

Dugga 6/10-05 fms 121

$$\textcircled{1} a) E(X) = \sum_k k p_X(k) = 0 \cdot 0.3 + 1 \cdot 0.5 + 2 \cdot 0.2 = 0.9$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_k k^2 p_X(k) = 0^2 \cdot 0.3 + 1^2 \cdot 0.5 + 2^2 \cdot 0.2 = 1.3$$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 1.3 - 0.9^2 = 0.49$$

b) Låt $Y =$ Totala antalet större reparationer under 1 månad

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^{121} X_i \quad \text{där } X_i \text{ har fvd. enl. a)}$$

$$E(Y) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{121} X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{121} E(X_i) = 121 \cdot 0.9 = 108.9$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(Y) &= V\left(\sum_{i=1}^{121} X_i\right) = \left[\text{Antal olika } X_i \text{ oberoende} \right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{121} V(X_i) = 121 \cdot 0.49 = 59.29 \end{aligned}$$

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$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{x^4} & , x \geq 1 \\ 0 & , x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$3t^{-4} = \frac{3t^{-3}}{-3}$$

$F_X(x)$ ser ut att bli användbar, så börja med den.

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(t) dt = \int_1^x \frac{3}{t^4} dt = \left[-\frac{3}{3t^3} \right]_1^x = 1 - \frac{1}{x^3}, \quad x \geq 1$$

a)

$$P(X \geq 3 | X \geq 2) = \frac{P(X \geq 3 \cap X \geq 2)}{P(X \geq 2)} = \frac{P(X \geq 3)}{P(X \geq 2)} = \frac{1 - P(X < 3)}{1 - P(X < 2)} = \frac{1 - F_X(3)}{1 - F_X(2)} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3^3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2^3}} = \frac{8}{27}$$

b) $Y = \ln X$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\ln X \leq y) = P(X \leq e^y) = F_X(e^y)$$

Alt 1 $= 1 - \frac{1}{(e^y)^3} = 1 - e^{-3y}, \quad e^y \geq 1 \text{ dvs } y \geq 0$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} (1 - e^{-3y}) = 3e^{-3y}, \quad y \geq 0$$

Alt 2

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_X(e^y) = f_X(e^y) \cdot e^y = \frac{3}{(e^y)^4} e^y = 3e^{-3y}, \quad e^y \geq 1 \text{ dvs } y \geq 0$$

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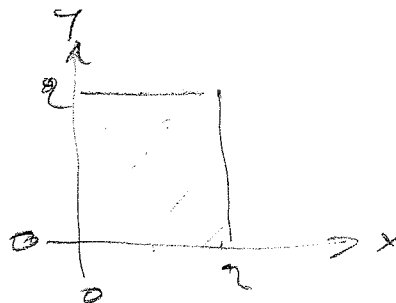
Given $P(B) = 0.45 \Rightarrow P(A) = 0.55$

$$P(A|S) = 0.5 \Rightarrow P(B|S) = 0.5$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) P(A|S^*) &= \frac{P(A \cap S^*)}{P(S^*)} = \frac{P(S^*|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(S^*)} \\ &= \frac{(1 - P(S|A)) \cdot P(A)}{1 - P(S)} = \frac{(1 - 0.0455) \cdot 0.55}{1 - 0.05} \\ &= 0.5526 \end{aligned}$$

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$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(x+y) & , 0 \leq x, y \leq 2 \\ 0 & , \text{for} \end{cases}$$



a) $\bar{X} = Y$ olarak
 \Leftrightarrow

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \text{ for all } (x,y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}(x+y) dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left[xy + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{8} \left(2x + \frac{4}{2} \right) = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(x+1) , 0 \leq x \leq 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Y(y) = [\text{symmetri}] = \frac{1}{4}(y+1) , 0 \leq y \leq 2$$

$$f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{8}(x+1)(y+1) \neq f_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

Dej, ikteler olarak

b) $P(\bar{X} - Y > 1) = \iint f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$

$$= \int_{x=1}^2 \int_{y=0}^{x-1} \frac{1}{8}(x+y) dy dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_1^2 \left[xy + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{x-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_1^2 \left(x(x-1) + \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_1^2 \left(x^2 - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_1^2 \left(\frac{3x^2}{2} - 2x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{x^3}{2} - x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{8}$$

