

ELM 1

a) $P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)}$

b) $P(B_1 \cap B_2 | A) = P(B_1 | A) \cdot P(B_2 | A)$

c) $P(2023\text{-BAN BAL.} | 2022\text{-BEN BAL.}) =$
 $= \frac{P(2022\text{-BEN \u00c9s } 2023\text{-BAN BAL.})}{P(2022\text{-BEN BAL.})} = \frac{P(B_{22} \cap B_{23})}{P(B_{22})} =$
 $= \frac{P(B_{22} \cap B_{23} | \u00d3VATOS) \cdot 0.8 + P(B_{22} \cap B_{23} | \u00d3VATLAN) \cdot 0.2}{P(B_{22} | \u00d3VATOS) \cdot 0.8 + P(B_{22} | \u00d3VATLAN) \cdot 0.2}$
 $= \frac{(0.05)^2 \cdot 0.8 + (0.15)^2 \cdot 0.2}{(0.05) \cdot 0.8 + (0.15) \cdot 0.2} = 0.092857 = \frac{13}{140}$

B_{22} \u00c9s B_{23} FELT. F\u00dcGGETLEN, NA $\begin{cases} \u00d3VATOS \\ \u00d3VATLAN \end{cases}$

ELM 2

a) $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-x^2/2}$

POL\u00c1R

$\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) dx \right)^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-(x^2+y^2)/2} dx dy =$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-r^2/2} \cdot r dr d\varphi = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2/2} \cdot r dr =$

$\left[-e^{-r^2/2} \right]_0^{\infty} = 1$ TEGH\u00c1T $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) dx = 1$

1. OLDAL

ELM 2 $X \sim N(0, 1)$ $\varphi(x) = \varphi(-x)$

$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \varphi(x) dx = 0$ HISZ PARATLAN FÜFFVÉNYI INTEGRÁCIÓNY

$Vor(X) = E(X^2) - 0^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \varphi(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{x}_{g'} \cdot \underbrace{x \cdot e^{-x^2/2}}_f dx =$

PARCIA'LIS
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[f \cdot g \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f \cdot g' dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[(-e^{-x^2/2}) \cdot x \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} +$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx = 1$

c) $X_i := i$ -EDIK MÉRÉS EREDMÉNYE, $X_i \sim N(\mu, 4)$

HA n MÉRÉST VÉGEZ, AKKOR A MINTAÁTLAG:

$\bar{Y}_n = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \frac{S_n}{n}$, $S_n \sim N(n \cdot \mu, n \cdot 4)$

$\bar{Y}_n \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{4}{n}\right)$ $0.95 \leq P(|\bar{Y}_n - \mu| \leq 0.5) =$

$= P(-0.5 \leq \bar{Z}_n \leq 0.5) = \Phi\left(\frac{0.5}{\sqrt{4/n}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-0.5}{\sqrt{4/n}}\right) =$

$\bar{Z}_n := \bar{Y}_n - \mu$, $\bar{Z}_n \sim N\left(0, \frac{4}{n}\right)$

$= 2 \cdot \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{4}\right) - 1 \stackrel{KELL}{\geq} 0.95 \Leftrightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{4}\right) \geq 0.975$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{n}}{4} \geq 1.96 \Leftrightarrow n \geq 61.48 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{n=62}$

2. OLDAL

GYAK 1 HULLÓCSILLÁGOK 2 INTENZITÁSÚ
POISSON PONT FOLYAMATOT ALKOTNAK

$$E(X) \stackrel{\text{TORONY}}{=} E(E(X|U)) = E(2 \cdot U) = 2$$

$$\text{Var}(X) \stackrel{\text{FELT. SZÓRÁS } \square}{=} \text{Var}(E(X|U)) + E(\text{Var}(X|U)) =$$

$$= \text{Var}(2 \cdot U) + E(2U) = 4 \cdot \frac{2^2}{12} + 2 = \frac{10}{3} = 3.\bar{3}$$

GYAK 2 $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} \stackrel{\text{S Z I M M.}}{=} \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\text{Var}(X)}$

$A_i := \{ \text{az } i\text{-edik ember nagyobbat dobott az } i+1\text{-ediknél} \}$

$B_i := \{ \text{--- " --- " --- kisebbet --- " --- " ---} \}$

$$X_i := \mathbb{1}[A_i], \quad Y_i := \mathbb{1}[B_i], \quad X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \quad Y = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, Y_j) = \text{😊}$$

$i=j$ $\text{Cov}(X_i, Y_i) = \underbrace{P(A_i \cap B_i)}_0 - \underbrace{P(A_i)}_{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \underbrace{P(B_i)}_{\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{1}{9}$

$j=i+1$ $\text{Cov}(X_i, Y_{i+1}) = \underbrace{P(A_i \cap B_{i+1})}_{\frac{5}{27}} - \underbrace{P(A_i)}_{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \underbrace{P(B_{i+1})}_{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{27}$

$j=i-1$ $\text{Cov}(X_i, Y_{i-1}) \stackrel{\text{S Z I M M.}}{=} \frac{2}{27}$

$|i-j| \geq 2 \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X_i, Y_j) = 0$ FÜGGET-
LENSÉG 3. OLDAL

$$\langle j \rangle = n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + 2 \cdot n \cdot \frac{2}{27} = \frac{n}{27}$$

$$\text{Var}(\mathbb{X}) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \text{Cov}(\mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j) = \textcircled{\star}$$

$$\boxed{i=j} \quad \text{Cov}(\mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\boxed{i=j \pm 1} \quad \text{Cov}(\mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j) = \underbrace{P(A_i \cap A_{i+1})}_{\frac{1}{27}} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = -\frac{2}{27}$$

$$\boxed{|i-j| \geq 2} \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(\mathbb{X}_i, \mathbb{X}_j) = 0 \quad \text{FÜHRENDENSG}$$

$$\textcircled{\star} = n \cdot \frac{2}{9} + 2 \cdot n \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{27}\right) = n \cdot \frac{2}{27} \quad , \text{ iBY}$$

$$\text{Corr}(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y}) = \frac{n/27}{2n/27} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\text{GYAK 3}} \quad U \sim \text{UNI}[0, l] \quad \mathbb{X} = U^2 + (l-U)^2 =$$

$$= U^2 + l^2 - 2lU + U^2 = 2U^2 - 2lU + l^2 =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(U - \frac{l}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{l^2}{2} \quad P\left(\frac{l^2}{2} \leq \mathbb{X} \leq l^2\right) = 1$$

$$X \in \left[\frac{l^2}{2}, l^2\right] \Rightarrow P(\mathbb{X} \leq x) = P\left(2 \cdot \left(U - \frac{l}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{l^2}{2} \leq x\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\left(U - \frac{l}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{x - \frac{l^2}{2}}{2}\right) = P\left(\left|U - \frac{l}{2}\right| \leq \sqrt{\frac{x - \frac{l^2}{2}}{2}}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x - \frac{l^2}{2}}{2}}}{l} = F(x), \quad \text{NA} \quad \frac{l^2}{2} \leq x \leq l^2$$

FOUR. KÖV.

4. OLPAC

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{X} \text{ s\u00f9. F\u00dc. - \u03b5: } f(x) &= F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{2} - \frac{l^2}{4}}}{l} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2x - l^2}}{l} \right) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{2x - l^2}} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{l} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{l} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x - l^2}}, \text{ HA } \frac{l^2}{2} \leq x \leq l^2, \text{ AM\u00d3GY } f(x) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

B\u00d3NUSZ: $P_{n,r} := \mathbb{P}(\text{A'DAM K\u00d3RE \u00c9 F\u00d3B\u00d3L ALL, AMIKOR } n \text{ F\u00d3S A K\u00d3Z\u00d3SS\u00c9G})$

T\u00c9TEL: $P_{n,r} = \frac{1}{n-1}$, HA $r = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$

BIZ: n -RE VONATKOZ\u00d3 TERC\u00c9S INDUKCI\u00d3VAL

$n=2$ ESETE\u00c9N $P_{2,1} = 1$ \u2713

A\u00c7TALANOS $n \rightarrow n+1$: IND. HIPOT\u00c9ZIS

$$P_{n+1,1} = P_{n,1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} = \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{(n+1)-1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$2 \leq r \leq n: P_{n+1,r} = P_{n,r-1} \cdot \frac{r-1}{n} + P_{n,r} \cdot \frac{n-r}{n} =$$

IND. HIPOT\u00c9ZIS

$$\frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{r-1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-r}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \quad \checkmark$$