

$$(2.) a) X \sim B(72, \frac{1}{6}) \Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 72 \\ (\frac{5}{6})^{72} & 72 \cdot (\frac{1}{6})^1 \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^{71} & \dots & (\frac{1}{6})^{72} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) P(|X-12| \geq 2\sqrt{10}) = P(X \in \langle -\infty, 12-2\sqrt{10} \rangle \cup [12+2\sqrt{10}, +\infty)) = \\ = P(X \leq 12-2\sqrt{10}) + P(X \geq 12+2\sqrt{10}) = \sum_{k=0}^5 P(X=k) + \sum_{k=19}^{72} P(X=k) \\ = 1 - \sum_{k=6}^{18} P(X=k) = 1 - \sum_{k=6}^{18} \binom{72}{k} (\frac{1}{6})^k (\frac{5}{6})^{72-k}$$

Čebyševský nerovnost:

$$P(|X-12| \geq 2\sqrt{10}) \leq \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(3.) P_n = 0.1n + 0.3 \Rightarrow p_1 = 0.4, p_2 = 0.5, p_3 = 0.6 \\ \mathcal{X} = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$P(X=0) = (1-p_1)(1-p_2)(1-p_3) = 0.12 = \frac{3}{25}$$

$$P(X=1) = p_1(1-p_2)(1-p_3) + (1-p_1)p_2(1-p_3) + (1-p_1)(1-p_2)p_3 = 0.38 = \frac{19}{50}$$

$$P(X=2) = p_1 p_2 (1-p_3) + p_1 (1-p_2) p_3 + (1-p_1) p_2 p_3 = 0.38 = \frac{19}{50}$$

$$P(X=3) = p_1 p_2 p_3 = 0.12 = \frac{3}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0.12 & 0.38 & 0.38 & 0.12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$EX = 0 \cdot 0.12 + 1 \cdot 0.38 + 2 \cdot 0.38 + 3 \cdot 0.12 = 1.5 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(4.) X \sim U(a, b)$$

$$EX = 4, \sigma_X = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$EX = \frac{a+b}{2} = 4$$

$$a+b=8$$

$$b-a=12$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{b=10, a=-2}$$

$$EX^3 = \int_{-2}^{10} x^3 f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{10} \frac{x^3}{12} dx = \frac{x^4}{48} \Big|_{-2}^{10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{48} (10^4 - 2^4) = 208$$

5.)  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}, x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\pi(1+t^2)} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2}$

$Y = 1/X \Rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow [g^{-1}(x)]' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \cdot |[g^{-1}(y)]'|, & y \in \mathcal{R}(g) \\ 0, & \text{imie} \end{cases}$

$= \begin{cases} f_X(\frac{1}{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{y^2}, & y \in \mathbb{R} \\ 0, & \text{imie} \end{cases} = \frac{1}{\pi(1+\frac{1}{y^2})} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)}, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow Y$  ima istu dist. kao  $X$

$\Rightarrow F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan y + \frac{1}{2}$

6.  $X$ -broj neparnih brojeva,  $Y$ -broj parnih brojeva  
 $\mathcal{R}(X) = \mathcal{R}(Y) = \{0, 1, 2\}$

1. hodnica	2. hodnica
nep.: zelena	nep.: žuta
parni: žuta	parni: zelena

$X \setminus Y$	0	1	2	
0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	

$X \stackrel{d}{=} Y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$

$\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}X \cdot \text{Var}Y}} = \frac{E[XY] - E[X] \cdot E[Y]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}X \cdot \text{Var}Y}} = \frac{1 - 1 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}} = 0$

$E[X] = E[Y] = 1, \text{Var}X = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = \frac{3}{2} - 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$\mathcal{R}(XY) = \{0, 2\}$

$X$  i  $Y$  su nezavisne!

$P(XY=0) = P(X=0, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $P(XY=2) = P(X=1, Y=2) + P(X=2, Y=1) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$