

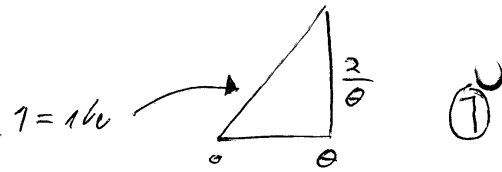
$1 = 1 \cdot 1 \rightarrow$  (2) $X \sim U(a, b)$ (C) (1)

$Y \sim \exp(1)$ $Y = X - \theta$ (3) $X \sim U(a, b)$ (D)

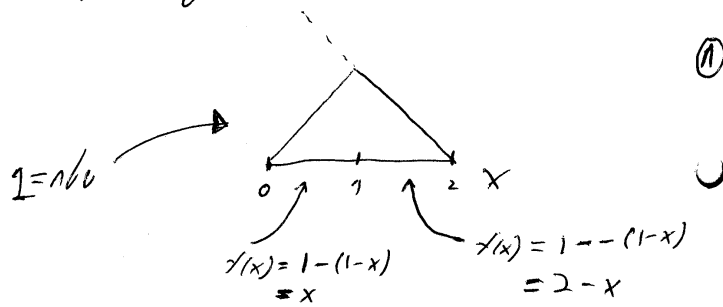
$\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x/2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} du = 1$ (1)

$u = \frac{x}{2}$

$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}$



$0.2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} dx + 0.8 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \frac{0.2}{-2} [e^{-2x}]_0^{\infty} + 0.8 \cdot 1 = -0.1(0-1) + 0.8 = 0.9$ (3)



$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{|x-\mu|}{\sigma}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{-(x-\mu)}{\sigma}} & \mu < x \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{\frac{(x-\mu)}{\sigma}} & x < \mu \end{cases}$ (D)

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\mu} e^{\frac{(x-\mu)}{\sigma}} dx + \int_{\mu}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)}{\sigma}} dx \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma} \right) \neq 1$

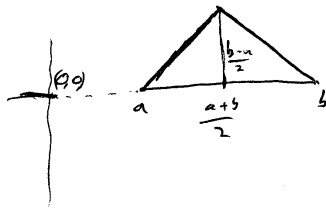
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4} x e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \text{exp}(\lambda) \text{ inden}$$

$$c \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x} dx = c (\ln 3 - \ln 1) = 1, \quad c = \frac{1}{\ln 3 - \ln 1}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = c \left(\int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} x-a dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b b-x dx \right)$$



$$c = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(b-a)} = \frac{2}{b-a} = \frac{2}{(b-a)^2}$$

$$P(x > \frac{a+b}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^3 e^{-3x} dx = x^3 \frac{e^{-3x}}{-3} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{3}{-3} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-3x} dx$$

$$u = x^3 \quad v = e^{-3x}$$

$$u' = 3x^2 \quad v' = \frac{e^{-3x}}{-3}$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 3 e^{-3x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3^2} = \frac{2}{27}$$

$$c = \frac{27}{2}$$

$X \sim \text{exp}(\lambda)$

$$EX = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad V(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$EX^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$1 = \int_0^c \frac{x^2}{9} dx \Rightarrow 9 = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^c \Rightarrow 9 = \frac{c^3}{3} \quad (3)$$

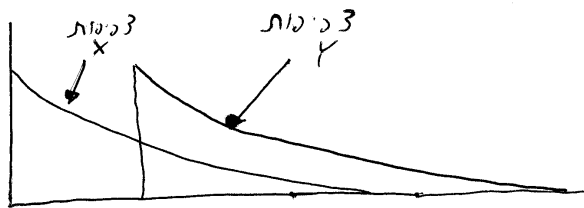
$$\Rightarrow 27 = c^3 \quad c = 3$$

$$P(X < 2) = \frac{1}{9} \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{2^3}{3} = \frac{4}{27} \quad P\left(\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) = \dots \quad (1)$$

"331N" (0) דאס איז א קאנסטאנט פונקציע

Y איז א קאנסטאנט פונקציע $X \sim \exp(\theta)$ - θ איז א קאנסטאנט

$$Y = X + \alpha$$



$c = \theta$: X איז א קאנסטאנט פונקציע

און (2) איז א קאנסטאנט פונקציע (3)

$$c = \frac{4}{6^2} = \frac{1}{9} \quad \text{פאר } \begin{matrix} a=0 \\ b=6 \end{matrix} \quad (1)$$

$$P(1.5 < X < 4.5) = 0 - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{4.5^2}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{4.5^2}{2} - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1.5^2}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$= 1 - c \cdot 1.5^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(X > 2.28.5) = e^{-\frac{1}{28.5} (2.28.5)} = e^{-2}$$

④
⑤

$$X \sim \exp(\lambda) \quad \text{כיוון}$$

$$F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$EX = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$P(X > a) < \frac{EX}{a}$$

הסתברות / חישוב / כן ②

הסתברות של X

U

$$P(X > 105) < \frac{28.5}{105} = 0.2714$$

$$P(X > 105) = e^{-\frac{1}{28.5} 105} = 0.025$$

הסתברות של X כיוון ②

$$P(X > 100 | X > 99) = P(X > 99 + 1 | X > 99) = P(X > 1) = e^{-\frac{1}{28.5}}$$

$$M_X(t) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{tx} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$X \sim \exp(\lambda)$$

(5)

$$= \lambda \int_0^{\infty} e^{(t-\lambda)x} dx = \frac{\lambda}{t-\lambda} \left(e^{(t-\lambda)x} \right) \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t}$$

\uparrow
 7128
 $t-\lambda < 0$
 $t < \lambda$

$$EX = \frac{d}{dt} M_X(t) \Big|_{t=0} = -\lambda(-1)(\lambda-t)^{-2} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda-0)^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

7128 7128 7128

$$F(x) = 1 - (1+x)e^{-x} \quad x > 0$$

-6 7128

U

(6)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$$

\uparrow
 7128
 $x > 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} F(x) = \frac{d}{dx} e^{-x} - \frac{d}{dx} x e^{-x} = e^{-x} - e^{-x} + x e^{-x} = x e^{-x} \quad x > 0$$

U

$$P(X < 1) = F(1) = 1 - (1+1)e^{-1} = 1 - \frac{2}{e}$$

$$P(X > 3) = 1 - F(3) = (1+3)e^{-3} = \frac{4}{e^3}$$

(6)

$$P(2 < X < 4) = F(4) - F(2) = 1 - (1+4)e^{-4} - (1 - (1+2)e^{-2}) = 3e^{-2} - 5e^{-4}$$

לפני כן
Gamma

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx \quad (7)$$

$$\Gamma(1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1 \quad (8)$$

$$\Gamma(n) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = -x^{n-1} e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\infty} + (n-1) \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-2} e^{-x} dx$$

$$u = x^{n-1} \quad v' = e^{-x}$$

$$u' = (n-1)x^{n-2} \quad v = -e^{-x}$$

$$= 0 + (n-1) \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-2} e^{-x} dx = (n-1) \Gamma(n-1)$$

$\Gamma(n) =$



$$\Gamma(1) = 1$$

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1) \Gamma(n-1)$$

יש להגיד שזה

רוב הן נכונות

$$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \lambda) \quad (9)$$

$$f_X^{(\alpha)} = \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} \quad x > 0$$

exp(-λ) ודבר זה α=1 רוב הן (10)

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{u}{\lambda}\right)^{\alpha-1} e^{-u} \frac{du}{\lambda} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\lambda^\alpha}$$

$u = \lambda x$
 $du = \lambda dx$

-6-

(מסג) $X \sim U(0,50)$

9

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{50} & 0 \leq x < 50 \\ 1 & 50 \leq x \end{cases}$$

10

$$P(X < 2) = \frac{2}{50}$$

11

הסתברות
האירוע
הנגדי

$$P = P(X > 5) = 1 - P(X \leq 5) = \frac{45}{50}$$

12

13

הסתברות
האירוע
הנגדי

$$N \sim \text{Bin}(10, p)$$
$$P(N=3) = \binom{10}{3} \left(\frac{6}{50}\right)^3 \left(\frac{44}{50}\right)^7$$

14

$$f_X(x) = F_X'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{---} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$P(X < 3) = F_X(3) = 1 - e^{-\frac{3}{\lambda}} \quad (2)$$

$$P(X > 5) = 1 - F_X(5) = e^{-\frac{5}{\lambda}}$$

$$P(1.1 < X < 1.5) = F_X(1.5) - F_X(1.1) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1.5}{\lambda}} - 1 + e^{-\frac{1.1}{\lambda}} = e^{-\frac{1.1}{\lambda}} - e^{-\frac{1.5}{\lambda}}$$

$$x \text{ s.t. } f_X(x) \geq 0 \quad (11)$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 (x+1) dx + \int_0^1 (1-x) dx = \left. \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right|_{-1}^0 + \left. x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^1 = (0 + \frac{1}{2}) + (1 - \frac{1}{2} - 0) = 1$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ \int_{-1}^x (x+1) dx & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \int_{-1}^0 (x+1) dx + \int_0^x (1-x) dx & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ \left. \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right|_{-1}^x & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \left. \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) + x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{-1}^x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2} & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{x^2}{2} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & 1 \leq x \end{cases}$$

$$P(|X| < 1) = P(-1 \leq X < 1) = F_X^{(1)} - F_X^{(-1)} = 1 - 0 = 1 \quad (8)$$

$$P(|X| > 4) = P(X > 4) + P(X < -4) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$P(X \geq 0.1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X \sim \text{exp}(\theta)$$

$$f_X^{(x)} = \begin{cases} \theta e^{-\theta x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

(12)

$$0.9 = P(X \geq x) = 1 - F_X^{(x)} = 1 - (1 - e^{-\theta x}) = e^{-\theta x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = P(X \geq 0.1) = 1 - F_X^{(0.1)} = 1 - (1 - e^{-0.1\theta}) = e^{-0.1\theta} \Rightarrow \theta = 6.93$$

$$0.9 = e^{-6.93x} \Rightarrow x = 0.0152$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 3 \\ \int_3^x \frac{81}{x^4} dx & x > 3 \end{cases} = \begin{matrix} (12) \\ (13) \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 3 \\ \left. \frac{81 \cdot x^{-3}}{-3} \right|_3^x & x > 3 \end{cases} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 3 \\ -27(x^{-3} - 3^{-3}) & x > 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 3 \\ 1 - \frac{27}{x^3} & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \leq 10) = F_X^{(10)} = 1 - \frac{27}{10^3} = 0.973 \quad (2)$$

$$P(X \geq 15 \mid X \geq 3) = \underset{\substack{\text{100\%} \\ \text{100\%}}}{P(X > 10)} = 1 - F_X^{(10)} = \frac{27}{10^3} = 0.027 \quad (2)$$

$\exp\left(\frac{1}{15}\right)$ הסיכוי של X להיות $-X$

(14)

N - מספר הזיכרון, $N \sim \text{Poisson}(3x)$

$$P(N=n | X=x) = e^{-3x} \frac{(3x)^n}{n!}$$

$n=0,1,2,\dots$

↑
גודל הזיכרון
המספר n
 $N \sim \text{Poisson}(3x)$

נוסחת ההסתברות המלאה

$P(B) = \sum_i P(B|A_i) P(A_i)$
הסתברות B היא סכום הסתברויות A_i

$$P(N=n) = \sum_{x \in \Omega} P(N=n | X=x) P(X=x) = \int_0^\infty P(N=n | X=x) f_X(x) dx$$

הסתברות $N=n$ היא סכום הסתברויות $X=x$ לכל x אפשרי.

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-3x} \frac{(3x)^n}{n!} \frac{1}{15} e^{-\frac{1}{15}x} dx = \frac{3^n}{n! \cdot 15} \int_0^\infty x^n e^{-(3+\frac{1}{15})x} dx$$

האינטגרל הוא פונקציית גאמה $\Gamma(n+1, 3+\frac{1}{15})$

$$= \frac{3^n}{n! \cdot 15} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{(3+\frac{1}{15})^{n+1}} \int_0^\infty \frac{(3+\frac{1}{15})^{n+1}}{\Gamma(n+1)} x^{n+1-1} e^{-(3+\frac{1}{15})x} dx$$

האינטגרל הוא פונקציית גאמה $\Gamma(n+1, 3+\frac{1}{15})$

$$= \frac{3^n}{n! 15} \frac{n!}{(3 + \frac{1}{15})^{n+1}} = \frac{3^n}{15 (3 + \frac{1}{15})^n (3 + \frac{1}{15})} = \frac{1}{46} \left(\frac{45}{46}\right)^n$$

$n=0,1,2,\dots$

$$P(N > 50) = \sum_{n=51}^{\infty} \frac{1}{46} \left(\frac{45}{46}\right)^n = \frac{1}{46} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{45}{46}\right)^{n+51} = \frac{45}{46^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{45}{46}\right)^n$$

$$= \frac{45}{46^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{45}{46}} = \frac{45}{46}$$

(15)

X - מילוי

I - מצב
 0 - מצב של כשירות
 1 - מצב של פגם

$$P(X \leq x | I=0) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \leq x \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \leq x | I=1) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{15}x}$$

$0 \leq x$

$$P(X \leq x) = P(X \leq x | I=0) \overset{0.7}{P(I=0)} + P(X \leq x | I=1) \overset{0.3}{P(I=1)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 0.7 & x = 0 \\ 0.7 + 0.3(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{15}x}) = 1 - 0.3e^{-\frac{1}{15}x} & 0 < x \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) dx = \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^1 + \left. \left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \right|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} + (4-2) - \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 2 - 1\frac{1}{2} = 1 //$$

x b8 $f_x(x) \geq 0$

$F_x(x) =$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \int_0^x x dx & x < 0 \\ \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^x (2-x) dx & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) dx & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & 2 \leq x \end{array} \right.$$

(2)

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^x & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & 2 \leq x \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & 2 \leq x \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \leq 1.5) = F_X(1.5) = 2 \cdot 1.5 - \frac{1.5^2}{2} - 1 = 0.875$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{2} \leq X \leq 1\right) = F_X(1) - F_X\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \int_0^x \frac{\alpha \theta^\alpha}{(\theta+x)^{\alpha+1}} dx & x > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \alpha \theta^\alpha \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{\theta+x}\right)^{\alpha+1} dx & x > 0 \end{cases} = \textcircled{17}$$

$$y = \theta + x \\ dy = dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \alpha \theta^\alpha \int_{\theta}^{\theta+x} \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{\alpha+1} dy & x > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \alpha \theta^\alpha \left[\frac{y^{-\alpha}}{-\alpha} \right]_{\theta}^{\theta+x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ -\theta^{-\alpha} \left[(\theta+x)^{-\alpha} - \theta^{-\alpha} \right] & x > 0 \end{cases} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta+x} \right)^{\alpha} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \leq x) = F_X(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta+x} \right)^{\alpha}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\alpha \theta^{\alpha} x}{(\theta+x)^{\alpha+1}} dx = \alpha \theta^{\alpha} \int_{\theta}^{\infty} \frac{y-\theta}{y^{\alpha+1}} dy = \text{---} \quad (18)$$

$$= \alpha \theta^{\alpha} \left[\int_{\theta}^{\infty} y^{-\alpha} dy - \theta \int_{\theta}^{\infty} y^{-(\alpha+1)} dy \right] = \alpha \theta^{\alpha} \left[\frac{y^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \Big|_{\theta}^{\infty} + \frac{\theta y^{-\alpha}}{\alpha} \Big|_{\theta}^{\infty} \right] =$$

$$= \alpha \theta^{\alpha} \left[\left(0 - \frac{\theta^{-\alpha+1}}{1-\alpha} \right) + \left(0 - \frac{\theta^{-\alpha}}{\alpha} \right) \right] = \alpha \theta^{\alpha} \left[-\frac{1}{\theta^{\alpha-1}} \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \right] = \frac{-\alpha \theta}{\alpha(\alpha-1)} = \frac{\theta}{1-\alpha}$$

$X \sim \exp(\lambda)$

(20)

$$M_X(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{tx} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx =$$

$$= \lambda \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x(\lambda-t)} dx = \lambda \cdot \left. \frac{e^{-(\lambda-t)x}}{-(\lambda-t)} \right|_0^{\infty} = 0 + \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda-t)} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t}$$

✓ 12 N (19)