## (1) Croxaco ur cencui nipis gon ne coxpaniseres que repences sucepa.

Munep: 
$$P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{1}{3}$$
  
 $P(X=0; Y=\frac{2}{3h}) = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $P(X=\frac{3}{h}; Y=\frac{3}{h}) = \frac{1}{3}$ 

Torga X & Y. no Px > Py.

Persence: . X & Y => Fx(t) > Fy(t) Yt

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$$\Pi_{X} = EX_{h}$$
,  $rge \quad X_{h} \approx F_{X,h} \quad dF_{X,h} = e^{hx}dF_{X}(x)$ 

=> $\Pi_{X} = \int x \cdot e^{hx}dF_{X}(x) = \frac{E(Xe^{hX})}{Ee^{hX}} = \frac{g'_{X}(h)}{g_{X}(h)}$ ,  $rge \quad g_{X}(h) = Ee^{hX}$ 

Matthew: 
$$X = \int_{0}^{0} \int_{0}^{c} C d\rho + \delta \omega \frac{2}{3}$$
 $\frac{3}{h} \int_{0}^{c} C d\rho + \delta \omega \frac{1}{3}$ 
 $Y = \int_{0}^{0} \int_{0}^{c} C d\rho + \delta \omega \frac{1}{3}$ 
 $\frac{3}{h} \int_{0}^{c} C d\rho + \delta \omega \frac{1}{3}$ 

a) ly raprovicu: Fx/11 > Fy/t), Yt

$$\int g_{X}(t) = Ee^{tX} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot e^{0} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{\frac{3t}{h}} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{3t}{h}} + 2 \int_{0}^{3t} e^{\frac{3t}{h}} dt = \frac{1}{h} \cdot e^{\frac{3t}{h}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{X} = \frac{g_{X}'(h)}{g_{X}(h)} = \frac{h \cdot e^{3}}{\frac{1}{3}(2 + e^{3})} = \frac{3e^{3}}{h(2 + e^{3})}$$

$$g_{y/t/1} = Ee^{ty} = \int_{3}^{2} e^{0} + \int_{3}^{2} \cdot e^{\frac{2\pi}{3h}t} + \int_{3}^{2} \cdot e^{\frac{3\pi}{h}t}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_{y/t/1} = \int_{3}^{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3h} \cdot e^{\frac{2\pi}{3h}t} + \int_{3}^{2} \cdot \frac{2}{h} \cdot e^{\frac{3\pi}{h}t} = \int_{3}^{3} \cdot e^{\frac{3\pi}{h}t} dt$$

$$= N_{Y} = \frac{g'r(h)}{gy/hJ} = \frac{2}{3h} \cdot \ell^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{3}{h} \cdot \ell^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\frac{1 + \ell^{\frac{2}{3}} + \ell^{\frac{3}{4}}}{1 + \ell^{\frac{2}{3}} + \ell^{\frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$\frac{3e^{3}}{h(R+e^{3})} ? \frac{\frac{3}{3h} \cdot e^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{3}{h}e^{2}}{1+e^{\frac{2}{3}} + e^{2}}$$

$$3e^{3} + 3e^{3} + 3e^{6}$$
?  $(2+e^{3})(\frac{2}{3}e^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3e^{3})$ 

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$$\frac{3}{3} + 30^{\frac{14}{3}} + 30^{\frac{16}{3}} ? \frac{1}{30} = \frac{2}{3} + 60^{\frac{3}{3}} + \frac{3}{3}0 = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{3}{3}0 = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{3}{3}0 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{3}0 = \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{3}0 =$$

(2) Coxpanieres nu crox. nopsque nou nogerire no nemen no spunying expressessor? X~R(0,2) Acnoco 8 hyens  $X = \begin{cases} 0, c \text{ bep-nop} \\ \frac{10}{B}, c \text{ bep-no } 1-p \end{cases}$ => X < y -en capany => EX = 10 (1-p) EY= 1,5; DY = 1/2. EX+BVAX & (1) EY+BVAY  $EX^{2} = \frac{100}{B^{2}}(1-p)$ 1+B.1 ? 3 + A.1  $AX = EX^{2} - (EX)^{2} = \frac{100}{p^{2}} (1-p) - \frac{100}{p^{2}} (1-p)^{2} = \frac{100}{p^{2}} (1-p)p \qquad \frac{B}{2\sqrt{3}} ? \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n \neq u p > \sqrt{3} : 1p_{x} > p_{y}$ =>  $P_X = E_X + p\sqrt{p_X} = \frac{10}{p}(1-p) + p \cdot \frac{10}{p}(1-p)p = pole(1-p) + 10(p-p^2)$ => Me coxpanser  $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial P_x}{\partial p} = \frac{-10}{10} + 10(1 - 2p) \stackrel{?}{=} 0.$ t 1 0 12-1 2p  $1-2p = \frac{1}{p}$   $1-\frac{1}{p} = 2p \Rightarrow p = \frac{p-1}{2p} < 1$ >> Mu Och1-p2-1/2/2/23: Pxps < Pxpz MO XPS St XPA, DK FXp1 = Fxpx ltl, Vt. => f xp1 \frac{1}{84} xp2 => crox. nopegou me coxp.

3) Всегда пи принции нучевой попериост обеченивает прению с могрузими HET, 700 TAIL POROLO ECUL 9-4418 NOVEGLOCAL BORRYTES. Plucence: npunyan uynelow nonyuoen: EU(P-X)= U(O) U(x)-longrad => no H. by Wenesua f(EZ) > Ex(Z) -i.u f(Ex) = Ex(X) gas bonyunox => U(0) = E U(P-x) = U(E(P-x)) = U(P-Ex) => U(0) = U(P-EX) MO U- MYSOTBACT NO OUP => P-EX >0 Еспи и- вогруппал, манимер, Их)=ex => PZEX => P-cuarpyzuos. Bofferiery Xn RS1,27 => EX = 3 Mylan Px: EU(P-X) = U(0) EPPX "=1. => e P. Ee - X = 1.  $Ee^{-x} = \int_{1}^{2} 1 \cdot e^{-x} dx = -1 \cdot e^{-x} \Big|_{1}^{2} = -(e^{-2}e^{-1}) = e^{-e^{-2}} = \frac{1}{e^{-2}} = \frac$  $\Rightarrow \ell^{p} \cdot \frac{\ell^{-1}}{\ell^{2}} = 1$ .  $\ell^{p-2} = \frac{1}{\ell-1}.$ p-2 = - hile-1) h= 2-lule-1) = 1,4586... < 1,5 = EX. » РЕЕХ » дия выпуклог доми помершем при муши муневый е геогругия. (4) Как мението в сполен переда з сеней во жен распр. при роске парамера? other loppaeraer.

Other: hoppoeraer:

Newwwe:  $\chi \in Y \subset \mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{A}} \to \mathbb{E} e^{dx} \in \mathbb{E} e^{dy}$ ,  $\forall \lambda > 0$ Nyewo  $a < \theta$ .  $\chi \sim \text{Exp}(a)$ ;  $\gamma \sim \text{Exp}(\theta)$   $\gamma \sim \text{Exp}(a)$ ;  $\gamma \sim \text{Exp}(a)$ ;

nyenus  $0 < d < 0 < \ell$   $\Rightarrow \frac{q}{q-d}$ ?  $\frac{\ell}{\ell-d}$ .  $\Rightarrow \infty \bigcirc \frac{\ell}{\ell-d}$   $\Rightarrow \infty \bigcirc \frac{\ell}{\ell-d}$ 

(5.) жен породек не ява полным

Myllaup:  $\chi \sim Exp(3)$   $\rho(\chi=0)=3$ . — HI ynop. because Recu supposes.  $Y = \frac{2}{3}$ .  $\theta_0 + \frac{1}{3} Exp(\frac{1}{2})$ ; bfy  $|\chi| = \frac{2}{3} f_{\chi_1}(\chi) + \frac{1}{3} f_{\chi_2}(\chi)$ Pluenue:  $\chi = \chi \sim Ee^{\alpha \chi} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(\chi-1)\chi} e^{$ 

 $Ee^{AY} = \frac{3}{3} Ee^{0} + \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3$ 

BUPUM, YMO HEBEPHO, 7mo Eexx Eexx, 4d>0.

=> the XUY Me ynopopor. Benoene tuen nopreged