$$P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)$$

$$P(A|Sucobordy) = P(H \cup (S_1 \cap S_2))$$

$$= P(H) + P(S_1 \cap S_2) - P(H \cap (S_1 \cap S_2))$$

$$H_1S_1 \leq u$$

$$= \rho + \rho^2 - \rho^3$$

$$P(A|Y uno toring) = B((S_A \cap S_2) \cup (S_3 \cap S_4))$$

$$= B(S_A \cap S_2) + P(S_3 \cap S_4) - P(S_4 \cap S_3 \cap S_4)$$

$$S_i s.u. = p^2 + p^2 - p''$$

$$= 2p^2 - 2p^4$$

C) OCP(1, Kurven überschneiden sich ubekt Court Grafth

$$\frac{d_i}{r} = \frac{P(A \mid 4 \leq A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A \mid 4 \leq A)}{P(A)}$$

=
$$(p + p^2 - p^2) \cdot 0.3 + (7p^2 - p^4) \cdot 0.7$$

 $\approx 3 \cdot 40^{-6}$

$$= \lambda \sqrt{|y|} = \frac{1}{|\partial x|} \cdot f_{x}(x = \frac{y}{h})$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \cdot \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda \frac{y}{h}} \cdot \frac{1}{[o, \infty)(h)}$$

$$= \mu \cdot e^{-\mu y} \cdot \frac{1}{[o, \infty)(y)}$$

$$b) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_{k} + N$$

$$b = 1$$

$$x \sim E \times \rho(\lambda) \qquad N \sim E \times \rho(\lambda) \qquad \lambda, \mu > 0$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2} \times + N$$

=
$$\gamma + N$$
 with $\gamma \sim Exp(2\pi)$ stake α .)

Da Y, N stockastisch mab hängteg.

$$f_{z}(z) = \int f_{y}(y) f_{x}(z-y) dy$$

$$= \int 2\lambda e^{-2\lambda y} \cdot 1_{[0,\infty)}(y) \cdot \mu \cdot e^{-\mu(z-y)} 1_{[0,\infty)}(z-y) dy$$

$$= 2\lambda \mu e^{-\mu z} \int e^{-(2\lambda - \mu)y} 1_{[0,\infty)}(z-y) dy$$

wegen ! z-y > 0 (=> y < z

folgot
$$f_{2}(z) = \int_{0}^{z} e^{-i2\lambda - \mu} V dy \quad 2\lambda \mu e^{-ikz}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2\lambda \mu e^{-ikz} & 2\lambda = \mu \\ \frac{2\lambda \mu e^{-ikz}}{\mu - 2\lambda} & e^{-i2\lambda - \mu} V \end{cases}^{2} \text{ south}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \mu^{2} \cdot z \cdot e^{-ikz} & -i2\lambda - \mu \\ \frac{2\lambda \mu e^{-ikz}}{\mu - 2\lambda} & e^{-i2\lambda - \mu} e^{-i2\lambda} \end{pmatrix}^{2} \text{ south}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lambda^{2} \cdot z \cdot e^{-ikz} & -i2\lambda - \mu \\ \frac{2\lambda \mu e^{-ikz}}{\mu - 2\lambda} & e^{-i2\lambda - \mu} e^{-i2\lambda} \end{pmatrix} \text{ south}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lambda^{2} \cdot z \cdot e^{-ikz} & -i2\lambda - \mu \\ \frac{2\lambda \mu e^{-ikz}}{\mu - 2\lambda} & e^{-i2\lambda - \mu} \end{pmatrix} + \left(\frac{3a}{2} - \frac{7a}{2} - \frac{7a}{2} + \frac{7a}{2} - \frac{7a}{$$

$$f_{\chi_{1}/\chi_{1}}(Y_{1},Y_{1}) = \frac{1}{|det(J)|} \cdot f_{\chi_{1}\chi_{2}}(X = U^{-1}Y)$$

$$= 3 \cdot f_{\chi_{1}}(\frac{3}{2}Y_{1} + Y_{1}) \cdot f_{\chi_{1}}(\frac{3}{2}Y_{1} + Y_{2})$$

$$= 3 \cdot 2 \cdot e^{-2(\frac{3}{2}Y_{1} + Y_{2})} \cdot I_{[0,\infty)}(\frac{3}{2}Y_{1} + Y_{2})$$

$$= (-\frac{3}{2}Y_{1} + Y_{2}) e^{-(-\frac{3}{2}Y_{1} + Y_{2})} \cdot I_{[0,\infty)}(\frac{3}{2}Y_{1} + Y_{2})$$

$$= (-9 \gamma_1 + 6 \gamma_2) e^{-\frac{3}{2} \gamma_1 - 3 \gamma_2} \cdot 1_{[0,\infty)} \cdot (\frac{3}{2} \gamma_1 + \gamma_2)$$
$$-\frac{1}{[0,\infty)} (-\frac{3}{2} \gamma_1 + \gamma_2)$$

1.)
$$y_2 = \frac{1}{2} x_1 + \frac{1}{2} x_1 \ge 0$$
 $da x_1, x_2 > 0$
2.) $\frac{3}{2} y_1 + y_2 \ge 0 \iff y_1 \ge -\frac{2}{3} y_2$
3.) $-\frac{3}{2} y_1 + y_2 \ge 0 \iff y_1 \le \frac{2}{3} y_2$

$$f_{\gamma_{1}\gamma_{1}}(\gamma_{1},\gamma_{1})=(-3\gamma_{1}+6\gamma_{1})e^{-\frac{3}{2}\gamma_{1}-3\gamma_{2}}$$
 $f_{\gamma_{1}\gamma_{1}}(\gamma_{1},\gamma_{1})=(-3\gamma_{1}+6\gamma_{1})e^{-\frac{3}{2}\gamma_{1}-3\gamma_{2}}$
 $f_{\gamma_{1}\gamma_{1}}(\gamma_{1},\gamma_{1})=(-3\gamma_{1}+6\gamma_{1})e^{-\frac{3}{2}\gamma_{1}-3\gamma_{2}}$
 $f_{\gamma_{1}\gamma_{1}}(\gamma_{1},\gamma_{1})=(-3\gamma_{1}+6\gamma_{1})e^{-\frac{3}{2}\gamma_{1}-3\gamma_{2}}$

Aufgabe 3,)

a.)
$$A(x) = - \leq p_i \cdot (og(p_i) \approx 1,846$$

X	9(X)	,	P;	4;	pi·n;
A	1	1:	0,4	1	0,4
B	01	7.	0,3	7	0,6
C	001	3	0,2	3	0,6
$ \mathcal{D} $	000	#	0,7	3	0,3

withlese Kocke (ånge: 5/9) = 5 1: 9: = 1.9

d.4.
$$H(x_1, x_1) = H(x_1) + H(x_1)$$

= $7 \cdot H(x) \approx 3,692$

$$f(x) = \sum_{c \in C} P(Y=c, x=c)$$

$$= \sum_{c \in C} P(Y=c, x=c) \cdot P(x=c)$$

 $= (1 - \varepsilon)^{3} = \left(\frac{3}{y}\right)^{3} = \frac{27}{69} = 0,421875$

711 Zasetzübung Alleweste ust 43. Ply=b1x=c) 9.) x=c c=hm (b) 0,10 101 000 127 g 7 € 50, (2) 010 7 7 E & Ca , (3) 011 € { (0, c2 } 100 101 $\in \{c_1, c_3\}$ 110 111

Fir etre ML-Dehockerung muss gelben: c = hal (b) => p(y=b|x=c) ≥ p(y=b|x=d) YdEC

$$\times \left(1 - \frac{7}{4}\right)^{3} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{3} = \frac{27}{64}$$

$$\times \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{7}{4}\right) = \frac{9}{64}$$

Withle etre MI-Dekooltevening aus 16 Kögl.

$$\frac{h.)}{d \in D} P = \sum_{c \in C \setminus \{c_o\}} P(x=c) P(x=c)$$

$$= \sum_{d \in D} \sum_{c \in c \setminus \{c_0\}} P(y=d|x=c) P(x=c)$$

$$= P(y=c_0|x=c_1)P(x=c_1) + P(y=c_0|x=c_2)P(c_2)$$

$$= P(y=c_0|x=c_3)P(x=c_3) = P(x=c_3) = P(x=c_3)$$

$$+ P(y=c_1|x=c_1) \cdot P(x=c_1) + P(y=c_1|x=c_2)P(x=c_2)$$

$$+ P(y=c_1|x=c_1) \cdot P(x=c_3) = P(x=c_3)$$

4

$$= \epsilon (1-\epsilon)^{2} \cdot p_{1} + \epsilon^{2} (1-\epsilon) \frac{1}{5} + \epsilon^{3} p_{3} + \epsilon^{2} (1-\epsilon) p_{1}$$

$$+ \epsilon (1-\epsilon^{4})^{2} + \epsilon^{2} (1-\epsilon) p_{3}$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} P_1 + \frac{1}{16} P_3 + \frac{3}{80}$$

zur Minsuserung von P

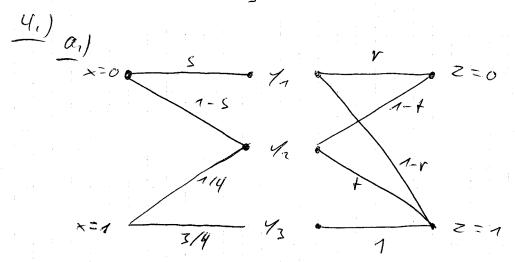
$$A_1)$$
 $p_1 < p_3$

$$P_{0} = p(x = C_{0}) = 0.4 \qquad P_{1} = p(x = C_{1}) = 0.1$$

$$P_{2} = p(x = C_{2}) = 0.2 \qquad P_{3} = p(x = C_{3}) = 0.3$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} C_0 & & & & & & & & & & \\ C_0 & & & & & & & & \\ C_2 & & & & & & & \\ \end{array}$$

$$P = \frac{3}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{80} = 7.5\%$$



b.)
$$P(z=j|x=i) = \sum_{x} P(z=j|y=y_{x}|P(x=y_{x}|x=i))$$

$$p(z=0|x=0) = s.r + (1-s)(1-t)$$

$$P(z=0|x=1) = \frac{1}{4}(1-t)$$

$$P(z=1|x=0) = s(1-r) + (1-s) \cdot t = 1-p(z=0|x=0)$$

$$P(2=1|x=1) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot + + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= 1 - p(z=0|x=1)$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

Für veldre s, t good es etne felles trete

Detellon?

Ferrer muss gelfen

 $r \neq 0$

=> r=s=1

Für v=s=t=1 ist ete follorfrete Detelition 5

(1) Für RSC mit
$$e = \frac{1}{8}$$
 muss gelten:

$$P(z=0 \mid x=1) = \frac{1}{4}(1-t) = e = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ferner
$$p(z=1|x=0) = s \cdot (1-r) + (1-s) + = E = \frac{1}{8}$$

with $t=1=2$
and $s \neq 0$ $r = \frac{3+4s}{8s} > 0$ $\forall s \in (0,1]$
conformer $r \leq 1$ (=> $3+4s \leq 8s$
(=> $s \geq \frac{3}{4}$

$$\frac{d_1}{d_1} = \frac{1}{2} (x,z) = \frac{1}{2} (x) - \frac{1}{2} (x) - \frac{1}{2} (x) - \frac{1}{2} (x)$$

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2} (x,z) + \frac{1}{2} (x) - \frac{1}{2} (x) - \frac{1}{2} (x) + \frac{1}$$

$$P(z=0) = \{ \{ P(z=0 | x=x) \} | P(x=x) \}$$

$$= \{ \{ 1-\epsilon \} \} | P(x=x) \}$$

$$= \{ \{ 1-\epsilon \} \} | P(x=x) \}$$

$$= \{ \{ 1-\epsilon \} \} | P(x=x) \}$$

$$= \{ \{ 1-\epsilon \} \} | P(x=x) \}$$

$$= \{ \{ 1-\epsilon \} \} | P(x=x) \}$$

$$= \{ \{ 1-\epsilon \} \} | P(x=x) \}$$

$$P(z=1) = 1 - P(z=0) = \frac{11}{16}$$

$$P(z=1, x=1) = P(z=1|x=1) \cdot P(x=1) = \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{21}{32}$$

$$P(z=1, x=0) = P(z=1|x=0) \cdot P(x=0) = \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{7}{4} = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$P(z=0, x=1) = P(z=0|x=1) \cdot P(x=1) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{32}$$

$$P(z=0, x=0) = P(z=0|x=0) P(x=0) = \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{7}{4} = \frac{7}{32}$$

T17 Zusatzübering

21. MRZ.

$$H(z) = -\frac{Z}{6} P(z=i) (\log_{9}(p(z=i)))$$

$$= -\frac{Z}{6} (\log_{9}(\frac{Z}{76}) - \frac{Z}{76} (\log_{9}(\frac{Z}{76})) \approx 0.8960$$

$$H(z|x) = -\frac{Z}{8} \log_{9}(z=z; x=x;) (\log_{9}(p(z=z; x=x;)))$$

$$= -(\frac{Z}{8} \log_{9}(\frac{Z}{8}) + \frac{Z}{8} (\log_{9}(\frac{Z}{8})) = 0.5426$$

=>
$$I(x,z) = U(z) - U(z|x) = 0.3524$$

Die kapaztratserreidende Etngangsvestelling. (Po , 1 - Po) = (= 1 = 1) Gleich verteilt Kapacitait des BSC

$$C = 1 + (1 - \varepsilon) \log_2 (1 - \varepsilon) + \varepsilon \log_2 (\varepsilon)$$
 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$
 $0,4564 \frac{5.7}{\text{Konel nutzerng}}$