

1)

A.1) $P = 8, n = 2$

→ 8 keuzes kiezen uit 2 opties, volgorde belangrijk + herhaling

$$\overline{V}_2^8 = 2^8 = 256$$

A.2)

1. $C_{10}^4 = \frac{10!}{4!(10-4)!} = 210$

2. $V_{10}^4 = \frac{10!}{(10-4)!} = 5040$

Oefeningen toewijzen → volgorde belangrijk!

A.3)

$$C_{12}^6 = \frac{12!}{6!(12-6)!} = 924 \rightarrow \text{Aantal mogelijke teams van 6 uit 12}$$

Omdat het 2^e team automatisch wordt bepaald door de keuze van het 1^e team kunnen we de opties halveren:

$$\frac{C_{12}^6}{2} = \frac{924}{2} = 462$$

A.4)

1. 6 Mogelijkheden

$$2. C_6^1 \cdot C_5^1 = 30 \cdot C_5^1 = 150$$

↳ Volgende onbelangrijke, maar niet uit reeks de dubbelstenen valt.

$$3. C_6^1 \cdot C_5^1 = 30 \cdot C_5^2 = 300$$

$$4. C_6^1 \cdot C_5^1 \cdot C_4^1 = 120 \cdot C_5^3 = 1200$$

$$5. C_6^1 \cdot C_5^1 \cdot C_4^1 = 120 \cdot \frac{C_5^2 \cdot C_3^2}{2} = 1800$$

$$6. C_6^1 \cdot C_5^1 \cdot C_4^1 \cdot C_3^1 = 360 \cdot C_5^2 = 3600$$

$$7. V_6^5 = 720$$

$$\text{Totaal Aantal Mogelijkheden: } \overline{V_6^5} = 6^5 = 7776$$

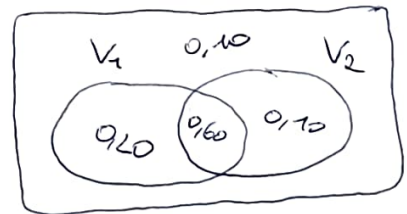
$$1.1) P(V_1) = 0,80 \quad P(V_2) = 0,70 \quad P(V_1 \cap V_2) = 0,60$$

$$a) P(\neg V_2)$$

$$= 1 - P(V_2)$$

$$= 1 - 0,70$$

$$= 0,30$$



$$b) P(V_1 \cup V_2)$$

$$= P(V_1) + P(V_2) - P(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

$$= 0,80 + 0,70 - 0,60$$

$$= 0,90$$

$$c) P(\neg V_1 \cap \neg V_2)$$

$$= 1 - P(V_1 \cup V_2)$$

$$= 1 - 0,90$$

$$= 0,10$$

1.2) $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $C = \{\{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \{3, 4, 5, 6\}\}$

$$\mathcal{O}(C) \rightarrow \text{Alle elementen van } C$$

↳ Alle complementen, unies en doorsneden

$$L, \emptyset \text{ en } \Omega$$

$$\sigma(C) = \left\{ \emptyset, \omega, \{1,2,3,4\}, \{3,4,5,6\}, \{5,6\}, \{1,2\}, \{1,2,5,6\}, \right. \\ \left. \{3,4\} \right\} \\ \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ \{1,2,3,4\}^C \quad \{3,4,5,6\}^C \quad \{1,2\} \cup \{5,6\} \\ \hookrightarrow \{1,2,5,6\}^C$$

1.3) $\Omega = \{0, 1, 2\}$

Stel $\sigma_1 = \{\emptyset, \omega, \{1\}, \{0, 2\}\}$, $\sigma_2 = \{\emptyset, \omega, \{2\}, \{0, 1\}\}$

$$\sigma_1 \cup \sigma_2 = \{\emptyset, \omega, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 2\}\}$$

$\rightarrow \{1, 2\} \notin \sigma_1 \cup \sigma_2 \Rightarrow$ geen σ -Algebra

Bewijs via tegenspraak.

1.4)

Kansmaat $\rightarrow p(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{X}$

$$L, \rho(\omega_i) = 1$$

$$L, P(U_x) = \sum_x P(x) \quad \forall x \subseteq \Omega$$

④ $P(x) \geq 0$

↳ Klopt, functie is voor elke n ($0 \leq n \leq 6$) positief of gelijk aan 0.

OK!

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P(\Omega) = 1$$

$$P(\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}) = P(\{1\}) + P(\{2\}) + \dots + P(\{6\})$$

$$= \frac{R}{6} + \frac{(6-R)}{6} + 0 + \dots + 0$$

$$= \frac{R+6-R}{6}$$

$$= \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

OK!

$\textcircled{3}$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{x \in \Omega} x\right) = \sum_{x \in \Omega} P(x)$$

$$\text{Stel } A = \bigcup_{x \in \Omega} x : \quad P(A) = \sum_{i \in A} P(\{i\}) \quad (\text{gegeven})$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \Omega} P(x) \quad (A = \bigcup_{x \in \Omega} x) \quad \text{OK!}$$

De voorwaarden zijn voldaan $\Rightarrow P$ is kansmaat!

2)

1.5) $m \rightarrow$ Aantal antwoorden

$P \rightarrow$ Kans dat juiste antwoord weet

W : juiste Antwoord weten

J : juist Antwoorden

met $P(W) = P$

$$\text{T.B.: } P(W|J) = \frac{mP}{mP + 1 - P}$$

$$P(W|J) = \frac{P(W \cap J)}{P(J)}$$

↳ wet Totale Kans

$$= \frac{P(W \cap J)}{P(W)P(J|W) + P(\neg W)P(J|\neg W)}$$

↳ Kansafhankelijke Kans

$$= \frac{P(J|W) \cdot P(W)}{P(W)P(J|W) + (1-P(W))P(J|\neg W)}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot P}{P \cdot 1 + (1-P) \cdot \frac{1}{m}}$$

↳ $P(W) = P$
 $P(J|W) = 1$
 $P(J|\neg W) = \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow$ gokken

$$= \frac{P}{P + \frac{1}{m} - \frac{P}{m}} = \frac{mP}{mP + 1 - P}$$

1.6)

$$\alpha) P(\text{SYSTEM FAALT}) = P(A \text{ OF } B \text{ FAALT}) \cdot P(C \text{ FAALT})$$

$$= (P(A \text{ FAALT}) + P(B \text{ FAALT}) + P(A \text{ en } B \text{ TALEN})) \cdot P(C \text{ FAALT})$$

$$= (0,1 \cdot (1 - 0,2^2) + 0,2^2 \cdot (1 - 0,1) + 0,1 \cdot 0,2^2) \cdot 0,1^2$$

↳ Parallel faalt als beide wegen falen

$$= \frac{17}{12500} = 0,00136$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8) \quad P(A \text{ FAALT} \mid \text{SYSTEM FAALT}) &= \frac{P(A \text{ FAALT EN SYSTEM FAALT})}{P(\text{SYSTEM FAALT})} \\
 &= \frac{P(A \text{ FAALT, B NIET, OF A EN B FALEN}) \cdot P(C \text{ FAALT})}{P(\text{SYSTEM FAALT})} \\
 &= \frac{(0,1 \cdot (1 - 0,2 \cdot 0,2) + (0,1 \cdot 0,2^2)) \cdot 0,12}{0,00136} \\
 &= 0,73529
 \end{aligned}$$

1.7) we weten dat β en γ onafhankelijk zijn

$$P(\text{SYSTEM FAALT}) = P(\alpha \text{ FAALT}) + P(\beta \text{ FAALT}) \cdot P(\gamma \text{ FAALT})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\alpha \text{ FAALT}) &= P(\beta \text{ FAALT}) \cdot P(\alpha \text{ FAALT} \mid \beta \text{ FAALT}) \\
 &\quad + P(\beta \text{ FAALT NIET}) \cdot P(\alpha \text{ FAALT} \mid \beta \text{ FAALT NIET})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= P(\beta) \cdot P(\alpha \mid \beta) + (1 - P(\beta)) \cdot P(\alpha \mid \neg \beta)$$

$$= 0,10 \cdot 1 + (1 - 0,10) \cdot 0,50$$

$$= 0,55$$

$$P(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = P(\beta, \gamma) \cdot P(\alpha \mid \beta) = P(\beta, \gamma) \cdot 1 = P(\beta)P(\gamma) = 0,02$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{SYSTEM}) = P(\alpha) + P(\beta) \cdot P(\gamma) - P(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$$

$$= 0,55 + 0,10 \cdot 0,20 - 0,02$$

$$= 0,55$$

$$2.1) \quad F_L(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{10^6}{t^2} & t > 1000 \\ 0 & t \leq 1000 \end{cases}$$

a) Verdelingsfunctie

$$1) F_L \text{ monotoon stijgend: } \forall a \leq b: F_L(a) \leq F_L(b) \quad (1)$$

$$2) \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} F_L(a) = 1, \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} F_L(a) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$3) F_L \text{ rechtscontinue: } \forall a \in \mathbb{R}: \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} F_L(a+h) = F_L(a) \quad (3)$$

(1) F_L Monotoon stijgend $\rightarrow$ klopt!

$$t_1 \leq t_2 \Rightarrow F_L(t_1) \leq F_L(t_2)$$

(2)

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} F_L(a) = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{10^6}{a^2} \right) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

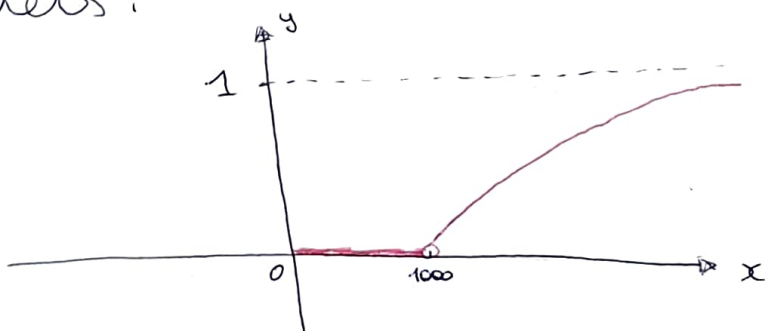
$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} F_L(a) = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} (0) = 0$$

(3) F_L Rechtscontinue

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} F_L(a+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \left(1 - \frac{10^6}{(a+h)^2} \right) = 1 - \frac{10^6}{a^2} = F_L(a)$$

Aan de voorwaarden is voldaan!

Schets:



$$b) P(600 \leq t \leq 1200)$$

$$= P(t \leq 1200) - P(t \leq 600)$$

$$= F_L(1200) - F_L(600)$$

$$= \frac{11}{36} - 0$$

$$= 0,306$$

$$\rightarrow 30,6\%$$

$$c) P(t \geq 6000)$$

$$= 1 - P(t \leq 6000)$$

$$= 1 - P(t \leq 5999)$$

$$= 1 - F_L(5999)$$

$$= 1 - 0,972$$

$$= 0,0278$$

$$d) P(t > x) = 0,05$$

$$\Rightarrow P(t \leq x) = 0,95$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{10^6}{x^2} = 0,95$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \left(\sqrt{-\frac{0,95 - 1}{10^6}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= 4472,14$$

$$\rightarrow 4472,14 \text{ wren}$$

2.2)

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{c}{5}x & 0 \leq x < 5 \\ c(2 - \frac{1}{5}x) & 5 \leq x \leq 10 \\ 0 & x < 0 \text{ of } x > 10 \end{cases}$$

a) Dichtheidsfunctie : $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_x(x) dx = 1$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_x(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dx + \int_0^5 \frac{c}{5}x dx + \int_5^{10} c(2 - \frac{1}{5}x) dx + \int_{10}^{+\infty} 0 dx$$

$$= \frac{c}{5} \int_0^5 x dx + \int_5^{10} 2c dx + \int_5^{10} -\frac{1}{5}cx dx$$

$$= \frac{c}{5} \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^5 + 2c \cdot [x]_5^{10} + \left(-\frac{1}{5}c \right) \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_5^{10}$$

$$= \frac{c}{5} \left(\frac{25}{2} - 0 \right) + 2c \cdot 5 + \left(-\frac{1}{5}c \right) \left(50 - \frac{25}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{25}{10}c + 10c - \frac{15}{2}c$$

$$= 5c = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{5}$$

Vermaande Veldaan voor $c = \frac{1}{5}$

$$b) P(x \leq 3) \\ = \int_{-\infty}^3 f_x(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 \frac{1}{25} x dx \\ = \frac{1}{25} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^3 \\ = \frac{1}{25} \cdot \frac{9}{2} \\ = \frac{9}{50}$$

$$c) P(X \leq 8)$$

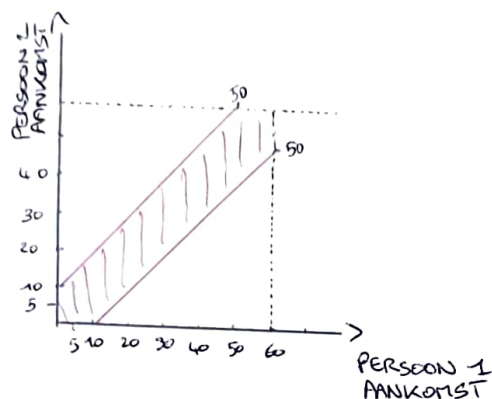
$$= \int_{-\infty}^8 f_x(x) dx \\ = \int_0^5 \frac{1}{25} x dx + \int_5^8 \frac{1}{5} (2 - \frac{1}{5} x) dx \\ = \frac{1}{25} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^5 + \frac{2}{5} [x]_5^8 - \frac{1}{50} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_5^8 \\ = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{6}{5} - \frac{39}{50} \\ = \frac{23}{25}$$

$$d) P(3 \leq x \leq 8)$$

$$= P(x \leq 8) - P(x \leq 3) \\ = \frac{23}{25} - \frac{9}{50} \\ = \frac{37}{50}$$

1.8)

Aankomsttijden voorstellen in grafiek: (tijdstip in minuten)



→ Momenten dat ze elkaar tegenkomen

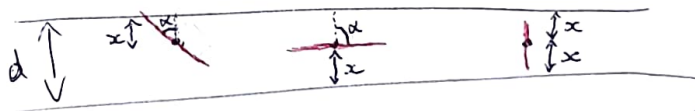
$$P(\text{Samen}) = \frac{\text{Oppervlakte}}{\text{Totale oppervlakte}}$$

$$= \frac{60^2 - 50 \cdot 50}{60^2}$$

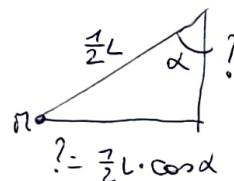
$$= \frac{1100}{3600} = 30,6\%$$

1.9)

$$1. \Omega: \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}d \end{cases}$$



$$2. A: \left\{ (x, \alpha) \in \Omega \mid 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}L \cdot \cos \alpha, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$



$$3. P(A) = \frac{\text{Oppervlakte A}}{\text{Totale Oppervlakte}}$$

$$\text{Opp}(A) = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}L \cos \alpha \, d\alpha = \frac{1}{2}L \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos \alpha \, d\alpha = \frac{1}{2}L [\sin \alpha]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = L$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{L}{\frac{1}{2}d \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2L}{\pi d}$$

1.10) 5 Rood, 10 zwart

1. Eerste n ballen zwart

↳ 5 Rode en $(10+n)$ ballen in vas

$$P(\text{zwart}) = \alpha_n = \frac{10+n}{5+10+n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10+n}{15+n} = 1$$

2. Tweede tot en met $(n+1)$ -ste zwart

$$\beta_n = P(z_1 | z_2 \cap \dots \cap z_{n+1})$$

$$= \frac{P(z_1 \cap \dots \cap z_{n+1})}{P(z_1 \cap \dots \cap z_{n+1}) + P(z_1^c \cap z_2 \cap \dots \cap z_{n+1})}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{10}{15} \cdot \frac{11}{16} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{10+n}{15+n}}{\frac{10}{15} \cdot \frac{11}{16} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{10+n}{15+n} + \frac{5}{15} \cdot \frac{10}{16} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{10+n}{15+n}}$$

$$= \frac{10+n}{15+n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n} = 1$$

$$2.3) \quad \Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}, \quad \mathcal{C} = \{\{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \{3, 4, 5, 6\}\}$$

$$a) \quad \sigma(\mathcal{C}) = \{\emptyset, \Omega, \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \{3, 4, 5, 6\}, \{1, 2\}, \{5, 6\}, \{3, 4\}, \{1, 2, 5, 6\}\}$$

(zie 1.2)

$$b) \quad X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}:$$

$$X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 2 & \omega = 1, 2, 3, 4 \\ 7 & \omega = 5, 6 \end{cases}$$

$\sigma(\mathcal{C})$ -Meethare Afbeelding?

$$\forall B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}) : X^{-1}(B) = \{\omega \mid X(\omega) \in B\} \in \sigma(\mathcal{C})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2, 7 \notin B : X^{-1}(B) = \emptyset \\ 2 \in B, 7 \notin B : X^{-1}(B) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \\ 2 \notin B, 7 \in B : X^{-1}(B) = \{5, 6\} \\ 2, 7 \in B : X^{-1}(B) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Allen zijn} \\ \text{elementen van} \\ \sigma(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{OK!} \end{array}$$

Ja, $X(\omega)$ is een $\sigma(\mathcal{C})$ -meethare afbeelding

$$c) \quad Y: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$Y(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \omega = 1, 2, 3 \\ 2 & \omega = 4, 5, 6 \end{cases}$$

Als $1 \in B, 2 \notin B : Y^{-1}(B) = \{1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow$ geen element van $\sigma(\mathcal{C})$

2.4)

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P) \xrightarrow{X} (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}), P_X) \xrightarrow{f} (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}), P_X)$$

met X een s.v., f een Borelmeetbare functie

$$f \circ X = f(X) \text{ ook een s.v.?}$$

Neem $B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ willekeurig

f is Borelmeetbaar, dus $f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$.

X is s.v., dus geldt: $X^{-1}(f^{-1}(B)) \in \mathcal{A}$

B is willekeurig en $X^{-1}(f^{-1}(B)) = (f \circ X)^{-1}(B)$

$$\Rightarrow f \circ X \text{ is s.v.}$$

3

2.5) 350 studenten $\rightarrow$ 10 groepen van 30
 $\hookrightarrow$ 1 groep van 50

a) $X \rightarrow$ grootte groep van Jan

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \frac{10 \cdot 30}{350} \cdot 30 + \frac{50 \cdot 1}{350} \cdot 50 \\ &= \frac{180}{7} + \frac{50}{7} \\ &= \frac{230}{7} = 32,86 \end{aligned}$$

b) $Y \rightarrow$ grootte groep van assistant

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y] &= \frac{10}{11} \cdot 30 + \frac{1}{11} \cdot 50 \\ &= \frac{300}{11} + \frac{50}{11} \\ &= 31,81 \end{aligned}$$

$$E[Y] < E[X]$$

2.6) $X \rightarrow$ Score at Proefexamen Kansrekenen

$$E[X] = \frac{60}{100}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } P\left(X > \frac{80}{100}\right) &\leq \frac{1}{\frac{80}{100}} \cdot \frac{60}{100} \quad \rightarrow \text{ongelijkheid} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{Chebyshev} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \text{Var}[X] = \frac{36}{100^2}$$

$$P(50 \leq X \leq 70) \Rightarrow P\left(|X - \frac{60}{100}| \geq \frac{10}{100}\right) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{\left(\frac{10}{100}\right)^2} = \frac{36}{100}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow P\left(|X - \frac{60}{100}| \leq \frac{10}{100}\right) &= 1 - P\left(|X - \frac{60}{100}| \geq \frac{10}{100}\right) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{36}{100} \\
 &= 0,64
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad P\left(X \geq \frac{80}{100}\right) &\leq \frac{E[X^2]}{\left(\frac{80}{100}\right)^2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{\text{Var}[X] + E[X]^2}{\left(\frac{80}{100}\right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{36}{100^2} + \left(\frac{60}{100}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{80}{100}\right)^2} \\
 &= 0,5681
 \end{aligned}$$

2.7) B $\rightarrow$ Besmet Bloed

T $\rightarrow$ Test geeft besmetting aan

$$P(T|B) = 0,98$$

$$n = 20$$

$$T \sim B(20; 0,98)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad P(T=20) &= (0,98)^{20} \cdot C_{20}^{20} \\
 &= 0,6676 \rightarrow 66,7\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad P(T < 18) &= 1 - P(T \geq 18) \\
 &= 1 - (P(T=18) + P(T=19) + P(T=20)) \\
 &= 1 - \left(0,98^{18} \cdot 0,2^2 \cdot C_{20}^{20} + 0,98^{19} \cdot 0,2 \cdot C_{20}^{19} + 0,98^{20}\right) \\
 &= 1 - 0,9929 \\
 &= 0,0071
 \end{aligned}$$

2.8) $X \rightarrow$ Aantal jobs dat hij krijgt
 $Y \rightarrow$ winst die hij maakt

$$X \sim B(6, 0,40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } E[X] &= n \cdot p \\ &= 6 \cdot 0,40 \\ &= 2,4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } E[Y] &= E[X] \cdot 200 - 300 \\ &= 480 - 300 \\ &= 180 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) winst: } X \cdot 200 - 300 &> 0 \\ (\Rightarrow) X &> \frac{300}{200} = 1,5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 1,5) &= 1 - P(X \leq 1,5) \\ &= 1 - P(X \leq 1) \\ &= 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) \\ &= 1 - C_6^0 \cdot 0,4^0 \cdot 0,6^6 - C_6^1 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 0,6^5 \\ &= 1 - 0,2333 \\ &= 0,767 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } P(\text{verlies}) &= 1 - P(\text{winst}) \\ &= 1 - 0,767 \\ &= 0,233 \end{aligned}$$

2.9) $f_X(x) = f_X(-x)$ en $F_X(x)$ stijgend

$$\text{Med}(X) = 0$$

$$f_X(x) = F_X'(x)$$

→ Als $F_X(x)$ strikt stijgend is, is de afgeleide steeds positief

→ Functie is even → Middelste element is altijd 0.

2.10)

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} x/2 & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{elders} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } E[|X-b|] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x-b| \cdot f_X(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^2 |x-b| \cdot f_X(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^b (x-b) \cdot f_X(x) dx + \int_b^2 (x-b) f_X(x) dx \\ &= -\int_0^b (x-b) \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx + \int_b^2 (x-b) \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^b x^2 - bx dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_b^2 x^2 - bx dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^b - b \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^b \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_b^2 - b \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_b^2 \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b^3}{3} - \frac{b^3}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{b^3}{3} - b \cdot 2 + b \cdot \frac{b^2}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{b^3}{12} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{b^3}{6} + \frac{b^3}{4} - b = \frac{b^3}{6} - b + \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$E[|X - b|]$ minimaal $\rightarrow$ Afgeleide $= 0$

$$\begin{aligned} E[|X - b|]' &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3b^2 - 1 \\ &= \frac{b^2}{2} - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f_x(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0,7071$$

$$F_x(\sqrt{2}) = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow$ minimaal als b median is gegeven

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad E[(X - b)^2] &= \int_0^2 (x - b)^2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (x^2 - 2xb + b^2) \cdot x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x^3 - 2x^2b + b^2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^2 - 2b \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^2 + b^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(4 - 2b \cdot \frac{8}{3} + b^2 \cdot 2 \right) = b^2 - b \cdot \frac{8}{3} + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$E[(x-b)^2]$ minimaal $\rightarrow$ Afgeleide $= 0$

$$E[(x-b)^2]' = 2b - \frac{8}{3} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$E[x] = \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^2 = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$\Rightarrow E[(x-b)^2]$ minimaal als $b = E[x]$

2.11) $Y \rightarrow$ Aantal studenten tussen ons : $\{1, \dots, n-2\}$

$$\text{T.B.: } E[Y] = \frac{n-2}{3}$$

$$P(Y=d) = \frac{n-1-d}{n+(n-1)+\dots+1}$$

$$= \frac{n-1-d}{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2(n-1-d)}{n^2+n}$$

$$E[Y] = \sum_{d=0}^{n-2} P(x=d) d = \sum_{d=0}^{n-2} \frac{2(n-1-d)}{n^2+n} \cdot d$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2+n} \sum_{d=0}^{n-2} d n - d - d^2 = \frac{2}{n^2+n} \sum_{d=0}^{n-2} (n-1)d - d^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2+n} \left(\sum_{d=0}^{n-2} (n-1)d - \sum_{d=0}^{n-2} d^2 \right) = \dots = \frac{n-2}{3}$$

2.12)

$$n = 900$$

$T \rightarrow$ Som alle ogen

$$T.B.: P(2900 < T < 3400) \geq 0,958$$

EERLIJKE
DOBBELSTEEN

$$P(2900 < T < 3400)$$

$$= P(|T - E[T]| < 250)$$

$$= P(|T - 3150| < 250)$$

$$\geq 1 - P(|T - 3150| \geq 250)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{250^2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2625}{250^2}$$

$$= 0,958$$

$$E[T] = \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 + \dots + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 6 \right) \cdot 900$$

$$= 3,5 \cdot 900 = 3150$$

$$E[T_i] = \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot 1^2 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 6^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{91}{6}$$

$$\text{Var}[T_i] = \frac{91}{6} - 3,5^2 = 2,917$$

$$\text{Var}[T] = 900 \cdot \text{Var}[T_i]$$

$$= 900 \cdot 2,917$$

$$= 2625$$

2.13)

$$E[X] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - F_X(n-1))$$

Eerlijke dobbelsteen $\rightarrow F_X(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & (n < 1) \\ \frac{n}{6} & (1 \leq n \leq 6) \\ 1 & (n > 6) \end{cases}$

$$E[X] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - F_X(n-1))$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^6 \left(1 - \frac{(n-1)}{6}\right) + \sum_{n=7}^{\infty} (1 - 1)$$

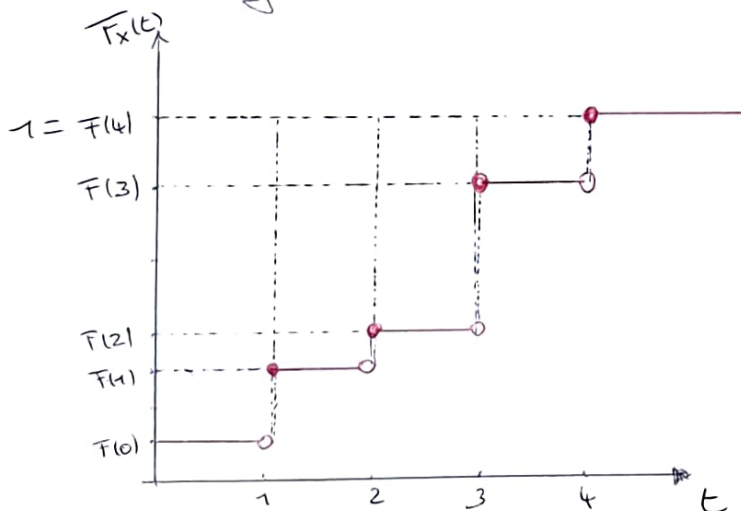
$$= \sum_{n=1}^6 \left(1 - \frac{(n-1)}{6}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^6 \frac{7-n}{6} = \frac{7-1}{6} + \frac{7-2}{6} + \frac{7-3}{6} + \frac{7-4}{6} + \frac{7-5}{6} + \frac{7-6}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (1 + 2 + \dots + 6)$$

$$= 3,5$$

Tekening



$$E[X] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq n)$$

$\xi \rightarrow E[X]$ zijn de horizontale balkjes

$\{ \rightarrow P(X \geq n)$ zijn de verticale balkjes

2.14)

 $X_i \rightarrow$ Afroundingsfout : $\{-0,49, \dots, 0,49\}$

$$P(X_i = \frac{R}{100}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{100} & R = \{-49, \dots, 49\} \setminus \{0\} \\ \frac{2}{100} & R = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $n = 258$ Boven grens voor $P(X \geq 12,5)$ $E[X_i] = 0 \rightarrow$ Symmetrisch met gelijke kanssen

$$\text{Var}[X_i] = E[X^2]$$

$$= \sum_{x=-49}^{49} P(X=x^2) x^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{100} \left(\left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{49}{100}\right)^2 \right) \cdot 2 \rightarrow \text{omdat voor negatieve } -49 \text{ tot } -1.$$

$$= \frac{1}{100000} (1^2 + \dots + 49^2) \cdot 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{100000} \frac{49 \cdot 50 \cdot 99}{6} \cdot 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{somformules} \\ \text{(zie formulerium)} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= 0,08085$$

 $X \rightarrow$ Afroundingsfout op 258 bedragen

$$\text{Var}[X] = 258 \cdot \text{Var}[X_i]$$

$$= 20,86$$

$$P(|X| \geq 12,5) \leq \frac{\text{Var}[X]}{(12,5)^2} = \frac{20,86}{(12,5)^2} = 0,1335$$

2.15)

$$a) C_{10}^5 = \frac{10!}{5!(10-5)!} = 252$$

$$b) P(\geq 1 \text{ gemeenschappelijk})$$

$$= 1 - P(\text{geen gemeenschappelijk})$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{251} \right)$$

$$= \frac{250}{251}$$

$$c) P(2 \text{ gemeenschappelijk})$$

$$= \frac{C_5^2 \cdot C_5^3}{251}$$

→ 2 symbolen van de eerste kaart
en 3 van de overgebleven 5
symbolen

$$= \frac{100}{251}$$

$$d) X \rightarrow \text{Aantal keer winnen spel}$$

$$P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 2)$$

$$= 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) - P(X=2)$$

$$\text{Winkans} = \frac{100}{251} + \frac{1}{251} = \frac{101}{251} \quad X \sim B(4, \frac{101}{251})$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{↳ 2 dezelfde} & \text{↳ 0 dezelfde} \end{matrix}$

$$P(X \geq 3) = 1 - \left[C_4^0 \cdot \left(\frac{150}{251} \right)^4 + C_4^1 \cdot \left(\frac{101}{251} \right)^1 \cdot \left(\frac{150}{251} \right)^3 + C_4^2 \cdot \left(\frac{101}{251} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{150}{251} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= 1 - 0,818$$

$$= 0,182$$

4 |

2.16) $X \rightarrow$ Ouder dan 50 jaar

$$P(X) = 0,35$$

$P(5 \text{ gevonden of } 6 \text{ pogingen})$

$$= (0,35)^5 \cdot (0,65)^1 \cdot C_5^1$$

$$= 0,01707$$

$P(5 \text{ gevonden of } 5 \text{ pogingen})$

$$= (0,35)^5$$

$$= 0,00525$$

$P(5 \text{ gevonden of hoogstens } 6)$

$$= 0,01707 + 0,00525$$

$$= 0,0223$$

Andere Methode

$X \rightarrow$ Aantal pogingen voor 5 mensen ouder dan 50

$Y \rightarrow$ Aantal mislukkingen voor er 5 gevonden zijn

$$Y \sim NB(5; 0,65)$$

$$P(X \leq 6) = P(Y \leq 1) = P(Y=0) + P(Y=1)$$

$$= C_4^0 \cdot (0,35)^5 + C_5^1 \cdot (0,35)^5 \cdot (0,65)^1$$

$$= 0,00525 + 0,01707$$

$$= 0,0223$$

2.17)

$$X \sim \text{NB}(R, \theta)$$

$$p = 1 - \theta$$

$$M_X(t) = \left(\frac{p}{1 - (1-p)e^t} \right)^R$$

$$\text{T.B.: } E[X] = \frac{R(1-p)}{p}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \frac{R(1-p)}{p^2}$$

$$E[X] = \alpha_1 = \frac{d}{dt} [M_X(t)]_{t=0}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left[\left(p (1 - (1-p)e^t)^{-1} \right)^R \right]_{t=0}$$

$$= \frac{R (p (1 - (1-p)e^t)^{-1})^{R-1} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (p (1 - (1-p)e^t)^{-1})}{}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\cdot} \cdot p \cdot (-1 - (1-p)e^t)^{-2}}{\cdot} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (1 - (1-p)e^t)$$

$$= \sqrt{\cdot} \cdot (-1 - (1-p)e^t)$$

$$= R (p (1 - (1-p)e^t)^{-1})^{R-1} \cdot p (-1 - (1-p)e^t)^2 \cdot (-1+p)e^t$$

 $t=0 \left(\right)$

$$= R \cdot \left(\frac{p}{1 - (1-p)} \right)^{R-1} \cdot p \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{(1 - (1-p))^2} \right) \cdot (-1+p)$$

$$= R \cdot \left(\frac{p}{1 - (1-p)} \right)^{R-1} \cdot (-1) \cdot (1-p) \cdot p \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{p^2} \right)$$

$$= R \cdot \left(\frac{p}{p} \right)^{R-1} \cdot 1 \cdot (1-p) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{p} \right)$$

$$= \frac{R(1-p)}{p}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} M_X(0) - \left[\frac{d}{dt} M_X(0) \right]^2$$

$$\frac{(x_2 - x_1)^2}{E[x^2] - E[x]^2}$$

= . . . (VEEL PLEZIER :))

$$= \frac{R(1-P)}{p^2}$$

2.18)

$X \rightarrow$ Aantal vragen beantwoord binnen 30 seconden

$$X \sim B(1, 0,75)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad E[X_{20}] &= 20 \cdot 0,75 \\ &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

b) Eerste 3 niet, dan wel
 $Y \rightarrow$ Aantal keer bellen voor opnemen $Y \sim \text{Geom}(0,75)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=3) &= (0,25)^3 \cdot 0,75 \\ &= 0,011718 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad E[Y] &= \frac{1-0,75}{0,75} \quad (\text{zie formule}) \\ &= 1/3 \rightarrow \text{Aantal pogingen tot 1^{ste} succes} \end{aligned}$$

$$E[Y] + 1 = 1,33 \rightarrow \text{Aantal pogingen tot en met 1^{ste} succes}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) \quad P(A=4) &= (0,75) \cdot (0,25)^4 \cdot C_5^1 \cdot 0,75 = 0,01099 \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{\substack{4\text{ mislukkingen in} \\ \text{alle pogingen met 1 succes}}} \cdot \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{\substack{1^{\text{ste}} \text{ succes} \\ \text{op einde}}} \end{aligned}$$

$A \rightarrow$ Aantal mislukkingen

$$A \sim NB(2; 0,25)$$

2.19) $X \rightarrow$ Tijd tot aan defect

$$E[X] = 25000$$

$$X \sim E\left(\frac{1}{25000}\right)$$

a) $P(X > 20000)$

$$= 1 - P(X < 20000)$$

$$= 1 - \int_0^{20000} \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$= 1 - \left[-e^{-\lambda t} \right]_0^{20000} \quad \left. \vphantom{\int_0^{20000}} \right\} *$$

$$= 1 - \left(-e^{-\frac{1}{25000} \cdot 20000} + 1 \right)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{20000}{25000}}$$

$$= 0,4493$$

$$\begin{aligned} * : \int \lambda e^{-\lambda t} &= \lambda \int e^{-\lambda t} \quad \downarrow u = -\lambda t \\ &= \lambda \cdot -\frac{1}{\lambda} \int e^u \\ &= -e^u = -e^{-\lambda t} \end{aligned}$$

b) $P(X \leq 30000)$

$$= \left[-e^{-\frac{1}{25000} \cdot t} \right]_0^{30000}$$

$$= -e^{-\frac{30000}{25000}} + 1$$

$$= 0,6988$$

c) $P(20000 \leq X \leq 30000)$

$$= P(X \leq 30000) - P(X \leq 20000)$$

$$= 0,6988 - (0,4493 + 1)$$

$$= 0,1481$$

d) $P(X \geq E[X] + 2\sqrt{\text{Var}[X]})$

$$= P(X \geq 25000 + 2\sqrt{25000^2})$$

$$= 1 - P(X \leq 75000)$$

$$= 1 - \left(-e^{-\frac{75000}{25000}} + 1 \right)$$

$$= 0,0498$$

$$2.20) \quad \mu = 8 \quad \sigma = 1$$

$X \rightarrow$ Benzineverbruik / 100 km

$$X \sim N(8, 1^2)$$

$$a) P(X \leq 7)$$

$$= P\left(Z \leq \frac{7-8}{1}\right)$$

$$= P(Z \leq -1)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq 1)$$

$$= 1 - 0,841$$

$$= 0,159$$

$$b) P(6 \leq X \leq 9)$$

$$= P(X \leq 9) - P(X \leq 6)$$

$$= P\left(Z \leq \frac{9-8}{1}\right) - P\left(Z \leq \frac{6-8}{1}\right)$$

$$= P(Z \leq 1) - 1 + P(Z \leq 2)$$

$$= 0,841 - 1 + 0,977$$

$$= 0,818$$

$$c) P(X > x) = 0,850$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P\left(Z \leq \frac{x+8}{1}\right) = 0,850$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-x+8}{1} = -1,04$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 6,96$$

2.21) $X \rightarrow$ Snelheid auto

$$P(X < 100) = 0,05$$

$$P(X > 130) = 0,20$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{100 - \mu}{\sigma} = -1,64$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{130 - \mu}{\sigma} = 0,84$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mu = +1,64\sigma + 100$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma = \frac{130 - (1,64\sigma + 100)}{0,84}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mu = 119,84$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma = 12,097$$

$$P(X > 145)$$

$$= 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{145 - 119,84}{12,097}\right) = 1 - P(Z \leq 2,079) = 1 - 0,981 = 0,019$$

2.22) Max 8 in vliegtuig $P(\text{met ordagen | gekocht}) = 0,10$

R	6	7	8	9	10
Rans	0,3	0,3	0,25	0,1	0,05

$X \rightarrow$ Aantal passagiers die ordagen

$$P(X > 8)$$

$$= P(X = 9) + P(X = 10)$$

$$= P(9 \text{ gekocht}, 9 \text{ ordagen}) + P(10 \text{ gekocht}, 9 \text{ ordagen}) + P(10 \text{ gekocht}, 10 \text{ ordagen})$$

$$= 0,1 \cdot (0,9)^9 + C_{10}^1 0,05 \cdot (0,9)^9 \cdot 0,1 + 0,05 \cdot (0,9)^{10}$$

$$= 0,075547$$

2.23) $Y = 1 - X^2$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{elders} \end{cases}$$

Stelling P 72: $Y = R(X)$:

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X(R^{-1}(y)) \left| \frac{dR^{-1}(y)}{dy} \right| & y \in R(S) \\ 0 & y \notin R(S) \end{cases}$$

1. Inverse Berekenen:

$$X = 1 - Y^2 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad Y^{-1} = \sqrt{1 - X} \quad \rightarrow f_X(\sqrt{1 - X}) = (3 - 3X)$$

2. Afgeleide Berekenen:

$$\frac{d}{dx} (1 - X)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - X)^{-1/2} \cdot (-1) = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1 - X}}$$

$$3. f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} (3 - 3y) \cdot \left| \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1 - y}} \right| & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{elders} \end{cases}$$

2.24) X → Amount eierangeflegt P → kans op vermindering, voor uitbreiden
 $X \sim P(\lambda)$

Geen ei → Alles wat werd gelegd is vernietigd

$P(\text{geen ei})$

$$= \sum_{z=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^z}{z!} \cdot P^z$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{z=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^z}{z!} \cdot P^z$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{z=0}^{\infty} \frac{(P\lambda)^z}{z!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{z=0}^{\infty} e^{P\lambda}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{P\lambda}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda + P\lambda}$$

$$= e^{(1-P)(-\lambda)}$$

2.25) X → SO_2 concentratie

$$X \sim \text{LN}(-1,9; 0,9^2)$$

$$Y = \ln X \sim N(\mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2)$$

$$P(5 \leq X \leq 10)$$

$$= P(\ln 5 \leq \ln X \leq \ln 10)$$

$$= P(1,61 \leq Y \leq 2,30)$$

$$= P(Y \leq 2,30) - P(Y \leq 1,61)$$

$$= P\left(Z \leq \frac{2,30 - 0,5407}{\sqrt{0,2024}}\right) - P\left(Z \leq \frac{1,61 - 0,5407}{\sqrt{0,2024}}\right)$$

$$= P(Z \leq 3,916) - P(Z \leq 2,375)$$

$$= 0,999 - 0,991$$

$$= 0,008$$

$$E[X] = e^{\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}} = 1,9$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_Y = \ln(1,9) - \frac{\sigma_Y^2}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = e^{2\mu + \sigma^2} (e^{\sigma^2} - 1) = 0,9^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_Y^2 = 0,2024$$

$$\mu_Y = 0,5407$$

$$2.26) \quad X \sim E(1)$$

$$a) \quad \text{Med}(X) = F_X^{-1}(0,5) \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \int_0^{\ln(2)} f(x) = 0,5$$

$$F_X(x) = \int \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = -e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$F_X(\ln(2)) = \left[-e^{-\alpha x} \right]_0^{\ln(2)} = -\frac{1}{2} - (-1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \ln(2) \text{ is median}$$

$$\text{want } F(\ln 2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

2.26)

$$\begin{aligned} b-) \text{ MAD} &= \text{Med}(|X - \text{Med}[X]|) \\ &= \text{Med}(|X - \ln 2|) \end{aligned}$$

$$F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-x}$$

$$\text{Stel } Y = |X - \ln 2|$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(\ln 2 - y \leq X \leq \ln 2 + y)$$

$$= F_X(\ln 2 + y) - F_X(\ln 2 - y)$$

$$= (1 - e^{-\ln 2 - y}) - (1 - e^{-\ln 2 + y})$$

$$1 - e^{-\ln 2 - y} = 1 - \frac{e^{-y}}{e^{\ln 2}} = 1 - \frac{e^{-y}}{2}$$

$$1 - e^{-\ln 2 + y} = 1 - \frac{e^y}{e^{\ln 2}} = 1 - \frac{e^y}{2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-y}}{2} - 1 + \frac{e^y}{2}$$

$$= \frac{e^y}{2} - \frac{e^{-y}}{2} = 0,5 \rightarrow \text{Med} \rightarrow F_Y(y) = 0,5$$

$$\text{Stel } z = e^y: \quad \frac{1}{2}z - \frac{1}{2z} - 0,5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^2 - z - 1 = 0$$

$$D = 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = 5$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow e^y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \ln\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$

($\ln$ van negatief getal kan niet,
dus $\ln\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$ geen oplossing)

5)

$$3.1) \quad R = 1/60$$

$$P(X=x) = \sum_y P(X=x, Y=y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=0) &= P(X=0, Y=0) + P(X=0, Y=1) + \dots + P(X=0, Y=3) \\ &= R + 2R + 3R + 4R \\ &= 10R \\ &= 1/6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=1) &= 4R + 6R + 8R + 2R \\ &= 2/6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=2) &= 9R + 12R + 3R + 6R \\ &= 3/6 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(Y=y) = \sum_x P(X=x, Y=y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=0) &= P(X=0, Y=0) + P(X=1, Y=0) + P(X=2, Y=0) \\ &= R + 4R + 9R \\ &= 14/60 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(Y=1) = 2/6$$

$$P(Y=2) = 13/60$$

$$P(Y=3) = 12/60$$

3.2)

 $X \rightarrow$ Aantal auto's $Y \rightarrow$ Aantal bussen

$$a) P(X=1, Y=1) \\ = 0,030$$

$$b) P(X=1) \\ = \sum_y P(X=1, Y=y) \\ = P(X=1, Y=0) + P(X=1, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=2) \\ = 0,050 + 0,030 + 0,020 \\ = 1/10$$

$$c) P(Y=1) \\ = \sum_x P(X=x, Y=1) \\ = 0,015 + 0,030 + 0,075 + 0,090 + 0,060 + 0,030 \\ = 3/10$$

$$d) T \rightarrow \text{Totale vertuigingsgrootte op de weg} \\ T = X + 3Y$$

$$P(T > 5) \\ = 1 - P(T \leq 5) \\ = 1 - \left(\underbrace{P(X=0, Y=0)}_{P(T=0)} + \underbrace{P(X=1, Y=0)}_{P(T=1)} + \dots + P(X=2, Y=1) \right) \\ = 1 - 0,62 \\ = 0,38$$

3.3)

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} C & (x,y) : 0 \leq x \leq 4, 3x^2 \leq y \leq 12x \\ 0 & \text{andern} \end{cases}$$

Dichtkeitsfunktion : $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x,y) dy dx = 1$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy dx = \int_0^4 \int_{3x^2}^{12x} C dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^4 \left[C \cdot y \right]_{3x^2}^{12x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^4 C(12x - 3x^2) dx$$

$$= \int_0^4 C \cdot 12x dx - \int_0^4 C \cdot 3x^2 dx$$

$$= 12C \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^4 - 3C \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^4$$

$$= 12C \cdot 8 - 3C \cdot \frac{64}{3}$$

$$= 32C = 1 \quad \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{32}$$

3.4)

X en Y onafhankelijk?

$$\hookrightarrow E[XY] = E[X] E[Y]$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$$

		y	
		1	2
x	1	0,10	0,20
	2	0,30	0,40

$$E[X] = 1 \cdot (0,10 + 0,20) + 2 \cdot (0,30 + 0,40) = 1,7$$

$$E[Y] = 1 \cdot (0,10 + 0,30) + 2 \cdot (0,20 + 0,40) = 1,6$$

$$E[XY] = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,10 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0,20 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,30 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 0,40 = 2,7$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X] E[Y] = -0,02 \rightarrow \text{Niet onafhankelijk}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[X] &= E[X^2] - E[X]^2 \\ &= 1^2 \cdot (0,10 + 0,20) + 2^2 \cdot (0,30 + 0,40) - 1,7^2 \\ &= 0,21 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[Y] &= 1^2 \cdot (0,10 + 0,30) + 2^2 \cdot (0,20 + 0,40) - 1,6^2 \\ &= 0,24 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[X] \text{Var}[Y]}} = \frac{-0,02}{\sqrt{0,21 \cdot 0,24}} = -0,089$$

3.5) $X \rightarrow$ Aantal wachtende planten : $\{0, 1, \dots, 4\}$

$$P(X) = \{0,1; 0,2; 0,3; 0,25; 0,15\}$$

$Z \rightarrow$ Aantal rijen per plant : $\{1, 2, 3\}$

$$P(Z) = \{0,6; 0,3; 0,1\}$$

$Y \rightarrow$ Totaal aantal rijen

Z onafhankelijk Y

a) $P(X=3, Y=3)$

$$= P(X=3, Y=3, Z=1 \text{ voor elke plant})$$

$$= (0,25) \cdot (0,6)^3 \rightarrow 3 \text{ planten, elk 1 rij}$$

$$= 0,054$$

b) $P(X=4, Y=11)$

$$= P(X=4, Y=11, Z=3 \text{ voor 3 planten, } Z=2 \text{ voor 1 plant})$$

$$= (0,15) \cdot (0,1)^3 \cdot (0,3) \cdot C_4^1$$

$$= 0,00018$$

$\hookrightarrow$ 1 van de 4 planten heeft 2 rijen.

3.6)

De correlatie geeft aan of een lineair verband aanwezig is in de gegevens.

Bij (X_2, Y_2) zien we op de grafiek een duidelijk lineair verband, bij (X_1, Y_1) is dit niet het geval en kunnen we geen rechte door de punten trekken.

Hierdoor zal $|Corr(X_2, Y_2)|$ een waarde hebben rond 1, en $|Corr(X_1, Y_1)|$ eerder een waarde bij 0.

$$Corr(X_2, Y_2) > Corr(X_1, Y_1)$$

3.7) $X \rightarrow$ Bloktiegraad niet-werkend

$Y \rightarrow$ Bloktiegraad wel-werkend

$$f_{x,y}(x,y) = kxy \quad 0 < x < 2, \quad 0 < y < 1, \quad 2y < x$$

a) Dichtheidsfunctie $\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy = 1$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{2y}^2 f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{2y}^2 kxy dx dy$$

$$= k \int_0^1 y \int_{2y}^2 x dx dy$$

$$= k \int_0^1 y \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_{2y}^2 dy$$

$$= k \int_0^1 y(2 - 2y^2) dy$$

$$= k \left[2 \left[\frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_0^1 - 2 \left[\frac{1}{4} y^4 \right]_0^1 \right]$$

$$= k \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k = 1$$

$$(=) \quad k = 2$$

$$b) f_{x,y}(x,y) = 2yx \quad (2y < x < 2, 0 < y < 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy \\ &= \int_0^{x/2} 2 \cdot xy dy \\ &= 2x \int_0^{x/2} y dy \\ &= 2x \left[\frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_0^{x/2} \\ &= 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2^2} \\ &= x^3/4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dx \\ &= \int_{2y}^2 2 \cdot xy dx \\ &= 2y \int_{2y}^2 x dx \\ &= 2y \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_{2y}^2 \\ &= 2y \cdot \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} 4y^2 \right) \\ &= 4y(1-y^2) \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} f_{x|y}(x|y) &= \frac{f_{x,y}(x,y)}{f_y(y)} \\ &= \frac{2xy}{4y(1-y^2)} = \frac{x}{2(1-y^2)} \quad 2y < x < 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{y|x}(y|x) &= \frac{f_{x,y}(x,y)}{f_x(x)} \\ &= \frac{2xy}{\frac{x^3}{4}} = \frac{8y}{x^2} \quad 0 < y < \frac{x}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3.8)

$$P(X=R_1, Y=R_2) = \begin{cases} 1/3 & (R_1, R_2) \in \{(0,0), (1,-1), (1,1)\} \\ 0 & \text{elders} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{T.B.: } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0 \quad , \quad (\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0)$$

$$E[XY] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\ = 0$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \\ = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E[Y] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \\ = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

$$= 0 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[X]\text{Var}[Y]}} = 0$$

$$P(X=0, Y=0) = 1/3 \neq P(X=0)P(Y=0) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$\rightarrow X$ en Y zijn onderling onafhankelijk!

3.9)

 $P \rightarrow$ kans dat eerste kind jongen is $R \rightarrow$ kans dat i -de kind zelfde geslacht als eerste

$$a) P(X_1=1 | X_3=0)$$

$$= \frac{P(X_1=1, X_3=0)}{P(X_3=0)}$$

$$= \frac{P(X_1=1, X_2=0, X_3=0) + P(X_1=1, X_2=1, X_3=0)}{P(X_3=0 | X_1=1) + P(X_3=0 | X_1=0)}$$

$$= \frac{P \cdot (1-R)^2 + P \cdot R \cdot (1-R)}{(1-R) \cdot P + R \cdot (1-P)}$$

$$= \frac{P \cdot (1-2R+R^2) + PR - PR^2}{P - PR + R - PR}$$

$$= \frac{P - PR + PR^2 - PR^2}{P + R - 2PR}$$

$$= \frac{P - PR}{P + R - 2PR}$$

$$b) E[X_1 X_i] = P \cdot R \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + P(R-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 0 + (1-P)R \cdot 0 \cdot 0 + (1-P)(1-R) \cdot 0 \cdot 1$$

$$= PR$$

$$E[X_1] = P \cdot 1 + (1-P) \cdot 0$$

$$= P$$

$$E[X_i] = PR \cdot 1 + P(1-R) \cdot 0 + (1-P) \cdot R \cdot 0 + (1-P)(1-R) \cdot 1$$

$$= 2PR + 1 - R - P$$

$\rightarrow$ als $R = \frac{1}{2}$
 $P=0$ dan niet!

$$\text{Cov}(X_1, X_i) = E[X_1 X_i] - E[X_1] E[X_i] = P(2R - 2RP - 1 + P)$$

3.10)

$P(X, Y)$	$y=0$	$y=1$	
$x=-1$	0,40	0,30	0,70
$x=1$	0,20	0,10	0,30
	<u>0,60</u>	<u>0,40</u>	

$$E[X] = 0,70 \cdot (-1) + 0,30 \cdot 1$$

$$= -0,4$$

$$E[Y] = 0,60 \cdot 0 + 0,40 \cdot 1$$

$$= 0,40$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

$$= 0,70 \cdot (-1)^2 + 0,30 \cdot 1 - (-0,40)^2$$

$$= 0,84$$

$$\text{Var}[Y] = E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2$$

$$= 0,60 \cdot 0^2 + 0,40 \cdot 1^2 - 0,40^2$$

$$= 0,24$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \sum_x \sum_y (x - E[X])(y - E[Y]) P(X=x, Y=y)$$

$$= (-1 - (-0,4))(0 - 0,4) \cdot 0,40 + (1 - (-0,4))(0 - 0,4) \cdot 0,20$$

$$+ (-1 - (-0,4))(1 - 0,4) \cdot 0,30 + (1 - (-0,4))(1 - 0,4) \cdot 0,10$$

$$= \frac{-12}{125} + \frac{-14}{125} + \frac{-27}{250} + \frac{21}{250}$$

$$= -0,04$$

$$\text{Cov}(3X+Y, 2Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(3X+Y, 2Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[3X+Y] \text{Var}[2Y]}}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 2 \text{Cov}(X, Y) + 1 \cdot 2 \text{Cov}(Y, Y)}{\sqrt{(3^2 \text{Var}[X] + 1^2 \text{Var}[Y] + 2 \cdot 3 \text{Cov}(X, Y)) \cdot 2^2 \text{Var}[Y]}}$$

$$= \frac{6 \text{Cov}(X, Y) + 2 \text{Var}[Y]}{\sqrt{(9 \text{Var}[X] + \text{Var}[Y] + 6 \text{Cov}(X, Y)) \cdot 4 \text{Var}[Y]}} = 0,0891$$

6

4.1) $X \rightarrow$ werkelijke inhoud fles

$$X \sim N(328, 3^2)$$

$$a) P(X \leq 325)$$

$$= P\left(Z \leq \frac{325 - 328}{3}\right)$$

$$= P(Z \leq -1)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq 1)$$

$$= 1 - 0,841$$

$$= 0,159$$

b) $\bar{X}_n \rightarrow$ Gemiddelde inhoud in pak van 6 flessen per flesje

$$E[\bar{X}_n] = E[X] = 328$$

$$\text{Var}[\bar{X}_n] = \frac{\text{Var}[X]}{6} = \frac{3^2}{6} = 1,5$$

$$\left\{ \bar{X}_6 \sim N(328, (\sqrt{1,5})^2) \right.$$

$\hookrightarrow$ Voor 1 flesje uit pak van 6

$$P(\bar{X}_n \leq 325)$$

$$= P\left(Z \leq \frac{325 - 328}{\sqrt{1,5}}\right)$$

$$= P(Z \leq -2,449)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq 2,449)$$

$$= 1 - 0,993$$

$$= 0,007$$

4.2) $\bar{X} \rightarrow$ Gemiddelde NO_x -gehalte

$$X \sim N(1,4; 0,3^2)$$

$$\bar{X} \sim N\left(1,4; \frac{0,3^2}{125}\right)$$

$$P(\bar{X} > L) = 0,01$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(\bar{X} \leq L) = 0,99$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{L - 1,4}{\sqrt{\frac{0,3^2}{125}}} = 2,34$$

$$\rightarrow L = 1,4627$$

$$4.3) p = 0,5106$$

$$n = 1000$$

$X \rightarrow$ Stemmen Obama uit ministerie

$$P(X < 500)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} pm = 510,6 \geq 5 \\ (1-p)n = 489,4 \geq 5 \end{array} \right\} X \sim N(\underbrace{510,6}_{np}; \underbrace{249,9}_{npq})$$

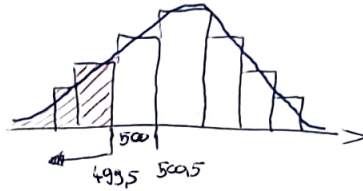
$$= P(X \leq 499,5) \quad \text{CONTINUÛTEITS CORRECTIE !}$$

$$= P\left(Z \leq \frac{499,5 - 510,6}{\sqrt{249,9}}\right)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq 0,7022)$$

$$= 1 - 0,758$$

$$= 0,242$$



Overgang Discreet $\rightarrow$ Continu
 $\Rightarrow$ Continuïteitscorrectie Toevoegen

$$4.4) Y \sim B(16; 0,5)$$

$P(Y \leq 5)$ OP 4 MANIEREN BEREKENEN :

① EXACT

$$P(Y \leq 5) = P(Y=0) + P(Y=1) + \dots + P(Y=5)$$

$$= C_{16}^0 \cdot (0,5)^0 \cdot (0,5)^{16} + C_{16}^1 \cdot (0,5)^1 \cdot (0,5)^{15} + \dots + C_{16}^5 \cdot (0,5)^5 \cdot (0,5)^{11}$$

$$= 0,105057$$

② POISSON BENADERING

$$B(16; 0,5) \approx P(16 \cdot 0,5) = P(8)$$

$$P(Y \leq 5) = P(Y=0) + P(Y=1) + \dots + P(Y=5)$$

$$= e^{-8} \frac{8^0}{0!} + e^{-8} \frac{8^1}{1!} + \dots + e^{-8} \frac{8^5}{5!}$$

$$= 0,19124$$

③ NORMALE BENADERING ZONDER CORRECTIE

$$B(16; 0,5) \approx N(16 \cdot 0,5 ; 16 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,5) = N(8, 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \leq 5) &= P\left(Z \leq \frac{5-8}{\sqrt{4}}\right) \\ &= P(Z \leq -1,50) \\ &= 1 - P(Z \leq 1,50) \\ &= 1 - 0,933 \\ &= 0,067 \end{aligned}$$

④ NORMALE BENADERING MET CORRECTIE

$$B(16; 0,5) \approx N(8, 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \leq 5) &= P(Y \leq 5,5) && \rightarrow \text{CONTINUÏTEITS CORRECTIE} \\ &= P\left(Z \leq \frac{5,5-8}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ &= P(Z \leq -1,25) \\ &= 1 - P(Z \leq 1,25) \\ &= 1 - 0,894 \\ &= 0,106 \end{aligned}$$

Beste Benadering?

↳ Normale benadering met correctie. Bij deze benadering zijn de voorwaarden voldaan:

$$\begin{aligned} n \cdot p &= 8 \\ n \cdot (1-p) &= 8 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \rightarrow Y \sim N(8, 4) \right.$$

Voor de Poisson-benadering zijn de voorwaarden niet voldaan: $n \geq 30$ klopt niet.

4.5) $X \rightarrow$ Aantal studenten toelating oordeel

$$X \sim B(1500; 0,70)$$

a)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n \cdot p = 1050 \\ n(1-p) = 450 \end{array} \right\} \text{Voorwaarden oké} \rightarrow X \sim N(1050, 315)$$

$$E[X] = 1050$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\text{Var}[X]}$$

$$= \sqrt{315}$$

$$= 17,75$$

b) $P(X \geq 1000)$

CONTINUÏTEITS CORRECTIE $\downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(X \geq 999,5) \\ &= 1 - P(X \leq 999,5) \\ &= 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{999,5 - 1050}{\sqrt{315}}\right) \\ &= 1 - P(Z \leq -2,85) \\ &= 1 - (1 - P(Z \leq 2,85)) \\ &= 1 - (1 - 0,998) \\ &= 0,998 \end{aligned}$$

c) $P(X > 1200)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(X \geq 1200,5) \\ &= 1 - P(X \leq 1200,5) \\ &= 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{1200,5 - 1050}{\sqrt{315}}\right) \\ &= 1 - P(Z \leq 8,479) \\ &\approx 1 - 1 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

d) $n \cdot p = 1190$ $\left\{ \text{Voorwaarden oké} \rightarrow X \sim N(1190, 357) \right.$

$$n \cdot (1-p) = 510$$

$$\begin{aligned} &P(X > 1200) \\ &= P(X \geq 1200,5) \\ &= 1 - P(X \leq 1200,5) \\ &= 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{1200,5 - 1190}{\sqrt{357}}\right) \\ &= 1 - P(Z \leq 0,556) \\ &= 1 - 0,712 \\ &= 0,288 \end{aligned}$$

4.6) $X \rightarrow$ gewicht door rijst $X \sim N(50, 5^2)$

a) $n = 995 \rightarrow X_{995} \sim N(50, \frac{5^2}{995})$
 $\sim N(50; 0,025)$

$$P(X_{995} > \frac{50000}{995})$$

$$= 1 - P(X_{995} \leq 50,25)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq \frac{50,25 - 50}{\sqrt{0,025}})$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq 1,58)$$

$$= 1 - 0,943$$

$$= 0,057$$

b) $P(X_x > \frac{50000}{x}) \leq 0,001$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - P(X_x \leq \frac{50000}{x}) \leq 0,001$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(X_x \leq \frac{50000}{x}) \geq 0,999$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(Z \leq \frac{\frac{50000}{x} - 50}{\sqrt{0,025}}) \geq 0,999$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{50000}{x} - 50}{\sqrt{0,025}} \geq 2,97$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} \geq 2,97 \sqrt{0,025} + 50 \cdot 50000^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \leq 990,707 \rightarrow \text{Maximaal 990 blokken}$$

4.7) $X \rightarrow$ Meetfout in cm

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1-|x| & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$T_{25} \rightarrow$ Meetfout van gemiddelde X_{25} bij 25 metingen

$$P(|T_{25}| \leq c) = 0,99$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f_X(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (1-|x|) x dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 (1+x) x dx + \int_0^1 (1-x) x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X^2] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 x^2 (1-|x|) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 x^2 (1+x) dx + \int_0^1 x^2 (1-x) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = 1/6$$

$$X \sim N(0, 1/6) \xrightarrow{\text{CLS}} T_{25} \sim N(0, \frac{1/6}{25})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(|T_{25}| \leq c) \\
&= P(-c \leq T_{25} \leq c) \\
&= P(T_{25} \leq c) - P(T_{25} \leq -c) \\
&= P(T_{25} \leq c) - (1 - P(T_{25} \leq c)) \\
&= 2P(T_{25} \leq c) - 1 = 0,99
\end{aligned}$$

$$(\Rightarrow) P(T_{25} \leq c) = 0,995$$

$$(\Rightarrow) P\left(Z \leq \frac{c-0}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{25}}}\right) = 0,995$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \frac{c}{0,0816} = 2,58$$

$$(\Rightarrow) c = 0,2105$$

4.8) $X \rightarrow$ Betrag in rel

x	49	50	51
$P(X=x)$	0,30	0,60	0,10

$$\begin{aligned}
E[X] &= \sum_x x P(X=x) \\
&= 49 \cdot 0,30 + 50 \cdot 0,60 + 51 \cdot 0,10 \\
&= 49,8
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E[X^2] &= 49^2 \cdot 0,30 + 50^2 \cdot 0,60 + 51^2 \cdot 0,10 \\
&= 2480,4
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}[X] &= E[X^2] - E[X]^2 \\
&= 2480,4 - (49,8)^2 \\
&= 0,36
\end{aligned}$$

$$X \sim N(49,8; 0,36) \quad X_{100} \sim N\left(49,8; \frac{0,36}{100}\right)$$

a) 25 cent verlies op 100 rollen
 → gemiddeld 0,25 verlies en dus waarde van 49,75

$$P(X \leq 49,75) = P(X \leq 49,745) \rightarrow \text{CONTINUITEITS CORRECTIE}$$

$$= P(Z \leq \frac{49,745 - 49,8}{\sqrt{\frac{0,36}{100}}})$$

$$= P(Z \leq -0,9167)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq 0,9167)$$

$$= 1 - 0,821$$

$$= 0,179$$

b) $X \sim N(49,8; 0,36) \xrightarrow{\text{CLS}} S_n \sim N(49,8n, \sqrt{0,36}\sqrt{n})$
 $\sim N(49,8n, 0,6\sqrt{n})$

$$P(S_n < 50n)$$

$$= P(Z \leq \frac{50n - 49,8n - 0,5}{0,6\sqrt{n}})$$

$$= P(Z \leq \frac{0,2n - 0,5}{0,6\sqrt{n}}) = 0,99$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0,2n - 0,5}{0,6\sqrt{n}} = 2,31$$

$$\Rightarrow 0,2n - 0,5 - 1,386\sqrt{n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0,04n^2 - 2,15n + 0,25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n_{1,2} = \frac{2,15 \pm \sqrt{2,15^2 - 4 \cdot 0,04 \cdot 0,25}}{2 \cdot 0,04} \begin{cases} n_1 = 0,113 \\ n_2 = 53,6 \end{cases}$$

→ Bank moet minstens 54 rollen verzamelen

4.9) $n = 120$ $P = 1/3$

$X \rightarrow$ Aantal mensen die naastrook roken

$$X_{120} \sim N(\underbrace{40}_{nP}, \underbrace{26,7}_{nPq})$$

$$P(X_{120} > x) \leq 0,2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - P(X_{120} \leq x) \leq 0,20$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X_{120} \leq x) \geq 0,80$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(Z \leq \frac{x + 0,5 - 40}{\sqrt{26,7}}\right) \geq 0,80$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x - 39,5}{\sqrt{26,7}} \geq 0,84$$

$$\Rightarrow x \geq 43,84 \rightarrow \text{minstens 44 flessen}$$

4.10) $X \rightarrow$ kleur getrokken raand

$$\#(X = \text{Rood}) = \#(X = \text{groen}) = \#(X = \text{geel}) = \#(X = \text{Blauw}) = 10$$

a) 4 elk verschillende kleur

MET TERUGLEGGING!

$$P = \frac{C_{10}^1 \cdot C_{10}^1 \cdot C_{10}^1 \cdot C_{10}^1}{C_{40}^4} = \frac{10000}{91390} = 0,10942$$

Alternatief:

$$P = \frac{40}{40} \cdot \frac{30}{39} \cdot \frac{20}{38} \cdot \frac{10}{37} = 0,10942$$

b) $Y \rightarrow$ Aantal free winnen

$$n = 50 \quad P = 0,109$$

$$P(Y_{50} \leq 6)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} nP = 5,45 \\ n(1-P) = 44,55 \end{array} \right\} \text{OK} \rightarrow Y \sim N(5,45; 4,86)$$

$$= P(Y_{50} \leq 6,5)$$

$$= P\left(Z \leq \frac{6,5 - 5,45}{\sqrt{4,86}}\right)$$

$$= P(Z \leq 0,47)$$

$$= 0,681$$