

Stochastik SoSe09 - Hausaufgabe Blatt IV

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28. Juni 2009

Aufgabe 1

Aufgabe 2

a)

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega_X &= \{0, 1\} \\ \Omega_Y &= \{0, 1, 2\}\end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}P(X = 0 \wedge Y = 0) &= \frac{1}{2^2} \\ P(X = 0 \wedge Y = 1) &= \frac{2}{2^2} \\ P(X = 0 \wedge Y = 2) &= 0 \\ P(X = 1 \wedge Y = 0) &= 0 \\ P(X = 1 \wedge Y = 1) &= 0 \\ P(X = 1 \wedge Y = 2) &= \frac{1}{2^2}\end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}P(X = 0) &= \frac{3}{4} \\ P(X = 1) &= \frac{1}{4} \\ E\{X\} &= 1 \cdot P(X = 1) = \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{Var}\{X\} &= E\{(X - E\{X\})^2\} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{9}{16} \\ &= \frac{3}{16} \\ P(Y = 0) &= P(Y = 2) = \frac{1}{4} \\ P(Y = 1) &= \frac{2}{4} \\ E\{Y\} &= \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = 1 \\ \text{cov}\{X, Y\} &= E\{X, Y\} - E\{X\} \cdot E\{Y\} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3

$$g_X(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot t^i\right)$$

$$g'_X(t) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (i \cdot t^{i-1})$$

$$E\{X\} = g'_X(1-) = \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$$g''_X(t) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (i \cdot (i-1) \cdot t^{i-2})$$

$$M_{(2)} = g''_X(1-) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (i \cdot (i-1)) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (i \cdot (i+1)) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (i^2) \right)$$

$$M_{(2)} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{(n-1) \cdot n \cdot (2 \cdot (n-1) + 1)}{6} + \frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{2} \right) = \frac{n^2+1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}\{X\} &= M_{(2)} + E\{X\} \cdot (1 - E\{X\}) \\ &= \frac{n^2+1}{3} + \frac{n+1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-n}{2} = \frac{n^2+7}{12} \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 4

$$\text{Var}\{X\} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$E\{X\} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P\left(|X - \frac{1}{3} \cdot n| \leq \frac{n}{100}\right) \geq 0.95$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(|X - \frac{1}{3} \cdot n| > \frac{n}{100}\right) < 0.05$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(|X - \frac{1}{3} \cdot n| \geq \frac{n}{100}\right) < 0.05 + P\left(|X - \frac{1}{3} \cdot n| = \frac{n}{100}\right)$$

Mit der Chebychev-Ungleichung:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{20000}{9 \cdot n} < \frac{5}{100} + 2 \cdot P(X = 0.31 \cdot n)$$

$$\Rightarrow n > 44445$$

Aufgabe 5