

1) 2 dozen, 10 aanst. \rightarrow 1 defecte
 \rightarrow 2 defecte

DEEL I

(1)

$$a) P(\text{aanst. werkt}) = P(\text{aanst. werkt} \mid 1 \text{e doos}) \cdot P(1 \text{e doos}) + P(\text{aanst. werkt} \mid 2 \text{e doos}) \cdot P(2 \text{e doos}) =$$

$$= \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{8}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{17}{20}$$

$$b) P(2 \text{e doos} \mid \text{aanst. werkt}) = \frac{P(2 \text{e doos} \ \& \ \text{aanst. werkt})}{P(\text{aanst. werkt})} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{8}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{17}{20}} = \frac{8}{17} =: P_w(2 \text{e doos}), \text{ dan}$$

$$P_w(1 \text{e doos}) = 1 - \frac{8}{17} = \frac{9}{17}$$

$$c) P(2 \text{e aanst. mit dezelfde doos werkt}) =$$

$$= P(2 \text{e aanst. werkt} \mid 1 \text{e doos}) \cdot P_w(1 \text{e doos}) + P(2 \text{e aanst. werkt} \mid 2 \text{e doos}) \cdot P_w(2 \text{e doos}) =$$

$$= \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{17} + \frac{7}{9} \cdot \frac{8}{17} = \frac{128}{156}$$

2) Als gegeven is dat $P(X=1 \mid Y=0) = 0.4$ dan kunnen wij berekenen:

$$P(X=1 \cap Y=0) = P(X=1 \mid Y=0) \cdot P(Y=0) = 0.4 \cdot 0.4 = 0.16$$

X \ Y	1	2	3	P(Y)
0	0.16	0.1	0.14	0.4
1	0.3	0.24	0.06	0.6
P(X)	0.46	0.34	0.2	1

$$\text{Dan } P(X=3 \cap Y=0) =$$

$$= 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.16 = 0.14$$

$$P(X=2 \cap Y=1) = P(X=2 \mid Y=1) \cdot P(Y=1) = 0.4 \cdot 0.6 = 0.24$$

$$b) \mathbb{E}X = 0.46 \cdot 1 + 0.34 \cdot 2 + 0.2 \cdot 3 = \\ = 0.46 + 0.68 + 0.6 = 1.74$$

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$$\mathbb{E}Y = 0.6$$

$$c) \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}(X \cdot Y) - \mathbb{E}X \cdot \mathbb{E}Y$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X \cdot Y) = 1 \cdot 0.3 + 2 \cdot 0.24 + 3 \cdot 0.06 = \\ = 0.3 + 0.48 + 0.18 = 0.96$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0.96 - 1.74 \cdot 0.6 = \underline{\underline{-0.084}}$$

Dus gecorreleerd en afhankelijk.

$$3) P(\text{goed antwoord bij één vraag}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

a) Totaal 5 vragen. Dus

$X = \text{aantal goede antwoorden} \sim \underline{\underline{\text{Bin}(5, \frac{1}{4})}}$.

$$b) P(\text{minstens 4 goed}) = P(4 \text{ goed}) + P(5 \text{ goed}) =$$

$$= \binom{5}{1} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^4 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^1 + \binom{5}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{64} = 0.0156$$

$$5) f(x) = \begin{cases} c(x+1), & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{elders} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

a) c -? Wij weten dat moet gelden:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1. \quad \text{In onze geval:}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 c(x+1) dx = c \int_{-1}^1 (x+1) dx = c \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 =$$

$$= c \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = 2c = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2}$$

b) $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$ per definite.

In onze geval: $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x \frac{1}{2}(t+1) dt =$
als $x \in [-1, 1]$:

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + t \right) \Big|_{-1}^x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}}}$$

c) $P(-0.5 < X \leq 0.5) = F(0.5) - F(-0.5) =$

$$= \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

d) $E X = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot (x+1) dx =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$d) \text{ (vervolg) } \text{Var } X = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - (\mathbb{E} X)^2 \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbb{E} X^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 (x+1) dx =$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var } X = \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} = \left(\frac{2}{9} \right)$$

6.) $U_1 \sim U_n [0, 1]$, $U_2 \sim U_n [-2, 2]$,
 U_1, U_2 onafhankelijk; $S = 2 + 3U_1 - 2U_2$.

$$\mathbb{E} S = 2 + 3\mathbb{E} U_1 - 2\mathbb{E} U_2 = 2 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot 0 = (3.5)$$

$$\text{Var } S = 9 \cdot \text{Var } U_1 + 4 \cdot \text{Var } U_2 = \frac{9}{12} + \frac{4 \cdot 16}{12} = \frac{73}{12}$$

$$\text{St Dev } S = \sqrt{\text{Var } S} = \underline{\underline{2.466}}$$

7.) $X_1 \sim N(10, 5)$, $X_2 \sim N(-10, 5)$, $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = 10$

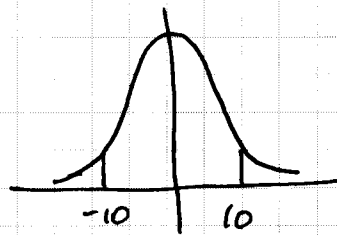
$$a) \rho(X_1, X_2) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2} = \frac{10}{5 \cdot 5} = \left(\frac{10}{25} \right)$$

b) Verdeling van $Y = X_1 + X_2$ is weer
normaal, $\mathbb{E} Y = \mathbb{E} X_1 + \mathbb{E} X_2 = (0)$

$$\text{Var } Y = \text{Var } X_1 + \text{Var } X_2 + 2\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = 25 + 25 + 20 = (65)$$
$$\text{St Dev } Y = \sqrt{\text{Var } Y} = \sqrt{65} = 8.06$$

$$c) P(-10 < Y < 10) = 1 - 2 \cdot P(Y > 10)$$

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$$P(Y > 10) = P\left(\underbrace{\frac{Y}{\text{StDev}(Y)}}_{Z \sim N(0,1)} > \frac{10}{\text{StDev}(Y)}\right)$$

$$= P(Z > 1.24) = 0.1075 \text{ volgens tabel}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(-10 < Y < 10) = 1 - 2 \cdot 0.1075 = \underline{\underline{0.785}}$$