

ODEV VI Cevapları

$$1) \quad p f_x(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} e^{-r/4}, & r \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{diğer} \end{cases}$$

$$a) P(X \geq 5) = \int_5^{\infty} p f_x(r) dr$$

$$= \int_5^{\infty} \frac{1}{4} e^{-r/4} dr = e^{-5/4}$$

$$b) P(X \geq 15 | X \geq 10) = \frac{P(X \geq 15 \text{ ve } X \geq 10)}{P(X \geq 10)}$$

$$= \frac{\int_{15}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4} e^{-r/4} dr}{\int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4} e^{-r/4} dr} = \frac{e^{-15/4}}{e^{-10/4}} = e^{-5/4}$$

2) X hipergeometrik dağılıma sahiptir

$$N=25 \quad a=5, \quad n=3$$
$$p f_x(r) = \frac{\binom{a}{r} \binom{N-a}{n-r}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$
$$= \frac{\binom{5}{r} \binom{20}{3-r}}{\binom{25}{3}}$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{r=0}^3 r p f_X(r)$$

$$= p f_X(1) + 2 p f_X(2) + 3 p f_X(3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\binom{25}{3}} \left[\binom{5}{1} \binom{20}{2} + 2 \binom{5}{2} \binom{20}{1} + 3 \binom{5}{3} \binom{20}{0} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{25!}{3! 22!}} \left[5 \cdot \frac{20!}{2! 18!} + \frac{25!}{3! 2!} \cdot 20 + \frac{35!}{3! 2!} \cdot 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{25 \cdot 24 \cdot 23}{3 \cdot 2}} \left[5 \cdot \frac{20 \cdot 19}{2} + \frac{25 \cdot 4}{2} \cdot 20 + \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{25 \cdot 23 \cdot 4} \left[190 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 200 + 3 \cdot 10 \right] = 0.64$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{r=0}^3 r^2 p f_X(r)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\binom{25}{3}} \left[\binom{5}{1} \binom{20}{2} + 4 \binom{5}{2} \binom{20}{1} + 9 \binom{5}{3} \binom{20}{0} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{25 \cdot 23 \cdot 4} \left[190 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot 200 + 9 \cdot 10 \right] = 0.8$$

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = 0.44 \quad (2)$$

3) X geometrisch verteilt
 $p f_X(r) = q^{r-1} p = 0,75 (0,25)^{r-1}$
 $r=1, 2, \dots$

$$E(X) = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} r p f_X(r)$$

$$= 0,75 \cdot \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{r}{4^{r-1}} = 0,75 \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)' \Big|_{x=0,25}$$

$$= 0,75 \left(\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \right)' \Big|_{x=0,25} = \frac{0,75}{(0,75)^2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} r^2 p f_X(r) = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} r^2 \frac{1}{4^{r-1}}$$

$$1+x+x^2+\dots = \frac{1}{1-x}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+2x+3x^2+\dots = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x+2x^2+3x^3+\dots = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+2^2x+3^2x^2+\dots = \frac{(1-x)^2 + x \cdot 2(1-x)}{(1-x)^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} r^2 x^{r-1} = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}, \quad |x| < 1$$

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$$\text{Var } X = \frac{0,25}{(0,75)^2} = \frac{1/4}{(3/4)^2} = \frac{4}{9}$$

a) $K = \text{Kazanca} = 100 - 10X$

$$E(K) = 100 - 10 E(X)$$

$$= 100 - 10 \frac{4}{3} = \frac{260}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}(K) = \text{Var}(100) - \text{Var}(10 \cdot X)$$

$$= 100 \text{Var}(X) = \frac{400}{9}$$

b) Oyunun durmaz olması için kazancın beklenen değeri sıfır olmalıdır.

$$K = a - 10X, \quad E(K) = 0$$

$$E(K) = a - 10 E(X)$$

$$0 = a - 10 \cdot 4/3 \Rightarrow a = \frac{40}{3} \text{ TL olmalıdır.}$$

4) $P(180 < S_{400} < 200)$

$$\approx F_{N_{0,1}}\left(\frac{200 - 400 \cdot 0,5}{\sqrt{100}}\right) - F_{N_{0,1}}\left(\frac{180 - 400 \cdot 0,5}{\sqrt{100}}\right)$$

$$= F_{N_{0,1}}(0) - F_{N_{0,1}}(-2) = 0,5 - 1 + F_{N_{0,1}}(2)$$

$$= 0,4772$$

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$$5) \text{Var } X = 1, \text{Var } Y = \frac{(1 - (-2))^2}{12} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$EX = -2, EY = \frac{1 + (-2)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Var } XY = 1 \frac{3}{4} + 1 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} (-2)^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{12}{4} = \frac{16}{4} = 4$$