

1)

$$a) P(Y_1 = 1)$$

$$= P(Y_1 = 1 | Z_1 = 1) P(Z_1 = 1) + P(Y_1 = 1 | Z_1 = 0) P(Z_1 = 0)$$

$$= (1-p) \cdot \varepsilon + p(1-\varepsilon)$$

$$b) P(X_1 = 1 | Y_1 = 1) = \frac{P(Y_1 = 1 | X_1 = 1) P(X_1 = 1)}{P(Y_1 = 1)}$$

$$= \frac{(1-\varepsilon) \cdot p}{(1-p)\varepsilon + (1-\varepsilon)p}$$

$$c) N_{20} \simeq \text{Bin}(20, p^*)$$

$$\text{met } p^* = (1-p) \cdot \varepsilon + p(1-\varepsilon)$$

$$d) K \simeq \text{Geo}(\tilde{p}) \quad \text{met } \tilde{p} = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{dus } E(K) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$e) p = (1-p)\varepsilon + p(1-\varepsilon)$$

$$\text{geeft } p(2\varepsilon) = \varepsilon \quad \text{dus } p = \varepsilon/2.$$

$$f) E(V) = \sum_{i=1}^{19} E(X_i X_{i+1}) = 19p^2$$

V is niet Bin omdat $X_i X_{i+1}$ niet onderling onafhankelijk

$$2 a) \quad f_X(x) = F_X'(x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 2x^3 + 4x^7 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$b) \quad E[X] = \int_0^1 x (2x^3 + 4x^7) dx = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{9}$$

$$= \frac{38}{45}$$

$$E[X^2] = \int_0^1 x^2 (2x^3 + 4x^7) dx = \left(\frac{2}{6} + \frac{4}{10} \right)$$

$$= \frac{44}{60} = \frac{11}{15}$$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$$

$$= \frac{11}{15} - \left(\frac{38}{45} \right)^2$$

$$c) \quad y = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{gibt} \quad y(1-x) = 1$$

$$x = \frac{y-1}{y}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\text{denn } \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$\text{denn } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y^2} \left(2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} \right)^3 + 4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} \right)^7 \right) & 1 < y < \infty \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

$$d) \quad \varphi = F_X^{-1}$$

$\varphi(y)$ is dus de oplossing van

$$y = \frac{1}{2} (x^4 + x^8)$$

$$2y = x^4 + x^8$$

$$x^8 + x^4 - 2y = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 8y}}{2} = \varphi(y)$$

+ teken omdat $x \in [0, 1]$.

e) omdat X_3 onafhankelijk is van X_1, X_2 geldt

$$P(X_1 < X_2 \mid X_3 > 5) = P(X_1 < X_2)$$

Verder

$$P(X_1 < X_2) + P(X_2 \geq X_1) = 1$$

andert X_2, X_1 continue stochast geldt

$$P(X_1 = X_2) = 0 \quad \text{dus}$$

$$P(X_1 < X_2) + P(X_2 > X_1) = 1$$

en omdat de hint geeft $P(X_1 < X_2) = P(X_2 > X_1)$
geeft $P(X_1 < X_2) + P(X_2 > X_1) = 1$

$$P(X_1 < X_2) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

3a) ^{in het algemeen} $\downarrow$ $P(2X=1) = 0$ en dit
kan nooit voor een Bin verdeling,
tenzij $p = 0$.

$$b) \text{Var}(X + 3Y) = \text{Var}(X) + 9 \text{Var}(Y)$$

$$\text{Var}(X - 3Y) = \text{Var}(X) + (-3)^2 \text{Var}(Y)$$

dus juist

$$c) \mathbb{E}(X) = \frac{n}{p}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y] = np$$

$$\mathbb{E}[XY] = \mathbb{E}[X] \mathbb{E}[Y] = n^2 \text{ (omdat } X \perp Y)$$

dus juist

d) stel $P(A) = x$. afhankelijkheid geeft

$$P(A \cup B) = x + x - x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1. \text{ juist}$$