

VAL. SZÁM 1. VIZSGA, 2024. JAN. 16.

**E 1** a) HA  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$  TELJES ESEMÉNYRENDSZER:

$$P(B) = \sum_{k=1}^m P(B \cap A_k) = \sum_{k=1}^m P(B|A_k) \cdot P(A_k)$$

$$b) P(A_k|B) = \frac{P(A_k \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_k) \cdot P(A_k)}{\sum_{l=1}^m P(B|A_l) \cdot P(A_l)}$$

$$c) P(E_4) = P(E_4 \cap E_3) = P(E_4|E_3) \cdot P(E_3)$$

$$P(E_3) = P(E_3 \cap E_2) = P(E_3|E_2) \cdot P(E_2)$$

$$P(E_2) = P(E_2 \cap E_1) = P(E_2|E_1) \cdot P(E_1)$$

$$\text{TENÁT: } P(E_4) = P(E_4|E_3) \cdot P(E_3|E_2) \cdot P(E_2|E_1) \cdot P(E_1)$$

**E 2** a) FÜGGETLEN KÍSÉRLET  $\in K$   
EGY KÍSÉRLET  $P$  VALSÉGGEL SIKER  
 $X$  = PRÓBÁK KÖZÖSÖG SZÁMA AZ ELSŐ SIKERIG  
 $X \sim \text{GEO}(P)$   $P(X=r) = \underbrace{(1-P)^{r-1}}_{r-1 \text{ SIKERTLEN}} \cdot \underbrace{P}_{r\text{-ADIK SIKERES}}$   
 $r=1, 2, \dots$

$$M(t) = E(e^{t \cdot X}) = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (1-P)^{r-1} \cdot P \cdot e^{t \cdot r} =$$

1. OLDAL

$$= p \cdot e^t \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ((1-p) \cdot e^t)^{k-1} = p \cdot e^t \cdot \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} ((1-p) \cdot e^t)^l$$

$$= \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{HA } \boxed{(1-p) \cdot e^t \geq 1} \\ \frac{(p \cdot e^t)}{(1 - (1-p) \cdot e^t)} = \frac{p}{e^{-t} - (1-p)} & \text{HA } \boxed{(1-p) \cdot e^t < 1} \end{cases}$$

b) FÜGGETLEN KÍSÉRLETVEK  
EGY KÍSÉRLET  $p$  VAL. SÉGGEL SIKER

$Y$  = PRÓBÁLKOZÁSOK SZÁMA AZ  $\tau$ -EDIK SIKERIG

$Y \sim \text{NEGBIN}(\tau, p)$

$$P(Y = k) = \binom{k-1}{\tau-1} \cdot (1-p)^{k-\tau} \cdot p^{\tau}, \quad k = \tau, \tau+1, \dots$$

ELSŐ  $\tau-1$   
SIKER LEHETSÉGES  
POZÍCIÓ

ELSŐ  $k$  PRÓBÁLKOZÁS-  
ZÁSBÓL  $\tau$  SIKER,  
 $k-\tau$  KUDARC

$Y = X_1 + \dots + X_{\tau}$ , ANOL  $X_1, \dots, X_{\tau}$  F.A.E.  
GEO( $p$ )

$$M_Y(t) = E(e^{t \cdot Y}) = E(e^{t \cdot (X_1 + \dots + X_{\tau})}) = E(e^{t \cdot X_1}) \cdot E(e^{t \cdot X_2}) \cdot \dots \cdot E(e^{t \cdot X_{\tau}}) =$$

↑  
FÜGGET-  
LENLEG

$$E(e^{t \cdot X})^{\tau} = \left( \frac{p}{e^{-t} - (1-p)} \right)^{\tau}$$

2. OLDAL



$$\boxed{\text{ELM 3}} \quad a) f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}, \quad E(X|Y=y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f_{X|Y}(x|y) dx$$

$$b) f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}\right)$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(y-x)^2}{2}\right)$$

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2 + (y-x)^2}{2}\right)$$

$$\boxed{Y \sim N(\mu, 2)} \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2 \cdot 2}\right)$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2 + (y-x)^2}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{4}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{(y-\mu)^2 - 2 \cdot (x-\mu)^2 - 2 \cdot (y-x)^2}{4}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\left(x - \left(\frac{y+\mu}{2}\right)\right)^2}{1/2}\right)$$

TEHÁT  $Y=y$  FELTÉTEL MELLET  $X$  FELTÉTELES  
ELŐZMÁNYA  $N\left(\frac{y+\mu}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

3. OLDAL

EMIAATT:  $E(X|Y=y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (y+1)$

**GYAK 1** a) és b) ESETBEN IS:  $p := \frac{1}{2}$

$X_m \sim \text{BIN}(m, p)$   $\epsilon := 0.05$

$P\left(\left|\frac{X_m}{m} - p\right| > \epsilon\right) = P\left(\left|\frac{X_m - m \cdot p}{m}\right| > \epsilon\right) =$

$P\left(\left|\frac{X_m - m \cdot p}{\sqrt{m \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}}\right| > \frac{\sqrt{m} \cdot \epsilon}{\sqrt{p \cdot (1-p)}}\right) \stackrel{\text{DE MOIVRE}}{\approx} P\left(|X^*| > \frac{\sqrt{m} \cdot \epsilon}{\sqrt{p \cdot (1-p)}}\right)$

$= 1 - \left(2 \cdot \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{m} \cdot \epsilon}{\sqrt{p \cdot (1-p)}}\right) - 1\right) = 2 \cdot \left(1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{m} \cdot \epsilon}{\sqrt{p \cdot (1-p)}}\right)\right)$

KELL: OLYAN  $m$ , HOGY  $0.01 \leq$  — " —

KELL:  $\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{m} \cdot \epsilon}{\sqrt{p \cdot (1-p)}}\right) \geq 0.995$  TÁBLICÁZAT:

KELL:  $\frac{\sqrt{m} \cdot \epsilon}{\sqrt{p \cdot (1-p)}} \geq 2.58$

KELL:  $m \geq \frac{(2.58)^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}{\epsilon^2}$

a)  $p = \frac{1}{2}$   
így  
 $m \geq 426.0096$   
 $m \geq 427$

b) LEGGROSSZAB ESET:  $p = \frac{1}{2}$ , így  $m \geq 665.64$   
 $m \geq 666$

(4. OLDAL)





$$\text{Var}(X_m) = \sum_{k,l=1}^m \tilde{C}_{k,l} = m \cdot \frac{3}{16} + 2 \cdot (m-1) \cdot \frac{1}{16} \approx \frac{5}{16} \cdot m$$

$$\text{Var}(X_m) = \text{Var}(Y_m) \quad \text{SZIMMETRIA MIATT}$$

$$\text{Corr}(X_m, Y_m) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_m, Y_m)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_m)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y_m)}} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_m, Y_m)}{\text{Var}(X_m)} \approx$$

$$\approx \frac{-3/16 \cdot m}{5/16 \cdot m} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

TEHÁT  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \text{Corr}(X_m, Y_m) = -\frac{3}{5}$

GYAK 3  $X$  ÉS  $Y$  FÜGGETLENEK

$$X^* := X - 1$$

$$Y^* := Y/2$$

EKKOR  $(X^*, Y^*)$   
2-DIM STANDARD NORMALIS

$$a) \mathbb{P}((X, Y) \in M_1) = \mathbb{P}(|X| \leq 1, |Y| \geq 1) =$$

$$\mathbb{P}(|X^* + 1| \leq 1, |2Y^*| \geq 1) =$$

$$\mathbb{P}(-2 \leq X^* \leq 0) \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y^* \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ VAGY } Y^* \leq -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$= (\Phi(2) - \Phi(0)) \cdot 2 \cdot (1 - \Phi(\frac{1}{2}))$$

$$(0.9772 - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 2 \cdot (1 - 0.6915) = 0.2944$$

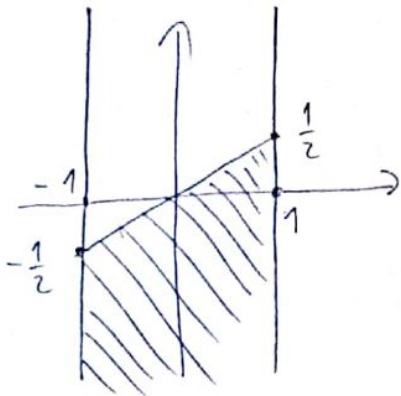
G.OLDAL



$$b) P(0 \leq X \leq 2, Y \leq X-1) =$$

$$P(-1 \leq X^* \leq 1, Y^* \leq X^*/2) =$$

FORGÁS-  
SZIMM



$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot P(-1 \leq X^* \leq 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2 \cdot \Phi(1) - 1) =$$

$$\Phi(1) - \frac{1}{2} = 0.3413$$

$$c) P(4 \cdot (X^*+1)^2 - 8 \cdot (X^*+1) + (2Y^*)^2 \leq 0) =$$

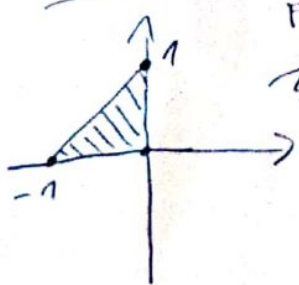
$$P((X^*)^2 + (Y^*)^2 \leq 1) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)) dx dy$$

← POLÁR

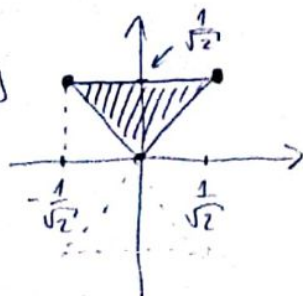
$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \exp(-\frac{1}{2}r^2) d\varphi r dr =$$

$$\int_0^1 r \cdot \exp(-\frac{1}{2}r^2) dr = \left[ -\exp(-\frac{1}{2}r^2) \right]_0^1 = 1 - e^{-1/2}$$

Bónusz:  $P(X^* \leq 0, Y^* \geq 0, Y^* \leq X^*) =$



FORGÁS-  
SZIMM



$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot P\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq X^* \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(2 \cdot \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - 1\right)^2$$

7. OLDAL