

41.

есу \rightarrow
шупа \leftarrow

ум

Дискретни 2

20.03.20

a) $P(X \text{ чет} \text{ и } 10 \text{ е броят на я} \rightarrow \text{е напира на място си}$
 $\text{и бдено е юрган}) = ?$

$$X = 0$$

Ло га броят равен брой езина и шупи

$$P(X=0) = P(5 \text{ езина и } 5 \text{ шупи}) = \binom{10}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + \binom{10}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5$$

б) \rightarrow разтворим 2 кратки си начинани си позиции $= ?$

$$P(X=2 \text{ или } X=-2) = P(6 \text{ езу и } 4 \text{ шупи}) = \\ = 2 \cdot \binom{10}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4$$

в) На 5 кратки пред начинани си позиции

Ло не може след генет брой, го сме то не земите позиции.

+

Си височина си 1 до 10 избрали случајно 3 си
 шупи. Нека X е средното по големина си избрани 3

а) разпределението на X

б) $P(X \geq 7) = ?$

в) $P(3 \leq X \leq 7) = ?$

г) $P(|X-5| < 2) = ?$

д) $y := |x-5|^2$, $P(Y) = ?$

$$a) \quad \begin{array}{c|cc|cc|cc|cc|cc|cc} X & 2 & 3 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ \hline 1 & \frac{2}{10} & \frac{3}{10} & \frac{5}{10} & \frac{6}{10} & \frac{7}{10} & \frac{8}{10} & \frac{9}{10} \\ \hline \pi & \frac{8}{10} & & & & & & \end{array}$$

2 → za gadowane
2 gadowane 1 w 2
7 → za gadowane 2 → 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

$$\textcircled{1}) \quad P(X \geq 7) = P(X=7) + P(X=8) + P(X=9) = \\ = \frac{18}{10} + \frac{14}{10} + \frac{8}{10} = \frac{18}{120} + \frac{14}{120} + \frac{8}{120} = \frac{40}{120} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2}) \quad \frac{10}{3} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$$

$$b) \quad P(3 \leq X \leq 7) = P(X=3) + P(X=4) + P(X=5) + P(X=6) + P(X=7) = \\ = \frac{14 + 18 + 20 + 20 + 18}{120} = \frac{90}{120} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(X=2 \mid X < 2) = P(X > X < h) = P(X=2) + P(X=3) = \frac{8+14}{120} = \frac{22}{120} = \frac{11}{60}$$

$$X < 2 < 2$$

$$X < 2 + 2$$

$$X < h$$

g) $Y = (X-5)^2$; $P(Y) = ?$

X	0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Y	9	1	4	9	16	25	36	49	64	81	100	121	144	169	196	

Y	0	1	4	9	16
P_Y	$\frac{20}{120}$	$\frac{38}{120}$	$\frac{32}{120}$	$\frac{22}{120}$	$\frac{8}{120}$

$\checkmark P(X=5) \quad P(Y=h) + P(Y=6)$

40. Задача 5 лб. и 2 лара

2 буи \rightarrow 100 лб \rightarrow нетто 95 лб.

1 буг \rightarrow 5 лб \rightarrow заполнен в 5 лб \Rightarrow Нетто нетто на 0 лб
 \rightarrow нетто минус нетто буг = гуди 5 лб

Енергия = ?

$x = \# \text{буг}$

x	2	1	0
нетто	95	0	-5
нетто	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{10}{36}$	$\frac{25}{36}$

$$P(2 \text{ буг}) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P(1 \text{ буг}) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{36} + \frac{5}{36} = \frac{10}{36}$$

$$P(0 \text{ буг}) = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{25}{36}$$

$$\# \text{нетто} = 95 \cdot \frac{1}{36} + 0 \cdot \frac{10}{36} + (-5) \cdot \frac{25}{36} = \\ = \frac{95}{36} - \frac{125}{36} = \frac{30}{36} = \frac{5}{6}$$

• Уравнение спрощено, корінь зображене в 0
 \Rightarrow маса не е спрощена

+ Співвідношення X є $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ є розподільчим

$E[X] = ?$

$\text{Var}[X] = ?$

$$a) x_i = \frac{i-1}{n-1}, i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$b) x_i = a + (b-a) \cdot \frac{i-1}{n-1}, i = 1, \dots, n, a, b \in \mathbb{R}: a < b$$

$$1) \mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot P(X=x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i-1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} j = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{(n-1)(n-1+1)}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X^2] = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \cdot P(X=x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i-1}{n-1}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)^2} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} j^2 =$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)(n-1+1)(2(n-1)+1)}{n(n-1)^2 \cdot 6} = \frac{2n-1}{6(n-1)}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X])^2 = \frac{2n-1}{6(n-1)} - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$8) X = \frac{i-1}{n-1}$$

$$\star X_8 = a + (b-a) X_a$$

$$\text{Var}(X_8) = \text{Var}(a + (b-a) X_a)$$

$$\star \mathbb{E}[X] = a + (b-a) \cdot \mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{a+b}{2} \rightarrow a + (b-a) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = a + \frac{b-a}{2} = \frac{2a+b-a}{2} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}(X_8) = \underbrace{(b-a)^2}_{?} \cdot \text{Var}(X_a)$$

#ask!

43.

27.03.2026

a) Cxog A neba

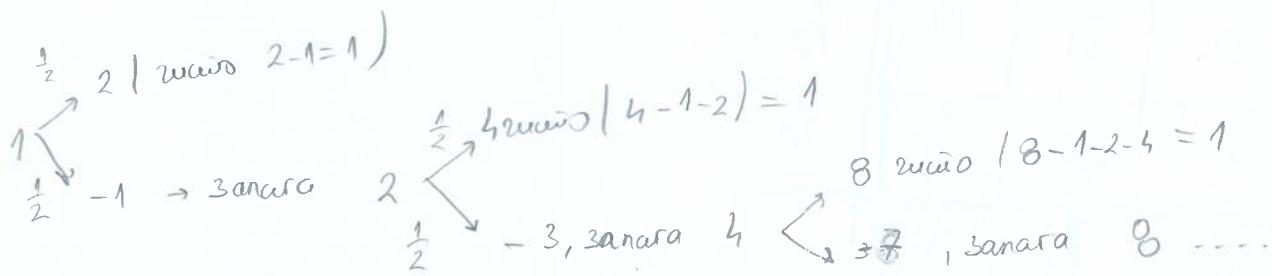
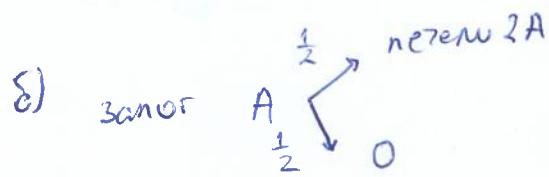
esu na n-wi nwi nem 2^n neba

X	1	2	3	...
P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$...

$$Y = 2^X - A \rightarrow \text{nb po ha zanor}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} - A = \infty \rightarrow \text{o r a k b a t e n s r e e G a r n o}$$

St. Petersburg Paradox



$X = \text{"xogbw na ciuwo nemci"}$

X	0	1	2	3	4	...
P	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2^n}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$...

$$\begin{aligned} \text{\mathbb{E} nezanba} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2-1) + \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot (4-1-2) + \frac{1}{8} \cdot (8-1-2-4) + \dots = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^j} = \text{Bunaru nezanba uze e } 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * Y &= 2^X A - (A + 2A + 2^2 A + \dots + 2^{X-1} A) = \\ &= 2^X A - A | 2^X - 1 = A \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y] = A > 0$$

$$* 1+2+\dots+2^n = 2^{n+1}-1$$

58.

3 белы и 2 черни юлки в урна

X - номер белой юлы в урне из набранной белой юлы

Y - номер белой юлы из набранной черни юлы снег набранной белой юлы

$Y=6$, акоή юлы юлака

a) probability

$Y \setminus X$	1	2	3	
1	$\frac{3}{10}$	0	0	$\frac{3}{10}$
2	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	$\frac{3}{10}$
3	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	$\frac{2}{10}$
4	0	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	$\frac{1}{10}$
5	0	0	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$
6	0	0	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$
	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	

$$P(X=1, Y=2) = P(1, 2) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=3) = P(1, 3) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=4) = P(1, 4) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{30} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} P(Y > 2 | X=1) &= 1 - P(Y=2 | X=1) = \\ &= 1 - \frac{P(X=1, Y=2)}{P(X=1)} = \\ &= 1 - \frac{\frac{3}{10}}{\frac{6}{10}} = 1 - \frac{3}{6} = \frac{6-3}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b)} P(Y > 2 | X=1) = \frac{P(Y > 2, X=1)}{P(X=1)} = \frac{P(Y=3, X=1) + P(Y=4, X=1)}{P(X=1)} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}{\frac{6}{10}} = \frac{\frac{3}{10}}{\frac{6}{10}} = \frac{3}{6} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$P(Y=3 | X < 3) = \frac{P(Y=3, X < 3)}{P(X < 3)} = \frac{P(Y=3, X=1) + P(Y=3, X=2)}{\frac{6}{10} + \frac{3}{10}} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}{\frac{9}{10}} = \frac{\frac{3}{10}}{\frac{9}{10}} = \frac{3}{9} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

- Hezačuvanje mu ca = ?

$$P(X=3, Y=2) = 0 \quad \cancel{P(X=3) P(Y=2)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$\Rightarrow X \perp\!\!\! \perp Y \rightarrow$ Hezačuvanje

44. A x6bprnq 3 monežki
B x6bprnq 2 monežki

$$X = \text{"Spori rezultat je A"} \sim \text{Bin}(3, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$Y = \text{"Spori rezultat je B"} \sim \text{Bin}(2, \frac{1}{2})$$

y/X	0	1	2	3	
0	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{3}{32}$	$\frac{3}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	
1	$\frac{2}{32}$	$\frac{6}{32}$	$\frac{6}{32}$	$\frac{2}{32}$	
2	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{3}{32}$	$\frac{3}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	

X	0	1	2	3
	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

$$x \sim \text{Bin}(3, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}$$

Y	0	1	2
	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

$$a) P(X > Y) = \frac{3+3+1+6+2+1}{32} = \frac{16}{32} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow A \text{ ga crveni}$$

$$b) P(Y=1 | X > Y) = \frac{P(Y=1 \cap X > Y)}{P(X > Y)} = \frac{P(Y=1, X=2) + P(Y=1, X=3)}{P(Y > X)} = \\ = \frac{\frac{6}{32} + \frac{2}{32}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{8}{32}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b) \begin{array}{c|cc|c} A & 2 & -3 \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} & & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \Rightarrow E[A] = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (-3) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \Rightarrow E[B] = \frac{1}{2}$$

↳ zero-sum-game

$$\Rightarrow \text{neranda } A + \text{neranda } B = 0$$

+ X ⊥\! Y

X	-1	1
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Y	1	3	5
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

Es ist Varianz der Verteilung von P_{2X+Y+1}, P_{XY}

$$a) E[2X+Y+1]$$

$$b) E[XY]$$

$$E[X] = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad E[X^2] = (-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$D[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$E[Y] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{10}{4} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$E[Y^2] = 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 5^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{25}{4} = \frac{36}{4} = \frac{18}{2} = 9$$

$$D[Y] = E[Y^2] - (E[Y])^2 = 9 - (\frac{5}{2})^2 = 9 - \frac{25}{4} = \frac{36-25}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$$

=

$$E[2X+Y+1] = 2 \cdot E[X] + E[Y] + 1 = \underset{0}{\frac{5}{2}} + 1 = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$D[2X+Y+1] = 2 \cdot D[X] + D[Y] + D[1] = 2 \cdot 1 + \frac{11}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$$

? 4 neue W.
neu PP. ?

$$E[XY] = E[X] E[Y] = 0 \cdot \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

$$D[XY] = E[(XY)^2] - (E[XY])^2 =$$

$$= E[X^2] E[Y^2] - 0 = 1 \cdot 9 - 0 = 9$$

(4) $f(x) = 300$

$$\Delta X = \frac{85}{1000} = 0.085$$

$$\Delta X = 1000 \cdot 0.085 = 85$$

$$\Delta X = 1000 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 500$$

Wertumwandlung um

zu einem neuen Wert um

die diese Werte mit dem alten Wert vergleichen

$$\Delta X = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

a) Beispiel
c) Lernzettel

$$\Delta X = \Delta X^2 = \frac{44}{56} - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{44}{56} - \frac{16}{28} = \frac{28}{30} = \frac{14}{15}$$

$$\Delta X = \frac{15}{56} + \frac{20}{56} + \frac{9}{56} = \frac{44}{56}$$

$$= 0 + \frac{15}{56} + \frac{10}{56} + \frac{9}{56} = \frac{28}{56} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Delta X = 0 \cdot \frac{8}{5} + 10 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{5} + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{8}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{5} \right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{5} \right)$$

X	0	1	2	3
	$\frac{8}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{5}$

a) Ergebnisse

X = " # die Summenreihe seien wahr"
5 Zeilen und 3 Spalten, Werturwandlung ce noch zu dragen

• $P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{1000} x_i > 900\right) = \frac{500}{900} = \frac{5}{9} \rightarrow$ овт. Неравенство на Марков, коанс не даёт многое добре результата

• приложение неравенства на Чебышев

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{1000} x_i - E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{1000} x_i\right] > 400\right) \leq P\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^{1000} x_i - E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{1000} x_i\right]\right| > 400\right) \leq$$

$\frac{540}{400^2} \approx 0,0034$

$900 - 500 = 400$
 $E[X]$

$$P\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^{1000} x_i - E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{1000} x_i\right]\right| > 300\right) \leq \frac{960}{300^2} \approx 0,01$$

$900 - 600$
 $E[X]$

• Неравенство на Марков

$$P(X > a) \leq \frac{E[X]}{a}, \quad \forall a > 0, \quad X \geq 0$$

• Неравенство на Чебышев

$$P(|X - E[X]| > a) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{a^2}, \quad \forall a > 0$$

$$\text{д-бо: } E[X] = E[X \cdot 1_{X>a}] + E[X \cdot 1_{X \leq a}]$$

$$\geq E[X \cdot 1_{X>a}]$$

$$\geq a \cdot P(X > a)$$

$$x_1 = x \cdot 1_{X>a} + x \cdot 1_{X \leq a}$$

$$x \cdot 1_{X>a} \geq a \cdot 1_{X>a}$$

+

03.04.202

$y \setminus x$	-1	0	1	
0	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	0	$\frac{3}{10}$
1	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{7}{10}$
	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	

a) $P_x, P_y = ?$

b) $E[X] E[Y], \text{Var}(X), \text{Var}(Y) = ?$

c) $\text{Cov}(X, Y), \rho_{XY} = ?$

d) $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y = ?$

e) $Z = X + 2Y, \text{wora} E[Z], \text{Var}[Z]:$

d) $E[X] = -1 \cdot \frac{3}{10} + 0 \cdot \frac{5}{10} + 1 \cdot \frac{2}{10} = -\frac{1}{10}$

$E[Y] = 0 \cdot \frac{3}{10} + 1 \cdot \frac{7}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$

$E[X^2] = 1 \cdot \frac{3}{10} + 1 \cdot \frac{2}{10} = \frac{5}{10} =$

$E[Y^2] = \frac{7}{10}$

$\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = \frac{5}{10} - (-\frac{1}{10})^2 = \frac{5}{10} - \frac{1}{100} = \frac{49}{100}$

$\text{Var}(Y) = E[Y^2] - (E[Y])^2 = \frac{7}{10} - (\frac{7}{10})^2 = \frac{7}{10} - \frac{49}{100} = \frac{21}{100} = \frac{21}{100}$

e) $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X] E[Y] = 0 - (-\frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{10}) = \frac{7}{100}$
 $0 = ? \# \text{check}$

$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{\frac{7}{100}}{\sqrt{\frac{49}{100}} \sqrt{\frac{21}{100}}} = \frac{\frac{7}{100}}{\frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{21}}{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{21}}{21}}}$

f) $E[Z] = E[X] + 2 E[Y] =$

$\text{Var}(Z) = \text{Var}(X) + 4 \text{Var}(Y) + 4 \text{Cov}(X, Y)$

$$!x \underset{t=1}{\underset{t=2}{\dots}} z = z$$

$t=4$

$t=1$

$$y = !x \underset{t=1}{\underset{t=2}{\dots}} z = y$$

$$z + !x = !x \underset{t=1}{\underset{t=2}{\dots}} z = x$$

$$p!! \quad ca \quad n!! \quad x^n - !x$$

do we want the same thing?

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

$$E[X^2] - E[Y^2] = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

$$\frac{\text{Var}(Y)}{\text{Var}(X)} = \text{Cor}(X, Y)$$

same as a square of a difference

$y - \text{avg}$ of $n-1$ differences

$x - \text{avg}$ of $n-1$ differences

sum of squares

66

$$\frac{\text{Var}(Y)}{\text{Var}(X)} = \frac{\text{Var}(Y)}{\text{Var}(X)} = \frac{\text{Var}(Y)}{\text{Var}(X)} = \frac{\text{Var}(Y)}{\text{Var}(X)} = \frac{\text{Var}(Y)}{\text{Var}(X)} = \frac{\text{Var}(Y)}{\text{Var}(X)}$$

$$0 - \text{Var}(X) = -\text{Var}(X)$$

$$(\text{Var}(X, Y)) = (\text{Var}(X, Z) - (\text{Var}(X, X)))$$

$$|XY| = 1$$

$$X - Z = Y$$

$$z = x \cdot y$$

$$y = \text{sum} - x$$

$$n \# - x$$

$$x \# - y$$

H

$$f_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{Var}(Y)}{\text{Var}(X, Y)}$$

2 numbers

2 numbers

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(Y, Y) &= \text{Cov}(X_1 + Z, X_{n+2}) = \\ &= \underbrace{\text{Cov}(X_1, Z)}_0 + \underbrace{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_n)}_0 + \text{Cov}(Z, Z) + \underbrace{\text{Cov}(Z, X_n)}_0 = \\ &= \text{Var}(Z) = \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \text{Var}(X_i) = (n-2) \text{Var}(X_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{Var}(X_i) = (n-1) \text{Var}(X_i)$$

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{(n-2) \text{Var}(X_1)}{(n-1) \text{Var}(X_1)} = \frac{n-2}{n-1} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{когда } n \text{ велико} \\ \text{и } n-2 \approx n-1}}$$

6.1. Характеристики линейных моментов

X - # единиц, поднятых се при первом хвёрстиве

Y - # единиц, поднятых се при последующем хвёрстиве

$Y \setminus X$	0	1	2	3	
0	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	0	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	

X	0	1	2	3	
$P_{X Y=0}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{0}{4} = 0$
$P_{X Y=1}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$
$P_{X Y=2}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
\mathbb{E}[X|Y] & \mathbb{E}[X|Y=0] = 1 & \mathbb{E}[X|Y=1] = 1,5 & \mathbb{E}[X|Y=2] = 2 \\
\hline
& \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4}
\end{array}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 3 \cdot 0 = 1$$

76 Dopljetje: Ako X je nevezicna cr.ber., mora da je

10.04

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(X \geq n)$$

#?

- g-60:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[X] &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \cdot P(X=m) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^m P(X=m) = \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=n}^{\infty} m \cdot P(X=m) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq n)\end{aligned}$$

+) x_1, \dots, x_n ca i.i.d. cr.ber

$$x_{\max} := \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

$$x_{\min} := \min\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

Upozorenje: $F_{x_{\max}}$ u $F_{x_{\min}}$ nisu F_{x_1}

$$\begin{aligned}\text{L} \quad \underline{F_{x_{\max}}}(x) &= P(x_{\max} \leq x) = \\ &= P(x_1 \leq x, \dots, x_n \leq x) = P(x_1 \leq x) P(x_2 \leq x) \dots P(x_n \leq x) = \\ &= (P(x_1 \leq x))^n\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{F_{x_{\min}}}(x) &= P(x_{\min} \leq x) = \rightarrow \text{u.e. note regto ovi} \\ &= 1 - P(x_{\min} > x) = \quad x_1, \dots, x_n \text{ ga je } x < x \\ &= 1 - P(x_1 > x, \dots, x_n > x) = 1 - (P(x_1 > x))^n = \\ &= 1 - (1 - F_{x_1}(x))^n\end{aligned}$$

48.

$$P(H_0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H_0: p_0 = 1/2$$

$$P(H_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H_1: p_1 = 2/3$$

• A = "съдържанието от 200 деца е чисто с вероятност ≥ 9
успех p)" га. имаме "120 успеха"

$P(H_0|A) = ?$ } → Това са гласове априорни вероятности,
 $P(H_1|A) = ?$ } които издава до същият и по-голямо
число е 120, които издават

$$P(H_0|A) = \frac{P(H_0 \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|H_0) P(H_0)}{P(A|H_0) P(H_0) + P(A|H_1) P(H_1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{P(A|H_0) P(A|H_1)} \cdot \binom{200}{120} \cdot \frac{1^{120}}{2^{200}}$$

$$P(H_1|A) = \frac{1}{P(A|H_0) P(A|H_1)} \cdot \binom{200}{120} \cdot \frac{2^{120}}{3^{200}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{P(H_1|A) > P(H_0|A)}$$

$$X_1 \sim \text{Bin}(n_1, p)$$

$$X_2 \sim \text{Bin}(n_2, p)$$

$$X_1 \perp\!\!\! \perp X_2$$

$X_1 + X_2 \sim ? \rightarrow$ разпределение суммы?

* гае горите, те разпределение е биномно

$$\begin{aligned} P[X_1 + X_2 = k] &= \sum_{i=0}^k P[X_1 + X_2 = k, X_1 = i] = \sum_{i=0}^k P[X_2 = k-i | X_1 = i] P[X_1 = i] = \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k P[X_2 = k-i] P[X_1 = i] = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n_2}{k-i} p^{k-i} (1-p)^{n_2 - (k-i)} \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot \binom{n_1}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n_1 - i} = \\ &= p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n_1 + n_2 - k} \sum_{i=0}^k \underbrace{\binom{n_1}{i} \binom{n_2}{k-i}}_{\binom{n_1+n_2}{k}} = \end{aligned}$$

иния 2:

$$\begin{aligned} g_{X_1+X_2}^{(s)} &= g_{X_1}^{(s)} g_{X_2}^{(s)} = (sp + (1-p))^{n_1} (sp + (1-p))^{n_2} = \\ &= (sp + (1-p))^{n_1 + n_2} \rightarrow \text{което е пораждащото} \\ &\quad \text{Ф} \rightarrow \text{на } \text{Bin}(n_1 + n_2, p) \end{aligned}$$

+ $N \sim \text{Bin}(M, q)$, $p, q \in [0, 1]$

$$X|N=n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p) \rightarrow P(X=k|N=n) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

↳ Daca ce găsim, să se arate $X \sim \text{Bin}(M, pq)$?



↳ $P(X=k) = ?$

$$P(X=k) = \sum_{n=k}^M P(X=k|N=n) P(N=n) =$$

$$= \sum_{n=k}^M \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \binom{M}{n} q^n (1-q)^{M-n} =$$

$$= (pq)^k \sum_{n=k}^M \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot \frac{M!}{n!(M-n)!} ((1-p)q)^{n-k} \cdot (1-q)^{M-n} (M-k)! =$$

$$= \binom{M}{n} (pq)^k \sum_{n=k}^M \binom{M-k}{n-k} ((1-p)q)^{n-k} (1-q)^{M-n} =$$

$$= \binom{M}{k} (pq)^k \sum_{j=0}^{M-k} \binom{M-k}{j} ((1-p)q)^j (1-q)^{(M-n)-j} =$$

$$= \binom{M}{k} (pq)^k \left(\underbrace{((1-p)q + (1-q))}_{1-pq} \right)^{M-k}$$

onlyg 2

$$\hookrightarrow g_X^{(1)} = E[S^X] = E[E[S^X|N]] = \sum_{n=0}^M E[S^X|N=n] \cdot P(N=n) =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^M (sp + (1-p))^n \cdot \binom{M}{n} q^n (1-q)^{M-n} =$$

$$= ((sp + (1-p))q + (1-q))^M = (spq + (1-pq))^M$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 0,2 \cdot (0,8)^{k-1} \cdot (0,7)^k$$

↓
k Heyneku
A Heyneku
B Heyneku

↳ Repozitacião za Heyneku, npu egut+ onwi liga xog -
egut za A u egut za B) $\Rightarrow 0,8 \cdot 0,7 = \underline{\underline{0,56}}$

Heca $Z \sim \mathcal{C}(0,44) \Rightarrow EZ = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{1}{0,44} = \underline{\underline{2,27}}$

Heyneku + usweng,
raudo ojeba

$$\underline{\underline{E2 = 2 \cdot E2 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 27 = 1,54}}$$

A c 0.2
B c 0.3

$P(A \text{ ga } y_{12}, \text{ a } B - \text{tc}) = ?$
 $\delta_{\text{pos}} \text{ и } \delta_{\text{neg}} = ?$

• Heta A_k , $k=1, 2, \dots$, ca chowberinto obdaniashchaya, b' komu A yoneba (za npr. nu) Ha k-mu xog, a B he yugebo 6ob burku w'e c xoga. (nu mame, ne burku ut obdu nepr.)
 v' ca tayneshchimy

$\rightarrow X \sim G(0, \lambda)$ u $Y_k = \# \text{tayneshchimy}$ Ha B sa k xogay

$$A_k = \{X = k-1, Y_k = 1\} \cup \{X = k-1, Y_k = 0\}$$

\rightarrow Bespoqutocchimy A go ~~также~~ yugebo, a B he e:

$$P(V A_k) = \sum_{c=1}^{\infty} P(A_k) = \sum_{c=1}^{\infty} P(X=c-1) P(Y_k=c) =$$

$X \sim Ge(1/p)$
 $Y \sim Ge(p)$

$X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$

$\min(X, Y) = ?$

↪ $P(\min(X, Y) \geq k) = P(X \geq k, Y \geq k) =$
 $= (1-p)^k (1-p)^k = (1 - (2p - p^2))^k$ w.e. $\min(X, Y) \sim Ge(2p - p^2)$

↪ $P(\max(X, Y) \leq k) = P(X \leq k, Y \leq k) =$
 $= (1 - P(X \geq k)) (1 - P(Y \geq k)) =$
 $= (1 - (1-p)^k) (1 - (1-p)^k) =$
 $= 1 - (1-p)^k - (1-p)^k + (1-p)^{2k} =$
 $= 1 - 2(1-p)^k + (1-p)^{2k} =$
 $= (1 - (1-p)^k) + (1-p)^{2k} = \#?$
 $= (1 - (1-p)^k)^2$



65.

$$X_1 \sim \text{Ge}(1/n)$$

$$X_2 \sim \text{Ge}\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$X_n \sim \text{Ge}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + n$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[X_i + 1] = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{n-i+1} =$$

$$= n \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$$

$$= (x \geq 1, x \geq 2) | \Omega = (x \geq 1, x \geq 2)_{\text{num}} | \Omega =$$

$$= (\{x \geq 0 \cap \{1\}) \cup (x \geq 2) | \Omega =$$

$$= \{x \geq 0 \cap \{1\}\} \cup \{x \geq 2 \cap \{1\}\} =$$

$$= 2^0(1 \geq 0) + 2^1(1 \geq 1) + 2^2(1 \geq 2) =$$

$$= 2^0(1 \geq 0) + 2^1(1 \geq 0) + 2^2(1 \geq 0) =$$

$$= 2^0(1 \geq 0) + 2^1(1 \geq 0) + 2^2(1 \geq 0) =$$

$$= 2^0(1 \geq 0) + 2^1(1 \geq 0) + 2^2(1 \geq 0) =$$

$$= 2^0(1 \geq 0) + 2^1(1 \geq 0) + 2^2(1 \geq 0) =$$

46.

2 түрлийн түрүүдийн саны нь n көлгүү

$P(X_1 = k \cup X_2 = n-k) = ?$

$$X_1 \sim NB(n+1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$X_2 \sim NB(n+1, \frac{1}{2})$$

→ прошлогдаж байсан брох на шиглэгчийн
своёштэсэн тохиулж 2 и 1, гораин
түшэгийн чийгчилбүү, яе егнааса
түрүүдийн саны нь е празик

$\Rightarrow \{X_1 = n-k\} \cup \{X_2 = n-k\}$ - е съединение түшэгийн зүйл

нэрэг нийтийн захалгаа, яе егнааса түрүүдийн саны нь е празик,
гораин түшэгийн чийгчилбүү иштэй хийгдэх болно.

Потенците $\{X_1 = n-k\} \cap \{X_2 = n-k\} = \emptyset$ иштэй

$$P(\{X_1 = n-k\} \cup \{X_2 = n-k\}) = P(X_1 = n-k) + P(X_2 = n-k) =$$

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

$$= \binom{2n}{n-k} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n-k}}$$

why $n-k$?

52. 7 лампи, 3 дефектни, и за проверка

$X = \#$ на избрани дефектни лампи

↳ разпределение на X и означаване =?

$$X \sim HG(M, N, n)$$

N - Сумарен брой

M - обект с таки характеристика

n - избрата

$$X \sim HG(3, 7, 4) \rightarrow \text{разпределение}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = n \cdot \frac{M}{N} = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{7} = \frac{12}{7}$$

+ 52 карти, искати случаите 13 са "хороши"

карти с P 2 са избрани да са "хороши", ако:

a) искати с брояване

26 хороши и 26 "хороши"

b) искати без брояване

↳ $X = \#$ избрани хороши

a) $X \sim Bin(48, \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow P(X=2) = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} =$

$$= \frac{13!}{2! 11!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{11} = \frac{13 \cdot 12 \cdot 11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 11!} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2048} = \frac{78}{8192} \approx 0,01$$

b) $X \sim HG(26, 52, 13) \Rightarrow P(X=2) = \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} = \frac{\binom{26}{2} \binom{26}{11}}{\binom{52}{13}} \approx 0,004$

8)

+

$$X_1 \sim Po(\lambda_1)$$

$$X_2 \sim Po(\lambda_2)$$

$$X_1 \perp\!\!\! \perp X_2$$

$X_1 + X_2 \sim ?$ → какво е разпределението на сумата?

$$\text{у} g_X(s) = g_{+1}(s) g_{+2}(s) = e^{\lambda_1(s-1)} e^{\lambda_2(s-1)} = e^{(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)(s-1)} \Rightarrow X \sim Po(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

$$\text{у} P[X_1 + X_2 = k] = \sum_{i=0}^k P[X_2 = k-i, X_1 = i] = \sum_{i=0}^k P[X_2 = k-i] P[X_1 = i] =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{e^{-\lambda_2} \lambda_2^{k-i}}{(k-i)!} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda_1} \lambda_1^i}{i!} = \frac{e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)}}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} \lambda_1^i \lambda_2^{k-i} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)}}{k!} \cdot (\lambda_1+\lambda_2)^k \sim Po(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)$$

18.04

Ч2. 2 задача за хвърляне последователно 5 пъти

$X = \#$ хвърления, при които сума е 6 "

$$P[X=2] = ? \quad \#X=?$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 1+5 & 2+4 & 3+3 & 4+2 & 5+1 \\ \hline & 5 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \quad \frac{5}{36} = p \Rightarrow X \sim Bin(5, \frac{5}{36})$$

$$P[X=2] = \binom{5}{2} p^2 (1-p)^{5-2} = \binom{5}{2} \left(\frac{5}{36}\right)^2 \left(\frac{31}{36}\right)^3 =$$

$$= \frac{5!}{3! 2!} = \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3!}{3! 2 \cdot 1} \cdot \frac{25}{7296} \cdot \frac{29791}{46656} =$$

$$= \frac{7567750}{60466176} \approx \underline{\underline{0,123}}$$

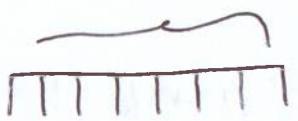
$$\#X = n \cdot p = 5 \cdot \frac{5}{36} = \underline{\underline{\frac{25}{36}}}$$

$$\text{?} \# \curvearrowleft n(d-v)m - n(d-v + \frac{m}{P}) \cdot m =$$

$$= n(d-v) - \binom{m}{P} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{d-v} \binom{d-v}{k} \binom{d}{k}}_{\substack{\text{Guthaus formula} \\ \text{Guthaus formula}}} = m \cdot \underbrace{\binom{d}{n}}_{\substack{\text{Guthaus formula} \\ \text{Guthaus formula}}} = P(\text{age nowone})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{?} \# \curvearrowleft \underbrace{\binom{m}{P} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{d-v} \binom{d-v}{k} \binom{d}{k}}_{\substack{\text{Guthaus formula} \\ \text{Guthaus formula}}} + \underbrace{(d-v)}_{\substack{\text{Guthaus formula} \\ \text{Guthaus formula}}} = \\ & = (P(X=0) \cup P(X=1)) = P(X < 2) = P(X \leq 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X \leq 2) = 1 - P(X < 2)$$



$$x = \# \text{ the age is in the range } 0 \text{ to } 2 \text{ ?}$$

x = number of age nowone + 1

number of age nowone + 1 = number of age nowone + 1

59.

Число прийде від 2 зара

Х = "сума таючиючи позначки є віорки"

$$M, D \text{ та } D = ?$$

X	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
P	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$

 $\rightarrow \sim$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \frac{1}{36} \cdot (2+12) + \frac{2}{36} \cdot (3+11) + \frac{3}{36} \cdot (4+10) + \frac{4}{36} \cdot (5+9) + \frac{5}{36} \cdot (6+8) + \frac{6}{36} \\ &= \frac{14}{36} + \frac{28}{36} + \frac{42}{36} + \frac{56}{36} + \frac{70}{36} + \frac{42}{36} = \frac{252}{36} = \underline{\underline{7}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= E(X_1) + E(X_2) \Rightarrow E(X_1) = 3,5 \\ E(X_2) &= 3,5 \end{aligned}$$

Лічите x_1 та x_2 як незалежні, що у випадку виходить

$$\text{є одна в.в.} \Rightarrow DX_1 = DX_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} DX_1 = DX_2 &= E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{1+4+9+16+25+36}{6} - (3,5)^2 = \\ &= \frac{90}{6} - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{90}{6} - \frac{49}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{35}{12}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$DX = DX_1 + DX_2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{35}{12}}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{35}{12}}}$$

X ₁	1	2	3	4	5	6
P	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

$$\begin{aligned} 1,6 &\times \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \times 2 \\ 6,1 & \\ 3,4 & \frac{1}{6} \times 2 \\ 5,3 & \\ 2,5 & \\ 5,2 & \frac{1}{6} \times 2 \\ 1+1+ & \frac{2}{6} + \frac{2}{6} \\ \frac{12}{6} & \end{aligned}$$

X	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
P	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{2}{32}$	$\frac{5}{64}$	$\frac{6}{64}$	$\frac{7}{64}$	$\frac{12}{64}$	$\frac{7}{64}$	$\frac{6}{64}$	$\frac{5}{64}$	$\frac{2}{32}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

#?

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times 1 & \\ 1 \times 2 & \\ \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{4} & \\ \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32} = \frac{2}{32} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \times 3 & \\ 3 \times 1 & \\ 2 \times 2 & \\ \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8} & = \\ \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{64} = \frac{5}{64} & \\ \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{64} & = \\ \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{64} & = \\ \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{3}{64} & = \frac{7}{64} \end{aligned}$$

51. $p = 0,001$

$X = \# \text{чыншылганнан}$ "

$P(X \geq 2) = ?$, таралбети са 5000 изайлена?

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X \geq 2) &= 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) = \\
 &= 1 - \binom{5000}{0} p^0 (1-p)^{5000} - \binom{5000}{1} p^1 (1-p)^{4999} = \\
 &= 1 - e^{-5} - 5000 \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \cdot e^{-5} = \underline{\underline{1 - 6e^{-5}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Уза маку x : $(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \approx e$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{1000}\right)^{1000} \approx \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{1}{1000}\right)^{5000} = \frac{1}{e^5} = e^{-5}$$

53. срэгтэо 2 сады зөвхөн рөсөннүүдээс 12 месэй

P за 3 месеца ≤ 4 сады зөвхөн рөсөннүүдээс $= ?$

$X_1 = \# \text{зөвхөн рөсөннүүдээс 12 месэй}$ "

$$X \sim 2, \lambda = 2$$

$$X_1 \sim Po(\lambda)$$

$$X_2 \sim Po(\mu)$$

$$X_1 + X_2 \sim Po(\lambda + \mu)$$

$$P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \leq 4) = ?$$

$$P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \leq 4) = P(Po(6) \leq 4) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^3 \frac{6^k}{k!} e^{-6}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^3 \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} =$$

19.0h → сансаң да
котоуний аягийн нрэг
котоун тохио