

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ, 26-1-2017

ΘΕΜΑ Λ:

(a) Ανά το Σχήμα 1, προκύπτει ότι:

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\infty < x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0.75 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} & 2 \leq x < 2.5 \\ 1 & 2.5 \leq x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$(β) P(0.5 < X < 1) = F_X(1^-) - F_X(0.5) = 0.5 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.5 = 0.25$$

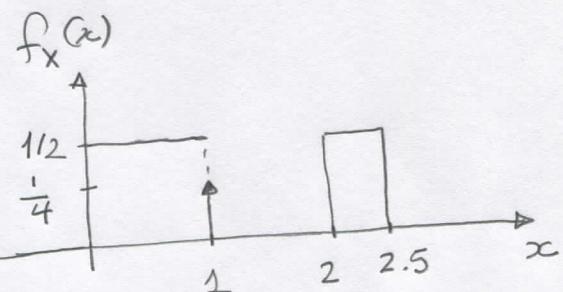
$$P(0.5 < X \leq 1) = F_X(1) - F_X(0.5) = 0.75 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.5 = 0.5$$

$$(γ) P(1 < X < 2) = F_X(2) - F_X(1) = 0.75 - 0.75 = 0$$

$$P(1 \leq X < 2) = F_X(2^-) - F_X(1) = 0.75 - 0.5 = 0.25$$

(δ) Παραγωγής την $F_X(x)$ έχω:

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} \delta(x-1) & x=1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 \leq x < 2.5 \\ 0 & λλω \end{cases}$$



$$(ε) E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x dx + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 + \int_2^{2.5} \frac{1}{2} x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Big|_2^{2.5} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} (2.5^2 - 2^2) = 1.0625$$

$$E[X^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^2 + \int_2^{2.5} \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} x^3 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} x^3 \Big|_2^{2.5} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} (2.5^3 - 2^3) = 1.6875$$

$$\therefore \text{var}(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = 1.6875 - 1.0625^2 = 0.5586$$

ΘΕΜΑ 2ο

(a) $E[A] = g E[R]$ και $\text{var}(A) = g^2 \text{var}(R)$.

Άλλα $R \sim U[9, 11]$. Αντιτίθετα τόσος της συμπλοκής καραβούς:

$$E[R] = \frac{9+11}{2} = 10, \quad \text{var}(R) = \frac{(11-9)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.33$$

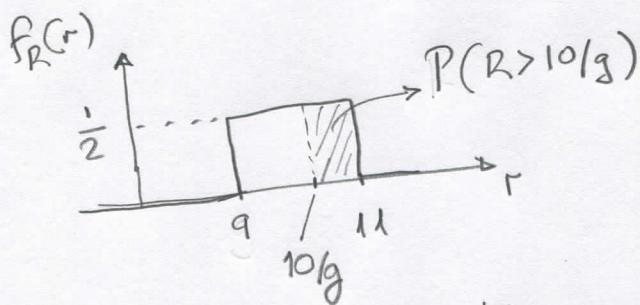
Συνεπώς, $\mu_A = E[A] = 10g$ και $\sigma_A^2 = \text{var}(A) = g^2/3$.

$$\begin{aligned} (\beta) \quad P(|A - \mu_A| > 2\sigma_A) &= P(|A - 10g| > \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}g) = 1 - P(|A - 10g| \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}g) \\ &= 1 - P(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}g \leq A - 10g \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}g) \\ &= 1 - P(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}g \leq R - 10g \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}g) \\ &= 1 - P(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \leq R - 10 \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}) = 1 - P(10 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \leq R \leq 10 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}) \\ &= 1 - P(8.84 \leq R \leq 11.15) = 1 - 1 = 0 \quad (\text{αφού } R \sim U[9, 11]). \\ &= 1 - P(8.84 \leq R \leq 11.15) = 1 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(γ) Θέλωμα: $P(A > 10) \geq 0.8 \Rightarrow$

$$P(gR > 10) \geq 0.8 \Rightarrow P(R > \frac{10}{g}) \geq 0.8$$

Ζητάεται να εξάχιξε g που να ικανοποιεί την παραπόμπη ανισότητας. Καθώς R είναι συμπλοκή καταστημάτων $[9, 11]$, δα πρέπει $10/g \in [9, 11]$ ώστε $P(R > \frac{10}{g}) = (11 - \frac{10}{g}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$



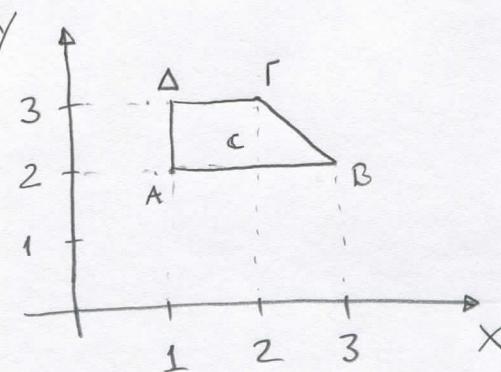
$$\text{Επομένως } (11 - \frac{10}{g}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \geq 0.8 \Rightarrow 11 - \frac{10}{g} \geq 1.6 \Rightarrow$$

$$11 - 1.6 \geq \frac{10}{g} \Rightarrow g \geq \frac{10}{9.4} \Rightarrow \underline{g_{\min} = 1.0638}$$

ΘΕΜΑ 3ο

(3)

(a)



$$\text{Πρέπει } c \cdot E_{\Delta ABC} = 1$$

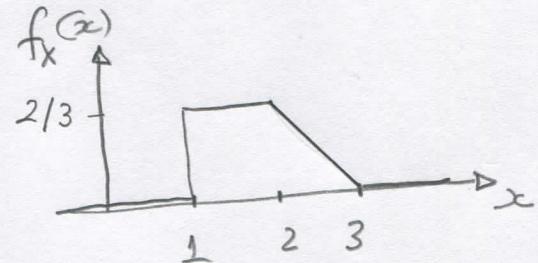
$$\Rightarrow c \cdot \frac{(1+2) \cdot 1}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(β) Το μέσο υψών της T.F. X είναι το $[1, 3]$.

$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{x,y}(x, y) dy$. Από ως σχήμα εξαφλεύτε:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Για } 1 \leq x \leq 2, \quad f_x(x) &= \int_2^3 c dy = \frac{2}{3} y \Big|_2^3 = \frac{2}{3}(3-2) = \frac{2}{3}. \\ \text{Για } 2 \leq x \leq 3, \quad f_x(x) &= \int_2^{5-x} c dy = \frac{2}{3} y \Big|_2^{5-x} = \frac{2}{3}(5-x-2) \\ &= 2 - \frac{2}{3}x \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 2 - \frac{2}{3}x & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{αλλα} \end{cases}$$

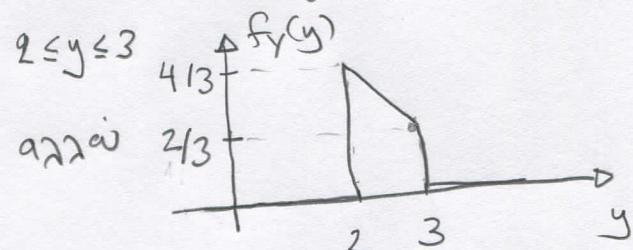


Το μέσο τικών της T.F. Y είναι το $[2, 3]$.

$f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{x,y}(x, y) dx$. Για $2 \leq y \leq 3$:

$$f_y(y) = \int_1^{5-y} c dx = \frac{2}{3} x \Big|_1^{5-y} = \frac{2}{3}(5-y-1) = \frac{2}{3}(4-y).$$

$$\therefore f_y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}(4-y) & 2 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{αλλα} \end{cases}$$



$$(γ) f_{x|y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{x,y}(x,y)}{f_y(y)}$$

Προφανώς η $f_{x|y}(x|y)$ ορίζεται για τικές της $y \in [2, 3]$.

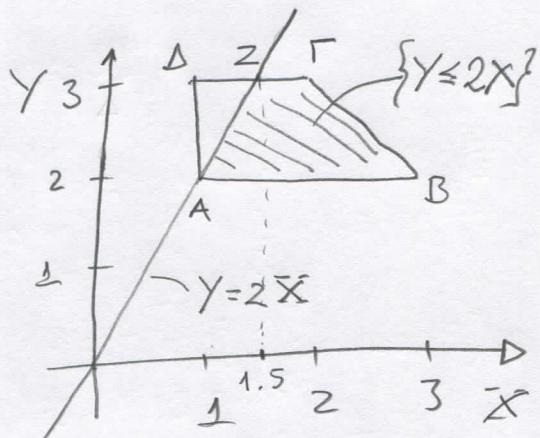
$$\text{Τότε } f_{x|y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2/3}{\frac{2}{3}(4-y)} = \frac{1}{4-y} & \text{όταν } 1 \leq x \leq 5-y \\ 0 & \text{όταν } x \notin [1, 5-y] \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4-y} & 1 \leq x \leq 5-y \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (y \in [2, 3]) \quad (4)$$

Με αυτά τα γέγονα, δεδομένων του $y \in [2, 3]$, η τ.η. X ανορθωτεί αφοιοφόρη κατανομής σε διάστημα $[1, 5-y]$.

$$(6) \quad P(Y \leq 2X) = 1 - P(Y > 2X)$$

$$= 1 - c \cdot E_{A \cap \Delta} = 1 - \frac{2}{3} \left(1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ = \frac{5}{6} = 0.8333.$$

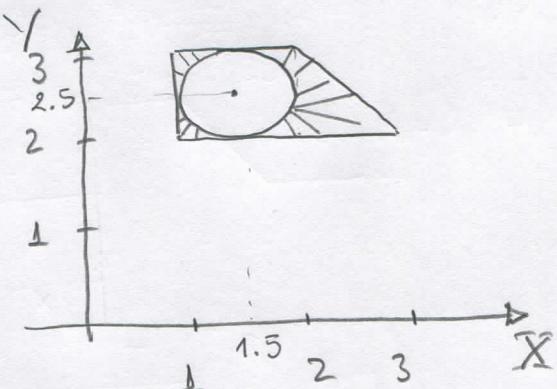


(E)

$$P((X-1.5)^2 + (Y-2.5)^2 \geq 0.5^2)$$

= 1 - c. Εργασίας κώνων με κέντρο το $(1.5, 2.5)$ και ακύρως 0.5

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{3} \pi 0.5^2 = 1 - \frac{\pi}{6} = 0.4764$$



ΟΕΜΑ 4ο

$$(a) \quad E[Z] = 2E[X] + 3E[Y] - 1 = 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 3 - 1 = \underline{\underline{10}}$$

$$\text{var}(Z) = \text{var}(2X+3Y-1) = \text{var}(2X+3Y)$$

$$= \text{var}(2X) + \text{var}(3Y) + 2 \text{cov}(2X, 3Y)$$

$$= 4 \text{var}(X) + 9 \text{var}(Y) + 12 \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= 4\sigma_x^2 + 9\sigma_y^2 + 12 \cdot \rho_{X,Y} \cdot \sigma_X \cdot \sigma_Y$$

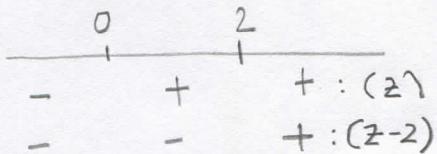
$$= 4 \cdot 4 + 9 \cdot 1 + 12 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{29.8}}$$

(β) Η τ.η. Z είναι Γραμμικής ως γραμμικής συνδυασθές δύο Γραμμικών, της X και Y : $Z \sim N(10, 29.8)$

(5)

$$(B) P(Z^2 - 2Z \leq 0) = P(Z(Z-2) \leq 0)$$

$$= P(0 \leq Z \leq 2)$$



$$= P\left(\frac{0-10}{\sqrt{29.8}} \leq \frac{Z-10}{\sqrt{29.8}} \leq \frac{2-10}{\sqrt{29.8}}\right)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{2-10}{\sqrt{29.8}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-10}{\sqrt{29.8}}\right)$$

$$= \Phi(-1.4655) - \Phi(-1.8319)$$

$$= \Phi(1.8319) - \Phi(1.4655)$$

(8) Οι τ.η. W και X είναι ανεξάρτητοι οπαν $\text{cov}(W, X) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$E[WX] = E[W] \cdot E[X]. \quad \text{Έχουμε ότι}$$

$$E[WX] = E[(X+\alpha Y) \cdot X] = E[X^2] + \alpha E[XY]$$

$$= \text{var}(X) + \mu_X^2 + \alpha (\text{cov}(X, Y) + E[X] \cdot E[Y])$$

$$= 4 + 1^2 + \alpha(0.2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 3) = 5 + 3.4\alpha$$

$$\cdot E[W] \cdot E[X] = (\mu_X + \alpha \mu_Y) \cdot \mu_X = (1+3\alpha) \cdot 1 = 1+3\alpha$$

$$\text{Εποκέρως, } 5 + 3.4\alpha = 1 + 3\alpha \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -10}.$$

ΘΕΜΑ 5:

$$(a) E[V] = E[\pi H R^2] = \pi E[HR^2]$$

Καθώς οι H και R είναι ανεξάρτητες,

$$E[V] = \pi E[H] \cdot E[R^2]$$

$$H \sim U[0,1] \Rightarrow E[H] = \frac{0+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R \sim U[0,1] \Rightarrow E[R^2] = \frac{0^2 + 0 \cdot 1 + 1^2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Εποκέρως, } E[V] = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6} //$$

(6)

$$(7) \quad P(V > \frac{\pi}{27} \mid H = \frac{1}{3}) = P(\pi HR^2 > \frac{\pi}{27} \mid H = 1/3)$$

$$= P(\pi \frac{1}{3} R^2 > \frac{\pi}{27}) = P(R^2 > \frac{1}{9}) = P(R > \frac{1}{3})$$

$$= \frac{1 - 1/3}{1} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(8) Καρδιάς $H \sim U[0, 1]$ και

$$R \sim U[0, L], \text{ οπ. } V = \pi HR^2$$

Παίρνουμε ωκείας εδώ συνέχειας διάστημα $[0, \pi]$.

Για $0 \leq V \leq \pi$,

$$F_V(v) = P(V \leq v) = P(\pi HR^2 \leq v) = P(HR^2 \leq v/\pi)$$

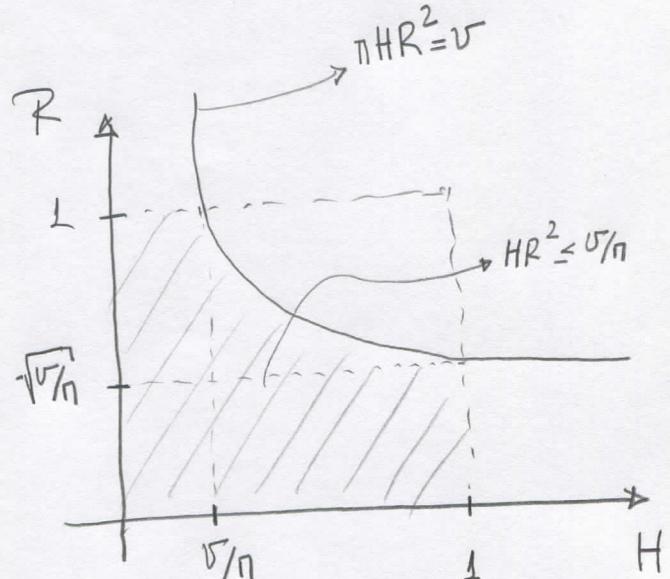
$$= \iint_{\{HR^2 \leq v/\pi\}} f_{HR}(h, r) dh dr = \int_{h=0}^{v/\pi} \int_{r=0}^L dr dh + \int_{h=v/\pi}^1 \int_{r=0}^{\sqrt{v/\pi}h} dr dh$$

$$= \frac{v}{\pi} + \int_{h=v/\pi}^L \sqrt{v/\pi} h dh = \frac{v}{\pi} + \sqrt{v/\pi} \int_{h=v/\pi}^L h^{1/2} dh$$

$$= \frac{v}{\pi} + \sqrt{v/\pi} \cdot 2\sqrt{h} \Big|_{v/\pi}^L = \frac{v}{\pi} + \sqrt{v/\pi} \cdot 2(1 - \sqrt{v/\pi})$$

$$= \frac{v}{\pi} + 2\sqrt{v/\pi} - 2 \frac{v}{\pi} = 2\sqrt{v/\pi} - \frac{v}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore F_V(v) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\infty < V \leq 0 \\ 2\sqrt{v/\pi} - \frac{v}{\pi} & 0 \leq V \leq \pi \\ 1 & \pi \leq V < +\infty \end{cases}$$



$$P(V \leq \frac{\pi}{2}) = F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi}} - \frac{\pi}{2\pi} = \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \underline{0.9142}$$

(7)

$$(J) \quad f_v(r) = \frac{dF(r)}{dr} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi r}} - \frac{1}{\pi} & 0 < r \leq \pi \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$