TMA4245-Oving 2

0

```
# Antall realisasjoner man skal bruke
n = 1000

# Simuler realisasjoner av X ved å kalle på simX-funksjonen i cellen over
simulerte_X = simX(n)

# Approksimer sannsynligheten
P_X_le_2 = np.sum(simulerte_X <= 2)/n

# Skriv ut resultatet
print("Approksimert sannsynlighet: ",P_X_le_2)

$\square$ 0.0s

Approksimert sannsynlighet: 0.397</pre>
```

$$E[x] = \begin{cases} x_i P(x = x_i) = 0.0.5 + 1.0.10 + 2.0.25 + 3.0.4 + 4.0.15 + 5.0.65 \\ = 2.65 \end{cases}$$

$$V_{cr}(x) = E[x^{2}] - (E[x])^{2} = 8.35 - 2.65^{2} = 7.3275$$

$$\approx 7.33$$

$$E(x^{2}) = 0^{2} \cdot 0.5 + 1^{2} \cdot 0.10 + 1^{2} \cdot 0.25 + 3^{2} \cdot 0.4 + 4^{2} \cdot 0.15 + 5^{2} \cdot 0.05$$

$$= 8.35$$

$$F_{x}(x)=1-\exp\left\{-\frac{x^{2}}{a}\right\}, x\geq 0$$

4 horder from Forrise innlevering

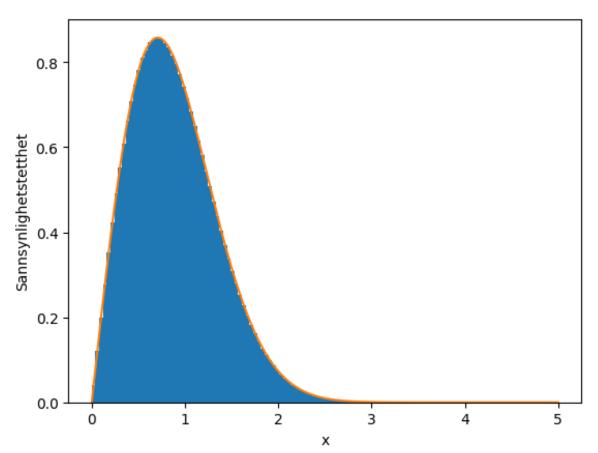
$$f_{x}(x) = \frac{2}{a} \times e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{a}}$$

$$V = 1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{\alpha}\right\}$$

$$V = \frac{1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{\alpha}\right\}}{e^{-\frac{x^2}{\alpha}}} = \frac{1 - v}{1 - v}$$

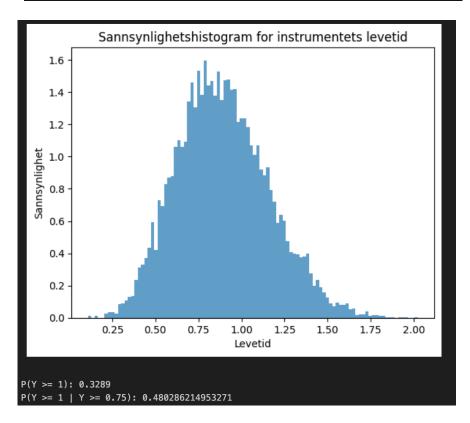
$$x = \frac{1 - v}{\sqrt{1 - v}}$$

```
def generateX(n,alpha):
     u = np.random.uniform(size=n) #array med n elementer.
     x = np.sqrt(-alpha*np.log(1-u))
     return x
 # Sett antall realisasjoner og verdien til alpha
 n = 10000000
 alpha = 1
 simulerte_X = generateX(n,alpha)
 # Lag sannsynlighetshistogram for de simulerte verdiene,
 plt.hist(simulerte_X, density=True,bins=100) #density=True gjør at vi får et sannsynlighetshistogram
 plt.xlabel("x")
 plt.ylabel("Sannsynlighetstetthet")
 # Regn ut og plott sannsynlighetstettheten til X på samme plott
 x = np.linspace(0,5,1000) # 1000 verdier mellom 0 og 5
 y = (2/alpha) * x * np.exp(-(x**2)/alpha) # fyll inn formelen du fant for sannsynlighetstettheten
 plt.plot(x,y)
 # Avslutt med å generere alle elementene du har plottet
 plt.show()
√ 0.3s
```





```
alpha_1 = 1
    alpha_2 = 1.2
    x1 = generateX(n, alpha_1)
    x2 = generateX(n, alpha_1)
x3 = generateX(n, alpha_2)
    x4 = generateX(n, alpha_2)
    x5 = generateX(n, alpha_2)
    lifetime = np.vstack((x1, x2, x3, x4, x5))
    instrument_lifetimes = np.partition(lifetime, 2, axis=0)[2]
    return instrument_lifetimes
n = 10000
Y_realizations = Y(n)
plt.hist(Y_realizations, bins=100, density=True, alpha=0.7)
plt.xlabel('Levetid')
plt.ylabel('Sannsynlighet')
plt.title('Sannsynlighetshistogram for instrumentets levetid')
plt.show()
P_Y_ge_1 = np.mean(Y_realizations >= 1)
P_Y_ge_1_given_Y_ge_075 = np.mean(Y_realizations[Y_realizations >= 0.75] >= 1)
print(f"P(Y >= 1): \{P\_Y\_ge\_1\}")
print(f"P(Y >= 1 | Y >= 0.75): {P_Y_ge_1_given_Y_ge_075}")
```



$$(9) \quad f = \int_{0}^{\infty} x \frac{\lambda}{\alpha} x e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{\alpha}} dx = \lambda \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{\alpha}} dx$$

$$= \lambda \left(-\frac{x}{2} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{\alpha}} dx \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{\alpha}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{\alpha}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-(\frac{x}{2})^{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-u^{2}} du = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^$$



$$f_{\chi}(\kappa) = \begin{cases} 0 = \left(\frac{1+3+7+1}{18}\right) = \frac{6}{18} = \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 = \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{y|x}(y|x) = \frac{f_{xy}(x,y)}{f_{x}(y)}$$

$$f_{y|x}(y|x) = \frac{f_{xy}(x,y)}{f_{x}(y)} - P \qquad \begin{cases} (y|x) = \begin{cases} (1/6, 1/2, 1/6) & \text{for } x = 0 \\ (1/6, 1/6, 1/6) & \text{for } x = 7 \end{cases} \\ (1/6, 1/6, 1/6, 1/6) & \text{for } x = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$E[x] = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1+2}{3} = 1$$

$$E[Y] = 0 \cdot \frac{3}{18} + 1 \cdot \frac{5}{18} + \lambda \cdot \frac{5}{18} + 3\frac{5}{18}$$

$$= \frac{5+10+15}{18} = \frac{30}{18} = \frac{5}{3}$$

X of Y a suberige Stokestisk Variable siden Sonnsynelisher for y-verdim gi x=0 e vlih x=1 og x=2. Dem gjebe selvfølgelis andn veier også.

Cov
$$[x,y] = E(xy) - E[x]E[y] = 1 \cdot \frac{17}{9} - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{17 \cdot 15}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

Ui how $E(x)$ of $E(y)$

So vi me frame $E[xy]$

$$E[xy] = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{18} + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 1 \cdot 3 \frac{1}{18} + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{18} + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 6 + 3 + 2 + 4 + 18}{18} = \frac{34}{18} = \frac{17}{9}$$

D & antill

detell i en betch med 10 plate.

a)
$$E[w_{\epsilon}] = 10 \times E(w_{\rho}) + 500$$

= $10 + 100_{0} + 50_{0} = 1050_{0}$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
b) & \cdot & E[D] = 10 \times 0.21 = \lambda.1 \\
& \cdot & P(D \ge 1) = 1 - P(\overline{D} = 0) \\
& = 1 - (1 - 0.21)^{10} \\
& = 1 - 0.21^{10} = 0.905
\end{array}$$