

$$2 a) \begin{cases} \frac{4}{x^5} & x \geq 1 \\ 0 & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad \left(= -\frac{d}{dx} P(X \geq x) \right)$$

$$b) E(X) = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{4x}{x^5} dx$$

$$= 4 \frac{x^{-3}}{-3} \Big|_1^{\infty} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{4x^2}{x^5} dx = 4 \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} \Big|_1^{\infty} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = 2 - \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 = 2 - \frac{16}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$c) P(X \geq 2x | X \geq x) = \frac{P(X \geq 2x \cap X \geq x)}{P(X \geq x)}$$

$$= \frac{P(X \geq 2x)}{P(X \geq x)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2x}\right)^4}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^4} = \frac{1}{2^4}$$

is dus onafhankelijk van x .

d) Voor Y geldt, voor $y \geq 0$:

$$P(Y \geq y) = e^{-y}$$

$$P(e^{\alpha Y} \geq y) = P(Y \geq \frac{\ln y}{\alpha})$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\ln y}{\alpha}} = \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{4}.$$

e) Dit is $\varphi = F_X^{-1}$

$$F_X(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^4}$$

des $1 - \frac{1}{x^4} = y$ geeft $x = (1-y)^{-1/4}$

des $\varphi(x) = (1-x)^{-1/4}$

3a) $E(S) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (E(S|N=n) P(N=n))$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i \mid N=n\right) P(N=n)$$

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$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) P(N=n) \quad \left(\text{omdat } N \perp X_i \text{ } \forall i\right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i)\right) P(N=n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} n P(N=n) \quad \left(\text{omdat } E(X_i) = \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n P(N=n) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{p} \quad \left(\text{omdat } E(N) = \frac{1}{p}\right)$$

2b)

$$M_S(t) = E \left(e^{t \sum_{i=1}^N X_i} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E \left(e^{t \sum_{i=1}^n X_i} / N=n \right) P(N=n)$$

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$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E \left(e^{t \sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \right) P(N=n) \quad \left(\text{omdat } \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, N \perp e^{t \sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(E(e^{t X_1}) \right)^n P(N=n) \quad \left(\text{omdat } X_i \text{ onafh. en gelijk verdeeld} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(M_{X_1}(t) \right)^n P(N=n)$$

$$= G_N \left(M_{X_1}(t) \right)$$

$$3c) \quad G_N(z) = \frac{pz}{1 - (1-p)z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_N(M_X(t)) &= \frac{p \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}}{1 - (1-p) \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}} \\ &= \frac{p\lambda}{1 - p\lambda t} \end{aligned}$$

is de momentgenererende functie van $\exp(p\lambda)$, dus S is $\exp(p\lambda)$ verdeeld, vanwege de uniciteitsstelling.

$$4a) \quad \mathbb{E}((X_1 + X_2)^2)$$

$$= (\mathbb{E}(X_1 + X_2))^2 + \text{Var}(X_1 + X_2)$$

$$= (\mathbb{E}(X_1 + X_2))^2 + \text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2) + 2\text{cov}(X_1, X_2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + 4 + 4 + 2 \times 1$$

$$= \frac{9}{16} + 4 + 4 + 2 = \frac{169}{16}$$

4 b) $x \rightarrow e^{tx}$ is convex dus uit

Jensen's ongelijkheid volgt

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(e^{tX}) &\geq e^{t\mathbb{E}(X)} \\ &= e^{t \frac{3}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 c) \text{Var}(\sum X_i) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) \\ &\quad + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \text{cov}(X_i, X_j) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{cov}(X_i, X_{i+1})$$

$$= 4n + 2(n-1) = 6n - 2 \leq 6n$$

dus $c = 6$ is een mogelijke keuze.

d) Met Chebyshev volgt, voor $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mathbb{E}(X_i))\right| \geq \varepsilon\right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{C_n}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} = 0$$

Verder geldt

$$0 \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}(X_i) = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 2^{-i} \\ \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 2^{-i} \right) = 0$$

dus, voor $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\left| \frac{1}{n} \sum X_i \right| \geq \varepsilon \right) = 0$$

5) Het aantal keer yes is

$$X \stackrel{d}{\approx} \text{Bin}(n, p) \quad \text{met} \quad n = 72000 \\ p = \frac{1}{6}$$

dit is benaderend (vanwege centrale
limietstelling)

$$X \stackrel{d}{\approx} \mathcal{N}(np, np(1-p)) = \mathcal{N}(12000, 10000)$$

dus, als we kiezen a :

$$a = 12000 - 1.64 \sqrt{10000} \\ = 12000 - 164 = 11836$$

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dan

$$P(X \leq a) \approx P\left(Z \leq \frac{a - 12000}{\sqrt{10000}}\right) = P(Z \leq -1.64) = 0.05.$$

standaard
normaal
verdeeld
stochast

dus

$$P(X \geq a) \approx 0.95$$

6a) Fact, neem bv alle

$X_i \approx N(0,1)$ verdeeld

dan is $\sum X_i \approx nN(0,1) = N(0, n^2)$

en dus is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ is $N(0,1)$ verdeeld.

6, Fact indien X exponentieel verdeeld is, dan is $\frac{1}{\pi} X^2$ niet exponentieel

verdeeld, omdat

$$P(Y \geq y) = P\left(X \geq \sqrt{\frac{y}{\pi}}\right) = e^{-\lambda \sqrt{\frac{y}{\pi}}} \neq e^{-\mu y}$$

voor zekere μ, λ .