연습 3 & 4장 학번: 2023 08 2524 이름: 이유성

3.7 3개의 부품으로 구성된 전자제품에서 고장 난 부품의 수를 X라고 할 때, 다음과 같은 확률분 포를 갖는 확률변수라고 하자. 4+1 0+2

			472	413
x	0	1	2	(3)
P(X = x)	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
$g(X) = (2X + 1)^2$		9	25	49
(g(X)) ²		81	125	2401

이때 $g(X)=(2X+1)^2$ 에 대한 평균 (μ) 과 분산 (σ^2) 을 구하여라.

Sol)	E (472 + 474+1) =	4E(X2) + 4E(X) + 1 =	(4 x 3.5)	+ (4×1.5) +1=	(21)	79.7
			-			00

$V(4\chi^2+4\chi+1) = V(4\chi^2+4\chi) =$	$16 V(\chi^2 + \chi) = \chi^2 + \chi = \chi$
V(8)= E(82) - [E18)]2	$\frac{3^{2}}{4} = 0$ 4 36 144
= 43.6-25=18.6	학률 0.3 0.1 0.4 0.2 E(b) = 5
16 V(8) = V (900) = 16	X 18.6=297.6 #L

연습 4.3. 0<x<1 에서 연속확률변수 X 가 확률밀도함수 f(x) = c (1 - x²) 일 때, c 값을 구하고 X의 평균과 분산을 구하여라.

$$\int_{0}^{1} C(1+\chi^{2}) d\chi = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} C(1+\chi^{2}) d\chi = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{3}{2} \chi(1-\chi^{2}) d\chi = \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \left[\int_{0}^{1} \chi^{2}(1+\chi^{2}) d\chi - \int_{0}^{1} \chi(1-\chi^{2}) d\chi \right]^{2} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{8} \right]$$

연습 4.9 자동차를 생산하는 공장의 기계가 평균 1개월에 3번씩 고장을 일으키는 지수분포를 가진다. 기계가 고장나서 고친 후에 다시 고장이 발생할 때까지 걸리는 시간을 측정하는 분포를 구하고, 1개월 이내에 한 번도 고장나지 않을 확률을 구하여라.

$$\Box = 1 - (1 - e^{-3}) = e^{-3}$$

4.19 평균이 1/A인 지수분포를 따르는 확률변수 X에 대해 다음의 무기역성 성질을 만족하는지 보여라. P(X > s + t | X>t) = P(X > s)

Soi) द्रभीड रेप विण्णेमर उत्तर के होने व उत्तर श्री हैं भी जात

4: $\frac{P(s+t)}{P(t)} = P(s)$ 水性 与键 1-e-1t (x(t)

 $P(X>t) = e^{-f/t} \qquad P(X>S+t) = e^{-(S+t)/1}$ $\frac{P(S+t)}{P(t)} = \frac{e^{-(S+t)/1}}{e^{-t/1}} = e^{-(S+t)/1}$

[증명] 포아송분포 $\sim p(x;\lambda t)=\frac{e^{-\lambda t}(\lambda t)^x}{t}$ [개수 x=0,1,2,...]에서, $E[X]=\lambda$ 와, $Var(X)=\lambda$ 를 증명

Pf)
$$\lambda + \frac{1}{2} |A| = \frac{1}{2} |A| + \frac{1}{2} |A| = \frac{1}{2} |A| + \frac{1}{2} |A| = \frac{1}{2$$

$$E(x) = \sum_{0}^{\infty} \chi e^{-x} \frac{\Lambda^{2}}{\chi!} \qquad \Xi = 0 \text{ gent } 0 \text{ of } 1 \text{ fill } 1 \text{ fill } 1 \text{ fill } 1 \text{ fill } 2 \text{ fill } 1 \text{ fill } 2 \text{ fill } 1 \text{ fill } 2 \text{ fill$$

$$- * \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(2H)!} e^{-\Lambda} = \Lambda e^{-\Lambda} \stackrel{\otimes}{\underset{\mathcal{A}}{=}} \frac{1}{(2H)!} \underbrace{2H=1}_{\mathcal{A}} + \Lambda e^{-\Lambda} e^{\Lambda} = \underbrace{\lambda} = \underbrace{3H=1}_{\mathcal{A}}$$

$$\frac{det}{dt} = E(x^{2}) - E(x) = E(x^{2}) - \lambda^{2} \qquad E(x^{2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2i}}{(2H)!} e^{-x^{2}}$$

$$= e^{-x} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2i}}{(2H)!} x = e^{-x} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2i}}{(2H)!} (2H) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{$$

 $[\overline{\ominus} \ \overline{\ominus}]$ 이항분포에 대한 포아송</u>분포의 근사 증명 $P(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} \approx \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$ If $f \to 0$ $f \to \infty$

Pf)
$$0 | \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 0$$
 $(x | p^{2}(1-p)^{D-2}) = \frac{\Lambda}{n}$

$$n(x) = \frac{\Lambda!}{\pi!! (m + 1)!} = \frac{(n \times (m) \times (n + 1))}{\pi!!} = \frac{\Lambda}{n!!} = \frac{\Lambda}{n!} = \frac{\Lambda$$

정규분포의 기대값과 분산을 구해보시오 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$ for $-\infty < x < \infty$ Sol) 1) (using Math. tabke), 증명하시오. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x;\mu,\sigma^2) dx = 1$

일반 정규보포
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{2\pi\sigma^{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2\pi u}{\sigma}\right)^{2}} dx = 1$$

$$\frac{\chi-u}{\alpha} = Z \qquad \forall z = 2/-u \qquad \chi = \alpha z + u \qquad dx = \alpha dz$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^{2}} dz = 1 \qquad Z = 2\pi i dz$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{2} \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \int_{-\frac{1}{2\pi}}^{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^{2}} dz$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z + u) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} (\alpha z + u) \\ - (\alpha z$$

3)
$$Var[X] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \sqrt{Qf(\chi)} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\chi - \chi)^2 f(\chi) d\chi = c\chi^2$$

$$Z = \frac{2Hu}{d}$$
 $\chi = \alpha Z + u$ $\lambda = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\alpha z)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}Z^2} dZ$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Z^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}Z^2} dZ = \alpha^2$$

4)
$$\Pr(X \le L) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{L} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} d \quad \text{Th} \quad \int_{p}^{q} e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(\operatorname{erf}(q) - \operatorname{erf}(p) \right) \quad , \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\mu x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\mu} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\mu}}, \lim_{x \to -\infty} \operatorname{erf}(x) = -1, \lim_{x \to 0} \operatorname{erf}(x) = 0, \lim_{x \to \infty} \operatorname{erf}(x) = 1$$