


1. Sprawdzić, że:

$$(a) \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = 1,$$

$$(b) \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = np.$$

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k$$

$$a) \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \overset{y}{p^k} \overset{x}{(1-p)^{n-k}} = (1-p+p)^n = 1$$

$$b) \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n n \cdot \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} =$$

$$= np \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-1-(k-1)} = np (1-p+p)^{n-1} = np \cdot 1 = np$$

$$k \cdot \binom{n}{k} = k \cdot \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} = \frac{n!}{(k-1)! (n-k)!} = n \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)! (n-1-(k-1))!} = n \cdot \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

2. Sprawdzić, że

$$(a) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = 1,$$

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

$$a) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}}_{e^{\lambda} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \leftarrow \text{szereg Maclaurina}} = e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda} = e^0 = 1$$

$$b) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} = \lambda \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}}_{\text{podpunkt a)} } = \lambda \cdot 1 = \lambda$$

3. Funkcją Γ -Eulera nazywamy wartość całki:

$$\Gamma(p) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{p-1} e^{-t} dt, \quad p > 0.$$

Wykazać, że $\Gamma(p) = (p-1)\Gamma(p-1)$, $p \in \mathbb{R}_+$, w szczególności $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

UWAGA: nie dowodzimy istnienia całek, tylko formalne przekształcenia.

$$a) \quad \Gamma(p) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{p-1} e^{-t} dt = -\frac{t^{p-1}}{e^t} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} (p-1)t^{p-2} \cdot (-e^{-t}) dt =$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} f = t^{p-1} & g' = e^{-t} \\ f' = (p-1)t^{p-2} & g = -e^{-t} \end{array}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{L'Hopital}} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t^{p-1}}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(p-1)t^{p-2}}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(p-1)(p-2)t^{p-3}}{e^t} = \dots = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(p-1)!}{e^t} = 0$

$$= (p-1) \int_0^{\infty} t^{p-2} e^{-t} dt = (p-1) \Gamma(p-1)$$

b) Wystarczy pokazać, że $\Gamma(1) = 1$

$$\Gamma(1) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{1-1} e^{-t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = -e^{-t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 0 - (-1) = 1$$

4. Niech $f(x) = \lambda \exp(-\lambda x)$, gdzie $\lambda > 0$. Obliczyć wartości całek:

(a) $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx,$

(b) $\int_0^{\infty} x f(x) dx.$

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad \lambda > 0$$

$$a) \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \lambda \frac{e^{-t}}{\lambda} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = -e^{-t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 0 - (-1) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} t = \lambda x \\ dt = \lambda dx \\ dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} dt \end{cases}$$

$$b) \int_0^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = -x e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = 0 + \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x & g'(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \\ f'(x) = 1 & g(x) = -e^{-\lambda x} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{x}{e^{-\lambda x}} \stackrel{\text{L'Hopital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{-\lambda e^{-\lambda x}} = 0$$

5. Wykazać, że $D_n = n$, gdzie

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Mamy pokazać, że wyznacznik macierzy $D_n = n$. Zastosujemy eliminację Gaussa

Chcemy przekształcić D_n do macierzy dolnotrójkątnej. Wtedy wyznacznikiem D_n będzie iloczyn wyrazów na przekątnej.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 1 & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Będziemy eliminować elementy z pierwszego wiersza za pomocą kolejnych wierszy:

$$R_1 + R_2$$

$$R_1 + R_3$$

$$\vdots$$

$$R_1 + R_n$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & & & & \\ 1 & & 1 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & & \\ \vdots & & & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

każde odjęcie wiersza zwiększy element $d_{1,1}$ o 1, więc ostatecznie $d_{1,1} = n$, a D_n jest macierzą dolnotrójkątną, gdzie pozostałe elementy na przekątnej mają wartość 1 (nie wpływamy na wiersze $R_2 - R_n$)

$$\begin{vmatrix} n & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 1 & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

6. (2p.) Niech $I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\} dx$. Mamy $I^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}\right\} dy dx$. Stosując podstawienie $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, wykazać, że $I^2 = 2\pi$.

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$I^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dy dx$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{dx}{dr} & \frac{dx}{d\theta} \\ \frac{dy}{dr} & \frac{dy}{d\theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin(\theta) \\ \sin \theta & r \cos(\theta) \end{vmatrix} = \underbrace{r \cos(\theta)^2 + r \sin(\theta)^2}_{{(\cos(\theta))^2 + \sin(\theta)^2 = 1}} = r$$

$$\begin{aligned} I^2 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} |r| e^{-\frac{r^2 \cos(\theta)^2 + r^2 \sin(\theta)^2}{2}} dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} r e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left. -e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \right|_0^{\infty} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta = \\ &= \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

7. Symbol \bar{s} oznacza średnią ciągu s_1, \dots, s_n . Udowodnić, że:

$$(a) \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 - n \cdot \bar{x}^2,$$

$$(b) \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})(y_k - \bar{y}) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k - n \bar{x} \bar{y}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + \bar{x}^2 - 2 x_k \bar{x} = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{x}^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n 2 x_k \bar{x} = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + n \bar{x}^2 - 2 \bar{x} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + n \bar{x}^2 - 2 \bar{x} (n \bar{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + n \bar{x}^2 - 2 n \bar{x}^2 = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 - n \bar{x}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})(y_k - \bar{y}) &= \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k - \bar{y} x_k - \bar{x} y_k + \bar{x} \bar{y} = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k - \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{y} x_k - \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{x} y_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{x} \bar{y} = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k - \bar{y} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k - \bar{x} \sum_{k=1}^n y_k + n \bar{x} \bar{y} = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k - \bar{y} n \bar{x} - \bar{x} n \bar{y} + n \bar{x} \bar{y} = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k - n \bar{x} \bar{y} \end{aligned}$$

8. (2p.) Dane są wektory $\vec{\mu}$, $X \in \mathbb{R}^n$ oraz macierz $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. Niech $S = (X - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (X - \vec{\mu})$ oraz $Y = A \cdot X$, gdzie macierz A jest odwracalna. Sprawdzić, że $S = (Y - A\vec{\mu})^T (A \Sigma A^T)^{-1} (Y - A\vec{\mu})$.

$$S = (X - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (X - \vec{\mu})$$

$$Y = A X$$

$$\begin{aligned} (Y - A\vec{\mu})^T (A \Sigma A^T)^{-1} (Y - A\vec{\mu}) &= (AX - A\vec{\mu})^T (A \Sigma A^T)^{-1} (AX - A\vec{\mu}) = \\ &= (A(X - \vec{\mu}))^T (A \Sigma A^T)^{-1} (A(X - \vec{\mu})) = ((X - \vec{\mu})^T A^T) (A \Sigma A^T)^{-1} (A(X - \vec{\mu})) = \\ &= ((X - \vec{\mu})^T A^T) (A^T \Sigma^{-1} A^{-1}) (A(X - \vec{\mu})) = (X - \vec{\mu})^T \text{Id} \Sigma^{-1} \text{Id} (X - \vec{\mu}) = \\ &= (X - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (X - \vec{\mu}) = S \end{aligned}$$

9. Udowodnić, że $\int_0^\infty x^k \lambda \exp(-\lambda x) dx = \frac{k!}{\lambda^k}$, $k = 0, 1, \dots$, $\lambda > 0$.

Dowód - Indukcja

Teza: Dla każdego $k \in \mathbb{N}$ zachodzi $\int_0^\infty x^k \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{k!}{\lambda^k}$

Podstawa - dla $k=0$

$$\int_0^\infty x^0 \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \left| \frac{+ = \lambda x}{dt = \lambda dx} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} dt \right| = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} dt = -e^{-t} \Big|_0^\infty = -e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^\infty = 0 - (-1) = 1 = \frac{0!}{\lambda^0}$$

Krok - założymy, że teza zachodzi dla k , pokażemy, że zachodzi dla $k+1$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty x^{k+1} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx &= \begin{array}{|l} f(x) = x^{k+1} \quad g(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \\ f'(x) = (k+1)x^k \quad g(x) = -e^{-\lambda x} \end{array} = \overbrace{x^{k+1} \frac{-\lambda x}{e^{-\lambda x}} \Big|_0^\infty}^0 + \int_0^\infty (k+1)x^k e^{-\lambda x} dx = 0 + \int_0^\infty (k+1)x^k e^{-\lambda x} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} dx = \\ &= \frac{k+1}{\lambda} \int_0^\infty x^k \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx \stackrel{\text{z założenia}}{=} \frac{k+1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{k!}{\lambda^k} = \frac{(k+1)!}{\lambda^{k+1}} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{k+1}}{e^{\lambda x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(k+1)x^k}{\lambda e^{\lambda x}} = \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(k+1)!}{\lambda^{k+1} e^{\lambda x}} = 0$

10. Obliczyć całkę nieoznaczoną $\int x \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx$

$$\int x e^{\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)} dx = \left| t = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dt \right| = \int \sqrt{2} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dt = \int e^{-t} dt = -e^{-t} + C = -e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + C$$