

TA 4.1

Erinnerung: $E[X]$ ist definiert, falls $E[|X|]$ endlich ist, d.h., falls die Summe (das Integral) absolut konvergieren, so dass man beliebig umordnen kann, ohne den Wert selbst zu ändern.

$$E[X|B] = \sum_{x \in W_X} x \cdot \frac{\Pr[X=x \cap B]}{\Pr[B]}$$

(s.d.t.w.)
(aka.
Fall-
unterscheidung)

$$= \sum_{x \in W_X} x \cdot \frac{1}{\Pr[B]} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Pr[X=x \cap B \cap A_i]$$

(Umordnung von
abs. konv. Reihen)

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{x \in W_X} x \cdot \frac{\Pr[X=x \cap B \cap A_i]}{\Pr[B \cap A_i]} \cdot \frac{\Pr[B \cap A_i]}{\Pr[B]}$$

Anm.:

sollte das = 0
sein, gilt wieder
dass " $\frac{1}{0} \cdot 0 = 0$ ".
d.h. Term vernachlässigen.

TA 4.2

$$(a) \cdot \Omega_s = [s \rightsquigarrow d]^{d=1} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}^{\mathbb{P}}$$

abzählbar

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \forall q_0, q_1, \dots, q_e \in \Omega_s : P_s[q_0 \dots q_e] \\ &= Pr[q_0 \dots q_e] \\ &= \prod_{i=0}^{e-1} \delta(q_i, q_{i+1}) \in (0, 1] \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot Pr_s[\Omega_s] = Pr[\Omega_s] = 1 \text{ nach Satz 32.}$$

$$(b) \mathbb{E}_s[N]$$

$$= \sum_{t \in ST} \mathbb{E}_s[N | Z_1 = t] \underbrace{P_s[Z_1 = t]}_{= \delta(s, t)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_s[N | Z_1 = t] \\ &= \sum_{s q_1 \dots q_e \in \Omega_s} N(s q_1 \dots q_e) P_s[s q_1 \dots q_e | Z_1 = t] \\ &= \sum_{s t q_2 \dots q_e \in \Omega_s} \underbrace{N(s t q_2 \dots q_e)}_{1 + N(t q_2 \dots q_e)} \frac{\delta(s, t) \delta(t, q_2) \dots \delta(q_{e-1}, q_e)}{\underbrace{P_s[Z_1 = t]}_{= \delta(s, t)}} \\ &= \mathbb{E}_t[1 + N] \end{aligned} \right] \\ &= \sum_{t \in SE} \mathbb{E}_t[1 + N] \delta(s, t) \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) x_a := E_a[N] = E_a[N+1] \frac{1}{2} + E_b[N+1] \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_b := E_b[N] = E_a[N+1] \frac{1}{4} + E_c[N+1] \frac{1}{4} + E_d[N+1] \frac{1}{2}$$

($E_d[N] = 0$)

$$x_c := E_c[N] = E_b[N+1] \frac{1}{2} + E_c[N+1] \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\leadsto x_a = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x_a + \frac{1}{2}x_b \quad \textcircled{1} \leadsto x_a = 2 + x_b$$

$$x_b = 1 + \frac{1}{4}x_a + \frac{1}{4}x_c \quad \parallel \textcircled{3} \text{ (Symmetrie von a \& c)}$$

$$x_c = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x_b + x_c \quad \textcircled{2} \leadsto x_c = 2 + x_b$$

$$\textcircled{4} \leadsto x_b = 2 + \frac{1}{2}x_b \quad \textcircled{5} \leadsto x_b = \underline{\underline{4}}, x_a = x_c = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

$$(d) \text{Var}_S[N] = \mathbb{E}_S[N^2] - \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_S[N]^2}_{\text{schon bekannt}}$$

↑
noch zu bestimmen

$$\bullet \mathbb{E}_a[N^2] = \mathbb{E}_a[\underbrace{(N+1)^2}_{!!!}] \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{E}_b[(N+1)^2] \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_a[N^2 + 2N + 1] \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{E}_b[N^2 + 2N + 1] \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbb{E}_a[N] = 6 \\ \mathbb{E}_b[N] = 4 \end{matrix} \rightarrow$$

$$= 11 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_a[N^2] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_b[N^2]$$

$$\leadsto \mathbb{E}_a[N^2] = 22 + \mathbb{E}_b[N^2]$$

$$\bullet \text{Symmetrie: } \mathbb{E}_c[N^2] = 22 + \mathbb{E}_b[N^2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \approx E_b[N^2] &= \frac{1}{4} E_a[(N+1)^2] + \frac{1}{4} E_c[(N+1)^2] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{E_d[(N+1)^2]}_{=1, \text{ da } N \equiv 0 \text{ auf } \Omega_d} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [a [N^2 + 2N + 1]] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} E_a[N] = 6 \\ E_b[N] = 4 \end{array} \parallel = \frac{1}{2} E_a[W^2] + \frac{13}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \underset{22 + E_b[N^2]}{}$$

$$= 18 + \frac{1}{2} E_b [N^2]$$

$$\approx F_b[N^2] = 36 \quad \approx F_a[N^2] = 40 = F_c[N^2]$$

$$\therefore \text{Vara}[W] = 40 - 36 = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

TA 4.3

$U \sim \text{geo}(1/5)$, $V \sim \text{geo}(2/3)$, $W \sim \text{uni}(15)$,

$Y \sim \text{bin}(10, 2/5)$

$Z \sim \text{bin}(8, 3/4)$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left(Z + \underbrace{\min(U+W, V+W)}_{= W + \min(U, V)} \right) (Y+Z) \right]$$

$\begin{matrix} k-1 & \text{misserfolge} \\ \swarrow & \searrow \end{matrix}$

$$\Pr[\min(U, V) \geq k] = \Pr[U \geq k] \Pr[V \geq k]$$

$$= \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{k-1} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{k-1} =: M$$

$$\stackrel{\text{unabh.}}{=} \mathbb{E} \left[Z^2 + Z^2 + \underbrace{(W+M)}_{\text{unabh.}} (Y+Z) \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[Z] \mathbb{E}[Y] + (\text{Var}[Z] + \mathbb{E}[Z]^2) + \mathbb{E}[W+M] \cdot \mathbb{E}[Y+Z]$$