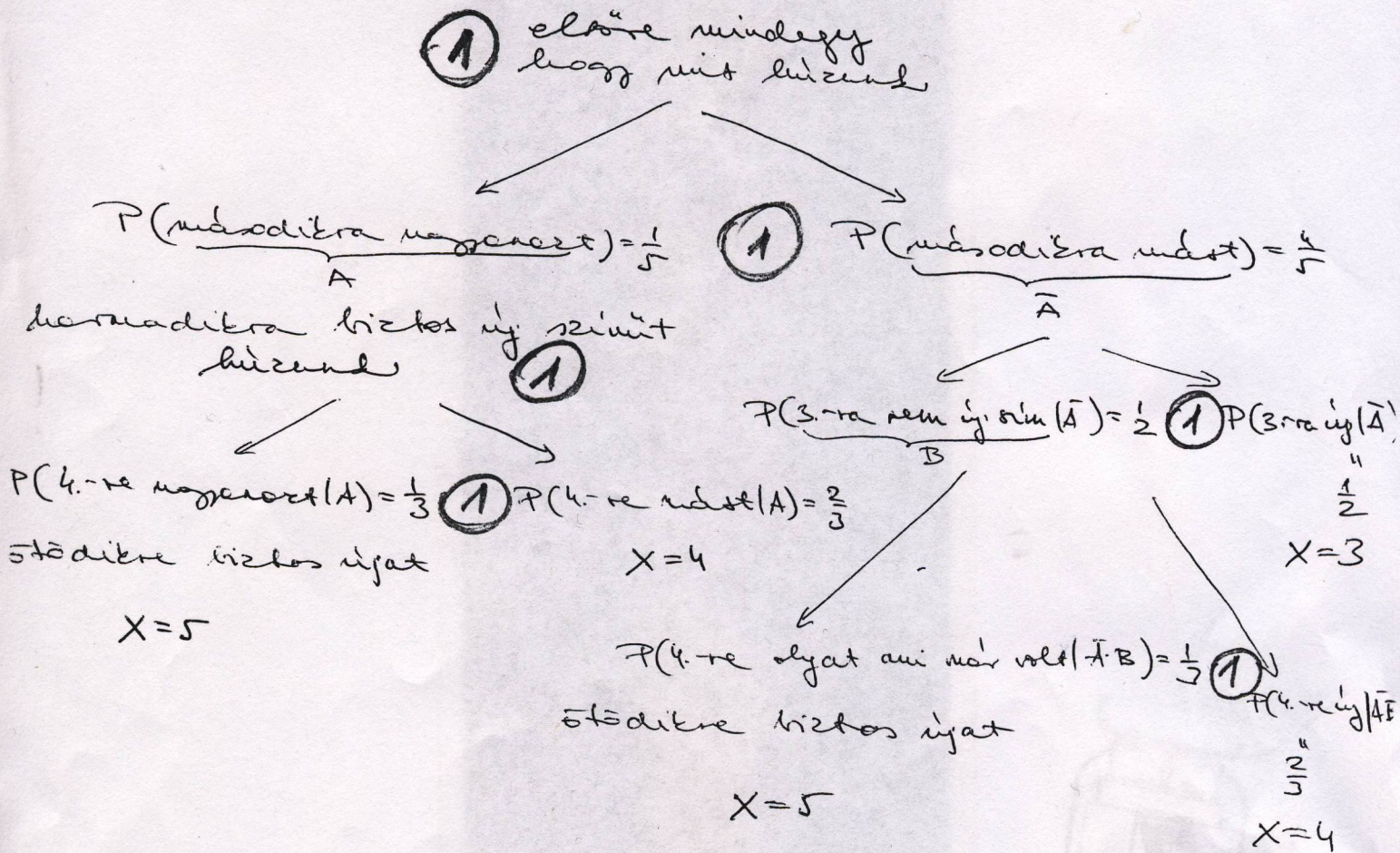


Nálszám ZH
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1) 1. változat



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

$$P(X=4) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(X=5) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{5}$$

②

$$EX = \sum x_i \cdot P(X=x_i) = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{5} + 4 \cdot \frac{2}{5} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{19}{5}$$

②

2. változat

Először húzunk mindegy, hogy mi ① utána X_1 kell a következő színek, majd X_2 a harmadikhoz ② $X_1 \sim G(\frac{2}{3})$, $X_2 \sim G(\frac{1}{3})$

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + 1 \quad ① \quad EX = EX_1 + EX_2 + 1 = \frac{3}{2} + 3 + 1 = \frac{11}{2} \quad ①$$

$$P(X=k) = P(X_1 + X_2 = k-1) = \sum_{i=1}^{k-2} P(X_1=i) P(X_2=k-i-1) =$$

②

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{k-2} \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{i-1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k-2-i} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{k-2} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\right)^{i-1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \left(2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k-1} - \frac{2}{9} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{k-1}$$

$k = 3, 4, 5, \dots$

2) 1. változat

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1 \text{ kell. } \textcircled{2}$$

$$1 = \int_{-1}^2 c \cdot e^{|x|} dx = \int_{-1}^0 c \cdot e^{-x} dx + \int_0^2 c \cdot e^x dx =$$

$$= [-e^{-x}]_{-1}^0 + [c \cdot e^x]_0^2 = c \cdot (e^2 + e - 2) \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{e^2 + e - 2} \textcircled{2}$$

$$P(X < 1) = \int_{-\infty}^1 f_X(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 c \cdot e^{-x} dx + \int_0^1 c \cdot e^x dx = \dots = \frac{2}{e+2} \textcircled{2}$$

vagy

$$= 1 - P(X > 1) = 1 - \int_1^2 c \cdot e^x dx = \dots = \frac{2}{e+2}$$

2. változat

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1 \text{ kell } \textcircled{2}$$

$$1 = \int_{-2}^1 c \cdot e^{|x|} dx = \int_{-2}^0 c \cdot e^{-x} dx + \int_0^1 c \cdot e^x dx = [-c \cdot e^{-x}]_{-2}^0 + [c \cdot e^x]_0^1 =$$

$$= c(e^2 + e - 2) \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{e^2 + e - 2} \textcircled{2}$$

$$P(X > 0) = \int_0^1 f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 c \cdot e^x dx = \dots = \frac{1}{e+2} \textcircled{2}$$

vagy

$$= 1 - P(X < 0) = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^0 f_X(x) dx = 1 - \int_{-2}^0 c \cdot e^{-x} dx = \dots = \frac{1}{e+2}$$

3) 1. változat (1) $f_X(x) = e^{-x}, F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-x} \quad x > 0$
 $f_Y(y) = 2e^{-2y}, F_Y(y) = 1 - e^{-2y} \quad y > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(Z < t) &= \mathbb{P}(\min(X, Y) < t) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(\min(X, Y) \geq t) = \\ &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(X \geq t, Y \geq t) \stackrel{\text{mert függetlenek}}{=} 1 - \mathbb{P}(X \geq t) \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y \geq t) = \\ &= 1 - (1 - F_X(t))(1 - F_Y(t)) = 1 - (1 - e^{-t})(1 - e^{-2t}) \stackrel{(2)}{=} \\ &= 1 - e^{-t} \cdot e^{-2t} = 1 - e^{-3t} \Rightarrow Z \sim E(3) \end{aligned}$$

$f_Z(t) = 3 \cdot e^{-3t} \quad (1), t > 0 \quad (1)$

$EZ = \frac{1}{3} \quad (2)$

2. változat

$f_X(x) = e^{-x}, F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-x} \quad x > 0 \quad (1)$
 $f_Y(y) = 2 \cdot e^{-2y}, F_Y(y) = 1 - e^{-2y} \quad y > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(t) &= \mathbb{P}(Z < t) = \mathbb{P}(\max(X, Y) < t) = \mathbb{P}(X < t, Y < t) = \\ &= \mathbb{P}(X < t) \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y < t) = F_X(t) \cdot F_Y(t) = \\ &\stackrel{\text{mert függetlenek}}{=} (1 - e^{-t})(1 - e^{-2t}) = 1 - e^{-t} - e^{-2t} + e^{-3t} \end{aligned}$$

$f_Z(t) = F'_Z(t) = e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} - 3e^{-3t} \quad (1), t > 0 \quad (1)$

$$EZ = \int_0^{\infty} t \cdot f_Z(t) dt = \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} t e^{-t} dt}_1 \stackrel{\text{mert } E(1)}{=} 1 + \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} 2t e^{-2t} dt}_{\frac{1}{2}} \stackrel{E(2)}{=} \frac{1}{2} - \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} t \cdot 3e^{-3t} dt}_{\frac{1}{3}} \stackrel{E(3)}{=} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{6} \quad (2)$$

várható értéke

1) Ha tudja a függetlenség definícióját, de nem jut el sehova az 1 p.

4) 1. változat

①

Nalodan ZH
2009. máj 12/4

X \ Y	1	2	3	4	5	6	
0	$(\frac{1}{6})^3$	$(\frac{2}{6})^3 - (\frac{1}{6})^3$	$(\frac{3}{6})^3 - (\frac{2}{6})^3$	$(\frac{4}{6})^3 - (\frac{3}{6})^3$	$(\frac{5}{6})^3 - (\frac{4}{6})^3$	0	$\frac{125}{216}$
1	0	0	0	0	0	$3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} (\frac{5}{6})^2$	$\frac{75}{216}$
2	0	0	0	0	0	$3 \cdot (\frac{1}{6})^2 \frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{15}{216}$
3	0	0	0	0	0	$(\frac{1}{6})^3$	$\frac{1}{216}$
	$\frac{1}{216}$	$\frac{7}{216}$	$\frac{19}{216}$	$\frac{37}{216}$	$\frac{61}{216}$	$\frac{91}{216}$	

ha van 6-os dobás, akkor a maximum 6. ①

$$P(X=0, Y=j) = P(\text{minden dobás} \leq j) - P(\text{minden dobás} \leq j-1)$$

$$= (\frac{j}{6})^3 - (\frac{j-1}{6})^3 \quad \text{②}$$

Neu független, mert pl $P(X=2, Y=3) = 0$ ②

$$P(X=2) \cdot P(Y=3) = \frac{15}{216} \cdot \frac{19}{216}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(X \cdot Y) - E X \cdot E Y \quad \text{①}$$

$$E X = \sum_{i=0}^3 i \cdot P(X=i) = 0 \cdot \frac{125}{216} + 1 \cdot \frac{75}{216} + 2 \cdot \frac{15}{216} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{216} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{②}$$

$$E Y = \sum_{j=1}^6 j \cdot P(Y=j) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{216} + 2 \cdot \frac{7}{216} + 3 \cdot \frac{19}{216} + 4 \cdot \frac{37}{216} + 5 \cdot \frac{61}{216} + 6 \cdot \frac{91}{216} = \frac{1071}{216} \quad \text{①}$$

$$E X Y = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{75}{216} + 2 \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{15}{216} + 3 \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{1}{216} = 3 \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{225}{432} \quad \text{②}$$

2. változat

①

X \ Y	1	2	3	4	5	6	
0	0	$(\frac{5}{6})^3 - (\frac{4}{6})^3$	$(\frac{4}{6})^3 - (\frac{3}{6})^3$	$(\frac{3}{6})^3 - (\frac{2}{6})^3$	$(\frac{2}{6})^3 - (\frac{1}{6})^3$	$(\frac{1}{6})^3$	$\frac{125}{216}$
1	$3 \cdot (\frac{1}{6})^2 \cdot (\frac{5}{6})$	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{75}{216}$
2	$3 \cdot (\frac{1}{6})^2 \cdot (\frac{5}{6})$	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{15}{216}$
3	$(\frac{1}{6})^3$	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{216}$
	$\frac{91}{216}$	$\frac{61}{216}$	$\frac{37}{216}$	$\frac{19}{216}$	$\frac{7}{216}$	$\frac{1}{216}$	

*) ha van 1-es dobás, akkor a minimum 1. (1)

Változók ZH
2009. máj 12/15

$$P(X=0, Y=j) = P(\text{minden dobás} \geq j) - P(\text{minden dobás} \geq j+1) \\ = \left(\frac{6-(j-1)}{6}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{6-j}{6}\right)^3 \quad (2)$$

Neu függetlenek, mert pl $P(X=2, Y=3) = 0$ (2)

$$P(X=2) \cdot P(Y=3) = \frac{15}{216} \cdot \frac{37}{216}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E X \cdot E Y \quad (1)$$

$$E X = \sum_{i=0}^3 i \cdot P(X=i) = 0 \cdot \frac{125}{216} + 1 \cdot \frac{75}{216} + 2 \cdot \frac{15}{216} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{216} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (0,5)$$

$$E Y = \sum_{j=1}^6 j \cdot P(Y=j) = 1 \cdot \frac{91}{216} + 2 \cdot \frac{61}{216} + 3 \cdot \frac{37}{216} + 4 \cdot \frac{19}{216} + 5 \cdot \frac{7}{216} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{216} = \frac{441}{216} \quad (0,5)$$

$$E(XY) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{75}{216} + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{15}{216} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{216} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (0,5)$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = -\frac{225}{432} \quad (0,5)$$

5) 1. változat

$$(2) \quad \frac{X+2}{2} \sim N(0,1) \quad X \text{ standardizálta. } \bar{X}$$

$$F_Z(t) = P(Z < t) = P\left(\left(\frac{X+2}{2}\right)^2 < t\right) = P(-\sqrt{t} < \frac{X+2}{2} < \sqrt{t}) = \\ = \Phi(\sqrt{t}) - \Phi(-\sqrt{t}) = 2\Phi(\sqrt{t}) - 1 \quad (1) \quad t \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$f_Z(t) = F_Z'(t) = 2 \cdot \varphi(\sqrt{t}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} = \varphi(\sqrt{t}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \quad (1)$$

$$(2) \quad E Z = E\left(\frac{X+2}{2}\right)^2 = \sigma^2\left(\frac{X+2}{2}\right) + \left[E\left(\frac{X+2}{2}\right)\right]^2 = 1.$$

2. változat

$\frac{X+1}{3} \sim N(0,1)$... ugyanez, mint az 1. változat, csak ahol $\frac{X+2}{2}$ volt, ott most $\frac{X+1}{3}$ lesz.

6) 1. változat

Uzt kell belátni, hogy

$$P(A+\bar{D})\bar{B}c = P(A+\bar{D}) \cdot P(\bar{B}c) \quad (2)$$

$$P((A+\bar{D})\bar{B}c) = P(A\bar{B}c + \bar{D}\bar{B}c) = P(A\bar{B}c) + P(\bar{D}\bar{B}c) - P(A\bar{B}c\bar{D})$$

↑
Poincaré
~~+ P(A\bar{B}c\bar{D})~~ + c.c = c

$$= P(A)P(\bar{B})P(c) + P(\bar{D})P(\bar{B})P(c) - P(A)P(\bar{B})P(c)P(\bar{D})$$

↑
mert teljesen függetlenek az események (1) +

$$= P(\bar{B})P(c) \cdot [P(A) + P(\bar{D}) - P(A)P(\bar{D})]$$

$\underbrace{P(\bar{B})P(c)}$
 $\underbrace{[P(A) + P(\bar{D}) - P(A)P(\bar{D})]}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{150px}}_{P(A+\bar{D})}$

* ha A és B független, akkor az ellentettel is (1)

2. változat

Uzt kell belátni, hogy

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{D})(\bar{B}+c) = P(\bar{A}\bar{D}) \cdot P(\bar{B}+c) \quad (2)$$

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{D})(\bar{B}+c) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{A}c\bar{D}) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{D}) + P(\bar{A}c\bar{D}) - P(\bar{A}\bar{B}c\bar{D})$$

↑
Poincaré!
+ $\bar{A}\bar{A} = \bar{A}$

$$- P(\bar{A}\bar{B}c\bar{D}) = P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})P(\bar{D}) + P(\bar{A})P(c)P(\bar{D}) - P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})P(c)P(\bar{D})$$

(1) mert teljesen függetlenek az események +

(1) ha A és B független, akkor az ellentettel is

$$= P(\bar{A})P(\bar{D}) [P(\bar{B}) + P(c) - P(\bar{B})P(c)]$$

$\underbrace{P(\bar{A})P(\bar{D})}$
 $\underbrace{[P(\bar{B}) + P(c) - P(\bar{B})P(c)]}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{150px}}_{P(\bar{B}+c)}$

Ha nem így le előre hogy mit kell belátni, de kijön
aki és azt így, hogy teljes függetlenek az is elég.