Y.1 E [etx] = Je6x. Tr(v) xv-(e-1x dx now any to(20) = $\frac{1}{T(r)}\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{r-1}e^{-(x-\epsilon)x} dx$ $= \frac{\lambda^{r}}{(\lambda - \epsilon)^{r}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{(\lambda - \epsilon)^{r}}{\Gamma^{r}(r)}} \times \sqrt[r-2]{e^{-(\lambda - \epsilon)}} dx$ $T(\lambda - t, r) - verleitt$ $=\frac{\lambda^{\nu}}{(\lambda-\epsilon)^{\nu}}\quad \text{für } \epsilon\in(-\lambda,\lambda)$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[X^{2}\right] = \frac{d^{2}}{dt^{2}} \left[\nabla X \right]_{t=0} = \left[V(v+1) \frac{\lambda^{v}}{(\lambda-v)^{v+2}} \right]_{t=0}$$

$$=\frac{V(V+1)}{2}$$

$$\sim Var[X] = \frac{r^2 + r}{\lambda^2} - \frac{r^2}{\lambda^2} = \frac{r}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{D} & \text{M}_{x+q}(t) = \mathbb{E}\left[e^{t(x+q)}\right] \\
&= \mathbb{E}\left[e^{tx} \cdot e^{tq}\right] \\
\text{X}_{1} \text{Y unabh.} \\
\text{Ex}_{1} e^{ty} &= \mathbb{E}\left[e^{tx}\right] \mathbb{E}\left[e^{ty}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[e^{ty}\right] \\
\text{weakh.} \\
\text{ND} & \text{fix} & \text{X} \sim \mathbb{E}\left[\lambda_{1} v\right], \text{ Y} \sim \mathbb{E}\left[\lambda_{1} \mathcal{S}\right] \text{ unabh:} \\
\mathbb{E}\left[\lambda_{1} + v\right] &= \frac{\lambda^{r}}{(\lambda_{1} - t)^{r}} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{q}}{(\lambda_{1} - t)^{3}} \\
&= \frac{\lambda^{r+1}}{(\lambda_{1} - t)^{r+1}} \\
\text{Eindenlistent} & \text{X}_{1} + y \sim \mathbb{E}\left[\lambda_{1} v + v\right]
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Eindenlistent} & \text{X}_{2} + y \sim \mathbb{E}\left[\lambda_{1} v + v\right]$$

(2) Nach (6):

Für X; ~ exp() ; X, Xn unabh.

~ X1+ --- + Xn~ T(λ,u)

da $exp(\lambda) = T(\lambda_1 4)$

9.2 X mit Dichle
$$\frac{1}{11}$$
 $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ and \mathbb{R}

$$\sim \mathbb{E}[x] = \int_{\pi}^{\pi} \frac{(x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{x} \int_{\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$
Symmetric

Evinnerung:
$$\frac{d}{dx} \log (f(x)) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

whier $f(x) = 1+x^2$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{11} \log (1+x^2) = \infty.$$

~ möglishe Genzuertbildungen: Sei R∈(0,00) belisbij:

 $\lim_{a\to\infty} \int_{2\pi} \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{2}{1+x^2} dx$

 $=\lim_{\alpha\to\infty}\frac{\Delta}{2\pi}\left(\log(1+\log^2)-\log(1+\alpha^2)\right)$

= $\lim_{\alpha \to \infty} \frac{\Delta}{2\pi}$ $\log\left(\frac{k + \frac{1}{\alpha^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2}}\right) = \frac{\log k}{2\pi}$ \sim Prinzipiell jede Wort für (ukgral möglich \sim \mathcal{J} .

. Arnaline:

35>0 4EE(-5,5): 17x(+) < 00

Wähle to ECO(E) boliching =0 et >1

so es existient ein Xo >0 mit

 $=\lim_{\mathbb{Q}\to\infty}\left[\frac{1}{\pi}\log(1+x^2)\right]_{X_0}^{Q}$ $=\infty$

9.3

@ Zeitschrift enlopricht 1/2 Sekunden

D - ir1

Anzahl van Zeitschritten rum van inach if 1

der wechseln: Xi~ Geo (Pn)

no Essellgelken: E[X:]=n

n n-tel Skunden

 $\mathbb{E}[X:] = \frac{1}{p_n} \sim p_n = \frac{1}{n}$

Ti = Zut für Wechselven inach i+1 DT: = X: . \(\frac{1}{\sigma}\) (Sdeunden) ~ Pr T で ミャ] = ア [* ミャ] =Pr[x; [Lnt]] = 1- Pr[x;>Lut] =1-(1-4) Luts n->00 1-e (siche W) approx exp(1)-verteilt for n groß.