

# Домашнее задание 5

## Задача 1

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1 - x^2) dx = 1 \implies$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 c \cdot (1 - x^2) dx = \int_{-1}^1 1 dx - \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = 2 - \left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right)\Big|_{-1}^1 = 2 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3} \implies$$

$$c \cdot \frac{4}{3} = 1 \implies c = \frac{3}{4}$$

Функция распределения  $F(x)$ :

- Для  $x < -1$ :

$$F(x) = 0$$

- Для  $x \in [-1, 1]$

$$F(x) = \int_{-1}^x \frac{3}{4} \cdot (1 - t^2) dt \implies F(x) = \frac{3}{4} \left[ t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left( \left( x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) - \left( -1 - \frac{-1}{3} \right) \right) = \frac{3}{4} \left( x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right) = \\ &= \frac{-x^3}{4} + \frac{3x}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

- Для  $x > 1$ :

$$F(x) = 1$$

## Задача 2

$$1. f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x$$

При  $x \in [0, 5/2]$ :

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - x^3 &= x(2 - x^2) \implies \text{При } x = 1, f(x) > 0 \implies \\ \text{найдем все решения и посмотрим где } f(x) &\text{ переходит ноль} \implies \\ x(2 - x^2) &= 0 \implies x = 0 \\ 2 - x^2 &= 0 \implies x^2 = 2 \implies x = \pm\sqrt{2} \implies 0 < \sqrt{2} < 2.5 \end{aligned}$$

$f(x)$  не может быть плотностью вероятности

### Задача 3

$$Ex = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\int_0^1 (a + bx^2) dx = 1 \implies a + b \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = a + \frac{b}{3} = 1$$

$$Ex = \int_0^1 x(a + bx^2) dx = \int_0^1 (ax + bx^3) dx = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\int_0^1 ax dx = a \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{a}{2} \quad \int_0^1 bx^3 dx = b \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{b}{4} \implies$$

$$\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{4} = \frac{3}{5} \quad a + \frac{b}{3} = 1 \implies$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{b}{6} + \frac{b}{4} = 0.5 + \frac{b}{12} = 0.6 \implies b = 1.2 \implies a = 0.6$$

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### Задача 4

Сначала найти плотность  $f(x)$ :

$$f(x) = (0.4x^{1.5} + 0.6x)' = 0.4 \cdot 1.5x^{0.5} + 0.6 = 0.6x^{0.5} + 0.6$$

$$Ex = \int_0^1 xf(x) = 0.6 \int_0^1 x^{1.5} + x = 0.6 \cdot \frac{x^{2.5}}{2.5} \Big|_0^1 + 0.6 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = 0.6 \left( \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0.54$$

$$P(X < 9/16 | X > 1/4) = \frac{P(\frac{1}{4} < X < \frac{9}{16})}{P(X > \frac{1}{4})}$$

$$P(X > \frac{1}{4}) = 1 - F(1/4) = 1 - (0.4 \cdot 0.25^{1.5} + 0.6 \cdot 0.25) = 1 - 0.2 = 0.8$$

$$P(\frac{1}{4} < X < \frac{9}{16}) = F(9/16) - F(1/4) = 0.4 \cdot (9/16)^{1.5} + 0.6 \cdot (9/16) - 0.2 = \\ = 0.50625 - 0.2 = 0.30625$$

Ответ:

$$P(X < 9/16 | X > 1/4) = \frac{P(\frac{1}{4} < X < \frac{9}{16})}{P(X > \frac{1}{4})} = \frac{0.30625}{0.8} \approx 0.383$$

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### Задача 5

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \implies \text{Стандартизация } Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$1. P\{X > 5\}$$

$$P(X > 5) = 1 - P(X \leq 5)$$

Стандартизуем:

$$Z = \frac{5 - 10}{6} = -5/6 \approx -0.8333$$

$$P(X \leq 5) = \Phi(-0.833) = 1 - \Phi(0.833) = 0.2033$$

$$P(X > 5) = 1 - 0.2033 = 0.7967$$

$$2. P(4 < X < 16)$$

$$P(X < 16) = \Phi(Z) = \Phi\left(\frac{16 - 10}{6}\right) = \Phi(1) \approx 0.8413$$

$$P(X \leq 4) \implies Z = \frac{4 - 10}{6} = -1 \implies \Phi(-1) = 0.1587$$

$$P(4 < X < 16) = 0.8413 - 0.1587 = 0.6826$$

$$3. P(X < 8)$$

$$Z = \frac{8 - 10}{6} \approx -0.333$$

$$P(X < 8) = \Phi(-0.333) = 1 - \Phi(0.333) \approx 1 - 0.6293 = 0.3707$$

$$4. P(X < 20)$$

$$P(X < 20) = \Phi(Z) = \Phi\left(\frac{20 - 10}{6}\right) \approx \Phi(1.6666) \approx 0.9515$$

$$5. P(X > 16)$$

$$P(X > 16) = 1 - P(x \leq 16) \text{ что посчитано ранее} = 1 - 0.8413 = 0.1587$$

## Задача 6

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \implies$$

$$P(X > c) = 1 - P(X \leq c) \implies Z = \frac{c - \mu}{\sigma} \implies$$

$$1 - \Phi(Z) = 0.1 \implies \Phi(Z) = 0.9 \implies Z \approx 1.28 \implies$$

$$1.28 = \frac{c - 12}{2} \implies c = 14.56$$

## Задача 7

Плотность распределения  $X$ :

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$$

- Для  $Y = 2X - 2$ :

$$Y = 2X - 2 \implies Y \in [-4, 0]$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & -4 \leq y \leq 0 \\ 0, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$$

- Для  $Z = -X$

Интервал остался тем же  $\implies$  плотность осталась та же

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$$

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## Задача 8

1.  $P(-0.5 \leq X \leq -0.1)$

$$P(-0.5 \leq X \leq -0.1) = \Phi(-0.1) - \Phi(-0.5) = 1 - 0.5398 - 1 + 0.6915 = 0.1517$$

2.  $P(1 \leq X \leq 2)$

$$P(1 \leq X \leq 2) = \Phi(2) - \Phi(1) = 0.97725 - 0.8413 = 0.13595$$

Ответ:  $P(-0.5 \leq X \leq -0.1) > P(1 \leq X \leq 2)$

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## Задача 9

- Мат. ожидание  $Y =$

$$E(e^X) = \int_0^\infty e^x \cdot 3e^{-3x} dx = 3 \int_0^\infty e^{-2x} dx = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

- Дисперсия  $Y =$

$$E[Y^2] = E[e^{2X}] = \int_0^\infty e^{2x} \cdot 3e^{-3x} dx = 3 \int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx = 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \implies$$

$$\text{Дисперсия } Y = E[Y^2] - (E[Y])^2 = 3 - 1.5 \cdot 1.5 = 3 - 2.25 = 0.75$$