Ŀ	s24512_zad1
	P(S100 >= 250) = 1-P(S 100 <= 250)
Į	k=100
1	0=2
	E[S100] = 100 * 2 = 200
,	Var(S100) = 100 * 2^2 = 400
,	S100 = N(200,400)
ı	$P(S100 \ge 250) = P(Z \ge (250-200)/20) = P(Z \ge 2,5)$
	Z tabeli rozkladu normalnego: P(Z <= 2,5) ~= 0,9938
	P(Z >= 2,5) = 1- P(Z <= 2,5) ~= 0,0062

s24512_zad2			
E[Xi] = 5			
p = 1/5 = 0.2			
Var(X) = (1-0)	.2)/0.2^2 = 20		
E[S125] = 125	5 * E[X] = 625		
Var(S125) = 1	125 * Var(X) = 125*20 = 2500		
O = sqrt(2500	0) = 50		
7=	S125 - E[S125]	S125 - 625	
2-	sqrt(Var(S125))	50	
P(S125 > 600	= P(Z > -0.5) = 1-P(Z < -0.5)	~= 1 - 0.3085 ~=0	.6915
P(S125 > 600	~=0.6915		

zad3_s245	12								
E[X] = call	ka(1,0) z x*	4/3 * (pier	wiastek tra	zeciego sto	pnia z x) dx				
E[X] = 4/3	* 3/7 = 4/7								
$E[X^2] = 0$	$E[X^2] = catka(1,0) z x^2 * 4/3 * X^(1.3) dx = 3/10$								
$E[X^2] = 4$	/3 * 3/10 =	0.4							
$E[X]^2 = 1$.6/49								
Var[X] = 2	/5 - 16/49 =	18/245							
S490 = N(4	490*E[x}, 49	90 * Var(X))						
S490 = N(280, 6)								
7 =	S490 - 280	_	265 - 280	-2,5					
2-	6	-	6	-2,3					
P(Z < -2.5)	~= 0,0062								
P(S490 <2	65) ~= 0,000	52							

	10					
zad4_s245	12					
E[X] = -1*0	0.1 + 0*0.5	+ 1*0.3 + 2	*0.1			
E[X] = 0.4						
E[X]^2 = 1	*0.1 + 0*0.5	5 + 1*0.3 +				
$E[X^2] = 0$.8					
$E[X]^2 = 0$.16					
Var(X) = 0	.8 - 0.16 = 0	.64				
S100 = N(1	L00 * E[X],	100*Var(X)				
S100 = N(40, 64)					
E[S100] =	40					
Var(S100)	= 8					
7_	S100 -	E[S100]		45-40		0.635
Z =	Var(5100)	- =	8	=	0.625
P(S100 <=	45) = P(Z <	= 0,625) ~=	0,734			
	45) ~=0,73					