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Έστω  $S \sim \text{Geometric}(\frac{1}{3}; b(\frac{1}{4}))$

δηλ  $S = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N$ ,  $N \sim G(\frac{1}{3})$ ,  $X_i \text{ iid } \sim b(\frac{1}{4})$

α) Ζητάμε την αναπάνη πιθανότητας της  $S$

δηλ  $P(S=k)$ ,  $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

Η πιθανογεννήτρια της  $S$  είναι  $P_S(u) = P_N(P_X(u))$

$$\text{με } P_N(u) = \frac{p}{1 - (1-p)u} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{2}{3}u} = \frac{1}{3 - 2u}, \quad |u| < \frac{3}{2}$$

αφού  $N \sim G(\frac{1}{3})$

$$\text{με } P_X(u) = (1-p + pu)' = 1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}u = \frac{3+u}{4}$$

αφού  $X_i \sim b(\frac{1}{4})$ .

$$\text{απο } P_S(u) = \frac{1}{3 - 2 \cdot P_X(u)} = \frac{1}{3 - 2 \cdot \frac{3+u}{4}} = \frac{2}{3-u}$$

$$P_S(u) = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{1 - \frac{u}{3}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{1 - (1 - \frac{2}{3})u}, \quad |u| < \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \text{δηλ. } |u| < 3.$$

$$\Rightarrow S \sim \text{Geom}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(S=k) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\left| \frac{3+u}{4} \right| < \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3}{2} < \frac{3+u}{4} < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -6 < 3+u < 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -9 < u < 3.$$

$$\Rightarrow |u| < 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(P)} \quad E[S_N] &= \frac{1-p}{p} = \frac{1 - \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \\
 \text{Var}(S_N) &= \frac{1-p}{p^2} = \frac{1 - \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

sidi  $S \sim G(\frac{2}{3})$

$$\text{(r)} \quad P(S \leq (1+k)E[S]) \stackrel{\text{(P)}}{=} P(S \leq \frac{1+k}{2}) = P(S \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2k}{4})$$

$$P(S \leq E[S] + k \cdot \text{Var}(S)) \stackrel{\text{(P)}}{=} P(S \leq \frac{1}{2} + k \cdot \frac{3}{4})$$

$$\text{by sidi} \quad P(S \leq (1+k)E[S]) = P(S \leq E[S] + k \cdot \text{Var}(S))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(S \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2k}{4}) = P(S \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3k}{4}), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lfloor \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2k}{4} \rfloor = \lfloor \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3k}{4} \rfloor$$

Sidi sidi  
 $S \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

$$\Leftrightarrow k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

razi' fo  $k=2$ . sidi.  $\lfloor 1 + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor = 1 \neq 2 = \lfloor 2 \rfloor$

ko' fo  $k \geq 4$  sidi.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}k - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{2}) = \frac{k}{4} \geq 1$

Opus. fo  $k=0$ :  $P(S \leq \frac{1}{2}) = P(S=0) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{26}{27}$

$k=1$ :  $P(S \leq 1) = P(S=0) + P(S=1) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{26}{27}$

$k=3$ :  $P(S \leq 2) = P(S=0) + P(S=1) + P(S=2) = \frac{26}{27}$

sidi  $\boxed{k=2}$

(4) (a)  $S = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N$

mit  $N \sim P(N=k) = \frac{1}{3}, k=0, \alpha, 2\alpha$

wobei  $X_i \sim \Gamma(\frac{1}{\alpha}, b)$  iid

also  $M_S(t) = P_N(M_X(t))$  oder  $P_N(u)$  in  $\Pi$  (wegen  $u \sim N$ )

wo  $M_X(t)$  in  $\Pi$  (wegen  $u \sim X$ )

be  $P_N(u) = E[u^N] = u^0 P(N=0) + u^\alpha P(N=\alpha) + u^{2\alpha} P(N=2\alpha)$

$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{u^\alpha}{3} + \frac{u^{2\alpha}}{3} = \frac{1 + u^\alpha + u^{2\alpha}}{3}$ ,  $\forall u \in \mathbb{R}$

$M_X(t) = \left( \frac{1}{1 - \frac{t}{b}} \right)^{1/\alpha}$  für  $t < b$  (konvergierende Reihe)

$M_{SN}(t) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3 \left(1 - \frac{t}{b}\right)} + \frac{1}{3 \left(1 - \frac{t}{b}\right)^2}$  divergiert für  $t \geq b$

(B)  $E[S] = E[N] \mu = E[N] \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{b}$  ( $\mu = E[X] = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{b}$ )

wo  $E[N] = \sum_{k \in \{0, \alpha, 2\alpha\}} k \cdot P(N=k) = \alpha P(N=\alpha) + 2\alpha P(N=2\alpha)$

$= \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 2\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \alpha$

also  $E[S] = \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{b}$

Es gilt  $\text{Var}(S) = E[N] \sigma^2 + \text{Var}(N) \mu^2$

mit  $\text{Var}(N) = E[N^2] - (E[N])^2$  wo  $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{b^2}$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \text{logos Markis} \text{ leSivos} \quad S_N = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

οπου η ε.μ.  $N \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$  και

$$X_i \sim P(X_i=x) = \frac{x^2}{30}, \quad x=1,2,3,4,$$

Αρα.  $S_N \sim \sigma. \text{Poisson}(\lambda, P(X_i=x))$

$$\Rightarrow E[S] = \lambda \cdot \mu$$

$$\text{οπου } \mu = E[X] = \sum_{x=1}^4 x \cdot P(X=x) = \sum_{x=1}^4 \frac{x^3}{30}$$

$$= \frac{1}{30} (1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3) = \frac{100}{30} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\text{(a) Αρα } E[S] = \frac{10}{3} \cdot \lambda = 12 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{36}{10} = \frac{18}{5}$$

$$\text{(β) } \text{Var}(S) = \lambda \cdot (\mu^2 + \sigma^2) = \lambda E[X^2] = \frac{18}{5} \cdot \frac{59}{5} = 42,48$$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_{x=1}^4 x^2 P(X=x) = \sum_{x=1}^4 x^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{30} = \frac{1}{30} \sum_{x=1}^4 x^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{30} (1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + 4^4) = \frac{354}{30} = \frac{59}{5}$$

$$S_{(1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} X_i \text{ και } S_{(2)} = \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j$$

$$X_1 \sim \text{Poisson}(\nu) \Rightarrow S_{(1)} \sim \text{Poisson}(\nu, U\{1, 2, 3\})$$

$$X_i \sim f_{X_i}(x) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x=1, 2, 3$$

$$N_2 \sim \text{Poisson}(2\nu) \Rightarrow S_{(2)} \sim \text{Poisson}(2\nu, \text{Exp}(\theta))$$

$$Y_j \sim \text{Exp}(\theta)$$

$S_{(1)}, S_{(2)}$  ανεξάρτητα  
 (από τις σχέσεις  
 και τις κατανομές είναι ανεξάρτητα)

από γνωστά θεωρήματα  $S = S_{(1)} + S_{(2)} \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda, F(x))$

$$\lambda = \nu + 2\nu = 3\nu \quad \text{και} \quad F(x) = \frac{\nu}{\nu+2\nu} F_X(x) + \frac{2\nu}{\nu+2\nu} F_Y(x)$$

$$\text{ήδη} \quad F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{2}{3}, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{και} \quad F_Y(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\theta x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{άρα } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}(1 - e^{-\theta x}), & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}(1 - e^{-\theta x}), & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}(1 - e^{-\theta x}), & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{2}{3}(1 - e^{-\theta x}), & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

(B) Έστω  $P_v$  = κέρδος από ταπεινά.

κέρδος από  $i$ -γυμναστή κωμωδίας  $I = 4 - X_i$

" "  $j$ -" "  $J = 3 - Y_j$

Συνολικό κέρδος  $P_v = \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} (4 - X_i) + \sum_{j=1}^{N_2} (3 - Y_j)$

Εάν  $N_1 \sim \text{Poisson}(\nu) \Rightarrow P_{(1)} \sim \text{Poisson}(\nu)$  ανεξάρτητα

$N_2 \sim \text{Poisson}(2\nu) \Rightarrow P_{(2)} \sim \text{Poisson}(2\nu)$

αρα το  $P_v = P_{(1)} + P_{(2)} \sim \text{Poisson}(3\nu)$

Το κέρδος  $P_v$  είναι συνάρτηση των  $N_1$  και  $N_2$

$$P_v = 4N_1 - S_{(1)} + 3N_2 - S_{(2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E(P_v) &= E[4N_1 - S_{(1)} + 3N_2 - S_{(2)}] = \\ &= 4E[N_1] - E[S_{(1)}] + 3E[N_2] - E[S_{(2)}] \end{aligned}$$

Επειδή  $N_1 \sim \text{Poisson}(\nu) \Rightarrow E(N_1) = \nu$

$N_2 \sim \text{Poisson}(2\nu) \Rightarrow E(N_2) = 2\nu$

$S_{(1)} \sim \text{Poisson}(\nu, U\{1,2,3\}) \Rightarrow E[S_{(1)}] = \nu \cdot \mu = \nu \cdot \frac{1+2+3}{3} = 2\nu$

$S_{(2)} \sim \text{Poisson}(\nu, \text{Exp}(\theta)) \Rightarrow E[S_{(2)}] = 2\nu \cdot \mu = \frac{2\nu}{\theta}$

Apakah  $E[P_v] = 4v + 3 \cdot 2v - 2v - \frac{2v}{\theta} = \frac{2v(4\theta - 1)}{\theta}$

$Var(P_v) = Var(4N_1 - S_{(1)} + 3N_2 - S_{(2)})$   $N_1, S_{(1)}, N_2, S_{(2)}$  are i.i.d.

$$= 16 Var(N_1) + Var(S_{(1)}) + 9 Var(N_2) + Var(S_{(2)})$$

Option  $N_1 \sim \text{Poisson}(v) \Rightarrow Var(N_1) = v$

$N_2 \sim \text{Poisson}(2v) \Rightarrow Var(N_2) = 2v$

$S_{(1)} \sim \sigma \text{Poisson}(v, \sigma^2(1, 3, 3)) \Rightarrow Var(S_{(1)}) = v \cdot E[X^2] = v \cdot \frac{1+2+3^2}{3}$

$S_{(2)} \sim \sigma \text{Poisson}(2v, \sigma^2(\theta)) \Rightarrow Var(S_{(2)}) = 2v E[X^2] = 2v \cdot \frac{2}{\theta^2}$

Apakah  $Var(P_v) = 16v + \frac{14v}{3} + 18v + \frac{4v}{\theta^2} = \frac{116v}{3} + \frac{4v}{\theta^2}$

(c) Answer (b)  $\Rightarrow P_v \sim \sigma \text{Poisson}(3v, \theta)$

also to write in terms of  $N_v \sim \text{Poisson}(3v)$

As  $v \rightarrow \infty$   $E\left[\frac{N_v}{v}\right] = \frac{3v}{v} = 3 \rightarrow 3$

$Var\left(\frac{N_v}{v}\right) = \frac{3v}{v^2} = \frac{3}{v} \rightarrow 0$

As  $v \rightarrow \infty$  the distribution of  $P_v$  is approximately normal

and  $\frac{P_v - E[P_v]}{\sqrt{Var(P_v)}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$  as  $v \rightarrow \infty$

απα αα κτξάα α, η αα  $Z = \frac{P_v - E[P_v]}{\sqrt{\text{Var.}(P_v)}} \approx N(0,1)$

Τα α α =  $\frac{1}{4}$  αα αα  $E[P_v] = 0$  αα.

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{ααα ααααα}) &= P(P_v < 0) = \\ &= P\left(\frac{P_v - 0}{\sqrt{\text{Var.}(P_v)}} < 0\right) = P(Z < 0) \stackrel{\text{ααα}}{\approx} \Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

5) Exempel.  $X_i = \text{arbeitslosigkeitsdauer} \sim \text{Exp}(1/v)$

was zu wiederholten Versuchen, was  $N_v \sim \text{NB}(v, p = \frac{1}{2})$

Also  $S_v = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{N_v} \sim \text{NB}(v, p = \frac{1}{2}, \text{Exp}(1/v))$

was das Ergebnis.

$$(a) M_{S_v}(t) = P_N(M_X(t)) = \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{M_X(t)}{2}} \right)^v = \left( \frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{1-t}} \right)^v$$

$$M_X(t) = \frac{1}{1-t}, \quad t < 1 \quad \text{was} \quad P_N(u) = \left( \frac{p}{1 - (1-p)u} \right)^v \quad | u < \frac{1}{1-p}$$

$$M_{S_v}(t) = \left( \frac{1-t}{1-2t} \right)^v \quad \text{für} \quad \frac{1}{1-t} < \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2, \quad \text{was} \quad t < 1$$

$$(b) 1 < 2 - 2t \Rightarrow t < \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$$(c) E[S_v] = v \cdot \frac{1-p}{p} \cdot \mu = v \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot E[X] = \frac{2v}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 2v$$

$$\text{Var}(S_v) = v \cdot \frac{1-p}{p} \left( \sigma^2 + \frac{\mu^2}{p} \right) = v \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{1}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = 3v$$

$$(d) \text{log's kod} \quad N_v \sim \text{NB}\left(v, \frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow E[N] = v \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2v$$

$$\text{Var}[N] = v \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 2v$$

$$E\left(\frac{N_v}{v}\right) = \frac{E(N_v)}{v} = \frac{v}{v} = 1 \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{για } v \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{N_v}{v}\right) = \frac{\text{Var}(N_v)}{v^2} = \frac{2v}{v^2} = \frac{2}{v} \rightarrow 0$$

Αρα ισχύει το κεντρικό θεώρημα για το  $S_v$  να είναι

$$\frac{S_v - E(S_v)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_v)}} \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0,1) \quad \text{για } v \rightarrow \infty$$

για  $v = 1000$ . Το  $z$  που ορίζεται ως

$$z = \frac{S_{1000} - E(S_{1000})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_{1000})}} = \frac{S_{1000} - 1000}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_{1000})}} \approx \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$\text{Αρα } P(S_{1000} > 1000) = P\left(\frac{S_{1000} - 1000}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_{1000})}} > 0\right)$$

$$= P(z > 0) \stackrel{\text{κωθ}}{\approx} 1 - \Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

9) Έστω τα παρακάτω συστήματα ποσοί

$$S_1 \sim \text{NB}(r, p; G(p)), r \in \{1, 2, \dots\}, p = \frac{1}{2}$$

και  $X_i = \text{μέγεθος αριθμής ζήτησης iid} \sim G(p_1)$   
 $p_1 \in (0, 1)$

$$\text{και } S_2 \sim \text{NB}(r, p; G(p_2)), r \in \{1, 2, \dots\}, p = \frac{1}{2}$$

και  $Y_j = \text{μέγεθος αριθμής ζήτησης iid} \sim G(p_2), p_2 \in (0, 1)$

Από  $S_1, S_2$  δύο διαφορετικά και από δύο εξίσωση ως  
 αλυσίδες πωταρογεννήτριες  $P_{S_1}(u) = P_{N_1}(P_X(u))$

$$\text{και } P_{S_2}(u) = P_{N_2}(P_Y(u))$$

Εάν  $N_i, i=1, 2$  ποσοί  $\sim \text{NB}(r, \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow$

$$P_{N_i}(u) = P_{N_i}(u) = \left( \frac{p}{1 - (1-p)u} \right)^r = \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{u}{2}} \right)^r = \left( \frac{1}{2-u} \right)^r, |u| < 2$$

$$\text{και } X_i \text{ iid} \sim G(p_1) \Rightarrow P_X(u) = \frac{p_1}{1 - (1-p_1)u}, |u| < \frac{1}{1-p_1}$$

$$P_{S_1}(u) = P_{N_1}(P_X(u)) = \left( \frac{1}{2 - \frac{p_1}{1 - (1-p_1)u}} \right)^r$$

$$\text{Αρα } P_{S_1}(u) = \left( \frac{1}{2 - \frac{p_1}{1 - (1-p_1)u}} \right)^r = \left( \frac{1 - (1-p_1)u}{2 - p_1 - 2 \cdot (1-p_1)u} \right)^r, \text{ για } |u| \leq 1.$$

Ergebnis  $N_2 \sim b(r, p)$  für  $p = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P_{N_2}(u) = (1-p+pu)^r$

$$\Rightarrow P_{N_2}(u) = \left(\frac{1+u}{2}\right)^r$$

var.  $Y_{iid} \sim G(p_2) \Rightarrow P_Y(u) = \frac{p_2}{1-(1-p_2)u}$ ,  $|u| < \frac{1}{1-p_2}$

Also  $P_{S_2}(u) = \left(\frac{1 + \frac{p_2}{1-(1-p_2)u}}{2}\right)^r = \left(\frac{1+p_2 - (1-p_2)u}{2 - 2(1-p_2)u}\right)^r$ ,  $|u| \leq 1$

Isoperia  $S_1 \stackrel{d}{=} S_2 \Leftrightarrow P_{S_1}(u) = P_{S_2}(u) \quad \forall |u| \leq 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1 - (1-p_1)u}{2 - p_1 - 2(1-p_1)u}\right)^r = \left(\frac{1+p_2 - (1-p_2)u}{2 - 2(1-p_2)u}\right)^r \quad \forall |u| \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - (1-p_1)u}{2 - p_1 - 2(1-p_1)u} = \frac{1+p_2 - (1-p_2)u}{2 - 2(1-p_2)u}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1 - (1-p_1)u)(2 - 2(1-p_2)u) = (1+p_2 - (1-p_2)u)(2 - p_1 - 2(1-p_1)u)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 - 2(2 - p_1 - p_2)u = (2 - p_1)(1+p_2) - \left[(2 - p_1)(1-p_2) + 2(1-p_1)(1+p_2)u\right]$$

Abgleich

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 = (2 - p_1)(1+p_2) \quad (1)$$

was  $p_3$  u

was

$$2(2 - p_1 - p_2) = (2 - p_1)(1-p_2) + 2(1-p_1)(1+p_2) \quad (2)$$

$$H (1) \Rightarrow P_1 = \frac{2P_2}{1+P_2}, \quad \text{ni} \quad P_2 = \frac{P_1}{2-P_1}$$

$$\text{war } n (2) \Rightarrow P_1 = \frac{2P_2}{1+P_2}$$

$$\text{Apo } S_1 \stackrel{d}{=} S_2 \Leftrightarrow P_1 = \frac{2P_2}{1+P_2}$$

# Ασκηση 2<sup>η</sup> σελ. 4, Ασκήσεις

Ασκηση 1: Ασκήσεις 22-24 σελ. 1, 2 ασκήσεις

(22) Έστω ο αριθμός κερδών  $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n I_i X_i$

με  $I_i \sim b(q)$  (Bernoulli) ανεξάρτητες με ισχύος

με  $q = 0.01$  και ούς αριθμούς γινόμενα  $X_i \sim f(x) = e^{-x}, x > 0$

ή  $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(1)$  ανεξάρτητες με ισχύος.

(i) Τυπικό σφάλμα  $\frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E(S)} = \frac{1}{10}$

με  $E(S) = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \mu_i = \sum_{i=1}^n q \cdot \mu = n q \mu$

οπότε  $\mu = E(X_i) = \frac{1}{1} = 1$ , και  $q = 0.01$  από  $E(S) = 0.01n$ .

και  $\text{Var}(S) = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \sigma_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n q_i (1 - q_i) \mu_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n q \sigma^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n q(1 - q) \mu^2$

οπότε  $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{1}{1^2} = 1 = n q (\sigma^2 + (1 - q) \mu^2)$

και άρα  $\text{Var}(S) = n \cdot 0.01 (1 + 0.99 \cdot 1^2) = n \cdot 0.01 \cdot 1.99$

Αντικαθιστώντας στο έργο  $\frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E(S)} = \frac{\sqrt{n \cdot 0.01 \cdot 1.99}}{0.01n} = \sqrt{\frac{1.99}{0.01n}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{1.99}{0.01n}} = \sqrt{\frac{199}{n}} = \frac{1}{10}$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{199}{n} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow n = 19900$

(ii) Αν  $\theta = 0.0392$  (η επιθυμητή ακρίβεια) τότε  $n$

$$P(S > (1+\theta) E[S]) = 0.025 \quad \text{επίσης ότι}$$

οπότε θα πρέπει να λάβει για την  $S$  να έχουμε ότι

$$\theta = z_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E[S]}$$

οπότε  $z_{\alpha}$  έχουμε  $\Phi(z_{\alpha}) = 1 - \alpha = 1 - 0.025 = 0.975$

(όπου χρησιμοποιήσαμε το  $\alpha = 0.025$ )

Από τον πίνακα  $N(0,1)$   $\Rightarrow z_{0.025} = 1.96$

Αντικαθιστώντας στα παραπάνω είναι  $z_{0.025} = 1.96, \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E[S]} = \sqrt{\frac{199}{n}}$

και  $\theta = 0.0392$  να πάρουμε ότι

$$1.96 \sqrt{\frac{199}{n}} = 0.0392 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{199}{n}} = \frac{0.0392}{1.96} = 0.02$$
$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{199}{0.02^2} = \frac{199}{0.0004} = 497500$$

(iii) Έστω ότι  $\theta_1 = z_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E[S]} = z_{\alpha} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{199}{n_1}} \quad (1)$

τότε για  $\theta_2$  έχουμε  $\theta_2 = z_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E[S]} = z_{\alpha} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{199}{n_2}}$

α για να πληρωθεί η εργασία, το περιεχόμενο ακρίβειας θα είναι

$$\theta = z_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E[S]} = z_{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{199}{2n_1}} \quad (2) \quad \text{Διαφορ (1), (2) κατά μέτρον.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{2n_1}{n_1}} \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sigma_1$$

(iv) Για η υπόθεση ανεξάρτητων κεντρικών ορισμάτων  $\theta_1$  έχουμε

$$P(S > (+\theta) | S) = 0.05 \text{ με } \sigma_1 = z_{0.05} \cdot \frac{\text{Var}(S)}{E(S)} = z_{0.05} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{199}{n}} \quad (1)$$

από για η υπόθεση και  $P(S > (+\theta) | S) = 0.01$

$$\text{ανεξάρτητων κεντρικών ορισμάτων } \sigma = z_{0.01} \sqrt{\frac{199}{n}} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Ομοίως, διαίρεση των μισών (1), (2) } \Rightarrow \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma} = \frac{z_{0.05}}{z_{0.01}} \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{z_{0.01} \sigma_1}{z_{0.05}}$$

$$\text{από } z_{0.05} : \Phi(z_{0.05}) = 0.95 \Rightarrow z_{0.05} = 1.64$$

$$\text{και } z_{0.01} : \Phi(z_{0.01}) = 0.99 \Rightarrow z_{0.01} = 2.326$$

από  $\Phi(z)$  η σ.κ. α,  $N(0,1)$

$$\text{Άρα } \sigma = \frac{2.326}{1.64} \sigma_1 = 1.4146 \sigma_1$$

(23) Αποφασίζουμε η υπόθεση με τη μέθοδο των πιθανοτήτων.

$q = 0.01$  και δύο διαφορετικές αναζητήσεις.  $X_i \sim f(x) = e^{-\frac{3}{2}x} + e^{-3x}$   
 $x \geq 0$   
 διαφορετικές παρατηρήσεις  $X_i$ .

Η συνολική αναζήτηση είναι  $S = \sum_{i=1}^n I_i X_i$ .

με  $I_i$  iid  $\sim b(q)$  με  $E(S) = \sum_{i=1}^n q \cdot \mu_i = \sum_{i=1}^n q \mu = nq\mu$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(S) &= \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \sigma_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n q_i (\mu - q_i) \mu^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n q \sigma^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n q (\mu - q) \mu^2 \\ &= n q (\sigma^2 + (\mu - q) \mu^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu = E[X_i] &= \int_0^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x (e^{-\frac{3}{2}x} + e^{-3x}) dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{3}{2}x} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-3x} dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{3}{2} e^{-\frac{3}{2}x} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} x 3 e^{-3x} dx = \\ &\quad \left( E[\text{Exp}(\frac{3}{2})] \quad E[\text{Exp}(3)] \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$E[X_i^2] = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{3}{2}x} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-3x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{3}{2} e^{-\frac{3}{2}x} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 3 e^{-3x} dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2}{3^2} \right) = \frac{16}{27} + \frac{2}{27} = \frac{18}{27}$$

Probe für  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$  über  $E[X^2] = \text{Var}(X) + (E[X])^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$

$$\text{var } \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_i) = E[X_i^2] - (E[X_i])^2 = \frac{18}{27} - \left(\frac{5}{9}\right)^2 = \frac{29}{81}$$

$$\text{Add } \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E(S)} = \frac{\sqrt{n \cdot q (\sigma^2 + (1-q)\mu^2)}}{nq\mu} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2 + (1-q)\mu^2}{nq\mu^2}} < \varepsilon.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sigma^2 + (1-q)\mu^2}{nq\mu^2} < \varepsilon^2 \Rightarrow n > \frac{\sigma^2 + (1-q)\mu^2}{\varepsilon^2 q\mu^2}$$

$$\text{also } \frac{\sigma^2 + (1-q)\mu^2}{\varepsilon^2 q\mu^2} = \frac{\sigma^2 + \mu^2 - q\mu^2}{\varepsilon^2 q\mu^2} = \frac{E[X_i^2] - q\mu^2}{\varepsilon^2 q\mu^2}$$

$$= \frac{E[X_i^2]}{\varepsilon^2 q\mu^2} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\frac{18}{27}}{\varepsilon^2 \cdot 0.01 \cdot \frac{25}{81}} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{215}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\text{also } n > \frac{215}{\varepsilon^2}$$

(ii)  $\frac{S - E(S)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} \approx N(0,1)$  and with  $n=860$

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(S > (1+\theta)E(S)) = \Pr\left(\frac{S - E(S)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} > \frac{\theta E(S)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{\theta = \frac{3}{2}}{=} \Pr\left(Z > \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{E(S)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}\right)$$

$n=860$

$$\text{Thus } \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E(S)} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2 + (1-q)\mu^2}{nq\mu^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{29}{81} + 0.99 \cdot \frac{25}{81}}{860 \cdot 0.01 \cdot \frac{25}{81}}} = \sqrt{0.25} = 0.5.$$

$$\text{Άρα } \Pr\left(Z > \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{0.5}\right) = \Pr(Z > 3) = 1 - \Phi(3) = 0.0044$$

(iii) Για  $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$  τότε για  $\alpha = 0.0044$  ορίζω ως το

πείνω προς αριστερά θα έχουμε

$$\theta = z_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E[S]} = 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + (1-\theta)\mu^2}}{n\theta\mu^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + (1-\theta)\mu^2}}{n\theta\mu^2} = \frac{\theta}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{\sigma^2 + (1-\theta)\mu^2}{n\theta\mu^2} = \frac{\theta^2}{9} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 36 \cdot \frac{\sigma^2 + (1-\theta)\mu^2}{\theta\mu^2} = \frac{\sigma^2 + (1-\theta)\mu^2}{\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \theta\mu^2} = \frac{215}{\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2}$$

$$= 36 \cdot 215 = 7740$$

(24) Προσδιορίζω η πιθανότητα  $\mu$  ( $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\mu, \sigma^2$ ) έχω

πείνω προς αριστερά  $\theta = 0.01$  και πιθανότητα ότι το αποτέλεσμα

θα είναι ενάποσο  $P(S > (1+\theta)E[S]) = \alpha \leq 0.025$

$$\text{Άρα } \text{κόθ } Z = \frac{S - E[S]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} \approx N(0,1) \text{ και } P(S > (1+\theta)E[S]) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{S - E[S]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} > \frac{\theta E[S]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}\right) = P\left(Z > \theta \cdot \frac{E[S]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}\right) = \alpha \leq 0.025$$

$$1 - \Phi\left(\theta \cdot \frac{E[S]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}\right) \leq 0.025 \Leftrightarrow \Phi\left(\theta \cdot \frac{E[S]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}\right) \geq 0.975 = \Phi(1.96)$$

$$\Phi_{\text{soln}} \uparrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sigma \cdot E(S)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} \geq 1.96 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E(S)} \leq \frac{0.01}{1.96} = \frac{1}{196}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sigma^2 + (1-q)\mu^2}{nq\mu^2} \leq \frac{1}{196}$$

$\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = \mu^2$   
 $\mu = E(X), q = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \geq \frac{\mu^2 + \frac{1}{2}\mu^2}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \mu^2} = 3 \cdot 196 = 588$$

(a)  $q = \frac{1}{2}, E(X) = \mu, \text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2 = \mu$  eye n wär  $z_{\alpha} = \sigma \cdot \frac{E(S)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} = z_{\alpha}$

Wäre  $\Pr(S > (1+\theta)E(S)) = \Pr\left(z > \frac{\sigma E(S)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}\right) = \alpha$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\sigma \cdot E(S)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(z_{\alpha})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sigma \cdot E(S)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} = z_{\alpha} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E(S)} = \frac{\sigma}{z_{\alpha}}$$

also

$$\frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E(S)} = \frac{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + (1-q)\mu^2}}{nq\mu^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\mu + \frac{1}{2}\mu^2}}{n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \mu^2} = \frac{\sigma}{z_{\alpha}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\mu + \frac{1}{2}\mu^2}{n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \mu^2} = \left(\frac{\sigma}{z_{\alpha}}\right)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n = \frac{\mu + \frac{1}{2}\mu^2}{\frac{1}{2} \mu^2} \cdot \left(\frac{z_{\alpha}}{\sigma}\right)^2 = \left(1 + \frac{2}{\mu}\right) \left(\frac{z_{\alpha}}{\sigma}\right)^2$$

Wäre  $\sigma = 1, z_{\alpha} = 2$