

1. (i). $\Omega = (0,1)$, en voor $A \subset \Omega$: $P(A) = \text{length van } A$.

(ii). $P(A_1 \cup A_2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$.

Neem bijv. $A_1 = (0, \frac{1}{2})$ en $A_2 = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$: $P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P((\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})) = \frac{1}{4} = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2)$.

(iii). Gev. kans = $P((0, \frac{1}{100}) \cup (\frac{99}{100}, 1)) = \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{50}$.

(iv). Zij $Y := \# \text{ getallen } < \frac{1}{100} \text{ of } > \frac{99}{100}$: $Y \sim \text{bin}(n=100, p=\frac{1}{50})$ verdeeld. Aldus is $\alpha = P(Y \geq 3) = \sum_{k=3}^{100} \binom{100}{k} (\frac{1}{50})^k (\frac{49}{50})^{100-k}$. Zij $Z \sim \text{Poisson}(2)$ verdeeld met $\lambda := np = 2$; daar p klein, is $\alpha = P(Y \geq 3) \approx P(Z \geq 3) = 1 - P(Z \leq 2) = 1 - 5e^{-2}$.

2. (i). $1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = c \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^6} dx = -\frac{c}{5} (1+x)^{-5} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{c}{5}$, dus: $c=5$.

Voor $a \leq 0$: $F(a) = 0$. Voor $a > 0$: $F(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a \frac{5}{(1+x)^6} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{(1+a)^5}$.

(ii). Voor $k \in \{1, \dots, 4\}$: $E(1+X)^k = \int_0^{\infty} (1+x)^k \frac{5}{(1+x)^6} dx = 5 \int_0^{\infty} (1+x)^{k-6} dx = \frac{5}{5-k}$.

(iii). $EY = 2 E(1+X)^2 + 8 = 2 \cdot \frac{5}{3} + 8 = \frac{34}{3}$, $\text{Var } Y = 4 \text{Var } (1+X)^2 = 4 \{ E(1+X)^4 - [E(1+X)^2]^2 \} = 4 \{ 5 - (\frac{5}{3})^2 \} = \frac{80}{9}$.

(iv). Gev. kans = $P(Y > 40) = P((1+X)^2 > 16) = P(|1+X| > 4) = P(X > 3) = 1 - F_X(3) = 1 - (1 - 1/4^5) = (\frac{1}{2})^{10}$.

3. Zij $X := \# \text{ keren 'kruis' bij 1 worp met de 7 guldent}$, en $A := \{X \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\}$.

(i). Daar $X \sim \text{bin}(n=7, p=\frac{1}{2})$, is gev. kans = $P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \binom{7}{i} (\frac{1}{2})^7 = \frac{49}{64}$.

(ii). $Y = \# \text{ herhalingen nodig voor } A$, dus: Y is geom(p) verdeeld met $p := P(A)$. Gevolg: $P(Y=n) = p(1-p)^{n-1} = \frac{49}{64} (\frac{15}{64})^{n-1}$ voor $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $EY = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{64}{49}$.

(iii). Wegen gelukwyligheid en 'staartkans': $P(Y > 5 | Y > 3) = P(Y > 2) = (1-p)^2 = (\frac{15}{64})^2$.

(iv). Zij $B := \{\text{bedrag van } f\}$, dan: $P(B) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(B \cap \{Y=n\}) = (\text{in vrl. notatie}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A^c \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1}^c \cap \{X_n=1\}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{n-1} P(X=1) = \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{7}{128} = \frac{1}{14}$.

4. (i). $Y_n \in \{n-1, n\}$. Neem kom. model met $\Omega := \{\text{combinaties van } n \text{ uit } 7\}$, $\#(\Omega) = \binom{7}{n}$.

Dan: $P(Y_n = n-1) = \binom{6}{n-1} \binom{1}{1} / \binom{7}{n} = \frac{1}{7} n$.

(ii). $P(D_n) = \frac{1}{6}$, en $(X | D_n) \stackrel{d}{=} Y_n$, dus $P(X=n-1 | D_n) = \frac{1}{7} n$ en $P(X=n | D_n) = 1 - \frac{1}{7} n$.

(iii). $E(X | D_n) = EY_n = (n-1) \cdot \frac{1}{7} n + n \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{7} n) = \frac{6}{7} n$, dus: $EX = \sum_{n=1}^6 E(X | D_n) P(D_n) = \sum_{n=1}^6 \frac{6}{7} n \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 3$.

(iv). Zij $A := \{\text{alle ballen wit}\}$, dan $P(A) = \sum_{n=1}^6 P(A \cap D_n) = \sum_{n=1}^6 P(\{X=n\} \cap D_n) = \sum_{n=1}^6 P(X=n | D_n) P(D_n) = \sum_{n=1}^6 (1 - \frac{1}{7} n) \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$.

(v). Gev. kans = $P(D_6 | A) = P(X=6 | D_6) P(D_6) / P(A) = (1 - \frac{6}{7}) \frac{1}{6} / \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{21}$.