

3.11] Låt  $U_1, U_2, U_3$  vara oberoende  $U[0,1]$ .

Vad är sannolikheten att  $U_1x^2 + U_2x + U_3 = 0$  har reella rötter?

$$\underline{1:} \quad U_1x^2 + U_2x + U_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{U_2}{2U_1} \pm \sqrt{\frac{U_2^2}{4U_1^2} - \frac{U_3}{U_1}}$$

reella om  $\frac{U_2^2}{4U_1^2} \geq \frac{U_3}{U_1} \Leftrightarrow U_2^2 \geq 4U_1U_3$

Vi söker  $P(U_2 \geq 2\sqrt{U_1U_3})$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbb{I}(x_2 \geq 2\sqrt{x_1x_3}) f(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

$$= \begin{cases} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = f_{U_1}(x_1) f_{U_2}(x_2) f_{U_3}(x_3) \\ = 1 \text{ om } (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in [0,1]^3 \end{cases} = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \mathbb{I}(x_2 \geq 2\sqrt{x_1x_3}) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_{\min(1, 2\sqrt{x_1x_3})}^1 dx_2 dx_1 dx_3 = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 1 - \min(1, 2\sqrt{x_1x_3}) dx_1 dx_3$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{x_1x_3} \leq 1 \Rightarrow x_1x_3 \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ \Rightarrow x_1 \leq \frac{1}{4x_3} \end{cases} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\min(1, \frac{1}{4x_3})} 1 - 2\sqrt{x_1x_3} dx_1 dx_3 + 0$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ x_1 - 2\sqrt{x_3} \frac{x_1^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_0^{\min(1, \frac{1}{4x_3})} dx_3$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left( \min(1, \frac{1}{4x_3}) - 2\sqrt{x_3} \frac{2}{3} \left( \min(1, \frac{1}{4x_3}) \right)^{3/2} \right) dx_3$$

$$= \int_0^{1/4} 1 - \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{x_3} \, dx_3 + \int_{1/4}^1 \underbrace{\frac{1}{4x_3} - \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{x_3}}_{= \frac{1}{4x_3} - \frac{1}{6x_3} = \frac{1}{12x_3}} \frac{1}{8x_3^{3/2}} \, dx_3$$

$$= \left[ x_3 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{x_3^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_0^{1/4} + \left[ \frac{1}{12} \log x_3 \right]_{1/4}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{8} - 0 + 0 - \frac{1}{12} \log \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{12} \log 4 = \frac{5}{36} + \frac{\log 2}{6} // \text{ "Inte uppenbart!"}$$

3.15] Låt  $(X, Y)$  ha gemensam s.f.f.k.n

$$f(x, y) = c \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}, \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

a) hitta c

$$\underline{L:} \quad 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = c \int_D \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \, dx \, dy = \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$= c \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r^2} \, r \, dr \, d\theta = 2\pi c \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1 - r^2} \, dr$$

$$= 2\pi c \left[ -\frac{(1 - r^2)^{3/2}}{3} \right]_0^1 = 2\pi c \cdot \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow c = \frac{3}{2\pi} //$$

b) hitta  $P(X^2 + Y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2})$

$$\underline{L:} \quad P(X^2 + Y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}) = \dots = 3 \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} r \sqrt{1 - r^2} \, dr$$

$$= 3 \left[ -\frac{(1-r^2)^{3/2}}{3} \right]_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)^{3/2} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{27}}{8} //$$

R3 (5)

d) Hitta marginal ~~tt~~ för  $X$  och  $Y$ .

$$\underline{1:} \quad f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbb{I}(x^2+y^2 \leq 1) f(x,y) dy$$

$$= c \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dy = \left. \begin{matrix} a = \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ -a \end{matrix} \right\} = c \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2-y^2} dy$$

$$= c a \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2} dy = \left. \begin{matrix} \frac{y}{a} = z \\ dy = a dz \end{matrix} \right\} = c a^2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-z^2} dz$$

$$= \left. \begin{matrix} z = \sin t \\ dz = \cos t dt \end{matrix} \right\} \sqrt{1-z^2} = \cos t \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2(t) dt = c a^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} (1-x^2) \quad \text{för } -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

p.s.s.  $f_Y(y) = \frac{3}{4} (1-y^2) \quad \text{för } -1 \leq y \leq 1$

Facit  $\frac{3}{2} (1-x^2)$  men  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{3}{2} (1-x^2) dx = 2$  !?

$$\Rightarrow f_X(x) f_Y(y) = \frac{9}{16} (1-x^2)(1-y^2) \neq f_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

sa<sup>o</sup> ej ober. //

e) Hitta de bet. ~~stf~~ ~~tkn~~

$$\underline{1:} \quad f_{Z|Z}(x|y) = \frac{f_{Z,Z}(x,y)}{f_Z(y)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2\pi} \sqrt{|1-x^2-y^2|}}{\frac{3}{4} (1-y^2)} \quad \text{för}$$

$$-\sqrt{1-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y^2} \quad \text{om} \quad -1 \leq y \leq 1$$

och  $f_{Z|Z}$  ~~fås~~ ~~pas.s.~~ //

3.23 Låt  $N \sim \text{Bin}(m, r)$  och betingat på att  $N=n$ , låt  $Z \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$  (kan skrivas lite slarvigt som  $Z|N \sim \text{Bin}(N, p)$ ), vilken obetingad fördelning har  $Z$ ?

2: Metod 1: Tänka!

Metod 2: Räkna.

$$\text{Vi har att } P(N=n) = \binom{m}{n} r^n (1-r)^{m-n} \quad n=0, \dots, m$$

$$\text{och } P(Z=k | N=n) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad \text{vi söker}$$

$$P(Z=k) \quad \forall k.$$

$$P(Z=k) = \sum_{n=0}^m P(Z=k, N=n) = \sum_{n=0}^m P(Z=k | N=n) P(N=n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=k}^m \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \binom{m}{n} r^n (1-r)^{m-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=k}^m \frac{m!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \frac{m!}{n!(m-n)!} r^n (1-r)^{m-n}$$

$$= \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} \sum_{n=k}^m \frac{(m-k)!}{(n-k)!(m-n)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} r^n (1-r)^{m-n}$$

$$= \binom{m}{k} (rp)^k \sum_{n=k}^m \frac{(m-k)!}{(n-k)!(m-n)!} ((1-p)r)^{n-k} (1-r)^{m-n}$$

$$= \binom{m}{k} (rp)^k \sum_{n=0}^{m-k} \frac{(m-k)!}{n!(m-k-n)!} ((1-p)r)^n (1-r)^{m-n-k}$$

$$= \binom{m}{k} (rp)^k \sum_{n=0}^{m-k} \binom{m-k}{n} ((1-p)r)^n (1-r)^{m-n-k}$$

$$= \binom{m}{k} (rp)^k ((1-p)r + (1-r))^{m-k}$$

$$= \binom{m}{k} (rp)^k (1-pr)^{m-k} \Rightarrow \underline{X} \sim \text{Bin}(m, rp) //$$

Tänka:

Exp. #	1	2	3	4	...	m-1	m
N:	✓	✓	x	✓		✓	x
$\underline{X}$ :	⊙	*		⊙		*	
sann:	rp	1-rp	1-rp	rp			

$\underline{X}$  = de experiment som lyckas i båda stegen

Sann. att ett exp lyckas i båda stegen är  $rp \Rightarrow \bar{X} \sim \text{Bin}(m, rp)$  //

B.25 / Låt  $\bar{X}$  vara en kont. s.v. och låt  $\bar{Y} = W\bar{X}$  är  $W \in \{-1, 1\}$  med sann  $\frac{1}{2}$  vardera och  $W, \bar{X}$  är ober. Visa att  $f_{\bar{Y}}(y)$  är symm. kring  $y=0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{L:}} \quad F_{\bar{Y}}(y) &= \mathbb{P}(\bar{Y} \leq y) = \mathbb{P}(W\bar{X} \leq y) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(W\bar{X} \leq y | W=1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(W=1) + \mathbb{P}(W\bar{X} \leq y | W=-1) \mathbb{P}(W=-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{P}(\bar{X} \leq y) + \mathbb{P}(\bar{X} \geq -y)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (F_{\bar{X}}(y) + 1 - F_{\bar{X}}(-y)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\bar{Y}}(y) = \frac{1}{2} (F'_{\bar{X}}(y) - F'_{\bar{X}}(-y)) = \frac{1}{2} (f_{\bar{X}}(y) + f_{\bar{X}}(-y))$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\bar{Y}}(-y) = \frac{1}{2} (f_{\bar{X}}(-y) + f_{\bar{X}}(y)) = f_{\bar{Y}}(y) \quad \square$$