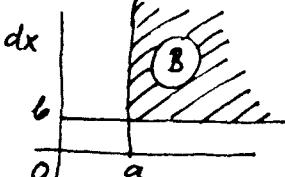
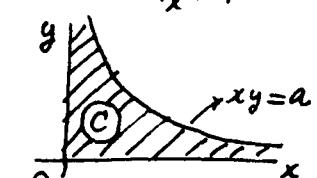


Begeerde uitwerking tentamen kansrekening II, 29 oktober 1998

1. (i). $f_X(x) = 1/6$ voor $x \in (0, 6)$, dus $F(x) = \int_0^x 1/6 dx = x/6$ voor $x \in (0, 6)$.
- (ii). Voor $x \in (0, 6)$: $F_{M_n}(x) = P(X_1 \leq x; \dots; X_n \leq x) = P(X_1 \leq x) \cdots P(X_n \leq x) = f(x)^n$,
dus $g_n(x) = F'_{M_n}(x) = n f(x)^{n-1} f'(x) = n 6^{-n} x^{n-1}$.
- (iii). $EM_n = \int_0^6 x \cdot n 6^{-n} x^{n-1} dx = \frac{n}{n+1} 6$, $E M_n^2 = \int_0^6 x^2 \cdot n 6^{-n} x^{n-1} dx = \frac{n}{n+2} 6^2$,
dus $\text{Var } M_n = \frac{n}{n+2} 6^2 - (\frac{n}{n+1} 6)^2 = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} 6^2$.
- (iv). $ET_n = \frac{n+1}{n} EM_n = 6$. Omdat $\text{Var } T_n = (\frac{n+1}{n})^2 \text{Var } M_n = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} 6^2$, is volgens Chebyshev: $P(|T_n - 6| \geq a) = P(|T_n - ET_n| \geq a) \leq \frac{1}{a^2} \text{Var } T_n = \frac{6^2}{a^2} \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \rightarrow 0$.

2. (i). $X \text{ geom}(\frac{1}{6}), Y \text{ geom}(\frac{1}{6})$. Bijv. $P(X=1; Y=1) = 0 \neq P(X=1)P(Y=1)$: X en Y afh.
- (ii). $U = \# \text{ worpen nodig voor } 5 \text{ of } 6$: $\text{geom}(\frac{1}{3})$.
- (iii). $\{U=k; D=m\} = \{X=k; Y=k+m\} \cup \{Y=k; X=k+m\} = \{(k-1)x(1, 2, 3 \text{ of } 4), \text{ dán } 5; \text{ ver-} \\ \text{volgen } (m-1)x(1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ of } 5), \text{ dán } 6\} \cup \{\dots \text{ (verw. } s \text{ en } 6) \dots\}$, dus: $P(U=k; D=m) = \\ = 2 \cdot (\frac{2}{3})^{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^{m-1} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = P(U=k)P(X=m)$. Gevolg: $P(D=m) = \sum_k P(U=k)P(X=m) = \\ = P(X=m)$: $D \stackrel{d}{=} X$, en dus: $P(U=k; D=m) = P(U=k)P(D=m)$: U en D onafh.
- (iv). $U+V = 2U+D$, dus $\text{Var}(U+V) = 4 \text{Var } U + \text{Var } D + 4 \text{Cov}(U, D) = 4 \cdot 6 + 30 + 4 \cdot 0 = 54$.
- (v). Daar $X+Y = U+V$, is $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2} \{\text{Var}(X+Y) - \text{Var } X - \text{Var } Y\} = \frac{1}{2}\{54 - 30 - 30\} = -3$.

3. (i). $P(X>a; Y>b) = P((X, Y) \in B) = \int_B f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^\infty \left(\int_b^\infty x e^{-x(y+1)} dy \right) dx$
- $= \int_a^\infty e^{-xy} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{1+b} e^{-a(1+b)}$
- .
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- (ii). $P(X>a) = P(X>a; Y>0) = e^{-a}$, $P(Y>b) = P(X>0; Y>b) = \frac{1}{1+b}$,
dus voor $a>0, b>0$: $P(X>a; Y>b) \neq P(X>a)P(Y>b)$: X en Y afhankelijk.
- (iii). Daar $P(X>a) = e^{-a}$, is $X \exp(-1)$ verdeeld. Aldus voor $y>0$: $f_Y(y|X=x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \\ = x e^{-xy}$: $\exp(\lambda=x)$ verd., dus $(Y|X=x) = \frac{1}{x} X$.
- (iv). Voor $a>0$: $P(XY \leq a) = P((X, Y) \in C) = \int_C f(x, y) dx dy = \\ = \int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^{a/x} x e^{-x(y+1)} dy \right) dx = \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-x \cdot a/x}) e^{-x} dx = 1 - e^{-a}$.
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4. (i). Voor $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$: $P(X+Y=n) = \sum_{k=0}^n P(X=k; Y=n-k) = \sum_{k=0}^n P(X=k)P(Y=n-k) = \\ = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(2s)^k}{k!} e^{-2s} \cdot \frac{(2t)^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-2t} = \frac{1}{n!} e^{-2(s+t)} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (2s)^k (2t)^{n-k} = \frac{1}{n!} e^{-2(s+t)} (2s+2t)^n$.
- (ii). Voor $k \in \{0, \dots, n\}$: $P(X=k | X+Y=n) = P(X=k)P(Y=n-k) / P(X+Y=n) = \\ = \frac{(2s)^k}{k!} e^{-2s} \frac{(2t)^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-2t} / \left(\frac{(2(s+t))^n}{n!} e^{-2(s+t)} \right) = \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{s}{s+t} \right)^k \left(\frac{t}{s+t} \right)^{n-k}$.
- (iii). Daar $n=100$ en $t=gs$, is $p = \frac{s}{s+t} = \frac{1}{10}$, dus $\mu = np = 10$ en $\sigma^2 = np(1-p) = 9$.
- (iv). Neem \mathcal{Z} normaal($10, 9$), dan: $P(X \leq 5 | X+Y=100) \approx P(Z \leq 5.5) = \Phi(-1.5) = 0.0668$.