

# PROBABILITAT I PROCESSOS ESTOCÀSTICS

4 de maig de 1998

## Solució:

1.  $P(A) = P(N \geq 3) = 1 - P(N < 3) = 1 - e^{-\alpha}(1 + \alpha + \alpha^2/2) = 0.57681$ .  $P(B) = P(N \leq 5) = e^{-\alpha}(1 + \alpha + \alpha^2/2 + \alpha^3/3! + \alpha^4/4! + \alpha^5/5!) = 0.91608$ .  $P(A \cap B) = P(3 \leq N \leq 5) = e^{-\alpha}(\alpha^3/3! + \alpha^4/4! + \alpha^5/5!) = 0.49289$ .

$$P(A|B) = P(A \cap B)/P(B) = 0.53804 \quad P(B|A) = P(A \cap B)/P(A) = 0.85451$$

2. (a)  $\Omega_X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . Per  $k \in \Omega_X$

$$P(k) = \frac{\binom{n/2}{k} \binom{n/2}{4-k}}{\binom{n}{4}}.$$

Notem la simetria  $P(k) = P(4 - k)$ .  $P(0) = P(4) = \frac{\binom{n-4}{0} \binom{n-6}{4}}{16 \binom{n-1}{4}}$ ,  $P(1) = P(3) = \frac{4n \binom{n-4}{1}}{16 \binom{n-1}{4}}$ ,  $P(2) = \frac{6n \binom{n-2}{2}}{16 \binom{n-1}{4}}$ .

- (b)  $\bar{X} = 0 \cdot P(0) + 1 \cdot P(1) + 2 \cdot P(2) + 3 \cdot P(3) + 4 \cdot P(4) = 4P(0) + 4P(1) + 2P(2) = 2$

- (c) En general  $\bar{X} = m/2$  degut a la simetria  $P(k) = P(m - k)$ . També es pot raonar definint  $Y =$  nombre de boles senars que treiem. Llavors  $X + Y = m$  d'on  $\bar{X} + \bar{Y} = m$ , i  $\bar{X} = \bar{Y}$  per haver el mateix nombre de boles senars i parells en la bossa.

3. (a)  $m_n = E[X^n] = \int_0^a x^n \frac{1}{2a} dx + \int_{2a}^{3a} x^n \frac{1}{2a} dx = \frac{a^n}{2(n+1)}(1 + 3^{n+1} - 2^{n+1})$

- (b)  $E[X] = m_1 = 3a/2$ .  $V[X] = m_2 - m_1^2 = 13a^2/12$ .

- (c) A l'invertir la relació surten 4 solucions per  $0 < y < 1$ . Els 4 punts tenen la mateixa derivada en valor absolut.

$$f_Y(y) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2a} \frac{1}{\cos(\pi x/a)} = \frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{1 - y^2}}$$

si  $0 < y < 1$  i  $f_Y(y) = 0$  altrament.

$$E[Y] = \int_0^1 y \frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{1 - y^2}} dy = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$