

Πρόβλημα 1^ο

$$P(A) = 0,8$$

$$P(B) = 0,6$$

$$P(\Gamma) = 0,3$$

A, B, Γ ανεξάρτητα
Ευχρηστικά

(α) πιθανότητα να μπει

$$P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma) = ?$$

1^{ος} τρόπος: $P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma) = 1 - P(A^c \cap B^c \cap \Gamma^c)$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma) = 1 - P(A^c) \cdot P(B^c) \cdot P(\Gamma^c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma) = 1 - (1 - 0,8) \cdot (1 - 0,6) \cdot (1 - 0,3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma) = 1 - 0,2 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 0,7 = 0,944$$

Επειδή
είναι ανεξάρτητα
άρα και τα
συμπληρώματά τους,
επομένως η σχέση (1)
"δίνει" σε "έπαι" (*).

2^{ος} τρόπος

$$P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma) = P(A) + P(B) + P(\Gamma) - P(A \cap B) - P(B \cap \Gamma) - P(A \cap \Gamma) + P(A \cap B \cap \Gamma)$$

ανεξάρτητα

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma) = P(A) + P(B) + P(\Gamma) - P(A)P(B) - P(B)P(\Gamma) - P(A)P(\Gamma) + P(A)P(B)P(\Gamma)$$

(β) Πιθαν. ο A να έχει μπει το πρώτο δάσος, όμω έμεινε μπει

$$P(A | A \cup B \cup \Gamma) = ?$$

$$P(A | A \cup B \cup \Gamma) \stackrel{\text{Bayes}}{=} \frac{P(A \cap (A \cup B \cup \Gamma))}{P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma)} = \frac{0,8}{0,944} \approx 0,85$$

(γ) να μπει μόνο ο A: $(A - B) \cap (A - \Gamma) = (A \cap B^c) \cap (A \cap \Gamma^c)$

δύο δάσος όμω έμεινε μπει: $P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma) [(a) \text{ επάνω}]$

$$P[(A \cap B^c) \cap (A \cap \Gamma^c) | A \cup B \cup \Gamma] = \frac{P[(A \cap B^c) \cap (A \cap \Gamma^c) \cap (A \cup B \cup \Gamma)]}{P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma)}$$

$$= \frac{P(A \cap B^c) \cdot P(A \cap \Gamma^c) \cdot P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma)}{P(A \cup B \cup \Gamma)} = P(A)P(B^c)P(A) \cdot P(\Gamma^c)$$

$$= P^2(A) (1 - P(B)) (1 - P(\Gamma)) = 0,8^2 (1 - 0,6) (1 - 0,3) = 0,1792$$

Θέμα 2^ο

$$p = 0,36$$

$$P[S > 250] = ;$$

$$S = X_1 + \dots + X_{100} \quad P[|S| < 250] = ;$$

γινώσκ. κατανομή αρα ο μ είναι:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{0,36} = \frac{25}{9}$$

$$\text{ανισογεν.} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1 - 0,36}{0,36^2} = \frac{0,64}{0,1296} \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{0,8}{0,36} = \frac{80}{36} = \frac{20}{9}$$

$$\bullet P[S > 250] = P\left[\frac{S - \mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} > \frac{250 - \mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right] = P\left[Z > \frac{250 - 100 \cdot \frac{25}{9}}{\frac{20}{9} \cdot 10}\right]$$

$$= P[Z > -1,25] = 1 - P[Z < -1,25]$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(-1,25) = 1 - (1 - \Phi(1,25)) = \Phi(1,25) = 0,89435$$

$$\bullet P[|S| < 250] = P[-250 < S < 250] = P\left[\frac{-250 - \mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} < \frac{S - \mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} < \frac{250 - \mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right]$$

$$= P\left[-\frac{9 \cdot 250 - 100 \cdot 25}{200} < Z < -1,25\right] = P[-23,75 < Z < -1,25]$$

$$= P[Z < -1,25] + P[-23,75 < Z] = \Phi(-1,25) - P[Z < -23,75]$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(1,25) - (1 - \Phi(23,75)) = \Phi(23,75) - \Phi(1,25)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \text{για } 23,75 \\ \text{πλην } 1 \\ \text{απ' } 23,75 \text{ στο } 1. \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} = 1 - 0,89435 \\ = 0,10565 \end{array}$$

Πρόβλημα 3ο

τ.β. X β.π.π. $f(x) = a^2 x e^{-ax}$, $x > 0$ και $a > 0$ άγνωστη παράμετρος.

$$a = \lambda \quad L(a) = \prod_{i=1}^v [a^2 x e^{-ax}] = a^{2v} \prod_{i=1}^v x e^{-ax} = a^{2v} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^v ax} \prod_{i=1}^v x_i$$

$$\bullet L(a) = a^{2v} \cdot e^{-a \sum_{i=1}^v x_i} \prod_{i=1}^v x_i$$

$$\ln(L(a)) = 2v \ln a + \ln \prod_{i=1}^v x_i - a \sum_{i=1}^v x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln(L(a))}{\partial a} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2v}{a} - \sum_{i=1}^v x_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\hat{a} = \frac{2v}{\sum_{i=1}^v x_i} = \frac{(\div v) 2}{\bar{x}}}$$

$$\text{άρα και } \hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = \frac{2}{\hat{a}}$$

Πρόβλημα 4ο

$$E(\bar{X}) = \mu \Leftrightarrow E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \mu = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \mu = \mu$$

$$E(S^2) = \frac{1}{n-1} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right) \quad (I)$$

$$\bullet \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n ((X_i - \mu) - (\bar{X} - \mu))^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[(X_i - \mu)^2 - 2(X_i - \mu)(\bar{X} - \mu) + (\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{X} - \mu)^2 - 2(\bar{X} - \mu) \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{X} - \mu)^2 - 2(\bar{X} - \mu) (\bar{X} - \mu) \cdot n$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2$$

$$(I) \Rightarrow E(S^2) = \frac{1}{n-1} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X})^2\right) = \frac{1}{n-1} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{E((x_i - \mu)^2)}_{V(x_i) = \sigma^2} - n \underbrace{E((\bar{X} - \mu)^2)}_{V(\bar{X})} \right]$$

$$V(x_i) = \sigma^2$$

$$V(\bar{X}) = V\left(\frac{\sum x_i}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} V\left(\sum x_i\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n V(x_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[n\sigma^2 - n \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \right] = \frac{1}{n-1} (n-1) \sigma^2$$

B) $n_1 = 200 \leadsto 56 \text{ conv}$
 $n_2 = 160 \leadsto 32 \text{ "}$

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{56}{200} = 0,28$$

$$\hat{p}_2 = \frac{32}{160} = 0,2$$

$$P[C_1 < p_1 - p_2 < C_2] = 0.95 = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$C_{1/2} = \hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}$$

$$C_{1/2} = 0,28 - 0,2 \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{0,28(1-0,28)}{200} + \frac{0,2 \cdot (1-0,2)}{160}}$$

* Για να βρω το $Z_{\alpha/2}$:

► Το δ.ε. ουσιαστικά προκύπτει από την "ωρί" των εμβαδών: $\Phi(Z_{\alpha/2})$ και $\Phi(-Z_{\alpha/2})$ όπως φαίνεται στο σχήμα

► Ακόμη $\Phi(-Z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - \Phi(Z_{\alpha/2})$

► Άρα $\Phi(z) - \Phi(-z) \approx 0.95$

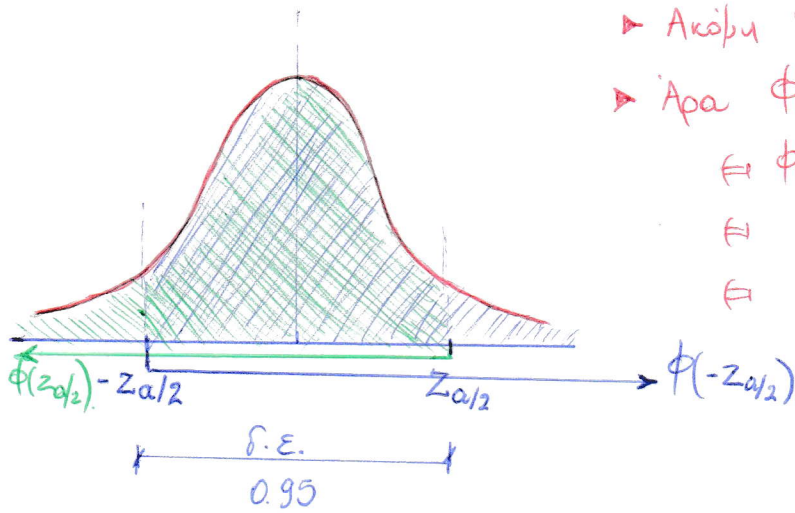
$$\Leftrightarrow \Phi(z) - 1 + \Phi(z) = 0.95$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\Phi(z) = 1 + 0.95 = 1.95$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Phi(z) = \frac{1.95}{2} = 0.975$$

από πίνακα

βρίσκω ότι: $Z = 1.96$



επομένως: $C_{1/2} = 0.08 \pm 1.96 \sqrt{0.001008 + 0.001}$

$$\Leftrightarrow C_{1/2} \approx 0.08 \pm 0.0878$$

άρα:

$$-0.0078 < P_1 - P_2 < 0.1678$$