

1. Rozkład to miana prawdopodobieństw, więc szukam mian zmiennych, czyli prawdopodobieństw

$$\frac{1}{4} = P(X=-1) = P(2X+1=-1) = P(Y=-1) \quad \begin{cases} P(Y=-1) = \frac{1}{4} \\ P(Y=3) = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = P(X=1) = P(2X+1=3) \Rightarrow \text{rozkład } Y$$

2. $P(X=0) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow P(X^2=1) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow P(X^2=1) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{1}{8} ; P(X=-2) = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow P(X^2=4) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{1}{16} ; P(X=-3) = \frac{1}{16} \Rightarrow P(X^2=9) = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(X=4) = \frac{1}{16} ; P(X=-4) = \frac{1}{16} \Rightarrow P(X^2=16) = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Więc rozkład to

$$\begin{cases} P(X^2=1) = \frac{1}{2} \\ P(X^2=4) = \frac{1}{4} \\ P(X^2=9) = \frac{1}{8} \\ P(X^2=16) = \frac{1}{8} \end{cases}$$

2. $P(X=0) = 0.2 \Rightarrow P(X^2=0) = 0.2$

$$P(X=1) = 0.2 \text{ i } P(X=-1) = 0.15 \Rightarrow P(X^2=1) = 0.2 + 0.15 = 0.35$$

$$P(X=2) = 0.3 \Rightarrow P(X^2=4) = 0.3$$

$$P(X=4) = 0.1 \Rightarrow P(X^2=16) = 0.1$$

$$P(X=8) = 0.05 \Rightarrow P(X^2=64) = 0.05$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rozkład } \begin{cases} P(X^2=0) = 0.2 \\ P(X^2=1) = 0.35 \\ P(X^2=4) = 0.3 \\ P(X^2=16) = 0.1 \\ P(X^2=64) = 0.05 \end{cases}$$

4. a) $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 0 & x > 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow F_X(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(x-1) & 1 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 1 & x > 3 \end{cases}$

$$F_{2X}(t) = P(2X \leq t) = P(X \leq \frac{t}{2}) = F_X(\frac{t}{2}) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}(\frac{t}{2}-1) & 2 \leq t \leq 6 \\ 1 & t > 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{gęstość } 2X \text{ to } \begin{cases} 0 & x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 2 \leq x \leq 6 \\ 0 & x > 6 \end{cases}$$

b) $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ e^{-2x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{rozkład wykładniczy } \lambda=2$

$$F_{2X}(t) = P(2X \leq t) = P(X \leq \frac{t}{2}) = F_X(\frac{t}{2})$$

$$f_{2X}(t) = (F_{2X}(t))' = \left(F_X(\frac{t}{2})\right)' = \frac{1}{2} \left(F_X'(\frac{t}{2})\right) = \frac{1}{2} f_X(\frac{t}{2}) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{rozkład wykładniczy } \lambda=1$$