

PL

ΠX) Έστω X : το # στο ρωσικό που βιάται
κάθε ναιδί.

Έστω $P(X=x) = P(x) = f(x)$ για

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
$P(x)$	0,663	0,226	0,066	0,022	0,019	0,004

a) Να υπολογιστεί το μέσο του X

β) Ποια η διασπορά και η συνική απόκλιση

$$a) \mu_X = E(X) = \sum_{x=1}^6 x \cdot P(X=x) =$$

$$= 1 \cdot 0,663 + 2 \cdot 0,226 + \dots + 6 \cdot 0,004 = 1,52$$

$$b) V(X) = E[(X-\mu)^2] \\ = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$$

όπου: $E(X^2) = \sum_{x=1}^6 x^2 \cdot P(X=x) =$

$$= 1^2 \cdot 0,663 + 2^2 \cdot 0,226 + 3^2 \cdot 0,066 + \dots + 6^2 \cdot 0,004$$

$$= 3,132$$

Intervius: $V(x) = E(x^2) - E(x)^2$

$$= 3,132 - (1,52)^2 = 0,8216$$

Tefos: $\sigma = \sqrt{V(x)} = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sqrt{0,8216} \approx 0,9064$

γ) $P(X \leq 3) = \sum_{x=1}^3 P(X=x) = 0,663 + 0,226 + 0,066$
 $= 0,955$

δ) $P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X < 2) =$
 $= 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - P(X=1)$
 $= 1 - 0,663 = 0,337$

ε) $P(2 < X \leq 4) = P(X=3) + P(X=4)$
 $= 0,066 + 0,022 = 0,088$

π(x) | Erwartungswert, wenn $X: 0$ oder 1 zu jeder

Wsk:

X	1	2	3	4	5	6
P(x)	$\frac{1-0}{6}$	$\frac{1-0}{6}$	$\frac{1-0}{6}$	$\frac{1+0}{6}$	$\frac{1+0}{6}$	$\frac{1+0}{6}$

Erwartungswert: $\sum_{x=1}^6 P(X=x) = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1-0}{6}\right) + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1+0}{6}\right)$
 $= \frac{3}{6} - \frac{3}{6} + \frac{3}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = 1$

a) Erwartungswert:

$$\mu = E(X) = \sum_{x=1}^6 x \cdot P(X=x) =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1-0}{6} + 2 \cdot \frac{1-0}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{1-0}{6} + 4 \cdot \frac{1+0}{6} + 5 \cdot \frac{1+0}{6} + 6 \cdot \frac{1+0}{6}$$

$$= (1+2+3+4+5+6) \cdot \frac{1}{6} + (-1-2-3+4+5+6) \cdot \frac{0}{6} =$$

$$= \frac{21}{6} + \frac{9}{6} \cdot 0 = \frac{7}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 0 = \frac{1}{2}(7+3 \cdot 0)$$

B) $\frac{1}{2}(7+3 \cdot 0) > 1 \Rightarrow 7+3 \cdot 0 > 2 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 0 > -5$

$$\Rightarrow \theta > -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\text{κ' } \frac{1}{2}(7+3\theta) < 6 \Rightarrow 7+3\theta < 12 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\theta < 5 \Rightarrow \theta < \frac{5}{3}$$

Αρα: $-\frac{5}{3} < \theta < \frac{5}{3}$

Είχαν, για $\alpha \neq 0$:

$$\bullet 0 \leq \frac{1-\theta}{6} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1-\theta \leq 6 \Rightarrow -6 \leq \theta-1 \leq 0$$
$$\Rightarrow -5 \leq \theta \leq 1$$

$$\bullet 0 \leq \frac{1+\theta}{6} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1+\theta \leq 6 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \theta \leq 5$$

Αρα, οι δύο νέες ατομικές, χρησιμοποιώντας το

$$-1 \leq \theta \leq 1$$

Τέλος, για $\theta = 1$ έχουμε:

$$E(x) = \frac{1}{2}(7+3 \cdot 1) = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

P2

Παρασκευή, 3 Δεκεμβρίου 2021 4:04 μμ

πχ) Έστω X α.τ. τ.ε. σ.π.π.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx^2, & 0 < x < 6 \\ 0, & \text{αλλιώς} \end{cases}$$

α) $C = ?$; β) $F(x) = ?$; γ) $E(X) = ?$, $V(X) = ?$

α) Πρώτα: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^6 f(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^6 cx^2 dx = 1 \Rightarrow c \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_0^6 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow c \cdot \left[\frac{6^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} \right] = c \frac{6^3}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{3}{6^3} = \frac{1}{72}$$

β) Παιρνουμε:

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x ct^2 dt =$$

$$= c \left. \frac{t^3}{3} \right|_0^x = c \frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{x^3}{216}, \text{ για } 0 < x < 6$$

$$< 0, -\infty < x \leq 0$$

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Apdx:

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\infty < x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x^3}{216}, & 0 < x < 6 \\ 1, & 6 \leq x < \infty \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta) E(X) &= \int_0^6 x f(x) dx = \int_0^6 x c x^2 dx = \\ &= c \int_0^6 x^3 dx = c \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^6 = c \frac{6^4}{4} = \dots = 4,5 \end{aligned}$$

Var

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - \bar{E}(X)^2$$

orow:

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \int_0^6 x^2 f(x) dx = c \int_0^6 x^4 dx = c \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_0^6 = \\ &= \frac{1}{72} \cdot \frac{6^5}{5} = \frac{6^3}{10} = \frac{216}{10} = 21,6 \end{aligned}$$

Tejos:

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - \bar{E}(X)^2 = 21,6 - 4,5^2 = 1,35$$

Pr } Eow X z.p. be swāpman xaxaxoxis

$$F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x^3, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & 1 < x < \infty \end{cases}$$

a) Na unafisatbe $E(X)$ n' $V(X)$.

a) Tafaxwaxifaxbe nax $f(x)$ xax --

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{axxi.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Enixan: } E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 3x^2 dx = \\ &= 3 \int_0^1 x^3 dx = 3 \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Enixan: } E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 3x^2 dx = 3 \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{Daxite: } V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{3}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{80}$$

$$\text{Nax: } \sigma = \sqrt{V(X)} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{80}}$$

$$b) P(X > \frac{1}{3}) = 1 - P(X \leq \frac{1}{3}) = 1 - F(\frac{1}{3})$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3$$

Answer: $P(X > \frac{1}{3}) = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 3x^2 dx =$

$$= \cancel{3} \frac{x^3}{\cancel{3}} \Big|_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3$$

b) $P\left(\frac{1}{3} \leq X < \frac{3}{4}\right) = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{3}{4}} f(x) dx = \dots$

ii $P\left(\frac{1}{3} \leq X < \frac{3}{4}\right) = F\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - F\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$
 $= \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3$

$\rightarrow P\left(\frac{1}{3} < X < \frac{3}{4}\right) \quad \sim \quad P\left(\frac{1}{3} \leq X \leq \frac{3}{4}\right)$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{3} < X \leq \frac{3}{4}\right)$$