Name: Liding Thi Uy Phieu _ 2020 ID: 2001040194 Thứ Ngày 22 . 03 . 2022 No. Class: A01. Ngáy de Midterm PST 2022 Problem 1: 9, 8! = 40320 b, 4! (2!) = 4! 2 = 384. Problem 4: a, E(x) = M = E x j(x) $=(-3).\frac{1}{6}+6.\frac{1}{2}+9.\frac{1}{3}$ = 5.5 b, E(ax + b) = aE(x) + b= Mg(x) = M(2x+3) = 2E(X) + 3= 2.5,5 + 3c, $E(X^2) = \Xi x^2 y(x)$ $=(-3)^2$. $\frac{1}{5}$ + 6^2 . $\frac{1}{3}$ + 9^2 . $\frac{1}{3}$ = 46,5. $= 76^2 = Var(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$ $=46,5-5,5^2$ = 16, 25

$$\delta_{ax+c}^{2} = \delta_{x} a^{2} = a^{2} \delta^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_{g(x)}^{2} = \delta^{2}(2x+3) = 2^{2}. \delta^{2}$$

$$= 4. \lambda b, 25$$

$$= 65$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_{g(x)} = \sqrt{65}$$

Problem 2: a, 0, 75.0, 5 = 0, 35.

b, 0,35/0,4 = 0,875

c, P(both watch) = 0, 35
P(man watches and woman does not) = 0,05
P(woman watches and man does not) = 0, 15

There gore, P(at least 1 watches)
= 1-0,35-0,05-0,15
= 0,45.

Problem 3:
a,
$$x=0$$
 $y=0$ $f(x,y)$ $dxdy = \int_{x=0}^{1} \int_{y=0}^{1} c(x+2y) dxdy$
= $c \cdot \frac{3}{2}$ \Rightarrow $c \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 1$ \Rightarrow $c = \frac{2}{3}$.
b, $P(X < \frac{2}{3}, Y > \frac{1}{2})$
= $\frac{2}{3} \cdot \int_{x=0}^{1/3} \int_{y=1/2}^{1} (x+2y) dxdy = \frac{17}{54}$
c, X given Y
+) $J_2(y) = \frac{2}{3} \int_{x=0}^{1} (x+2y) dx = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2y\right)$
+) $J(x/y) = \int_{x=0}^{2} \frac{x+2y}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2y\right)$
 $\int_{x=0}^{2} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2y\right) dy = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2y\right)$
+) $J(x/y) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \int_{x=0}^{1} (x+2y) dy = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2y\right)$
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So X X Y are dependent.