

$$X \sim f_x = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 2-x & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

سؤال) $F_x = ?$

ـ) $P(\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{3}{2}) = ?$

جواب) $\forall x < 0 \rightarrow F_x = 0$

$\forall 0 < x < 1 \rightarrow F_x = P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x t \, dt = \left. \frac{t^2}{2} \right|_0^x = \frac{x^2}{2}$

$\forall 1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow F_x = P(X \leq x) = \int_0^1 t \, dt + \int_1^x 2-t \, dt$

$$= \left. \frac{t^2}{2} \right|_0^1 + 2t - \left. \frac{t^2}{2} \right|_1^x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - 1$$

$\forall x \geq 2 \rightarrow F_x = 1$

$$\Rightarrow F_x = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - 1 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

ـ) $P(\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{3}{2}) = \int_{1/2}^1 x \, dx + \int_1^{3/2} 2-x \, dx = \dots = \frac{3}{4}$

$$X \sim F_x = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 - (1+x)e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X > 3) = ?$$

$$f_x = ?$$

$$f_x = \frac{dF_x}{dx} = -e^{-x} + (1+x)e^{-x} = xe^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_x = \begin{cases} xe^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X > 3) = \int_3^{+\infty} xe^{-x} dx = (-x-1)e^{-x} \Big|_3^{+\infty} = 4e^{-3}$$

$$\sum_{x=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \sum_{x=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) \quad \text{سری اسکالر (1)}$$

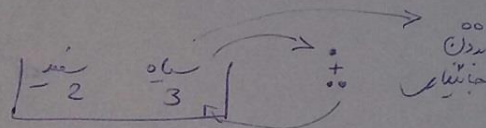
$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \dots$$

$$= 1$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{x=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{x(x+1)} = \sum_{x=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x+1} = +\infty$$

که در اینجا به سری هارمونیک $\sum_{x=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x}$ یک سری واگراست.

(2)



X : تعداد تیرهای سفید در این دو تیر

تایم انتقال X ؟

درهش X ؟

مقدار ممکن X عبارتند از: 0, 1, 2

x	0	1	2
$p_x(w)$	$p(X=0)$	$p(X=1)$	$p(X=2)$

w : تعداد تیرهای سفید در بار اول

B : ... تیر سفید ... اول

$$p(X=0) = p(w)p(X=0|w) + p(B)p(X=0|B)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{\binom{3}{2}}{\binom{7}{2}} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\binom{5}{2}}{\binom{7}{2}} = \frac{12}{35}$$

$$p(X=1) = p(w)p(X=1|w) + p(B)p(X=1|B)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{\binom{4}{1}\binom{3}{1}}{\binom{7}{2}} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\binom{2}{1}\binom{5}{1}}{\binom{7}{2}} = \frac{18}{35}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

x	0	1	2
p_x	$\frac{12}{35}$	$\frac{18}{35}$	$\frac{5}{35}$

$$p(X=2) = \dots = \frac{5}{35}$$

$$E(X) = (0 \times \frac{12}{35}) + (1 \times \frac{18}{35}) + (2 \times \frac{5}{35}) = \frac{28}{35}$$

$$E(X^2) = (0 \times \frac{12}{35}) + (1 \times \frac{18}{35}) + (2^2 \times \frac{5}{35}) = \frac{38}{35}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{38}{35} - \left(\frac{28}{35}\right)^2 = \frac{78}{175}$$

الف) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{\text{pdf}} dx = 1$ باید به خواص تابع چگالی توجه کرد:

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 k_1 x dx + \int_1^2 k_2 (2-x) dx = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k_1}{2} + \frac{k_2}{2} = 1 \quad (*)$$

از طرفی باید به این نکته توجه کرد: $E(X) = 1$ داریم:

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 k_1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 k_2 x(2-x) dx = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k_1}{3} + \frac{2k_2}{3} = 1 \quad (**)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 = 2 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = 2 - k_2 \\ 2 - k_2 + 2k_2 = 3 \Rightarrow k_2 = 1, k_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P\left(X < \frac{3}{2} \mid X > \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{P\left(\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{3}{2}\right)}{P\left(X > \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x dx + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} (2-x) dx}{1 - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x dx}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8}}{1 - \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{6}{7}$$

در هر مورد (امید واریانس) X را می بینیم

الف) $p_x = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$ $x=0,1$

$$E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^1 x p^x (1-p)^{1-x} = 0 + p^1 (1-p)^0 = \underline{p}$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{x=0}^1 x^2 p^x (1-p)^{1-x} = 0 + p^1 (1-p)^0 = p$$

$$\text{var}(X) = p - p^2 = p(1-p) = pq \quad ; \quad q = 1-p$$

ب) $p_x = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$; $x = 0, 1, \dots, n$

$$E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^n x \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} = \sum_{x=1}^n x \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$= \sum_{x=1}^n x \frac{n(n-1)!}{x!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$= np \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(x-1)!(n-x)!} p^{x-1} (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$y = x-1$
 $x = y+1$

$$= np \sum_{y=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{y!(n-1-y)!} p^y (1-p)^{(n-1)-y}$$

$$= np \cdot 1 = \underline{np}$$

~~$E(X^2) = \sum_{x=0}^n x^2 \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$~~

$E(X(X-1)) = \sum_{x=0}^n x(x-1) \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$

$$= \sum_{x=0}^n x(x-1) \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$= \sum_{x=2}^n \frac{n!}{(x-2)!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$y = x-2$
 $m = n-2$

$$= n(n-1)p^2 \sum_{y=0}^m \frac{m!}{y!(m-y)!} p^y (1-p)^{m-y}$$

$E(X^2) - E(X) = n(n-1)p^2 \Rightarrow \text{var}(X) = np(1-p)$

$$c.) E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx = \dots = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{var}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X); E(X^2) = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda x^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{var}(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$