - F(15) = 1 - \left(e^{-\frac{15}{\lambda}} + 1\right) = e^{-15 \cdot \lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-15\lambda} = 0,1 \quad / \ln$$

$$-15\lambda = \ln 0,1 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{\ln 0,1}{15} \Rightarrow E(x) = -\frac{15}{\ln 0,1} = -\frac{15}{\ln 10^{-1}} = +\frac{15}{\ln 10}$$

(17) $m = 25$ minute

$$\overline{X_{25}} = 8,1$$

$S_m = 1,6 \rightarrow$ deriatie/abatere standard

$$\alpha = 0,05$$

a) abaterea standard de prelucrare e 1,5 minute?

$$H_0: \sigma_o = 1,5 \quad \sigma - \text{deriatie/abatere}$$

$\sigma^2 - \text{varianță (deriatie/abatere}^2)$

$$H_1: \sigma_o \neq 1,5$$

$$C = \underbrace{\frac{m-1}{\sigma^2}}_{\sigma^2} \cdot S_m^2 = \frac{24}{(1,5)^2} \cdot (1,6)^2 = 21,094$$

$$C_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 14,4012$$

$$C_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 39,3641$$

$$C_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} < C < C_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \Rightarrow \text{ne acceptă } H_0.$$

b) media timpului de prelucrare e 7,8 minute

$$H_0: m_0 = 7,8$$

$$H_1: m_0 \neq 7,8$$

nu știm varianță

$$t = \frac{\overline{X_m} - m_0}{\frac{S_m}{\sqrt{m}}} = \frac{8,1 - 7,8}{\frac{1,6}{\sqrt{5}}} = 0,9345$$

$$t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} = t_{0,945} = 2,0639$$

$$|t| < t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \Rightarrow \text{ne acceptă } H_0$$