

Zad. 1

X_1 - spadłowa góra, trafiał lewy

X_2 - spadłowa lewy, trafiał góra

X - jeden spadłowa a drugi trafiał

$$P(X_1) = 0,2 \cdot 0,6 = 0,12$$

$$P(X_2) = 0,2 \cdot 0,4 = 0,08$$

$$P(X) = P(X_1) + P(X_2) = 0,2$$

A - przy ostatnim strale stralec trafił w cel

L - stralec lewy

G - stralec góra

$$P(L) = P(X_1 | X) = \frac{0,12}{0,2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(G) = P(X_2 | X) = \frac{0,08}{0,2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(A) = P(A|L)P(L) + P(A|G)P(G) = 0,6 \cdot \frac{3}{5} + 0,4 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{26}{50}$$

Zad. 2

zestawienie wzorów z zadania:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x^2 + y^2)\right\}$$

Ima obliczyć pole obszaru spełniającego warunek $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < r$

Współrzędne biegunowe:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$|y| = r$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \\ &\sqrt{r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} < r \\ &r < r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \iint \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x^2+y^2)\right\} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \exp\left\{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} r \, dr \, d\varphi = \left| \frac{r^2}{2} = t \right| = \\
 &= \frac{1}{4\pi\sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \exp\left\{-\frac{t}{2\sigma^2}\right\} dt \, d\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[-2\sigma^2 \exp\left\{-\frac{t}{2\sigma^2}\right\} \right]_0^2 d\varphi = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} -e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \, d\varphi = \frac{1-e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi} \varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

zad. 3

Najłatwiej rozpatrzeć wszystkie przypadki.

$$|D| = 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 = 216$$

Trójka na jednej kostce: $\binom{3}{1} \cdot 3 \cdot 3$ bo na dwóch pozostałych może być 4, 5, 6.

Trójka na dwóch kostkach: $\binom{3}{2} \cdot 3$

Trójka na trzech kostkach: 1

$$\text{liczba: } 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 3 + 1 = 37$$

$$P(\min(k_1, k_2, k_3)) = \frac{37}{216}$$

zad. 4

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = x+y$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^1 x+y \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + xy \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} + y$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} = x+\frac{1}{2}$$

$$E[X|Y=\frac{1}{2}] = \int_0^1 x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{4}x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12}$$

zad. 5

$$P(M=0) = P(N=0) = e^{-\lambda}$$

$$P(M=1) = P(N>0) = 1 - e^{-\lambda}$$

$$L = [e^{-\lambda}]^{n - \sum M_i} [1 - e^{-\lambda}]^{\sum M_i}$$

$$\ln L = -\lambda n + \lambda \sum M_i + \sum M_i \cdot \ln(1 - e^{-\lambda})$$

$$\ln' L = -n + \sum M_i + \frac{e^{-\lambda} \sum M_i}{1 - e^{-\lambda}} = 0$$

$$\frac{e^{-\lambda} \sum M_i}{1 - e^{-\lambda}} = n - \sum M_i$$

$$\cancel{e^{-\lambda} \sum M_i} = n - \sum M_i - \cancel{e^{-\lambda} n} + \cancel{e^{-\lambda} \sum M_i}$$

$$n e^{-\lambda} = n - \sum M_i \quad | : n$$

$$e^{-\lambda} = 1 - \bar{m} \quad | \ln$$

$$-\lambda = \ln(1 - \bar{m})$$

$$\lambda = \ln\left(\frac{1}{1 - \bar{m}}\right)$$

zad. 6

TW. Statystyka testowa ma postać:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^c \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

Statystyka ta ma asymptotycznie rozkład χ^2 z liczbą stopni swobody

wyznaczoną według wzoru: $df = (n-1)(c-1)$.

Cypli w zadaniu $df = (n-1)(m-1)$

zad. 7

TW. Jeśli $N(t)$ jest procesem Poissona z współczynnikiem λ , wtedy nas pomiszdy

zadaniemiami X_1, X_2, \dots są niezależne i $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$, dla $i=1, 2, 3, \dots$.

$$\text{Wzbr: } \int_0^{\infty} x^{\lambda-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\lambda)}{\lambda^{\lambda}}$$

$$T = T_m - T_0 \sim \text{gamma}(n, \lambda)$$

$$E\left[\lambda^{\frac{1}{T}}\right] = \lambda \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} t^{n-1} e^{-\lambda t} dt = \frac{\lambda \lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} \int_0^{\infty} t^{n-1-1} e^{-\lambda t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda \lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n-1)}{\lambda^{n-1}} = \frac{\lambda \lambda}{n-1}$$

$$\frac{\lambda \lambda}{n-1} = \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = n-1$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{n-1}{T_m - T_0}$$

2ad. 8

EV - wartości oczekiwane

$$\begin{cases} \text{Cov}(E, X_2) = 0 \\ \text{Cov}(E, X_3) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Cov}(E, X_2) = EV[EX_2] - EV[E]EV[X_2] = EV[EX_2]$$

$$\begin{cases} EV[EX_2] = 0 \\ EV[EX_3] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E = X_1 - aX_2 - bX_3$$

$$EV[E] = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} EV[X_2(X_1 - aX_2 - bX_3)] = 0 \\ EV[X_3(X_1 - aX_2 - bX_3)] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} EV[X_1X_2 - aX_2^2 - bX_2X_3] = 0 \\ EV[X_1X_3 - aX_2X_3 - bX_3^2] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} EV[X_1X_2] - aEV[X_2^2] - bEV[X_2X_3] = 0 \\ EV[X_1X_3] - aEV[X_2X_3] - bEV[X_3^2] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$EV[X_1X_2] = \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) + EV[X_1]EV[X_2]$$

$$EV[X_2^2] = \text{Var}(X_2) + (EV[X_2])^2$$

$$\begin{cases} 1,5 - a - 0,5b = 0 & | \cdot 2 \\ 1 - 0,5a - b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 - 2a - b = 0 \\ 1 - 0,5a - b = 0 & | - \end{cases}$$

$$2 - 1,5a = 0$$

$$1,5a = 2$$

$$a = \frac{4}{3}$$

zad. 9

$$n = 100$$

$$(y_1, \dots, y_n), \text{ gdzie } y_i = \sum_{j=0}^9 x_{10i-j}$$

$$E \left[\sum_{i=1}^{10} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \right] = E \left[\sum_{i=1}^{10} (y_i^2 - 2y_i \bar{y} + \bar{y}^2) \right] = E \left[\sum_{i=1}^{10} (y_i^2) - \bar{y}^2 \right] =$$

$$\begin{cases} y_i \sim N(10\mu, 10\sigma^2) \\ \bar{y} \sim N(10\mu, \sigma^2) \end{cases}$$

$$= 10(100\mu^2 + 10\sigma^2) - 10(100\mu^2 + \sigma^2) = 1000\mu^2 + 100\sigma^2 - 1000\mu^2 - 10\sigma^2 =$$

$$= 90\sigma^2$$

$$c \cdot 90\sigma^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$c = \frac{1}{90}$$

Odp. D

zad. 10

$$f_X(x) = 0,5x + 0,5, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$P(Y < y) = P(X^2 < y) = P(-\sqrt{y} < X < \sqrt{y}) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right]_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} - \frac{4}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} = \sqrt{4}$$

$$f_1(y) = (\sqrt{y})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$