$$\frac{HA}{6.1}$$
 $X_1, X_2$  unabh.,  $X_1 \sim Bin(m_1, p), X_2 \sim Bin(m_2, p)$ 
 $0 \times 1 + X_2 \sim Bin(m_1 + m_2, p)$ 
 $Pr[X_1 = k \mid X_1 + X_2 = n]$  undefinient, falls

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$$P_{r}[x_{1}=k \mid X_{1}+X_{2}=n] = \frac{P_{r}[x_{1}=k \mid X_{2}=n-k]}{P_{r}[x_{1}+k_{2}=n]} = \frac{\left( \begin{array}{c} w_{1} \mid p^{k}(1-p)^{m_{1}-k} \mid (w_{2} \mid p^{k}(1-p)^{m_{2}-n+k} \mid (w_{2} \mid p^{$$

(i) 
$$X_{2}, X_{2}, X_{3}$$
 umath. wit  $X_{1} \sim P_{01}(\lambda_{1})$   
=P  $X_{1}+X_{2}+X_{3} \sim P_{01}(\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{3});$   
(i) Es gelk  $u_{1}, u_{2}, u_{3}, u \geq 0$  wit  $u_{1}+u_{2}+u_{3}=u$   

$$P_{r}\left[X_{1}=u_{1}, X_{1}=u_{2}, X_{3}=u_{3} \mid X_{1}+X_{2}+X_{3}=u\right]$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_{1}^{u_{1}}}{u_{1}!} e^{-\lambda_{1}} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{2}^{u_{2}}}{u_{2}!} e^{-\lambda_{2}} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{3}^{u_{3}}}{u_{3}!} e^{-\lambda_{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_{1}^{u_{1}}}{u_{2}! u_{3}!} \left(\frac{\lambda_{1}}{\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}u_{3}}\right)^{u_{1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{3}}\right)^{u_{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_{3}}{\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{3}}\right)^{u_{3}}$$

$$= \frac{u_{1}^{u_{1}}}{u_{2}! u_{3}!} \left(\frac{\lambda_{1}}{\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{2}u_{3}}\right)^{u_{1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{3}}\right)^{u_{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_{3}}{\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{3}}\right)^{u_{3}}$$

(ii) Esgelle 
$$n_{1}$$
,  $n_{2}$ 0 and  $n_{1} \leq n$   
 $Pr[X_{1} = n_{1}] X_{1} + X_{2} + X_{3} = n]$ 

$$= \frac{\Pr\left[X_1 = n_2, X_{2+} X_3 = n - n_1\right]}{\Pr\left[X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = n_3\right]} \left| \frac{X_2 + X_3 \sim \Pr\left[X_2 + X_3\right]}{\operatorname{daunabh}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_{1}^{n_{1}}}{\frac{\lambda_{1}!}{n_{1}!}} e^{-\lambda_{1}} \cdot \frac{(\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{3})^{n-n_{1}}}{\frac{(n-n_{1})!}{n_{1}!}} e^{-\lambda_{2}-\lambda_{3}}$$

$$\frac{(\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{3})^{n}}{\frac{(\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{3})^{n}}{n_{1}!}} e^{-\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{2}-\lambda_{3}}$$

$$= \left( \frac{N}{n_1} \right) \left( \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} \right)^{n_1} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{n_1} - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} \right)^{n_1} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{n_1} - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} \right)^{n_2}$$

HA6.2

(b). X, Y unabh., identisch verteilt. • U := X + Y, V := X - Y(i) Cov(u,v) = E[u,v] - E[u,v] = [v,v] $= \underbrace{E[(X+Y)(X-Y)]} - \underbrace{E[X+Y]} \underbrace{E[X-Y]}$   $= X^2 - Y^2 \qquad \underbrace{E[XY+E[Y])} \cdot \underbrace{(E[X]-E[Y])}$ 

= HIX2]-ECY] - (ECX) - ECY22)
= Vor [X] - Va [] = 8
identisde Verbeilung

(ii) 
$$P_{\Gamma}[U=2a] = P_{\Gamma}[X=a \wedge Y=a] = P_{\Gamma}[X=a]^{2}$$
  
 $X_{\Gamma}Y_{I}id = p^{2} \in (G_{\Gamma}I)$   
 $F_{\Gamma}[U=2a \wedge (X_{\Gamma}X_{\Gamma}X_{\Gamma}X_{\Gamma})]$   
 $F_{\Gamma}[X=2a \wedge Y_{\Gamma}X_{\Gamma}X_{\Gamma}] = 0$   
 $P_{\Gamma}[X=2a \wedge Y=0] = P_{\Gamma}[X=a \wedge Y=a] = p^{2} \in (O_{\Gamma}I)$   
 $P_{\Gamma}[Y=a] \in (O_{\Gamma}I_{\Gamma}) \wedge P_{\Gamma}[Y=a] = 1 = 0 \text{ do } b : b > a \wedge P_{\Gamma}[Y=b] < 1$   
 $P_{\Gamma}[Y=a] = (O_{\Gamma}I_{\Gamma}) \wedge P_{\Gamma}[Y=a] = 1 = 0 \text{ do } b : b > a \wedge P_{\Gamma}[Y=b] < 1$   
 $P_{\Gamma}[Y=a] = (O_{\Gamma}I_{\Gamma}) \wedge P_{\Gamma}[Y=a] = 1 = 0 \text{ do } (A_{\Gamma}I_{\Gamma}X_{\Gamma}) = 0 \text{ do } (A$ 

## HA6.3

Tore pro Minute in Mittel:

$$+CB: \frac{98+29}{(34+12)\cdot 92} \approx 0.03$$

BVB: 
$$\frac{81+23}{(34+12)\cdot 92} \approx 0.025$$

Tore pro 95 Minuten im Mittel:

FCB: 
$$\frac{98+29}{(34+12)} \cdot \frac{95}{92} = 2.851$$

BVB: 
$$\frac{81+23}{(34+12)} \cdot \frac{95}{92} \approx 2.335$$

=0 Fas ~ Poi (2.854): Tore des FCBs in 95min Bas ~ Poi (2.335): Tore des BUB in 95min Fas, Bas unabhängig.

(a)  $P_r \left[ B_{qs} = 3 \right] P_r \left[ F_{qs} = 2 \right]$   $= \frac{(2.335)^3}{3!} \cdot \frac{(2.851)^2}{2!} e^{-2.335} e^{-2851}$ 

~ B. 048 (lant Wolframolpha)

Pr[ Bas = m] Pr[Fas = n] du maximieren  $\frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!} = \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{k!}$   $\frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}$ machst, solange wie  $\lambda > k$ .  $\lambda = \lambda = \lambda$  maximal bei  $\lambda > k$ . no wahvocheinlichstes Ergebnis nach 95 min:

2.2

## Coucht ist ein möglichst keines k, sodars Pr [ $\overline{+95} + \overline{895} \le k ] \ge 0.9$ Pri (5.186)

> 2. B. mitels wofram alpha:

Fürl=8: 2 0.919

Fürk=7: 20.846

-s Somit ist k=8.

Nach Annahme 4 von der angegebenen Folie sind die in disjunkten Zeit intervallen expiellen Tose unabhaingig van eanander.

00 Geoucht ist daher mit F30 Poi (0.900), B30 Poi(0.737) Pr[F95 = B95 1 F30 = B20] = Pr [Fq5 = Bq5]. Pr [F30 = B30]

W'keit für Went für benehabieden Unenbahieden nach 95 min unach 36 min Verlängenung.

Alegemen for 
$$X \sim Poi(\lambda)$$
,  $Y \sim Poi(\mu)$ ,  $X_1 Y \text{ unable}$ .

$$Pr[X=Y] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} Pr[X=k] Pr[Y=k]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\mu^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda-\mu} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda \mu)^k}{(k!)^2}$$

$$=e^{-\lambda-\mu}\cdot I_{o}\left(2\cdot \lambda\mu\right)$$

$$\left(I_{o}(x)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(x/2)^{2k}}{(\mu!)^{2}}\right)$$

$$P_{r}[T_{q_{5}} = B_{q_{5}}] = e^{-5.186} \cdot T_{o}(2.[2.335.2.851])$$

$$= 6.176$$

$$P_{r}[T_{20} = B_{20}] = e^{-1.627} \cdot T_{o}(2.[0.9.6.737])$$

$$= 6.347$$