

5. Gaia

Probabilitate Multzua

Sarrera

Definizioa. Zoriztoa experimentatuera emaitza posible guztiak barneratzen dituen multzoari logia espazio denetarik eta erreal adierazten da.

Adibidea

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

Dado bat lotuta.

Definizioa. Ω -ren parteek multzoak $P(\Omega)$ moduen adierazitakoak, gerakoak guztiak multzoak adierazten du. Bi gerakoak berezi dantza!

Ω , gerakoak segurua.

\emptyset , ebinealde gerako.

Probabilitate-Juntzia

Definizioa. Iean bedi Ω logia-espazio finitua E zoriztoa experimentatu lotuta $P(\Omega)$ bere parteek multzoak. Iean bedi P juntzia.

$$P: P(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$A \mapsto P(A)$$

non ondorengó axiomek betetzen dira,

(i) $P(\emptyset) = 1$

(ii) $\forall A \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega) \quad P(A) \geq 0$

(iii) $\forall A, B \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ non $A \cap B = \emptyset$ den,

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

P funtzioak hiru axiomek betetzen bedituz probabilitate-funtzio bedale definitzen da eta $(\Omega, \mathcal{P}(\Omega), P)$ hirukoteko probabilitate-espazioa sortzen du.

Propietatea. Izan bitez Ω zorizko experimentuari loturiko lagun-espazioa eta P probabilitate-funtzioa.

1. $P(\emptyset) = 0$

2. $\forall A \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega) \quad P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$

3. $\forall A, B \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega) \quad A \subset B \quad P(A) \leq P(B)$ eta $P(B-A) = P(B) - P(A)$

4. $\forall A, B \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega) \quad P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

Zorizko eredu Mesiako

Izan bedi Ω zorizko experimentuaren lagun-espazioa.

Ondore, zorizko ereduak edo hapleak ten eredue osoetik dugu.

$n = 1, 2, \dots$, entz lagun espazio finitua, non oinarrituko gertakera guztiek probabilitate berdinak.

$$P(\{\omega_i\}) = p \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

orduen,

1. $p = 1/n \quad 2. \forall A \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega) \quad P(A) = \frac{\#A}{n}$

Probabilitate bădită

Definiție. În baza rezultatelor experimentale, se poate calcula probabilitatea unei evenimente A, denotată $P(A)$. Această probabilitate este numită probabilitatea evenimentului A.

Într-o probabilitate experimentală, se pot calcula probabilitățile evenimentelor A și B. Dacă evenimentul A se realizează, se poate calcula probabilitatea evenimentului B, denotată $P(B|A)$, ceea ce înseamnă probabilitatea evenimentului B, cind evenimentul A s-a realizat.

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$$

Proprietate. Dacă există $(\Omega, P(\cdot), P)$ probabilitatea evenimentelor

Fie evenimentul $A \in \mathcal{F}$ și să se calculeze probabilitatea evenimentului B cind evenimentul A s-a realizat. Atunci

$$P(\cdot|A) : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$B \mapsto P(B|A)$$

Probabilitatea $P(\cdot|A)$ se numește probabilitatea conditională.

Probabilitatea compozită sau teorema lui Bayes: Dacă există evenimentele A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n și se cunoaște că $P(A_i) > 0$ pentru orice i , atunci

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = P(A_1) \times P(A_2|A_1) \times \dots \times P(A_n|\bigcap_{i=1}^{n-1} A_i).$$

Adibidea

Bi nemere: M_1 și M_2

$$P(M_1) = 0'4 \quad P(G|M_1) = 0'3 \quad P(A|G \cap M_1) = 0'001$$

$$P(M_1 \cap G \cap A) = P(M_1) \cdot P(G|M_1) \cdot P(A|G \cap M_1) = 1'2 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

Bayes-en teorema

Definizioia. Izan bidez, A_1, \dots, A_k gerakoak non ordorengoko betetzen diren:

Gerakoak batera esinete dira:

$$A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \quad \forall i, j \quad (i \neq j)$$

Gerakoak 2 osoa estaltzen ditte.

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i = \Omega$$

Ordunak, $\{A_1, \dots, A_k\}$ gerakoak sistema osotzen dittele esaten da.

Probabilitate osotzen teorema: Izan bidez $\{A_1, \dots, A_k\}$

g.s.o $P(A_i) >= 0$ izanik, $i = 1, \dots, k$. Ordunak, $\forall B \in P(\Omega)$

$$P(B) = P(B \cap A_1) + \dots + P(B \cap A_k)$$

edo

$$P(B) = P(B|A_1) \cdot P(A_1) + \dots + P(B|A_k) \cdot P(A_k)$$

Adibidez

$$P(J_1 | B_0) = 0'94 \quad P(J_1 | B_1) = 0'91$$

$$P(J_1) = P(J_1 | B_1) \cdot P(B_1) + P(J_1 | B_0) \cdot P(B_0) = 0'91 \cdot 0'55 + 0'06 \cdot 0'45 = 0'5225$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(B_1) = \frac{11}{20} \cdot P(B_0) \\ P(B_0) + P(B_1) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} P(B_1) = \frac{11}{20} \cdot \frac{11}{20} P(B_1) \\ P(B_0) = 1 - P(B_1) \end{array} \Rightarrow \frac{20}{9} P(B_1) = \frac{11}{9} \Rightarrow P(B_1) = \frac{11}{20} \\ P(B_1) = 0'55 \\ P(B_0) = 0'45$$

$$P(J_1 | B_0) = 0'06$$

Bases en teoreme: Tzun bedi $\{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$ g.s.o.

$P(A_i) > 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, n$, Ordvan, $\forall B \in \mathcal{P}(E)$

$$P(A_j | B) = \frac{P(B | A_j) P(A_j)}{P(B | A_1) P(A_1) + \dots + P(B | A_n) P(A_n)} \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Adibidearen jarrapena

bada.

1 scinatua bidali izaneko probabilitatea 1 scinatua jaso

$$P(B_1 | S_1) = \frac{P(S_1 | B_1) \cdot P(B_1)}{P(S_1)} = \frac{0'91 \cdot 0'55}{0'5275} = 0'9488$$

2 'Errorra' = $(B_0 \cap S_1) \cup (B_1 \cap S_0)$

$$P(\text{Errorra}) = P(B_0 \cap S_1) + P(B_1 \cap S_0) =$$

$$= 0'06 \cdot 0'45 + 0'09 \cdot 55 = 0'0865$$

Independencia

Definizioa. Tzun bates A eta B gerelaeraile. A eta B elkarretillo askale direla esango dugu baldin eta, bada.

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

Adibidea

10 erupzioen edo geliego

$H \equiv$ "10 langile edo geliego dituzten erupzioen"

$A \equiv$ ADK bidallo sarrerak

$$P(H) = 0'25$$

$$P(A|H) = 0'6$$

$$P(A|\bar{H}) = 0'2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} P(H \cap A) = P(H) \cdot P(A) \Rightarrow 0'15 \neq 0'025$$

$$P(H \cup A) = P(A|H) \cdot P(H) + P(A|\bar{H}) \cdot P(\bar{H}) = 0'3$$

$$P(A) = P(A|H) \cdot P(H) + P(A|\bar{H}) \cdot P(\bar{H}) = 0'3$$

Sistemak

n osagai serikoa

Izan bedi $A_i \equiv$ "i. osagai ongi debil" $i=1, \dots, n$

Orduan,

$$P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n) = P(A_1) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_n) = \\ = \prod_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$$

n osagai paralleloak

Nahikotas de osagai bet ongi ibiltzaileak

Izan bedi $A_i \equiv$ "i. osagai ongi debil", $i=1, \dots, n$.

Orduan,

$$P(A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n) = 1 - P(\bar{A}_1 \cap \dots \cap \bar{A}_n) = \\ = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - P(A_i))$$

Aritmetika 5. Gaien

2. Aritmetika

6 irudi-bxartel $\Rightarrow 4\bar{A} + 2A$

$A \equiv$ 'Allestunale'

$$\mathcal{R} = \{(A), (\bar{A}, A), (\bar{A}, \bar{A}, A), (\bar{A}, \bar{A}, \bar{A}, A), (\bar{A}, \bar{A}, \bar{A}, \bar{A}, A)\}$$

5. Aritmetika

a) $A \cap B \cap \bar{C}$

b) $A \cup B \cup C$

c) $(A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C)$

d) $A \cap B \cap \bar{C}$

e) $(A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C) \cup (A \cap C)$

f) $\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}$

g) $A \cap B \cap C$

h) $\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}$

i) $\bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \cup \bar{C}$

j) $(A \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap B \cap \bar{C}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap C)$

6. Aritmetika

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{3} \quad P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$$

a) $A \cap B = \emptyset$

$$P(\bar{A} \cap B) = P(B) + P(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

b) A B-ren parte denearan

$$P(\bar{A} \cap B) = P(B) - P(A) = \frac{1}{6}$$

c) $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{8}$

$$P(\bar{A} \cap B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{8}$$

23. Ariketa

$K_1 \equiv$ 'Pelotak Gordetako Kutxa'

$K_2 \equiv$ 'Pelotak Gordetako Kutxa'

$G_1 \equiv$ 'Pelota gorriak' $G_2 \equiv$ 'K2 Kutxako pelota gorriak'

$B_1 \equiv$ 'Pelota berdeak' $B_2 \equiv$ 'K2 Kutxako pelota berdeak'

$$K_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6G \\ 4B \end{array} \right.$$

$$K_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4G \\ 3B \end{array} \right.$$

a)

$$P(G_1) = 0'6$$

$$P(G_1 \cap G_2) = P(G_1) \cdot P(G_2|G_1) = 0'6 \cdot \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

b)

$$P(G_1 \cap G_2) + P(B_1 \cap B_2) = \frac{3}{8} + 0'2 = 0'525$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B_1 \cap B_2) &= P(B_1) \cdot P(B_2|B_1) = \\ &= 0'4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0'2 \end{aligned}$$

31. Ariketa

$A \equiv$ 'Aurrezago aurkitutu'

$L \equiv$ 'Larraldidi loturizatzaileak'

a)

$$P(\bar{A}|L) = \frac{P(L|\bar{A})P(\bar{A})}{P(L)} = \frac{0'4 \cdot 0'3}{0'45} = 0'6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Desagertutako} \\ \text{Heagaztia} \end{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \%70A \\ \%30A \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \%60L \\ \%40L \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \%10L \\ \%90L \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(L) &= P(A) \cdot P(L|A) + P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(L|\bar{A}) = \\ &= 0'45 \end{aligned}$$

5. Gaias

Probabilitäts-Medizin

7. Aritheta

$$P(A) = 0.4 \quad P(B) = 0.2$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(B)} = \underline{\underline{\quad}}$$

8. Aritheta

3 Ergebnisse, A, B, C

$$P(A) = 0.2 \quad P(B) = 0.16 \quad P(C) = 0.14$$

$$P(A \cap B) = 0.08, \quad P(B \cap C) = 0.04, \quad P(A \cap C) = 0.05$$

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = 0.02$$

a)

Zur besseren Übersicht der Ergebnisse



$$P(\overline{A} \cap \overline{B} \cap C) = 1 - (P(A \cup B \cup C)) = 1 - (P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) -$$

$$- P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)) = 1 - 0.35 = 0.65$$

b) Zerstörte Ballone (Kreise), (A ∩ B ∩ C)

$$P(A \cap \overline{B} \cap \overline{C}) + P(\overline{A} \cap B \cap \overline{C}) + P(\overline{A} \cap \overline{B} \cap C) = 0.33$$

23. Ariketa

$U_1 = 6$ pelota G eta 4 B

$U_2 = 4$ G eta 3 B

a)

$$P(G_1) = 0.6$$

$$P(G_2 \cap G_1) = P(G_2 | G_1) \cdot P(G_1) = 0.625 \cdot 0.6 = 0.375$$

b) Hasierako pelote proportzioa mantentzen direla probabilitatea.

$$P(P(G_2 \cap G_1) \cup P(B_2 \cap B_1))$$

$$P(S_1) = P(G_2 \cap G_1) = 0.375$$

$$P(S_2) = P(B_2 \cap B_1) = P(B_2 | B_1) \cdot P(B_1) = 0.5 \cdot 0.4 = 0.2$$

$$P(S_1 \cup S_2) = 0.375 + 0.2 = 0.575$$

24. Ariketa

A eta B emanik $P(A|B) + P(\bar{A}|B) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A|B) + P(\bar{A}|B) &= \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(B)} + \frac{P(B \cap \bar{A})}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B \cap A) + P(B \cap \bar{A})}{P(B)} = \\
 &= \frac{P(B) \cdot P(A) + P(B) \cdot P(\bar{A})}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B) \cdot (P(A) + P(\bar{A}))}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B) \cdot (P(A) + 1 - P(A))}{P(B)} = \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

21. Arilera

$$\text{Dadoe} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$2p \quad p \quad 2p \quad p \quad 2p \quad p$$

a) 3 baino zerbaitzki handiegaoa lortzeko probabilitatea.

$$P(D_{\text{dado}}) = 3 \cdot 2p + 3p = 1 \Rightarrow 6p + 3p = 1 \Rightarrow 9p = 1 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{9}$$

Ondorioz, dadoaren belioe 3 baino handiegoa izatello,

$B = \{\text{Dadoaren belioe}\}$

$$P(B \geq 3) = p + 2p + p = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$$

b) Karratu perfektua izatello probabilitatea.

$$P(B=1) + P(B=4) = 2p + p = 3p = \frac{1}{3}$$

c) 3 baino emaitza handiegaoa lortuko dugule jellinik karratu perfektua izatello probabilitatea.

$$\text{Dadoe} = \{4, 5, 6\}$$

$$p \quad 2p \quad p$$

$$P(D_{\text{dado}}) = 2p + 2p = 1 \Rightarrow 4p = 1 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(B=4) = p = \frac{1}{4}$$

- dc probabilitatea karratu perfektua lortez.

25. Arilera

A, B eta C gertaeraek emanik, $P(C) > 0$:

$$P(A \cup B | C) = P(A|C) + P(B|C) - P(A \cap B|C)$$

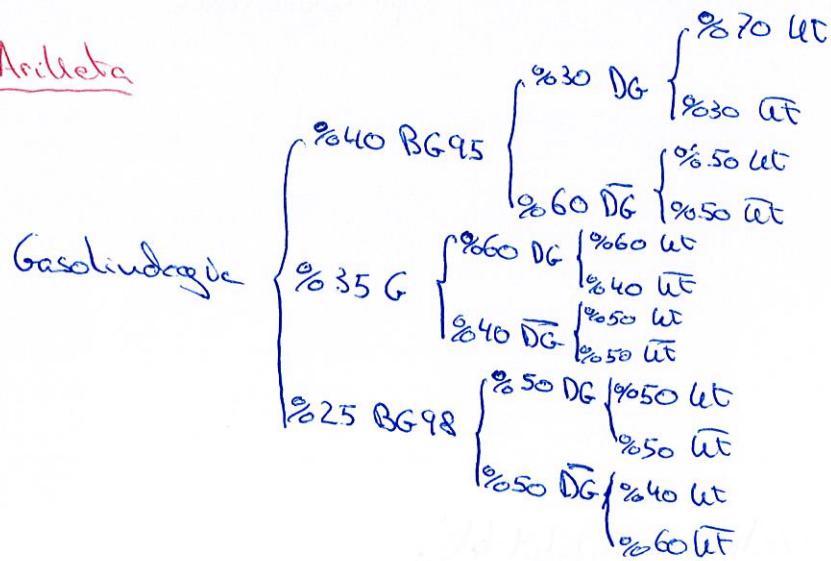
dako frogatikko dugu,

$$P(A \cup B | C) = \frac{P(C \cap A \cup B)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(C) \cdot P(A \cup B)}{P(C)} =$$

$$= \frac{P(c) \cdot P(A) + P(c)P(B) - P(c) \cdot P(A \cap B)}{P(c)}$$

$$= P(A|c) + P(B|c) - P(A \cap B|c)$$

22. Aufgabe



a)

G eslebt da Gorano betreut probabilität.

$$P(G \cap DG) = P(G) \cdot P(DG|G) = 0'35 \cdot 0'6 = 0'21 \text{ - die probabilität}$$

b)

Besuchte deposito Gorano betreut probabilität.

$$\begin{aligned} P(DG) &= P(DG|BG95) \cdot P(BG95) + P(G) \cdot P(DG|G) + P(BG98) \cdot P(DG|BG98) = \\ &= 0'12 + 0'21 + 0'125 = 0'455 \text{ - die probabilität } \end{aligned}$$

c) Besuchte deposito betreut BG95 - eslebt isachen probabilität.

$$P(BG95|DG) = \frac{P(DG \cap BG95)}{P(DG)} = \frac{0'12}{0'455} = 0'264$$

$$P(G|DG) = \frac{P(DG \cap G)}{P(DG)} = 0'461$$

$$P(BG98|DG) = \frac{P(DG \cap BG98)}{P(DG)} = 0'275$$

25. Arikete

A, B etc \subset gertaeade ianda

$$P(A \cup B | C) = P(A|C) + P(B|C) - P(A \cap B | C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B | C) &= \frac{P(C \cap (A \cup B))}{P(C)} = \frac{P(C) \cdot P(A \cup B)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(C)(P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B))}{P(C)} \\ &= \frac{P(C) \cdot P(A) + P(C) \cdot P(B) - P(C) \cdot P(A \cap B)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(CnA) + P(CnB) - P(CnAnB)}{P(C)} \\ &= P(A|C) + P(B|C) - P(A \cap B | C) \end{aligned}$$

26. Arikete

A eta B gertaeade emanile

$$P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B})$$

$$P(A) = P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B})$$

27. Arikete

$$P(BG95) = 0.4 \quad P(G) = 0.35 \quad P(BG98) = 0.25$$

$$P(BG \cap BG95) = 0.3 \quad P(GG | G) = 0.6 \quad P(GG | BG98) = 0.5$$

$$a) \quad P(GG \cap G) = P(GG | G) \cdot P(G) = 0.3 \cdot 0.35 = 0.105$$

$$b) \quad P(GG \cap G) + P(GG \cap BG95) + P(GG \cap BG98) = 0.425$$

$$c) \quad P(BG95 | GG) = \frac{P(GG \cap BG95)}{P(GG)} = \frac{P(GG | BG95) \cdot P(BG95)}{P(GG)} = 0.282$$

28. Arikete

Aurkeko arriketari jarrautua,

$$P(kt \mid BG95 \cap GG) = 0.2 \quad P(kt \mid BG95 \cap \overline{GG}) = 0.5$$

$$P(kt \mid G \cap GG) = 0.8 \quad P(kt \mid G \cap \overline{GG}) = 0.5$$

$$P(kt \mid BG98 \cap GG) = 0.5 \quad P_{kt}(BG98 \cap \overline{GG}) = 0.4$$

a)

$$\begin{aligned} P(G \cap G \cap kt) &= P(G) \cdot P(GG \mid G) \cdot P(kt \mid G \cap GG) = \\ &= 0.35 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 0.8 = 0.126 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} P(BG98 \cap \overline{GG} \cap kt) &= P(BG98) \cdot P(\overline{GG} \mid BG98) \cdot P(kt \mid BG98 \cap \overline{GG}) = \\ &= 0.25 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0.4 = 0.05 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$P(BG98 \cap kt) = P(kt \mid BG98) \cdot P(BG98) = 0.125$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(kt \mid BG98) &= P(kt \mid GG \cap BG98) + P(kt \mid \overline{GG} \cap BG98) = \\ &= 0.5 + 0.4 = \frac{0.9}{2} = 0.45 \end{aligned}$$

d)

$$P(GG \cap kt) = P(GG) \cdot P(kt \mid GG) = 0.425 \cdot 0.6 = 0.255 \times$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(kt \mid GG) &= P(kt \mid GG \cap G) + P(kt \mid GG \cap \overline{BG95}) \\ &\quad + P(kt \mid GG \cap BG98) = 18/3 = 0.6 \end{aligned}$$

e)

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{ut}) &= P(\text{BG95}) \cdot P(\text{GG} | \text{BG95}) \cdot P(\text{BG95} | \text{BG95 and GG}) + \\ &+ P(\text{BG95}) \cdot P(\text{GG} | \text{BG95}) \cdot P(\text{ut} | \text{BG95 and GG}) + \dots \\ \dots &= 0'5125 \end{aligned}$$

f)

$$P(\text{BG95} | \text{ut}) = \frac{P(\text{BG95 and ut})}{P(\text{ut})} = \frac{0'1125}{0'5125} = 0'22$$

30. Ariketa

A kutsua

3 pieza Alkastun

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = P(BA)$$

B kutsua

2 pieza Alkastun

3 pieza On

$$P(AA | BA) =$$

$$\frac{P(BA | AA) \cdot P(AA)}{P(BA | AB) \cdot P(AB) + P(BA | AA) \cdot P(AA)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

28. Ariketa

a) Depositor bete, G eta kreditu txartele erabili:

$$\begin{aligned} P(G \cap DG \cap Ut) &= P(G) \cdot P(DG|G) \cdot P(Ut|DG \cap G) = \\ &= 0'35 \cdot 0'6 \cdot 0'8 = 0'126 \end{aligned}$$

b)

BG98, Depositor os bete eta kreditu txartele erabili:

$$\begin{aligned} P(BG98 \cap \bar{DG} \cap Ut) &= P(BG98) \cdot P(\bar{DG}|BG98) \cdot P(Ut|BG98 \cap \bar{DG}) = \\ &= 0'25 \cdot 0'5 \cdot 0'4 = 0'05 \end{aligned}$$

c)

BG98, eta kreditu txartele erabili:

$$\begin{aligned} P(BG98 \cap Ut) &= P(BG98) \cdot P(DG|BG98) \cdot P(Ut|BG98 \cap DG) + \\ &\quad + P(BG98) \cdot P(\bar{DG}|BG98) \cdot P(Ut|BG98 \cap \bar{DG}) = \\ &= 0'25 \cdot 0'5 \cdot 0'5 + 0'05 = 0'1125 \end{aligned}$$

d)

Depositor bete eta kreditu txartele erabili:

$$\begin{aligned} P(DG \cap Ut) &= P(BG98) \cdot P(DG|BG98) \cdot P(Ut|DG \cap BG98) + \\ &\quad + P(G) \cdot P(DG|G) \cdot P(Ut|DG \cap G) + \\ &\quad + P(BG95) \cdot P(DG|BG95) \cdot P(Ut|DG \cap BG95) = 0'2725 \end{aligned}$$

e)

Kreditu txartele erabili:

$$P(Ut) = P(DG \cap Ut) + P(\bar{DG} \cap Ut) = 0'2725 + 0'24 = 0'5125$$

f) Bezeroak bereditu txartele erabili bado, BG98 esleku izateko probabilitatea.

$$P(\text{BG98} | \text{ut}) = \frac{P(\text{ut} \cap \text{BG98})}{P(\text{ut})} = \frac{0'1125}{0'5125} = 0'2195$$

35. Ariketa

A_H = 'Auto Handia'

G = 'Garai z intsi'

A_T = 'Auto txikia'

$$\begin{matrix} \frac{3}{4} A_T & \left\{ \begin{matrix} 0'9G \\ 0'1\bar{G} \end{matrix} \right. \\ \frac{1}{4} A_H & \left\{ \begin{matrix} 0'6G \\ 0'4\bar{G} \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix}$$

Iauera garai z intsi de, zein da A_T -rekin jostello probabilitatea.

$$P(A_T | G) = \frac{P(G | A_T) \cdot P(A_T)}{P(G)} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \cdot 0'9}{0'825} = 0'82$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(G) &= P(A_T) \cdot P(G | A_T) + P(A_H) \cdot P(G | A_H) = \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \cdot 0'9 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0'6 = 0'825 \end{aligned}$$

26. Ariketa

A eta B gertzeenak, eta $P(B) > 0$

$$P(A) = P(B) \cdot P(A|B) + P(\bar{B}) \cdot P(A|\bar{B})$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap \bar{B}) = \\ &= P(B) \cdot P(A|B) + P(\bar{B}) \cdot P(A|\bar{B}) \end{aligned}$$

②

b)

$$P(A|L) = \frac{P(L|A)P(A)}{P(L)} = \frac{0'4 \cdot 0'2}{0'55} = 0'509$$

$$\begin{cases} P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 0'7 \\ P(L) = 1 - P(\bar{L}) = 0'55 \end{cases}$$

32. Aufgabe

$M_1 \equiv$ 'I Metodoo'

$M_2 \equiv$ 'II Metodoo'

a) $S_1 \equiv$ 'Exzesse altere Erkrankungen i. Sechziger'

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_3) &= P(\bar{S}_1) \cdot P(\bar{S}_2|\bar{S}_1) \cdot P(S_3|\bar{S}_2 \cap \bar{S}_1) = \\ &= \frac{12}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

M_2

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_3) &= P(\bar{S}_1) \cdot P(S_2|\bar{S}_1) \cdot P(S_3|\bar{S}_2 \cap \bar{S}_1) = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{27} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$P(M_1) = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{d.h. } P(M_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(M_2|\bar{S}_1 \cap \bar{S}_2) = \frac{P(\bar{S}_1 \cap \bar{S}_2|M_2) P(M_2)}{P(\bar{S}_1 \cap \bar{S}_2)} = \frac{\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{10}{27}} = 0'4$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{S}_1 \cap \bar{S}_2) &= P(M_1) \cdot P(\bar{S}_1 \cap \bar{S}_2|M_1) + P(M_2) \cdot P(\bar{S}_1 \cap \bar{S}_2|M_2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{9} = \frac{10}{27} \end{aligned}$$

33. Ariketa

$S \equiv$ '10 osagaillo sorta'

$O \equiv$ 'Frogabideko Osagaila'

$A_i \equiv$ 'i. Allestan ~~xxxxxx~~ sorta' ($i \in \{2, 10\}$) $F \equiv$ 'AO bide ez aldatu'

$$S = \begin{cases} \% 50 A_0 \\ \% 30 A_1 \\ \% 20 A_2 \end{cases}$$

2 osagai hartu, zein probabilitate A_0, A_1, A_2 izatello:

a)

$$O_1 = \bar{A} \text{ eta } O_2 = \bar{A}$$

$$P(A_0 | F_0) = \frac{P(F_0 | A_0) \cdot P(A_0)}{P(F_0)} = \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{0.864} = 0.578$$

$$P(F_0 | A_0) = 1$$

$$P(A_0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(F_0) = P(F_0 | A_0) \cdot P(A_0) + P(F_0 | A_1) \cdot P(A_1) + P(F_0 | A_2) \cdot P(A_2) =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 0.8 \cdot 0.3 + 0.62 \cdot 0.2 = 0.864$$

$$P(O_1 \cap O_2 | A_2) = P(O_1 | A_2) \cdot P(O_2 | O_1 \cap A_2) = 0.8 \cdot 0.77 = 0.62$$

b)

$$P(A_1 | F_1) = \frac{P(F_1 | A_1) \cdot P(A_1)}{P(F_1)} = \frac{0.2 \cdot 0.3}{0.13} = 0.45$$

$$P(F_1 | A_1) = P(O_2 \cap O_1 | A_1) + P(O_2 \cap \bar{O}_1 | A_1) =$$

$$= P(O_1 | A_1) \cdot P(O_2 | O_1 \cap A_1) + P(\bar{O}_1 | A_1) \cdot P(O_2 | \bar{O}_1 \cap A_1) =$$

$$= 0.1 \cdot 1 + 0.9 \cdot 0.11 = 0.2$$

$$P(A_1) = 0.3$$

$$P(F_1) = P(F_1 | A_0) \cdot P(A_0) + P(F_1 | A_1) \cdot P(A_1) + P(F_1 | A_2) \cdot P(A_2) =$$

$$= 0 \cdot 0.5 + 0.2 \cdot 0.3 + \frac{8.4}{10.9} \cdot 0.2 = 0.13$$

29. Aufgabe

$$P(P|B) = 0.9$$

$$P(\bar{P}|\bar{B}) = 0.8$$

$$P(B) = 0.2$$

a)

$$\begin{aligned} P(P) &= P(P|B) \cdot P(B) + P(P|\bar{B}) \cdot P(\bar{B}) = \\ &= 0.9 \cdot 0.2 + 0.2 \cdot 0.8 = 0.34 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$P(B|P) = \frac{P(P \cap B)}{P(P)} = \frac{0.18}{0.34} = 0.53$$

32. Aufgabe

a)

I metode

$$P(3) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

II Metode

$$P(3) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{27}$$

b)

$$P(II|2) = \frac{P(II \cap 2)}{P(2)} =$$

$$P(M_1) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(M_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(M_2 | \bar{S}_1 \cap \bar{S}_2) = \frac{P(\bar{S}_1 \cap \bar{S}_2 | M_2) \cdot P(M_2)}{P(\bar{S}_1 \cap \bar{S}_2)} = \frac{\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{10}{27}} = 0.4$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{S}_1 \cap \bar{S}_2) &= P(M_1) \cdot P(\bar{S}_1 \cap \bar{S}_2 | M_1) + P(M_2) \cdot P(\bar{S}_1 \cap \bar{S}_2 | M_2) = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \cancel{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{9} = \frac{10}{27} \end{aligned}$$

33. Arilita

$$P(A_0) = 0.5$$

$A_0 \equiv$ "i Altersgruppe"

$$P(A_1) = 0.3$$

~~$F_1 \equiv$ "i. postnatal"~~

$$P(A_2) = 0.2$$

$F_1 \equiv$ "Jungen ausgewachsene Altersgruppe"

$F_2 \equiv$ "Bürgern ausgewachsene Altersgruppe"

a)

$$P(\bar{F}_1 \cap \bar{F}_2 | A_0) = 1$$

$$P(\bar{F}_1 \cap \bar{F}_2 | A_1) = \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{8}{9} = 0.8$$

$$P(\bar{F}_1 \cap \bar{F}_2 | A_2) = \frac{8}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{9} = \frac{56}{90} = 0.62$$

b)

$$P(F_1 \cap \bar{F}_2 | A_0) + P(\bar{F}_1 \cap F_2 | A_0) = 0$$

$$P(F_1 \cap \bar{F}_2 | A_1) + P(\bar{F}_1 \cap F_2 | A_1) = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{9}{9} + \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = 0.2$$

$$P(F_1 \cap \bar{F}_2 | A_2) + P(\bar{F}_1 \cap F_2 | A_2) = \frac{2}{10} \cdot \frac{8}{9} + \frac{8}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{9} = 0.355$$

c)

$$P(A_0 | F_0) = \frac{P(F_0 \cap A_0)}{P(F_0)} = \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{0.864} = 0.579$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(F_0) &= P(F_0 | A_0) \cdot P(A_0) + P(F_0 | A_1) \cdot P(A_1) + P(F_0 | A_2) \cdot P(A_2) = \\ &= 1 \cdot 0.5 + 0.8 \cdot 0.3 + 0.62 \cdot 0.2 = 0.864 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A_1 | F_0) = \frac{P(F_0 \cap A_1)}{P(F_0)} = \frac{0.8 \cdot 0.3}{0.864} = 0.28$$

$$P(A_2 | F_0) = \frac{P(F_0 | A_2)}{P(F_0)} = \frac{0.62 \cdot 0.2}{0.864} = 0.144$$

34. Arkeba

(3)

$U_b \equiv$ 'Begi belte duu umede'

$U_a \equiv$ 'Begi argiduu umede'

$A_b \equiv$ 'Begi belteedu aitale'

$A_a \equiv$ 'Begi argiduu aitale'

$$P(A_b \cap U_b) = 0'05; P(A_b \cap U_a) = 0'029; P(A_a \cap U_b) = 0'029; P(A_a \cap U_a) = 0'782$$

$$P(U_b | A_b) = \frac{P(A_b \cap U_b)}{P(A_b)} = \frac{0'05}{0'129} = 0'3876$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_b) &= P(A_b | U_b) \cdot P(U_b) + P(A_b | U_a) \cdot P(U_a) = \\ &= 0'05 + 0'029 = 0'129 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(U_a | A_b) = \frac{P(A_b \cap U_a)}{P(A_b)} = \frac{0'029}{0'129} = 0'612$$

35. Arkeba

A eta B gertaaeall ariskele bedise, \bar{A} eta B ariskele dise.

$$P(\bar{A} \cap B) = P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(B | \bar{A}) = P(B) - P(B | A)P(A) = P(B) - P(B) \cdot P(A) = P(B)(1 - P(A)) =$$

$$P(B) = P(B | A)P(A) + P(B | \bar{A}) \cdot P(\bar{A})$$

$$P(B | A) = P(B)$$

37. Arillets

$$P = 0'14$$

Langile Ossakatza = 0'12 Positibo

Langile Gaixoen = 0'05 Negatibo

Gaixorik Izkutzen pertsonen portzentzia = 0'14

$$P(G \cap P) = P(G) \cdot P(P|G) = 0'86 \cdot 0'17 = 0'1462$$

$$P(G \cap N) = P(G) \cdot P(N|G) = 0'14 \cdot 0'05 = 7 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

40. Arillets

$$P(A) = 0'4 \quad P(A \cup B) = 0'2$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) = 0'4 + P(B) = 0'2 \Rightarrow P(B) = 0'3$$

Bederetza
bediz

Independienteak

$$1 - P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \Rightarrow 1 - P(A \cup B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0'3 = P(A) \cdot P(B) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{0'3}{0'4} = 0'75$$

43. Ariketa

A = "Goizelko bilesore goraiz iritsi da"

B = "Arratsaldeko bilesore goraiz iritsi da"

a)

$$P(A) = 0.4 \quad P(B) = 0.5 \quad P(A \cap B) = 0.25$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = 0.4 \cdot 0.5 = 0.2$$

Pondoriaz, ea dire askleku.

b)

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = 0.2$$

$$P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(A \cap B) = 0.8$$

46. Ariketa

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \cdot P(C) = 0.857$$

$$P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1 - 0.857 = 0.1426$$

$$P(\underbrace{P(A \cap B) \cup C}_{A_1}) = P(A_1 \cup C) = 1 - P(A_1 \cap C) = 1 - 0.9025 = 0.0975$$

$$P(\underbrace{P(A \cup B) \cap C}_{A_1}) = 1 - P(A \cap B) = 0.8975 \cdot 0.95 = 0.8426$$

45. Aufgabe

Ganz Bidelitello pelletto	E_1	$P(E_1) = 0'008$	$P(B E_1) = 0'98 \bar{B}$
	E_2	$P(E_2) = 0'01$	$P(B E_2) = 0'99 \bar{B}$
	E_3	$P(E_3) = 0'05$	$P(B E_3) = 0'95 \bar{B}$

a) Zeris außerlitello pelletto bei E_1 etc. B.

$$P(E_1 \cap B) = P(E_1) \cdot P(B|E_1) = 0'008$$

b) Zeris außerlitello pelletto B.

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(E_1 \cap B) + P(E_2 \cap B) + P(E_3 \cap B) = \\ &= 0'008 + 0'005 + 0'005 = 0'018 \end{aligned}$$

c) Zeris außerlitello pelletto B, Probabilitäten E_i -erlin bidelitello.

$$P(E_1 | \bar{B}) = \frac{P(\bar{B} \cap E_1)}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{0'392}{0'982} = 0'399$$

$$P(\bar{B} \cap E_1) = P(E_1) \cdot P(\bar{B} | E_1) = 0'4 \cdot 0'98 = 0'392$$

$$P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B) = 0'982$$

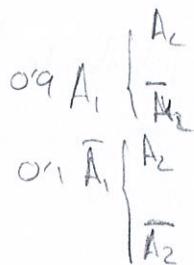
49. Arillets

Illusler: baleozzell, Allestan osagcien % 90, gtxienez

$A_1 \equiv$ 'Allestan osagcic 1. illuslerci'

$A_2 \equiv$ 'Allestan osagcic 2. illuslerci'

illusler: betell % 20 ea identifilev.



a) Allestan osagcic lehen illusleride soili identifilev.

$$P(A_1 \cap \bar{A}_2) = P(A_1) \cdot P(\bar{A}_2) = 0.1$$

$$P(\bar{A}_1 \cap \bar{A}_2) = 0.2 \Rightarrow 1 - P(\bar{A}_1 \cap \bar{A}_2) = P(A_1 \cup A_2) = 0.8$$

b)

Illusler: baleozzle identifilevce

$$P(A_1) =$$

50. Aufgabe

A1 A2 A3

$$P(A_1) = 0.3 \quad P(A_2) = 0.5 \quad P(A_3) = 0.2$$

$$P(A_1 \cap I) = 0.1 \quad P(A_2 \cap I) = 0.3 \quad P(A_3 \cap I) = 0.5$$

$$P(A_1 | I) = \frac{P(I \cap A_1)}{P(I \cap A_1) + P(I \cap A_2) + P(I \cap A_3)} = 0.11$$

$$P(A_2 | I) = \frac{P(I \cap A_2)}{P(I \cap A_1) + P(I \cap A_2) + P(I \cap A_3)} = 0.33$$

51. Ariketa

$T_1 \equiv$ 'txanponaren alde bihigorrak' $B_i \equiv$ 'o. aldi gorrin'

$T_2 \equiv$ 'ordine bi aldetak'

$T_3 \equiv$ 'gorria eta urdinak'

$$P(T_1 | B_1 \cap B_2 \cap \dots \cap B_n) = \frac{P(B_1 \cap \dots \cap B_n | T_1) \cdot P(T_1)}{P(B_1 \cap \dots \cap B_n)} =$$

$$\frac{P(B_1 \cap \dots \cap B_n | T_1) = 1}{\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_3 + (1 + \frac{1}{2^n})}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{2^n})}} = (1 + \frac{1}{2^n})^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B_1 \cap \dots \cap B_n) &= P(B_1 \cap \dots \cap B_n | T_1) \cdot P(T_1) + P(T_2) \cdot P(B_1 \cap \dots \cap B_n | T_2) + \\ &\quad + P(T_3) \cdot P(B_1 \cap \dots \cap B_n | T_3) = P(T_1) + P(T_3) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(B_1 \cap \dots \cap B_n | T_3) = \prod_{i=1}^n (P(B_i | T_3)) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

Gaien 6

Probabilitateko kalkulu:

Zorizto aldegariek eta

Probabilitate banatzeak

Zorizto aldegarien ideia orokorrean

Definizioa. Izen bedi E esperimentua eta Ω logikoa
espedio finitua. Honek definituko da X :

$$X: \Omega \rightarrow M \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$\omega \mapsto X(\omega)$$

Izena leinetako jatorriei zorizto aldegarri esaten zaie. Non
M zorizto aldegarien banatzea espazioa da.

Zorizto aldegarieko banatzeak rian dattekoak.

Discretuak: Aldegariek hor ditzakuen balioak
kopuru finitua edo zerzagarririk osatzeari dute.

Tartatuak: Aldegarien behatzeak espazioa forte
erreal bat barneratzen duenean.

Probabilitate-legea eta denbitate-jatorria. Idenetako
balioak, Xren probabilitate legea osatzeari dute baldin eta,

Definizioa. Izen bedi X z.a. diskretua. $f(x_i) = P(X=x_i)$

(i) $f(x_i) \geq 0, \forall i$

(ii) $\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = 1$

Definizioa. Izan bedi X a jarratua. f funtzioa errealari X ren dentsitate-funtzio deritzo baldin:

(i) $f(x_i) \geq 0, \forall i$

(ii) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

Dentsitate-funtzioak X ren probabilitate banaliketa-neurteen du.

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx, a < b$$

Banaliketa-funtzioa

Definizioa. Izan bedi X z.a. X ren banaliketa-funtzioa honela definitzen da:

$$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$$

$$x \mapsto F(x) = P(X \leq x)$$

Itxaropena da Bariantea

Definizioa. Izan bedi X zoriello aldegaria. X ren itxaropen matematikoa horrela definitzen da.

i) X z.a. diskretua bada:

$$E(x) = \sum_x x f(x)$$

(ii) X z.a. jarraitua boda.

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$$

Adibidea

X = "Sisteneak crantzen eman arteko denbora segundutan"

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{1}{5}x}, & x \leq 0 \\ 0, & \text{besteak} \end{cases}$$

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{1}{5}x} dx = \left[-x \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{5}x} - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{5}x} dx \right] =$$
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ dv = dx \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} v = -e^{-\frac{1}{5}x} \\ dv = \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{1}{5}x} dx \end{array} \right\}$$
$$= -x \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{5}x} + 5e^{-\frac{1}{5}x} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 5.$$

Anderioz, sistenearen itxarote itxaropenen 5 segundukoak da.

Propietatea. Iean bedi X z.a eta EX bere itxaropena

1. $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}, E(ax+b) = aEX + b$

2. Iean bedi c $\in \mathbb{R}$ konstantea

3. Iean bedi Y z.a

$$E(X+Y) = EX + EY$$

4. Izaan dituz X eta Y z.a. askotako

$$E(X \cdot Y) = EX \cdot EY$$

5. Izaan bedi h funtzio erraztua eta lar dezagun $Y = h(X)$ zoriako aldegarai berriei

(i) $E(h(X)) = \sum_x h(x) f(x)$, X diskretua boda.

(ii) $E(h(X)) = \int h(x) f(x) dx$, X jarraitua boda.

Definizioa. Izaan bedi X zoriako aldegarai X ren bariantza honela definitzen da:

i) X z.a. diskretua boda

$$\text{VAR}(X) = \sum (x - EX)^2 f(x) = \\ = E(X - EX)^2$$

ii) X z.a. jarraitua izanda

$$\text{VAR}(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - EX)^2 f(x) dx = \\ = E(X - EX)^2$$

Bariantzak X zoriako aldegaraiaren sallabarrapene neurtzen du.

Propietatea. Izaan bedi X z.a. $EX = \mu$. Orduna,

$$\text{VAR}(X) = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \\ = EX^2 - \mu^2$$

Propietatea. Izan bedi X zoriatxo aldegarria.

1. $\text{VAR}(x) \geq 0$.

2. $\text{VAR}(X) = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = \text{konstantea}$

3. $a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{VAR}(ax+b) = a^2 \text{VAR}(x)$

4. Izan bitez X eta Y 2.a. askideak

$$\text{VAR}(X+Y) = \text{VAR}(X) + \text{VAR}(Y)$$

Definizioa. Bariorantzaren erro karratuari desbideratza estandarra edaten zaio.

$$\text{desbideratza estandarra} \quad \text{SD}(X) = \sqrt{\text{VAR}(X)}$$

Bernoulli zoriatxo. Izan arrazia $n=1$ den X

Bernoulli banaketa

Demagun zoriatxo esperimentualki bi emaitza posible ditu: 0 edo 1. arrazesta edo porrota. X zoriatxo aldegarria erailiko dugut 0 ale 1 balioak esleitzear, $X=1$ arrazesta lortu bede eta $X=0$ porrota lortzen denean.

Probabilitatea - legea:

$$P(X=x) = \begin{cases} p & x=1 \\ 1-p & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$$

$$E(X) = p \quad \text{eta} \quad \text{VAR}(X) = p(1-p)$$

Banaketa Binomiala

Ondorengo baldintzaile bete behar ditu sonalle esperimentatuak:

Eperimentuan aurretik definitutako n sariakeren egitea
dira.

Bi emaitza posible daude sariakeren balioitzean.

- arraldea (1)

- perrota (0)

Sariakeren guztialdi elkarrekiko astea.

arraldeko lortezko probabilitatea konstantea da.

Iean bedi: $X \stackrel{\text{d}}{\sim} \text{Bin}(n, p)$ n sariakeren horietan lortutako arraldeak

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$$

Probabilitate-legea

$$P(X=x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} \quad x=0, 1, \dots, n, \text{ leharrik}$$

$$E(X) = np \quad \text{eta} \quad \text{VAR}(X) = npq$$

Banaketa Binomial Negatiboa

Banaketa Binomial Negatiboa ondorengo baldintzauden sonalle esperimentatuari lotzen zaio:

- Bate bestearren ondorengo sariakerak osabta dego, eta
astea dira elkarrengandik.

Sariakeren balioitzaile bi emaitza posible: arraldea edo
perrota.

Saiakera batean arralasta lortzeko probabilitatea konstantea da.

Experimentuak r arralasta lortu arte jarritzen du.

Izan bedi $X \equiv$ "r. arralasta lortu arte izandako porrot kopurua" zoritxoa aldegarria.

$$X \sim \text{Bin Neg}(r, p)$$

Probabilitate-legea:

$$P(X=x) = \binom{x+r-1}{x} (1-p)^x p^r \quad x=0,1,2,\dots$$

$$Ex = \frac{r(1-p)}{p} \quad \text{eta} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$$

Poisson-en banaketa

Norri jallinello denbora-bartean gertaera bete eusteak "zaila" denen gertakar-kopurua zentzuden duen zoritxo aldegarria maiatz Poisson banaketa jarritzen duela.

Probabilitate-legea

$$P(X=x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \quad x=0,1,2,\dots$$

$X \sim P(\lambda)$ moduan adierazitxo dugu.

$$Ex = \lambda \quad \text{eta} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \lambda$$

Banaketa Uniforma

X zoriatxo aldegarria a eta b parametroduen banaketa uniforma jarraitzen duen esangoa da, dentsitate-funtzioa:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & \text{bestela} \end{cases}$$

$X \sim U(a,b)$ moduan adierazitlo dugu.

$$\mathbb{E}X = \frac{a+b}{2} \text{ eta } \text{VAR}(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

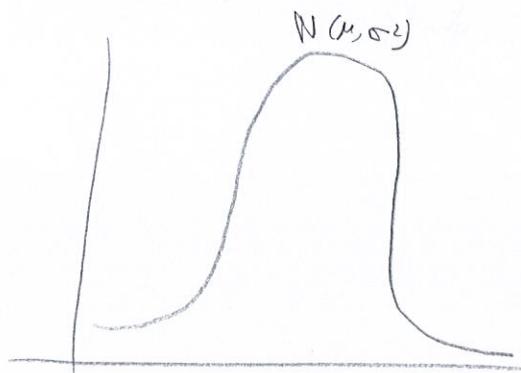
Banaketa Normala

X zoriatxo aldegarria μ eta σ^2 parametroduen banaketa normala jarraitzen du, bere dentsitate-funtzioa ondorengos bide.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}, -\infty < x < \infty$$

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ moduan adierazitlo dugu.

$$\mathbb{E}X = \mu \text{ eta } \text{VAR}(X) = \sigma^2$$



Propietatea Aldagaria estandardizatza

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Leftrightarrow Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$$

Bancketa normalitatile eratoritale bancketa

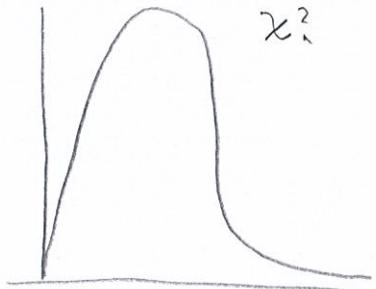
li - masatu bancketa

n aslecteson gradidun χ^2 bancketa

$$X \sim \chi_n^2$$

$$EX = n$$

$$VAR(X) = 2n$$



Student - en bancketa

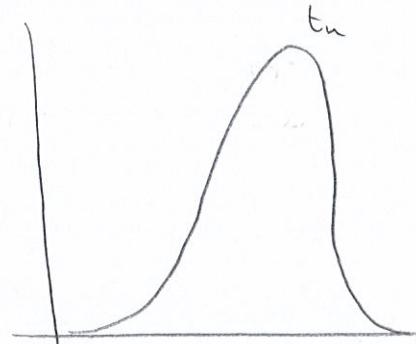
n aslecteson gradidun t bancketa

$$X \sim t_n$$

$$EX = 0$$

$$VAR(X) = \frac{n}{n-2}$$

Simetrika de.



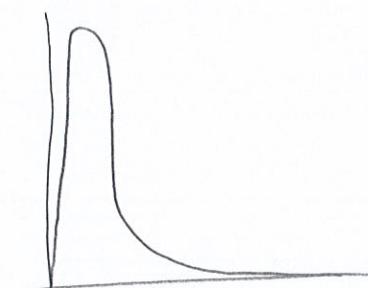
Fisher - Snedecor bancketa

n_1 , eta n_2 aslecteson - gradidun

F bancketa

$$X \sim F_{n_1, n_2}$$

$$EX = \frac{n_2}{n_2 - 2}$$



Elliott - al borevka de.

Gaietan

Probabilitatea Urtuketa:

Lagunak, simulazioa eta

Limitaren teorema

Zentroki Handien Legea

Izan bitez x_1, \dots, x_n zoriatxo aldegorriko elkarrekiko
atzleku eta barneko berdinaduna eta $E x_i = \mu < \infty$.

Orduan, $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$ kortatik,

$$P\left(\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu\right| < \epsilon\right) \rightarrow_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1.$$

Lagun batezbestekoak populazioako batezbestetako horribiltasun
da. $X_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$ kortuz eta n aldiz errepikatua. Eta
batezbestekoak Urtuketa, $\sum x_i/n = f_n(X=1)$, $X=1$ sein proportional
gertatu den esangoa digu, hori da maistason erletiboa.

Gainera, $P(X=1) = p = E x_i$. Esen daitelle maistason erletiboa
gertacoen probabilitateko horribildurra direla,

6 eta 7. Gaiak

Probabilitate - Maitzuluak: $P(X = x) = \frac{1}{n}$

Gorizko aldagaiak eta probabilitate - banaketak

Limitaren teorema

Aldagai Diskretuak

2. Ariketa

$X \equiv$ "Posta kodean Oren desberdinak diren digitu kopuruak"

$\Omega = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ baliokide hori ditu.

Adibideak:

$$48700 \Rightarrow X=2$$

$$20010 \Rightarrow X=3$$

$$55455 \Rightarrow X=0$$

4. Ariketa

a) $P(X=u) = a \cdot u \quad u = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.$

Probabilitate baliokide izateko

$$\sum_{k=1}^5 a \cdot k = a \cdot \sum_{k=1}^5 k = a \cdot 15 = 1 \Rightarrow a \cdot 15 = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{15}$$

b) $P(X=u) = a \cdot u \quad u = 1, \dots, n$

Probabilitate-legea betzoko: $\sum f(x) = 1.$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a \cdot k = a \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n k = a \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a \cdot n^2 + a \cdot n = 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{n(n+1)}$$

c)

$$P(X=u) = \alpha/u \quad u=1, 2, \dots$$

Probabilitate legea izarteko:

$$\sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \alpha_u = \alpha \cdot \sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{u} = \alpha \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{6}{\pi}$$

d)

$$P(X=u) = \alpha/u^2 \quad u=1, 2, \dots$$

Probabilitate legea izarteko

$$\sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{u^2} = \alpha \cdot \sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{u^2} = \alpha \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{6}{\pi^2}$$

5. Ariketan

$X =$ "Auto batean gurpilen presioa barneagia duen gurpil-kopuruak"

a)

x	0	1	2	3	4
f(x)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.05
g(x)	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
h(x)	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3

Probabilitate-legea izarteko $\sum_{x=0}^4 f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.05 + 0.05 = 1$

$$\sum_{x=0}^4 g(x) = 1 \Rightarrow 0.4 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.3 = 1$$

Ondorioz, g(x) de Xren probabilitate-legea.

b)

$$P(2 \leq X \leq 4) = 0'1 + 0'1 + 0'3 = 0'5$$

$$P(X \leq 2) = P(X=0) + P(X=1) + P(X=2) = 0'6$$

$$P(X \neq 0) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - 0'4 = 0'6$$

c)

$$E[X] = \sum_{x=0}^4 x g(x) = 0 \cdot 0'4 + 1 \cdot 0'1 + 2 \cdot 0'1 + 3 \cdot 0'1 + 4 \cdot 0'3 = \\ = 1'8$$

3. Arilketak

$X =$ "bi ordainketako jarrainen arbelotsu-litabete-klasun."

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ 0'3 & 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 0'40 & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ 0'45 & 4 \leq x < 6 \\ 0'6 & 6 \leq x < 12 \\ 1 & x \geq 12 \end{cases}$$

a)

X ren probabilitate-legea

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ 0'3 & 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 0'1 & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ 0'05 & 4 \leq x < 6 \\ 0'85 & 6 \leq x < 12 \\ 0'4 & x \geq 12 \end{cases}$$

b)

$$P(3 \leq X \leq 6) = P(X=3) + P(X=4) + P(X=6) = 0'30$$

$$P(X \geq 4) = P(X=4) + P(X=6) + P(X=12) = 0'8$$

11. Anhänger

$X \in \mathbb{N}$ astean saldoetako aldiabarrak neopuruak

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} X_5 & x=1 \\ 2/15 & x=2 \\ Y_5 & x=3 \\ 4/15 & x=4 \\ X_5 & x=5 \\ 2/15 & x=6 \\ 0 & \text{bestala} \end{cases}$$

a)

Ale bakoitzak 0'25 \Rightarrow 1 euro saldo

3 ale edo 4 ale erosten?

3 ale

$$3 \cdot 0'25 = 0'75$$

$$E[X_3] = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0'625$$

4 ale

$$4 \cdot 0'25 = 1$$

$$E[X_4] = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 = 1'133$$

$$X_1 = 0'25 \cdot \frac{1}{15} = 0'016$$

$$X_2 = 1'25 \cdot \frac{2}{15} = 0'16$$

$$X_3 = 2'25 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = 0'45$$

$$X_4 = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{15} = 0$$

$$X_2 = 1 + \frac{2}{15} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$X_3 = 2 + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$X_4 = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{15} = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$$

18. Ariketa

Semea eddiktettsel probabilitatea or, baina vme baten sexua bestetabile askeea da. & vmetable familia.

a) Gustide sexu beredskap. Sr Bir (8,06)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(S=0) + P(S=8) &= \\
 &= \binom{8}{0} p^0 (1-p)^{8-0} + \binom{8}{8} p^8 (1-p)^{8-8} = \\
 &= 1 - 0.988 + 1 \cdot 0.08 = 0.0817
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\binom{n}{x} = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}$$

(۲)

$$P(SnS\bar{n}S\bar{n}S\bar{n}S\bar{n}S\bar{n}S\bar{n}) = 0'6^3 \cdot 0'4^5 = 2'2184 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$P(S=3) + P(S=5) = 2 \cdot 188 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$P(S=5) = \binom{8}{5} \cdot 0.6^5 \cdot (1-0.6)^{8-5} = 56 \cdot 0.6^5 \cdot (1-0.6)^3 = 0.279$$

3

$$P(S \geq 5) = 1 - P(S < 5) = 1 - P(4 \leq S) = 1 - 0.3863 = 0.6137$$

22. Ariketa

$$p = 0.8$$

$$n = 10$$

a)

$X \geq 6$ zeinakue detektatagarai den den"

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(10, 0.8)$$

$$P(X \geq 6) = P(X > 7)$$

$$Y = 10 - X \rightsquigarrow Y \sim \text{Bin}(10, 0.2)$$

$$P(10 - Y \geq 7) = P(-Y \geq -3) = P(Y \geq 3) = 0.6728$$

b)

$$p = 0.2$$

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(10, 0.2)$$

$$P(X \geq 6) = P(X > 7)$$

$$Y = 10 - X \rightsquigarrow Y \sim \text{Bin}(10, 0.8)$$

$$P(Y \geq 3) = 0.3828$$

$$p = 0.6$$

$$Y \sim \text{Bin}(10, 0.4)$$

$$P(Y \geq 3) = 0.1673$$

c)

Probabilitate handia dego markoen jatorreko iluskipen ordean

23. Aufgabe

a)

$X \sim \text{Gamma}$ verteilt mit den Parametern $\alpha = 2$ und $\lambda = 0.3$

$$X \sim \text{Gamma}(2, 0.3)$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X > 2) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(X \leq 2) = 1 - 0.996 = 0.004$$

b)

$$\mathbb{E}X = \lambda = 0.3$$

Aldagai Jarraituak

2. Ariketa

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ux, & 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{bestela} \end{cases}$$

a)

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int_2^4 ux dx = \left[\frac{ux^2}{2} \right]_2^4 = \frac{u \cdot 4^2}{2} - \frac{u \cdot 2^2}{2} = \frac{u \cdot 24}{2} - 2u = \\ &= 8u - 2u = 6u = 1 \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{6}, & 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{bestela} \end{cases}$$

b) Dentsitate-funtzioa $\Rightarrow P(2 \leq x \leq 4) = \int_2^4 \frac{x}{6} dx$

Banaketa-funtzioa

$$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$$

$$x \mapsto F(x) = P(2 \leq x \leq 4)$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{6}, & 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{bestela} \end{cases}$$

c)

Xen itxaropena

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_2^4 x \cdot \frac{x}{6} dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{18} \right]_2^4 = \frac{4^3}{18} - \frac{2^3}{18} = \\ = \frac{56}{18} = 3'11$$

$$VAR(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - EX)^2 f(x) dx = \int_2^4 (x - 3'11)^2 \frac{x}{6} dx = \\ = \int_2^4 (x^2 - 6'22x + 9'6721) \cdot \frac{x}{6} dx = \int_2^4 \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{6'22x^2}{6} + \frac{9'6721x}{6} dx = \\ = \left[\frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{20'73x^3}{6} + \frac{48'36x^2}{6} \right]_2^4 = 0'318$$

$$SD(x) = \sqrt{VAR(x)} = 0'564$$

d)

$$P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - \left(\frac{3^2}{12} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = 0'583$$

e)

$$P(X < u) = \frac{u^2}{12} - \frac{1}{3} = 0'9 \Rightarrow u^2 = 14'8 \Rightarrow u = 3'85$$

20. Aritmetika

střední hodnota

$X \geq 0$ osougi kdekoliv bátes určitelné lehce komponovat.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{32}{(x+4)^3} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

a)

$f(x)$ benetan densitate funkce je?

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{32}{(x+4)^3} dx = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 32 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+4)^3} dx = \\ &= 32 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^3} dt = 32 \int_0^{\infty} t^{-3} dt = 32 \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2t^2} \right]_0^{\infty} = \\ &= -\frac{16}{t^2} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{-16}{(x+4)^2} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 0 - \left(-\frac{16}{16} \right) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

b)

Banálka funkce už možno

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{32}{(x+4)^3} dx = \left[-\frac{16}{(x+4)^2} \right]_0^x = \frac{-16}{(x+4)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{16}{16} \right) = \frac{-16}{(x+4)^2} + 1$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} P(2 \leq X \leq 5) &= P(X=5) - P(X=2) = \\ &= 0'8 - 0'55 = 0'25 \end{aligned}$$

d)

$$X \sim h(x) = \frac{100}{x+4}$$

$$EX = \int_0^{\infty} h(x) \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{100 \cdot 32}{(x+4)^4} dx = \frac{3200}{-3(x+4)^3} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 16.66$$

22. Ariketa

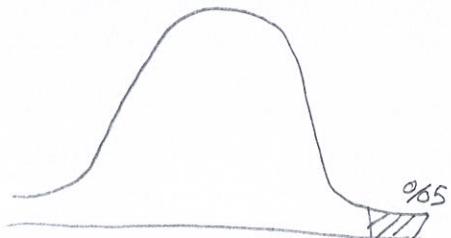
$X \sim "Gizalikidetako jasun desatuen irudizazio kopurua"$

$$X \sim N(500, 150^2)$$

a) Urtxitate korrelatiboa durrera sailku %5ak os da jasango ondorio lehorrile

$$P(X = x) = 0'05 \Rightarrow 0'95 \text{ baino txikiago}$$

$$P(X \leq 1645) \text{ txango da}$$



b) $P(350 < X < 650)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(350 < X < 650) &= \left| \begin{array}{l} X \sim N(500, 150^2) \\ Y = \frac{X-500}{150} \end{array} \right| = P(-1 < Y < 1) = P(Y \leq 1) - P(Y < 1) = \\ &= P(Y \leq 1) - (1 - P(Y < 1)) = 0'8413 - (1 - 0'8413) = 0'6826 \end{aligned}$$

c)

100 gizabanako

④ gutxienez 82 k 350 eta 650 irudizio-korribilak.

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(100, 0'6826)$$

$$P(X \geq 82)$$

$$np \geq 5 \text{ eta } n(1-p) \geq 5 \quad X \approx N(np, np(1-p))$$

$$68'26 = 100 \cdot 0'6826 \geq 5 \quad \begin{matrix} \Downarrow \\ 100(1-0'6826) \geq 5 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \Downarrow \\ 21'74 \end{matrix} \quad X \approx N(68'26, 21'74)$$

22. Anwendung

$$X \sim N(68.26, 21.67)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \geq 82) &= \left| \begin{array}{l} X \sim N(68.26, 21.67) \\ Y = \frac{X - 68.26}{\sqrt{21.67}} \end{array} \right| = P(Y \geq 2.95) = 1 - P(Y \leq 2.95) = \\ &= 1 - 0.998359 = \\ &= 1.641 \cdot 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

(Ü)

100 gebündelte bereogene Lebzeiten individueller überlebenswahrscheinlichkeit aus

54000 bilden Längsschnitt

Wahrscheinlichkeit - 0.50

$$P(X_1 \dots)$$

$$X_2 \dots$$

:

$$X_n \dots$$

$$n = 100$$

$$T = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$$

$$T \sim N(500 \cdot 100, 150^2 \cdot 100) \Rightarrow T \sim N(50000, 1500^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(T > 54000) &= \left| \begin{array}{l} T \sim N(50000, 1500^2) \\ Y = \frac{T - 50000}{1500} \end{array} \right| = P(Y > 2.67) = 1 - P(Y \leq 2.67) = \\ &= 1 - 0.996093 = 3.902 \cdot 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

6. Gaietako Ariketak

Aldagai diskretuak

2. Ariketa

$X \equiv$ 'Posta kodean, O-ren desberdinak diren digito-kopurua'

$$P(X=k) = \text{alk} \Rightarrow k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^5 P(X=k) = \text{alk} = 1 \Rightarrow a \cdot \frac{5(5+1)}{2} = 1.$$

$$a = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{k}{15}$$

4. Ariketa

a) $P(X=ak) = \text{alk}, \quad k=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

$$\sum_{k=1}^5 P(X=ak) = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^5 a \cdot k = 1 \Rightarrow a \cdot \frac{5(5+1)}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{15}$$

b) $P(X=ak) = \text{alk}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n P(X=ak) = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n a \cdot k = 1 \Rightarrow a \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{n(n+1)}$$

c) $P(X=k) = \frac{\alpha}{k}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X=k) = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha}{k} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha \pi}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{6}{\pi}$$

S. Arribeta

$X \stackrel{D}{=} \text{Bi ordaineta jarraien arteko hilabete-kopurua}$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 0.3, & 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 0.4, & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ 0.45, & 4 \leq x < 6 \\ 0.6, & 6 \leq x < 12 \\ 1, & x \geq 12 \end{cases}$$

a) Egin da X -ren probabilitate legea

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = 0.3 + 0.1 + 0.05 + 0.15 + 0.4 = 1$$

x	1	3	4	6	12
$f(x) = P(X=x)$	0.3	0.1	0.05	0.15	0.4

b) Soziale banaketako funtakoa erabiliz, $P(3 \leq X \leq 6)$ eta $P(X \geq 4)$

$$P(3 \leq X \leq 6) = P(X=3) + P(X=4) + P(X=6) = \underline{0.3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(3 \leq X \leq 6) = F(6) - F(2) = \underline{0.3}$$

$$P(X \geq 4) = F(12) - F(3) = 1 - 0.4 = \underline{0.6}$$

H. Arribeta

$X \stackrel{D}{=} \text{astean salduetako aldiakorri kopurua}$

a) 0.25 ordaindu ale beloitza, eta 1 eurotan saldu

$$EX_3 = \frac{1}{15} \cdot 0.25 + 1.25 \cdot \frac{2}{15} + 2.25 \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 1.98$$

$$X_1 = -0.75 + 1 = 0.25$$

$$X_2 = 1 + 0.25 = 1.25$$

$$X_3 = 1.25 + 1 = 2.25$$

$$EX_4 = \frac{1}{15} \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot \frac{2}{15} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 3 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{3} = 2.33$$

9. Aritmetika

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} u & \text{baldin } x=0 \\ 2u & \text{baldin } x=1 \\ 3u & \text{baldin } x=2 \end{cases}$$

a) K-ren baldin p.l. izateko

$$F(x) = \sum_{u=1}^3 f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = u + 2u + 3u = 1 \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{6}$$

b) $P(X \leq 2)$ eta $P(0 < X < 2)$

$$P(X \leq 2) = F(2) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(0 < X < 2) &= P(X < 2) - P(0 < X) = \\ &= P(X < 2) - P(1 \leq X) = \\ &= P(X < 2) - (1 - P(X \leq 1)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - (1 - \frac{1}{6}) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

c)

Bandekar funtazio

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6} & x=0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & x=1 \\ \frac{4}{3} & x=2 \end{cases}$$

Itxaropena

$$E_x = \sum_{x=0}^2 x \cdot f(x) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

Barioriaz

$$\begin{aligned} \text{VAR}(x) &= \sum_{x=0}^2 (x - E_x)^2 f(x) = \frac{4}{3}^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.55}} \end{aligned}$$

Desberichtig - erster derre

$$DES(x) = \sqrt{Var(x)} = 0.745$$

10. Arithmetik

$X \in \mathbb{N}$ kann zeigen dass kategorische Zählung

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} y_n & x=1, 2, \dots, n \\ 0 & \text{besteck} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{N}} x \cdot f(x) = \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$S \stackrel{D}{=} 18$ sementako familiaren motil kop'

$$S \sim \text{Bin}(8, 0.6)$$

a) Gertakale sexu berdinelloko izatea:

$$P(S=x) = P(S=0) + P(S=8) = *$$

$$= \binom{8}{0} 0.6^0 (1-0.6)^{8-0} + \binom{8}{8} 0.6^8 (1-0.6)^{8-8} = \frac{8!}{0! (8-0)!} \cdot 1.6^{5536} \cdot 10^{-4} +$$

$$P(X=x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$\binom{n}{x} = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}$$

$$+ \frac{8!}{8! (8-8)!} \cdot 0.16^8 \cdot 1 = 0.17$$

0.17-lo probabilitatea dago, 8 unade motileko izatello.

b) Lehenengo hirurek sexu batelako eta bestakalde beste sexukoak.

$S_1 \stackrel{D}{=} 6$. Posizioko unea semea da!

$$P(S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5, S_6, S_7, S_8) + P(S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5, S_6, S_7, S_8) =$$

$$= 0.6^3 \cdot 0.4^5 + 0.6^5 \cdot 0.4^3 = 0.00718$$

c) 5 seme eta hiru alaba izatello probabilitatea.

5 seme izatello kongintzurak $\Rightarrow 5! = 120$

Eta kongintzurak horri 3 alaba izatelloa gehitu $\Rightarrow 3! = 6$

$$P(S=5) = P(S=5) + P(S=3) =$$

$$= \binom{8}{5} 0.6^5 (1-0.6)^3 + \binom{8}{3} 0.6^3 (1-0.6)^5 = 0.4$$

d) Gutxienez 5 seme izatello probabilitatea

$$P(S \geq 5) = 1 - P(S < 5) = 1 - P(4 \leq S) = 1 - 0.6561 = 0.3439$$

22. Ariketa

$X \equiv$ 'tabernak le-deleko gailue dute'

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(10, 0.8)$$

a)

$$P(X \geq 6) = P(X > 7)$$

$$Y = 10 - X \Rightarrow X = 10 - Y \quad Y \sim \text{Bin}(10, 0.2)$$

$$P(10 - Y > 7) = P(Y > 3) = 0.6778$$

b)

$$P(X \geq 6) = P(X > 7) \quad X \sim \text{Bin}(10, 0.8)$$

$$Y = 10 - X \Rightarrow X = 10 - Y \quad Y \sim \text{Bin}(10, 0.3)$$

$$P(10 - Y > 7) = P(Y > 3) = 0.3824$$

$$\text{Bin}(10, 0.6) \Rightarrow P(X \geq 2) = 0.1673$$

23. Ariketa

$X \equiv$ 'Gaixotasun arrazo baten ondorioz hiltzen'

1000 pertsonatik \Rightarrow 2 baino gehiago.

$$X \sim P(0.3)$$

$$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(2 \geq X) = 1 - (0.996) = 0.004$$

$$P(X=0) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^0}{x!} = e^{-0.3}$$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^1}{x!} = 0.3 \cdot e^{-0.3}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^2}{x!} = \frac{0.3^2 \cdot e^{-0.3}}{2}$$

①

Aldogai Jarraituak

2. Ariketa

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx, & 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{beste kasuetan} \end{cases}$$

a) K konstantearren beharriz aurkitu.

$$f(x) = \int_2^4 kx \, dx = \left[\frac{kx^2}{2} \right]_2^4 = \frac{k \cdot 16}{2} - \frac{k \cdot 4}{2} = 8k - 2k = 6k \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\int f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow 6k = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{6}}$$

b) Aurkitu Banteketako-funtzioa.

$$f(x) = \int_2^x \frac{x}{6} \, dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{12} \right]_2^x = \frac{x^2}{12} - \frac{4}{12} = \frac{x^2}{12} - \frac{1}{3}$$

c) Itxaropena berantza de desbideratze-estandarrera

$$Ex = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{6} x \, dx = \int_2^4 \frac{x^2}{6} \, dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{18} \right]_2^4 = \frac{4^3}{18} - \frac{2^3}{18} =$$

$$= \frac{32}{9} - \frac{8}{18} = \underline{\underline{3'11}}$$

$$Var(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - Ex)^2 \cdot f(x) = \int_2^4 \frac{(x - 3'11)^2 x}{6} \, dx = \int_2^4 \frac{(x^2 + 967 - 6'22x)x}{6} \, dx =$$

$$= \int_2^4 \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{6'22x^2}{6} + \frac{967x}{6} \, dx = \frac{x^4}{24} - \left[\frac{6'22x^3}{18} + \frac{967x^2}{12} \right]_2^4 = \frac{4^4}{24} - \frac{6'22 \cdot 4^3}{18} + \frac{967 \cdot 4^2}{12} - \left(\frac{2^4}{24} + \frac{6'22 \cdot 2^3}{18} + \frac{967 \cdot 2^2}{12} \right) =$$

$$= 0'318$$

$$SD(x) = \sqrt{VAR(x)} = 0'565$$

d) Probabilitatea une bater pîsue 3 kg baino handicapea izatea.

$$P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - \left(\frac{3^2}{12} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = 0'583$$

e)

$$P(X = x) = 0'9$$

$$F(x) = \frac{x^3}{12} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{x^3}{12} = \frac{9}{10} + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x^3 = 14'8 \Rightarrow x = 2'455$$

20. Arkitektura

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{32}{(x+4)^3}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

a) frage czazu beneten dentsitate-funtzioa Ida

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{32}{(x+4)^3} dx = 32 \int_0^{\infty} (x+4)^{-3} dx = 32 \int_0^{\infty} t^{-3} dt =$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} x+4 = t \\ dx = dt \end{array} \right] = \left[\frac{32}{-2} t^{-2} \right]_0^{\infty} = \left[\frac{32}{-2(x+4)^2} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{32}{-\infty} - \frac{32}{-2(4^2)} = 1$$

b) Bandeleta-funtzioa kalkulatu

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{32}{(x+4)^3} dx = 32 \int_0^x (x+4)^{-3} dx = 32 \int_0^x t^{-3} dt =$$

$$= \left[\frac{32 t^{-2}}{-2} \right]_0^x = \left[\frac{32}{-2(x+4)^2} \right]_0^x = \frac{32}{-2(x+4)^2} + 1$$

②

c) 2 eta 5 urte artean konponketa bileren izadello probabilitatea.

$$\mathbb{P}(2 \leq X \leq 5) = F(5) - F(2) = \frac{32}{-2(5+4)^2} - 1 - \left(\frac{32}{-2(2+4)^2} - 1 \right) = 0'25$$

d) Berreskuratze-Indizoa.

$Y \equiv$ 'Berreskuratze-Indizoa'

$$X \rightsquigarrow Y = h(x) = \frac{100}{x+4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EY &= \int_0^\infty h(x) f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{100 \cdot 32}{(x+4)^4} dx = 3200 \int_0^\infty (x+4)^{-4} dx = 3200 \cdot \int_0^\infty t^{-4} dt = 3200 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{-3 \cdot (x+4)^3} \right]_0^\infty \\ &= \frac{3200}{3 \cdot 4^3} = 16'66 \end{aligned}$$

24. Ariketa

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$X \rightsquigarrow P(\lambda)$$

a) Zin da urtean zehar espero den aleastu txartel kopurua.

$X_0 \equiv$ 'c. Astean txarrak atetateen diren kop.'

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{52} x_i = 52$$

b) Gehienet 38 aleastun urtean zehar

$$\mathbb{P}(T \leq 38)$$

$$T \rightsquigarrow N(52, 52) \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathbb{P}(T \leq 38) = \left| \begin{array}{l} T \sim N(52, 52) \\ Y = \frac{T - 52}{\sqrt{52}} \end{array} \right| = \mathbb{P}(Y \leq -1'94) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(Y \leq 1'94) = 1 - 0'97381 = 0'02619$$

22. Aufgabe

X' Jason deutet den im Medianen!

$$X \sim N(500, 150^2)$$

a)

$$P(X = x) = 0'05$$

$$P(X \leq 164) \text{ (ausgezogene Tabelle)}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} P(350 < X < 650) &= \left| \begin{array}{l} X \sim N(500, 150^2) \\ Y = \frac{X - 500}{150} \end{array} \right| = P\left(\frac{350 - 500}{150} < Y < \frac{650 - 500}{150}\right) = \\ &= P(-1 < Y < 1) = P(Y < 1) - P(-1 < Y) = P(Y < 1) - (1 - P(Y < 1)) = \\ &= 0'8413 - (1 - 0'8413) = \underline{0'6826} \end{aligned}$$

c)

100 gebundene Autorenhäute

i) 82 gebundene Autorenhäute, $350 < X < 650$ berechnete Häufigkeit

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(100, 0'6826)$$

$$Y \stackrel{!}{=} \text{Opferzahlen} \quad (350, 650) \text{ berücksichtigen}$$

$$P(82 \leq Y)$$

Hilfsbilanz legen:

$$np > 5 \Rightarrow 100 \cdot 0'6826 \Rightarrow 68'2725 \text{ etc}$$

$$nq > 5 \Rightarrow 100 \cdot (1 - 0'6826) \Rightarrow 31'7275$$

$$X \sim \text{U}(np, nq) \Rightarrow Y \sim N(68'2725, 21'66)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \geq 82) &= \left| \begin{array}{l} Y \sim N(68'2725, 21'66) \\ z = \frac{82 - 68'2725}{4'65} \end{array} \right| = P(z \geq 2'949) = 1 - P(z < 2'949) = \\ &= 1 - 0'998359 = \underline{0'001641} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

(6)

100 gebrauchte brennerei bezahlten Quantitäten 54000
 (8 stellige probabilitäten)

$X_1 \equiv$ '1. leine personale Quantität'

:

$X_{100} \equiv$ '100. geringe personale Quantität'

$T = X_1 + \dots + X_{100} \equiv$ 'Quantität gesamt'

$P(T > 54000)$

$t \sim N(50000, 1500^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(t > 54000) &= \left| t \sim N(50000, 1500^2) \right| \\ &\quad \left| z = \frac{t - 50000}{1500} \right. \quad \left. = P(z > 2.66) = 1 - P(z \leq 2.66) = \right. \\ &= 1 - 0.996093 = 0.0037 \end{aligned}$$

