MAT 12003 Todennahöiegyslashenta I Kurssikoe 9.3.2018 - Rathenisut (MK)

(1) (a) Merkitaan N= "tulee klaava ja heittää noppaa",

K= "tulee kruuna ja heittää 5/15ä
kertaa kolileleva. Talloin EN,K? on onther ja P(N)===, P(K)= 1. Merkitæn lisaken Mk = " Milean pistemanta om k", k=1,2,3,4,5,6. (+1p) Talloin P(M, IN) = P(M2)N) = ... = P(M6/N) = 6, $P(M_1|K) = {5 \choose 0} {(\frac{1}{2})^5} = \frac{1}{32}$ $P(M_2|K) = {5 \choose 1} {(\frac{1}{2})} {(\frac{1}{2}$ $P(M_3|K) = (\frac{5}{2})(\frac{1}{2})^2(\frac{1}{2})^3 = 10\cdot(\frac{1}{2})^5 = \frac{10}{32}$ $P(M_4|K) = {5 \choose 3} {(\frac{1}{2})^3} {(\frac{1}{2})^2} = 10 \cdot {(\frac{1}{2})^5} = \frac{10}{32}$ $P(M_5|K) = (\frac{5}{4})(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{4}{5}}(\frac{1}{2}) = 5\cdot(\frac{1}{2})^5 = \frac{5}{32}$ $P(M_6|K) = (\frac{5}{5})(\frac{1}{2})^5 = \frac{1}{32}$ (+1p)

Nain allen kokonavistadennäkoityyden kaavan perusteella P(M2)=P(N)P(M2/N)+P(K)P(M2/K)

$$P(M_2) = P(N) P(M_2|N) + P(K) P(M_2|K)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{32} = \frac{16}{192} + \frac{15}{192} = \frac{31}{192} (\approx 0.161)$$

(b) Bayen's leaavan perusteella (+1p)

$$=\frac{P(N)P(M_2|N)}{P(M_2)}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{31}{192}}=\frac{1}{12},\frac{192}{31}=\frac{16}{31}\approx 0,516,$$

2) Merleitzen X="arialle

X= "arialelea an palvelmanka", jolloin $X \sim Exp(\lambda)$ ja EX=5 (min). (Hp) Näin allen $\lambda=\frac{1}{5}$. (41p)

Sandaan

P(X>4) (+1p)

=1-P(X < 4) (+1p)

 $=1-F_{x}(4)$

 $=1-(1-e^{-\frac{4}{5}})$ (+1p)

= e^{-\frac{4}{5}} \approx 0,449. (+1p)

Merbitaan X = "kurssille ilmoitlantuneiden Juleumaara". jolloin X ~ Poisson(100). Nyt EX=100, D2X=100, DX=10, (+1p) P($X \ge 120$) inth. $P(X \ge 120) \stackrel{\text{fath.}}{=} P(X \ge 119,5)$ (+lp) $= P\left(\frac{X-100}{10} \ge \frac{119.5-100}{10}\right)$ (+1p) $=P(X-100 \ge 1.95)$ $= 1 - P(\frac{x-100}{10} < 1,95)$ (+1p)

 $=1-\Phi(1.95)$ (+10)

-1-0,974412 (+1p) $=0.025588 \approx 0.0256$

Oletetaan, etta trahtumat A ja B ovat rippamattomia. Talloin Gi's P(ANB) = P(A) P(B), (+1p) Nyt (+/p) P(ANB°) $= P(A \mid B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$ (+le) (+/p) = P(A) - P(A)P(B)(+(2) $= P(A) \left(1 - P(B)\right)$ (+1p) $= P(A)P(B^c).$

Noin ollen A ja B° ovat reippumattomia. II