

25- Diskret tasodifiy miqdor va uning sonli harakteristikasi diskret tasodifiy miqdor ehtimollarining taqsimot qonuni.

X diskret tasodifiy miqdorning taqsimot qonuni deb, uning mumkin bo'lgan x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n qiymatlari bilan ularga mos P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n ehtimollar ro'yxtigiga aytildi:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} X & x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ P & P_1 & P_2 & \dots & P_n \end{array}$$

Misol 1139. X diskret tasodifiy miqdor ushbu taqsimot qonuni bilan berilgan:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 \\ P & 0.5 & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.1 \end{array}$$

Taqsimot ko'pburchagini yasang.

A(1; 0.5),

B(2; 0.1),

C(5; 0.3),

D(6; 0.1)

$$P = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 = 1$$

BINOMINAL TAQSIMOT QONUNI

Bunda X diskret tasodifiy miqdorning x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n qiymatlariga mos P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n ehtimollar Bernulli formulasi bo'yicha topiladi. $P_n(k) = C_n^k \cdot p^k \cdot q^{n-k}$

Misol 1140. Qurilma bir-biridan erkli ishlaydigan uchta elementdan iborat. Har bir elementning bitta tajribada ishdan chiqish ehtimoli 0.1 ga teng. Bitta tajribada ishdan chiqqan elementlar sonining taqsimot qonunini tuzing.

Yechilishi. $p = 0.1$; $q = 0.9$; $x_1 = 0$; $x_2 = 1$; $x_3 = 2$; $x_4 = 3$.

U holda Bernulli formulasiga asosan

$$P_3(0) = C_3^0 \cdot p^0 \cdot q^3 = q^3 = 0.9^3 = 0.729;$$

$$P_3(1) = C_3^1 \cdot p^1 \cdot q^2 = \frac{3!}{2! 1!} \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.9^2 = 0.3 \cdot 0.81 = 0.243;$$

$$P_3(2) = C_3^2 \cdot p^2 \cdot q^1 = \frac{3!}{2! 1!} \cdot 0.1^2 \cdot 0.9 = 0.03 \cdot 0.9 = 0.027;$$

$$P_3(3) = C_3^3 \cdot p^3 \cdot q^0 = \frac{3!}{3! (3-3)!} \cdot 0.1^3 \cdot 1 = 0.001;$$

bo'ladi. Tekshirish $0.729 + 0.243 + 0.027 + 0.001 = 1$

Bularidan X diskret tasodifiy miqdorning taqsimot qonuni quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ P & 0.729 & 0.243 & 0.027 & 0.001 \end{array}$$

PUASSONNING TAQSIMOT QONUNI

Bunda X diskret tasodifiy miqdorning x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n qiymatlariga mos P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n ehtimollar Puasson formulasi yordamida topiladi:

$$P_n(k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot e^{-\lambda}, \quad \lambda = n \cdot p.$$

Misol 1141. Lampochka zavodida 10 000 ta lampochka ishlab chiqarilgan. Har qaysi lampochkaning yaroqsiz bo'lish ehtimoli 0.0001 ga teng. Bu lampochkalar ichidan tavakkaliga 4 ta lampochka olingan. Yaroqsiz lampochkalar sonining taqsimot qonunini tuzing.

Yechilishi. $n = 10000$; $p = 0.0001$; $\lambda = n \cdot p = 1$; $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$.

U holda

$$P_4(0) = \frac{\lambda^0}{0!} \cdot e^{-\lambda} = e^{-1};$$

$$P_4(1) = \frac{1^1}{1!} \cdot e^{-1} = e^{-1};$$

$$P_4(2) = \frac{1^2}{2!} \cdot e^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-1};$$

$$P_4(3) = \frac{1^3}{3!} \cdot e^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot e^{-1};$$

$$P_4(4) = \frac{1^4}{4!} \cdot e^{-1} = \frac{1}{24} \cdot e^{-1};$$

Bulardan foydalanib tasodifiy miqdorning taqsimot qonunini tuzsak bo'ladi:

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| P | e^{-1} | e^{-1} | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-1}$ | $\frac{1}{6} \cdot e^{-1}$ | $\frac{1}{24} \cdot e^{-1}$ |
|-----|----------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|

Diskret tasodifiy miqdorning matematik kutilishi deb, uning mumkin bo'lgan barcha qiymatlari bilan ularga mos ehtimollar ko'paytmasining yig'indisiga aytildi:

$$M(x) = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + \dots + x_n p_n.$$

Matematik kutilishning xossalari:

- 1⁰. O'zgarmas sonning matematik kutilishi shu sonning o'ziga teng: $M(C) = C$.
- 2⁰. Tasodifiy miqdorlar yig'indisining matematik kutilishi qo'shiluvchilar matematik kutilishlarining yig'indisiga teng:

$$M(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) = M(x_1) + M(x_2) + \dots + M(x_n).$$

- 3⁰. O'zaro erkli tasodifiy miqdorlar ko'paytmasining matematik kutilishi ko'paytuvchilar matematik kutilishlarining ko'paytmasiga teng:

$$M(x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n) = M(x_1) \cdot M(x_2) \cdot \dots \cdot M(x_n).$$

- 4⁰. Binomial taqsimotning matematik kutilishi sinovlar soni bilan bitta sinovda hodisaning ro'y berish ehtimoli ko'paytmasiga teng: $M(x) = n \cdot p$.

Misol 1151. Quyidagi taqsimot qonuni bilan berilgan diskret tasodifiy miqdorning matematik kutilishini toping.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| X | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| P | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |

Yechilishi. Ta'rifga asosan

$$M(x) = 2 \cdot 0.3 + 4 \cdot 0.4 + 5 \cdot 0.2 + 6 \cdot 0.4 = 0.6 + 1.6 + 1 + 2.4 + 5.6.$$

Misol 1152. X diskret tasodifiy miqdorning mumkin bo'lgan qiymatlarining ro'yxati berilgan: $x_1 = 1$; $x_2 = 2$; $x_3 = 3$. Shuningdek, bu miqdorning va uning kvadratinining matematik kutilishlari ma'lum: $M(x) = 2.3$; $M(x^2) = 5.9$.

X ning mumkin bo'lgan qiymatlariga mos ehtimollarni toping.

Yechilishi:
$$\begin{array}{cccc} X & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ P & p_1 & p_2 & p_3 \end{array}$$

$$p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1;$$

$$M(x) = 1 \cdot p_1 + 2 \cdot p_2 + 3 \cdot p_3; \\ M(x^2) = 1^2 \cdot p_1 + 2^2 \cdot p_2 + 3^2 \cdot p_3;$$

Bundan

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1 \\ p_1 + 2p_2 + 3p_3 = 2.3 \\ p_1 + 4p_2 + 9p_3 = 5.9 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1 \\ p_2 + 2p_3 = 1.3 \\ 3p_2 + 8p_3 = 4.9 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1 \\ 3p_2 + 6p_3 = 3.9 \\ 3p_2 + 8p_3 = 4.9 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1 \\ p_2 + 2p_3 = 1.3 \\ 2p_3 = 1 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_1 = 0.2 \\ p_2 = 0.3 \\ p_3 = 0.5 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

DISKRET TASODIFIY MIQDORNING DISPERSIYASI VA O'RTACHA KVADRATIK CHETLANISHI

X tasodifiy miqdorning dispersiyasi deb, chetlanish kvadratining matematik kutilishiga aytiladi: $D(x) = M[x - M(x)]^2$.

Dispersiyani $D(x) = M(x^2) - [M(x)]^2$ formula orqali hisoblash qulay.

Dispersiyani xossalari:

1⁰. O'zgarmas sonning dispersiyasi nolga teng: $D(C) = 0$.

2⁰. O'zgarmas son dispersiya belgisidan kvadratga ko'tarilib chiqadi:

$$D(Cx) = C^2 D(x).$$

3⁰. Erkli tasodifiy miqdorlar yig'indisining dispersiyasi qo'shiluvchilar dispersiyalarining yig'indisiga teng:

$$D(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) = D(x_1) + D(x_2) + \dots + D(x_n).$$

Binomial taqsimotning dispersiyasi sinovlar soni bilan hodisaning bitta sinovda ro'y berish va ro'y bermaslik ehtimollari ko'paytmasiga teng:

$$M(x) = n \cdot p \cdot q.$$

Tasodifiy miqdorning o'rtacha kvadratik chetlanishi deb, dispersiyaning olingan kvadrat ildizga aytiladi:

$$\delta(x) = \sqrt{D(x)}.$$

Misol 1153. X diskret tasodifiy miqdor

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| X | 10 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| P | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |

taqsimot qonuni bilan berilgan. Tasodifiy miqdorlar matematik kutilishini, dispersiyasini va o'rtacha kvadratik chetlanishini toping.

Yechilishi:

$$\begin{aligned} a) M(x) &= 10 \cdot 0.1 + 12 \cdot 0.2 + 20 \cdot 0.1 + 25 \cdot 0.2 + 30 \cdot 0.4 = \\ &= 1 + 2.4 + 2 + 5 + 12 = 22.4. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) M(x^2) &= 10^2 \cdot 0.1 + 12^2 \cdot 0.2 + 20^2 \cdot 0.1 + 25^2 \cdot 0.2 + 30^2 \cdot 0.4 = \\ &= 100 \cdot 0.1 + 144 \cdot 0.2 + 400 \cdot 0.1 + 625 \cdot 0.2 + 900 \cdot 0.4 = \\ &= 10 + 28.8 + 40 + 125 + 360 = 563.8 \end{aligned}$$

$$D(x) = M(x^2) - [M(x)]^2 = 563.8 - 22.4^2 = 563.8 - 501.76 = 62.04$$

$$c) \delta(x) = \sqrt{D(x)} = \sqrt{62.04} = 7.9.$$

MUSTAQIL BAJARISH UCHUN TOPSHIRIQLAR

X diskret tasodifiy miqdor quyidagi taqsimot qonuni bilan berilgan:

a)
$$\begin{array}{cccc} X & 2 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ P & 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.4 \end{array}$$

b)
$$\begin{array}{cccc} X & 10 & 15 & 20 \\ P & 0.1 & 0.7 & 0.2 \end{array}$$

Taqsimot ko'pburchagini yasang.

1. Qurilma bir-biridan erkli ishlaydigan uchta elementdan iborat. Har bir elementning bitta tajribada ishdan chiqish ehtimoli 0.1 ga teng. Bitta tajribada ishdan chiqqan elementlar sonining binominal taqsimot qonunini tuzing.

2. Partiyada 10% nostandard detal bor. Tavakkaliga 4 ta detal olingan. Olingan detallarning taqsimot qonunini yozing va hosil qilingan taqsimotning ko'pburchagini yasang.

3. X diskret tasodifiy miqdor – tangani ikki marta tashlashda gerb tomon tushish sonining binominal taqsimot qonunini tuzing.

4. Ikkita o'yin soqqasi bir vaqtida 2 marta tashlanadi. X tasodifiy miqdor – ikkita o'yin soqqasida juft ochkolar tushish sonining binominal taqsimot qonuni yozing.

5. Qutidagi 6 ta detal orasida 4 ta standart detal bor. Tavakkaliga 3 ta detal olingan. X diskret tasodifiy miqdor – olingan detallar orasidagi standart detallar sonining taqsimot qonunini tuzing.

6. Ekilgan har bir ko'chatning ko'karish ehtimoli 0.9 ga teng. Ekilgan 3 ta ko'chatdan ko'karganlari sonining taqsimot qonunini tuzing.

7. Otilgan o'qning nishonga, tegish ehtimoli 0.6 ga teng. Otilgan 4 ta o'qdan nishonga tegishlar sonining taqsimot qonunini toping.

8. Har bir tup g'o'zaning vilt kasaliga chalinish ehtimoli 0.001 bo'lsa, tavakkaliga olingan 2000 tup g'o'zadan vilt kasaliga chalinganlari sonining taqsimot qonunini tuzing. (Puasson taqsimotidan foydalaning).

X tasodifiy miqdor taqsimot qonuni bilan berilgan. Uning matematik kutilishi, dispersiyasi va o'rtacha kvadratik chetlanishini toping.

1.
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & 8 & 12 & 18 & 24 & 30 \\ P & 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.1 \end{array}$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & 21 & 25 & 32 & 40 & 50 \\ P & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.2 \end{array}$$

3.
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & 10.2 & 12.4 & 16.5 & 18.1 & 20 \\ P & 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{array}$$

4.
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & 12 & 16 & 21 & 26 & 30 \\ P & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{array}$$

5.
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & 12 & 13.6 & 15 & 18 & 18.5 \\ P & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.1 \end{array}$$

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|
| 6. | X | 11.5 | 13.5 | 15 | 17.5 | 18 |
| | P | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 7. | X | 4.6 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 8.4 |
| | P | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 8. | X | 1.4 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 5.2 |
| | P | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

9. Ikki tasodifiy miqdorning taqsimot qonunlari berilgan:

| | | | | | | |
|----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| a) | X | 4 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| | P | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| b) | Y | 12 | 10 | 8 | 25 |
| | P | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 |

$X + Y$ yig'indining taqsimot qonunini tuzing. X , Y va $X + Y$ miqdorlarning dispersiyasini toping.

10. X va Y tasodifiy miqdorlarning taqsimot qonunlari berilgan:

| | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| a) | X | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| | P | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|
| b) | Y | 6 | 8 |
| | P | 0.4 | 0.6 |

$X - Y$ yig'indining taqsimot qonunini tuzing. $D(X)$, $D(Y)$, $D(X - Y)$ larni toping.

11. X va Y ning matematik kutilishi ma'lum bo'lsa, Z tasodifiy miqdorning matematik kutilishini toping.

12. X diskret tasodifiy miqdor uchta mumkin bo'lgan qiymatni qabul qiladi:

$x_1 = 4$ ni $p_1 = 0.5$ ehtimol bilan, $x_2 = 6$ ni $p_2 = 0.3$ ehtimol bilan, x_3 ni p_3 ehtimol bilan.

$M(X) = 8$ ni bilgan holda, x_3 va p_3 ni toping.

13. X va Y tasodifiy miqdorlar erkli. Agar $D(X) = 5$, $D(Y) = 6$ bo'lsa, $Z = 3X + 2Y$ tasodifiy miqdorning dispersiyasini toping.

14. A hodisaning har bir sinovda ro'y berish ehtimoli o'zgarmas hamda $M(X) = 1.2$ ekanligi ma'lum bo'lsa, X diskret tasodifiy miqdor – ikkita erkli sinovda A hodisaning ro'y berish sonining dispersiyasini toping.

15. X diskret tasodifiy miqdor faqat ikkita mumkin bo'lgan x_1 va x_2 qiymatga ega bo'lib, $x_2 \geq x_1$. X ning x_1 qiymatni qabul qilish ehtimoli 0.6 ga teng. Matematik kutilish va dispersiya ma'lum: $M(X) = 1.4$; $D(X) = 0.24$. X miqdorning taqsimot qonunini tuzing.