Pelin TOKTAS MAT 250 1. ODEV GOZÚMLERÍ 1-10 8 kipi a) Higbir kapul almaksızın 8!=40320 değizik zekilde oturabilirler. b) A ve B yanyana oturursa, 2.7! = 10080 c) 8 kisi = 4 erhek + 4 kodin iki erkek ve iki kadın yanyana oturmamak sartıyla, KEKEKEVEYA EKEKEKEK sehlinde oturabilirler olasi yerler 2 4! 4! = 1152 Serkek yanyana oturmak istiyorlarsa, Serkeği bir kişi gibi düşüneceği?

d) 8kisi = 5erkek + 3 kadın

41.5! = 2880

Evli giftler yanyana oturmak kasulugla,

yer de que tirme says

erwelderin kendi aralarında yer kalistirme sayısı e) 8kisi=4evli gift

4124 = 384 cifflerin kendi aralarında

(2) [1-20] 8kisi - 5 kisi gelecek.

a) 2 kisi (A ve B) beraber gelmeyi istemiyorsa, $\binom{6}{5} + \binom{2}{1} \binom{6}{4} = \frac{6.5!}{5! \cdot 1!} + 2 \cdot \frac{6.5 \cdot 4!}{4! \cdot 2!} = 36$

you! geliver!

b) 2 kigi (Cue D) beraber galirse,

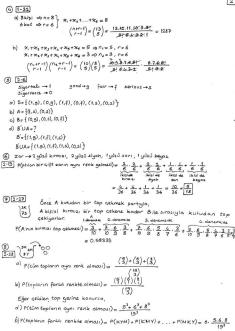
(6)+(6)

beraber galirse!

3 1-31 Kitabınızda Proposition 6.2 ve 6.1 'i inceleginiz. (Sayfa: 13 6. baslu) 8 tanta 4 okula dağıtılıyor. x1+x2+x3+x4=8 =4 n=8

Prop. 6.2 $\Rightarrow \binom{n+r-1}{r-1} = \binom{11}{3} = 165$ Herokula en az bir tahta verilirse

Prop. 6.1 $\Rightarrow \binom{n-1}{r-1} = \binom{7}{3} = 36.$



Ai: i. denemede doğru anahtarı bulma i=1,2,3,...,n Denenen anahtar ayrılırsa

P(A1)= 1

(9) [2-45]

$$P(A_{2}) = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n-2} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$P(A_2) = \frac{n \cdot 1}{n} \cdot \frac{n \cdot 2}{n \cdot 1} \cdot \frac{1}{n \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$P(A_3) = \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$P(A_4) = \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$P(A_k) = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-2}{n-2} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \frac{n-4}{n-k+2} \cdot \frac{1}{n-k+1} = \frac{1}{n}$$

Denenen onahtar ayrılmazsa,

$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{\Omega}$$

$$P(A_3) = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n-1}{n^2}$$

$$P(A_3) = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2}$$

$$P(A_3) = \frac{n-1}{\Omega} \cdot \frac{n-1}{\Omega} \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega} = \frac{(n-1)^2}{\Omega^2}$$

 $P(A_4) = \frac{n-1}{\Omega} \cdot \frac{n-1}{\Omega} \cdot \frac{n-1}{\Omega} \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega} = \frac{(n-1)^2}{\Omega^4}$

$$\frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{(n-1)^{n-1}}{n^{\frac{n}{2}}}$$

$$P(Ak) = \underbrace{\frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}_{k-1 \text{ tone}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{(n-1)^{k-1}}{n^k}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{(n-1)^{k-1}}{n^k}$$

b)
$$\binom{10}{1}\binom{9}{6}\frac{8!}{2!}2^6$$

$$\frac{\binom{10}{1}\binom{9}{6}\frac{8!}{2!}2^6}{20.19.18.17.16.15.14.13}$$

(11) 3-62 Ri: Röle i 'nin kapalı olması i=1,2,3,4,5 a) $P(Akim gecimesi) = P[(R_1 \cap R_2) \cup (R_3 \cap R_4)] \cap R_5]$ = P[(R, OR2)U(R3 OR4)] . P(R5) $= [P(R_1 \cap R_2) + P(R_3 \cap R_4) - P(R_1 \cap R_2 \cap R_3 \cap R_4)] P(R_5)$ $= [P(R_1)P(R_2) + P(R_3)P(R_4) - P(R_1)P(R_2)P(R_3)P(R_4)]P(R_5)$ = [P1 P2 + P3P4 - P1 P2 P3P4] P3

> Akimin gegmesi icin tum

> > olasi kombinasyonlar

(12) [3-69] p(erkek) = P(k12) = 1 bağımsı2

c) P(3 tane erheld) = $\binom{5}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{24} = \frac{5}{14}$

E1= { I ve 4 kapali}

E3= 12 ve 5 kapali}

E2= 11, 3 ve 5 kapali)

E4= { 2,3 ve 4 kapali} P(Alum geamosi) = P(E, UE, UE, UE,

6)

= P(E1)+P(E2)+P(E3)+P(E4)-P(E1)-P(E1)-P(E1)-P(E1)-P(E1) - P(E1 NE3) - P(E2 NE4) - P(E3 NE4) + P(E1 NE2 NE3) + P(E, NE2 NE4) + P(E, NE3 NE4) + P(E2 NE3 NE4) - P(E, NE2 NE3 NE4) = PIP4 + PIP3 P5 + P2P5 + P2P3 P4 - PIP3 P4P5 - PIP2 P4P5 - PIR2P3P4-PIP2P3P5 - P2P3P4P5 - 2PIP2P3P4P5 + 3PIP2P3P4P5

hepsi erhele b) P(En biyûk 3 tonesi erkek, digerleri kız) = (1/2) (1/2) = 1/20

d) P(En buysk 2 tanesi k12) = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{x=0}^{2} {\binom{3}{x}} {\binom{1}{2}}^{x} {\binom{1}{2}}^{3-x} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$ e) P(En az bir kız) = 1 - P(Hic, kız olmaması)

hepsi erhele $=1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5=1-\frac{1}{30}=\frac{31}{30}$

y: " yazı " a) P(K) = P(KIT).P(T)+ P(KIY).P(Y)

(13) [3-78]

 $=\frac{4}{6}\cdot\frac{1}{2}+\frac{2}{6}\cdot\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$

b) $P(K|KK) = \frac{P(KKK)}{P(K)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{3})^3 + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3})^2}{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{3})^3 + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3})^2} = \frac{3}{5}$

T: Paranin tura gelmesi

(T) - A 2011 - 4 yuzi kırmızı, 2 yuzi beyaz (Y) - B . - 2 . " , 4 . " K: Zarın kırmızı gelmesi

c) $P(A_{2G\Gamma} | KK) = \frac{P(KK | A) \cdot P(A)}{P(KK)} = \frac{(\frac{3}{4})^{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}}}{(\frac{3}{4})^{\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot (\frac{1}{4})}} = \frac{4}{5}$

Pelin TOKTAS MAT 250 2. ODEV GOZÚMLERÍ Herbir siyah top igin 2\$ kazanılıyor. . 1\$ kaybediliyor. beyon " X: Kazanılan miktar 2B → x=-2 25-2-6 15.1T - x=2 1B 15 - x=1 2T -> 2=0 18.11 - x=-1 $P(X=-2) = \frac{\binom{8}{2}}{\binom{14}{1}} = \frac{28}{91}$ $P(x=2) = \frac{\binom{4}{2}\binom{2}{1}}{\binom{14}{1}} = \frac{8}{91}$ $P(X=0) = \frac{\binom{2}{2}}{\binom{16}{2}} = \frac{1}{91}$ $P(x=4) = \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{\binom{14}{2}} = \frac{6}{91}$ 2 4.13 2. randewu Her randewuda, satis varsa, 0.6 Satis var - 0.3 1/2 olasilikla \$1000lik \$ 500 114 Sotis yok - 0.7 ansiklopedi satiliyar. Olasilik Toplam 2, randewu f. randevo 1/2(0.3) 1/2(0.6) - 0.045 1000 2000 1000 1/2 (0.3) 1/2 (0.6) = 0.045 600 1500 1000 1/2 (0.3) 1/2 (0.6)= 0.045 500 1500 1/2 (0.3) 1/2 (0.6) = 0.045 500 500 1/2 (0.3) (0.4) = 0.06 1000 1000 1/2 (0.3) (0.4) = 0.06 500 0 500 (0.7) 1/2 (0.6) = 0.21 1000 1000 (0.7) 1/2 (0.6) = 0.21 500

500 X: Tüm satışlardan kazanılan miktar (\$) P(X=0) = 0.28

P(X=500)= 0.06 +0.21= 0.27 P(X=1000) = 0.045+0.06+0.21= 0.315

P(X=1500) = 0.09

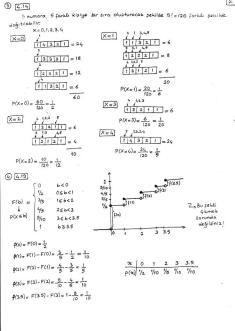
P(X=2000)= 0.045

(0.7) (0.4)= 0.28

1000

1500 0.09

2000 0.045



5 4.21 X: Rasgele seçilen öğrencinin bulunduğu otobüskeki öğrencilerin sayısı Y: Rasgele seçilen otobüsteki öğrencilerin sayısı 23 25 50 148 öğrenci

a) 2=25,33,40,50 y= 25, 33, 40,50

Segilen öğrencinin içerisinde fazla sayıda öğrenci tapıyan otobüsten segilme sansı daha fazladır. Herbir otobüs söforünün segilme sansı birbirine eşit olduğuna

göre X'in beklenen degeri Y'nınkinden büyüktür. b) x = 25, 33, 40,50

 $P(X=25) = \frac{25}{148} \qquad P(X=33) = \frac{33}{148} \qquad P(X=40) = \frac{40}{148} \qquad P(X=50) = \frac{60}{148}$ $E(X) = 25 \cdot \frac{25}{11.8} + 33 \cdot \frac{33}{14.8} + 40 \cdot \frac{40}{16.8} + 50 \cdot \frac{50}{16.8} = 39.28$

y= 25, 33, 40,50

 $P(y=25) = \frac{1}{L}$ $P(y=33) = \frac{1}{L}$ $P(y=40) = \frac{1}{L}$ $P(y=50) = \frac{1}{L}$ $E(Y) = 25.\frac{1}{L} + 33.\frac{1}{L} + 40.\frac{1}{L} + 50.\frac{1}{L} = 37$

6 X: Her gekiliste kazanılan (veya kaybedilen) miktar

x=-1\$, 1.1\$

 $P(x=-1\$) = \frac{(\$)(\$)}{\binom{10}{2}} = \frac{5}{9} \qquad P(x=1.1\$) = \underbrace{(\$)(\$)}_{\binom{10}{2}} + \underbrace{(\$)(\$)}_{\binom{10}{2}} = \frac{4}{9}$ a) E(X) = (1.1). 4+(-1). 5 = -0.067 \$ kaybediliyor.

b) Var(X)= E(X2) - [E(X)]2

 $E(X^{*}) = (1.1)^{*} \cdot \frac{4}{9} + (-1)^{*} \cdot \frac{5}{9} = \frac{756}{4} \implies Var(X) = \frac{756}{4} - \frac{0.36}{81} = 1.089$

(P) 4.38 E(X)=1 Var(X)=5 o) E[(2+X)*] = E[4+4X+X*] = 4+4E(X)+E(X*)

Var(X) = E(X*) - [E(X)]* 5 = E(X*) -1 => E(X*)=6

E[(2+X)) = 4+4(1)+6=14 b) Var (4+3 X) = 9 Var (X) = 9(5) = 45. 8 4.42 P(motorun bozulmasi)=1-p

Uqağın uquşunu başarıyla tamamlaması İqin motorlarının qağunluğunun sağlam olması gerekiyor. 5 motorlu uçağın, 3 motorlu uçağa tercih edilmesi için, osağıdaki koşulu sağlaması gereklidir:

$$\begin{array}{l} (3) p^{2}(1-p)^{4} + (\frac{2}{3}) p^{3}(1-p) + (\frac{3}{2}) p^{3}(1-p)^{3} \gg (\frac{3}{4}) p^{3}(1-p) + (\frac{3}{4}) p^{3}(1-p)^{3} \\ \Rightarrow 6p^{3} - 15p^{4} + 12p - 3 \gg 0 \\ & + 6(p^{3})(3p^{3})^{3} \approx 0 \end{array}$$

X: Bir otoupida birgünde meydana gelen kazaların sayısı λ=3 t=1 ⇒ × NPOI(λt=3)

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3^{2}e^{3}}{x!}, & x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 0, & d, d, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$a) \ P(x \gg 3) = 1 - p(0) - p(1) - p(2)$$

$$= 1 - e^{3} - 3e^{3} - e^{3} \frac{3^{2}}{2} = 1 - \frac{12}{2}e^{3}$$

$$= 1 - e^{3} - 3e^{3} - e^{3} \frac{3^{2}}{2} = 1 - \frac{17}{2} e^{3}$$
b) $P(X \geqslant 3 \mid X \geqslant i) = \frac{P(X \geqslant 3)}{P(X \geqslant i)} = \frac{1 - \frac{17}{2} e^{-3}}{1 - e^{-3}}$

(10) 4.66

a) 38-12 = 26 durumda Smith kazanamaz.

$$P(iik 5 \text{ bahsi kaybetmesi}) = \left(\frac{26}{38}\right)^{5}$$

b) P(4. bahsinde ilk kez kazanması) =
$$\left(\frac{26}{38}\right)^3 \left(\frac{12}{38}\right)$$
ilk 3 bahiste

100 nesne 36 bozuk 7 10 resne rasgele seciliyor.

X:10 nesne igerisinde bozuk olanların sayısı

a)
$$P(X=0) = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 94 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}}$$

b)
$$P(X>2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) - P(X=2) = 1 - \frac{\binom{94}{10} + \binom{94}{9}\binom{6}{1}\binom{6}{1}\binom{6}{8}\binom{6}{2}}{\binom{100}{100}}$$

 $= \frac{1}{40} \int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{45}{60} \int_{1.0}^{1/2} + \frac{\pi}{60} \int_{1.0}^{1/2} + \frac{\pi}{60} \int_{1.0}^{1/2} + \frac{\pi}{60} \int_{0.0}^{1/2} + \frac{\pi}{60} \int_{0.0}^{1/$

 $P(A \mid ye \text{ gitme}) = P(0 < Y < 5) + P(10 < Y < 20) + P(25 < Y < 35) + P(40 < Y < 50) + P(55c Y < 85)$ $= \frac{5}{40} + \frac{10}{10} + \frac{10}{10} \cdot \frac{60}{10} + \frac{5}{60} = \frac{2}{3}.$

$$|\overbrace{6-9}|$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{6}{7}\left(x^{4} + \frac{2xy}{2}\right) \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 < y < 2$$

$$0) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = 1 \quad \text{olmabs}.$$

$$\begin{split} \int\limits_0^1\int\limits_0^1\frac{d}{q}\left(x^1+\frac{x\omega_1}{2}\right)dx\,dy &= \int\limits_0^1\frac{d}{q}\left(\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{x^2\omega_1}{4}\right)_0^1\right)dy &= \int\limits_0^1\frac{d}{q}\left(\frac{1}{3}+\frac{x^2}{4}\right)dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{x^2}{3}\right)_0^1=\frac{d}{q}\left(\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{x^2}{4}\right)_0^1=\frac{d}{q}\left(\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{x^2}{3}\right)_0^1=\frac{d}{q}\left(\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{x^2}{3}\right)_0^1=\frac{d}{q}\left(\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{x^2}{3}\right)_0^1=\frac{d}{q}\left(\frac{x^$$

 $=\frac{6}{7}\int_{1}^{1}\left(x^{3}+\frac{x^{3}}{4}\right)dx=\frac{6}{7}\left(\frac{x^{4}}{7}+\frac{x^{4}}{16}\Big|_{0}^{1}\right)=\frac{6}{7}\left(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{16}\right)=\frac{6^{3}}{7}\cdot\frac{5}{14}=\frac{15}{56}$ d) $P(\gamma 7^{1/2} | x < 1/2) = \frac{P(\gamma 7^{1/2}, x < 1/2)}{P(x < 1/2)}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\gamma \gamma^{*})_{2} &| x < y_{2} \rangle &= \frac{P(\gamma \gamma)_{2}}{P(x < 1/2)} \\ &= \frac{\int_{1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{1} (x + \frac{\gamma_{2}}{2}) dx dy}{\int_{1}^{1} (x + \frac{\gamma_{2}}{2}) dx dy} \\ &= \frac{\int_{1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{1} (x + \frac{\gamma_{2}}{2}) dx dy}{\int_{1}^{1} (x + \frac{\gamma_{2}}{2}) dx dy} \\ &= \frac{\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi^{2}}{4} + \frac{\chi^{2}}{4} \int_{0}^{1/2} dy}{\int_{1}^{1} (x + \frac{\gamma_{2}}{2}) dx dy} \\ &= \frac{\chi^{2}}{4} + \frac{\chi^{2}}{4} + \frac{\chi^{2}}{4} \int_{0}^{1/2} dy}{\int_{1}^{1} (x + \frac{\gamma_{2}}{2}) dx} \\ &= \frac{\chi^{2}}{4} + \frac{\chi^{2}}{4} + \frac{\chi^{2}}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} dx}{\int_{0}^{1} dx} dx dx \end{aligned}$$

 $=\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\int_{24}^{2}+\frac{9}{16}dy}{\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{8}}=\frac{\frac{34}{24}+\frac{94}{32}}{\frac{5}{24}}\Big|_{1/2}^{1/2}=\frac{\frac{2}{24}+\frac{4}{32}-\frac{1}{48}-\frac{1}{128}}{\frac{5}{24}}=\frac{39}{80}$

e) $E(X) = \int_{7}^{1} \frac{6}{7} (2x^3 + x^3) dx = \frac{6}{7} (\frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{6}{7} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{5}{7}$

 $=\frac{1}{14}(4+3y)$, 0<y<1

f) $f_{\gamma}(y) = \frac{6}{7} \left(x^{2} + \frac{2xy}{2}\right) dx = \frac{6}{7} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{3} + \frac{x^{2}y}{4}\right) = \frac{6}{7} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{y}{4}\right) = \frac{6}{7} \left(\frac{4+3y}{12}\right)$

 $E(Y) = \int_{14}^{\infty} \frac{1}{14} (4y + 3y^2) dy = \frac{1}{14} (2y^2 + y^3)_0^2$

 $=\frac{1}{16}(8+8)=\frac{8}{2}$

c) $f_y(y) = \int_{0}^{1-y} 24\pi y dx = 24y \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{0}^{1-y} = 12y(1-y)^2$, $0 \le y \le 1$

 $E(Y) = \int 12y^*(1-2y+y^*)dy = \frac{2}{5}$ (b solution don benzer settlide $\sqrt{6}2270^*$) (6 (6-22) f(x,y)= \(x+y , 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \)

a) $f(x,y) \stackrel{?}{=} f_X(x), f_Y(y) \xrightarrow{E} X ve Y bağımsız ras değ.

H X ve Y bağımlı ras değ.$ $f_{x}(x) = \int (x+y) dy = xy + \frac{y^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} = x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2x+1}{2}, \quad 0 < x < 1$

 $f_{\gamma}(y) = \int (x+y) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + xy \int_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} + y = \frac{2y+1}{2}$, 0 < y < 1

 $f(x,y)=x+y\neq \frac{2x+1}{2}$. $\frac{2y+1}{2}\Rightarrow X$ ve Yboğımlı ras döğükinlerdir.

b) $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x+1}{2}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & d.d. \end{cases} \Rightarrow a^*$ sultunda bulundu.

c) $P(x+y<1) = \int \int (x+y) dy dx = \int [x(1+x)+(1+x)^3/2] dx = 1/3.$

 $=\frac{T(2)}{4}=\frac{1}{4}$

f(x,y)= { 2e^2x/x , 05x<00, 0 & y & x Cov.(x,y) = E(xy) - E(x) E(y)

 $E(XY)_{=}$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^{2} e^{2x} dy dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^{2} e^{3} dy = \frac{T(3)}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$ $f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2e^{-2x}}{x} dy = 2e^{-2x}, \quad 0 \le x < \infty$ $E(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} 2x e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}$

fy(y)= \(\frac{2e^{-2x}}{x} dx

 $E(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \frac{2e^{-2x}}{x} dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \frac{2e^{-2x}}{x} dy dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int y e^{-2x} dy$