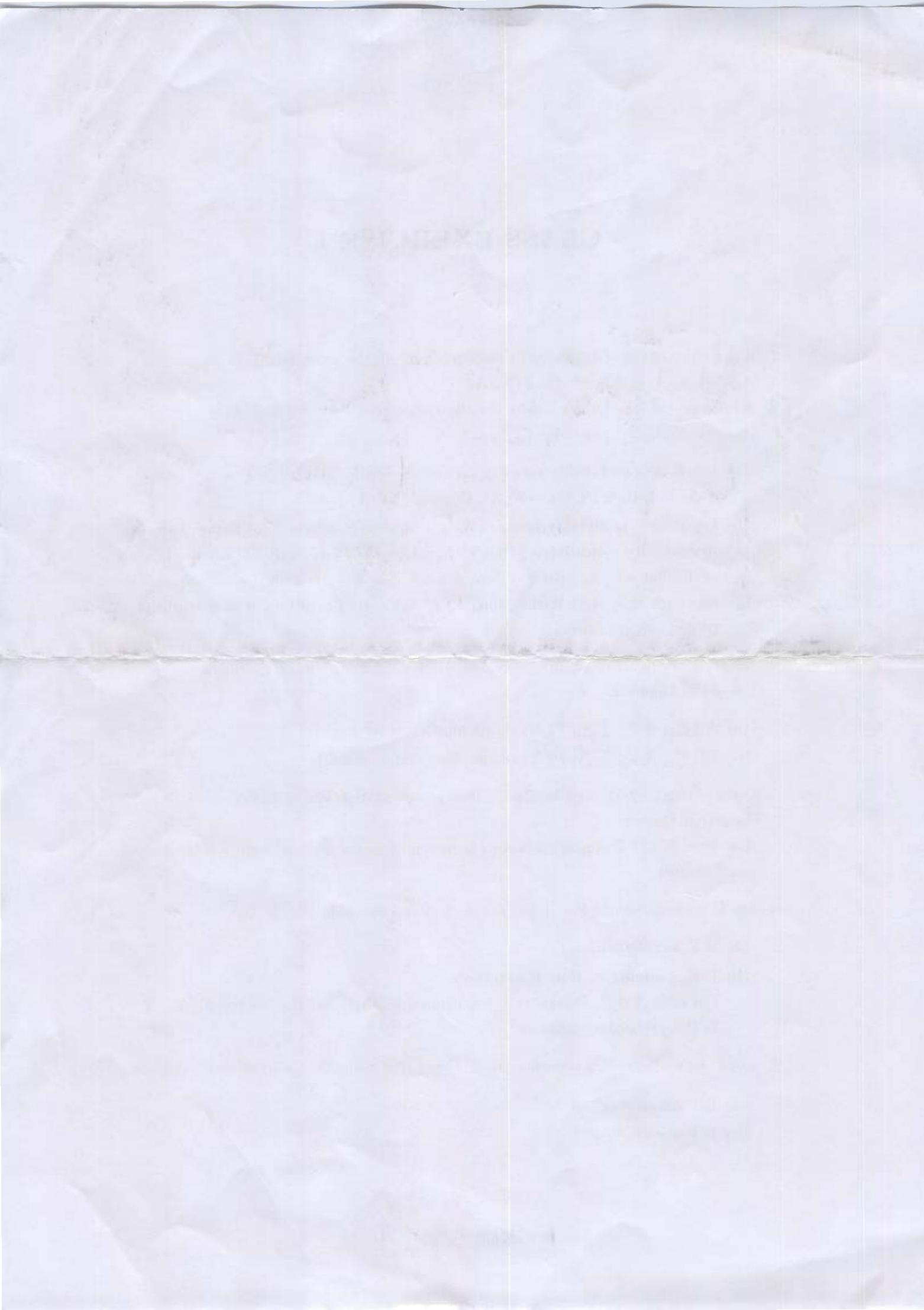


## CLASS EXERCISE 1

1. A sequence of sets  $\{A_n\}$  is said to be increasing to the set  $A$  ( $A_n \uparrow A$ ) if  $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq A_3 \subseteq \dots$ , and  $A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ .  
A sequence of sets  $\{A_n\}$  is said to be decreasing to the set  $A$  ( $A_n \downarrow A$ ) if  $A_1 \supseteq A_2 \supseteq A_3 \supseteq \dots$ , and  $A = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ .
  - (a) Let  $P$  be a probability measure on a  $\sigma$ -algebra  $F$ . Show that  $P$  is continuous: if  $A_n \uparrow A$ , then  $P(A_n) \rightarrow P(A)$ . Conclude for  $A_n \downarrow A$ .
  - (b) Let  $P$  be a probability measure on a  $\sigma$ -algebra  $F$ , which is **additive, but not necessarily  $\sigma$ -additive** (That is,  $P(\biguplus A_n) = \sum P(A_n)$  only for a finite number of disjoint sets  $A_n$ ). In addition, Assume that if  $A_n$  is a decreasing sequence of sets such that  $A_n \downarrow \emptyset$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = 0$ . Prove that  $P$  is a  $\sigma$ -additive probability measure.
2. Let  $(\Omega, \mathbb{F}, P)$  be a probability space and  $A_1, A_2, \dots \in \mathbb{F}$  an arbitrary sequence of events. Prove the following:
  - (a)  $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$  (finite number of sets)
  - (b)  $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$  (countable number of sets)
3. Let  $x = (0.x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots)_{10}$  be the decimal representation of  $x \in [0, 1]$ .  
show that the set  
 $A = \{x \in [0, 1] : 7 \text{ appears infinitely many times in the decimal representation of } x\}$  is a Borel set.
4. Let  $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$  and define  $F = \{A \subseteq \mathbb{R} : A \text{ or } A^c \text{ is countable}\}$ 
  - (a) Is  $F$  a  $\sigma$ -algebra?
  - (b) Define a function  $P$  on  $F$  as follows:  
For each  $A \in F$ ,  $P(A) = 0$  if  $A$  is countable.  $P(A) = 1$  if  $A^c$  is countable.  
Is  $P$  a probability measure?
5. Let  $F_i$  be an increasing sequence ( $F_1 \subseteq F_2 \subseteq \dots$ ) of  $\sigma$ -algebras and define  $F = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i$ .
  - (a) Is  $F$  an algebra?
  - (b) Is  $F$  a  $\sigma$ -algebra?



1/2)  $\cap - \cup$  1/2)  $\cap$

6.11.08

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1/2)  $\cap 8(1/62))^{1/63}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$  also  $\sqrt{t} = \sqrt[3]{t^2}$

( $\Omega, F, P$ )

sample space  
event  
probability

: measure  $\sigma$  algebras  $\rightarrow$  0

$\emptyset \in F$  (1)

$A^c \in F$  (2)

$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in F \subseteq A_1, A_2, \dots \in F$  (3)

measurable sets  $P$

$P(F) \in [0, 1]$  (1)

$P(\Omega) = 1$  (2)

$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$  since  $A_1, A_2, \dots \in F$  (3)

( $\Omega, F, P$ ) is (1)

(k)  $\Rightarrow$   $\emptyset \in F$

$A_1, A_2, \dots \in F$ ,  $A_n \nearrow A$  ac:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = P(A)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = P(A)$  (5)



:  $A_n \cap A$

$$A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq A_3 \subseteq \dots$$

$$A_n \cap \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = A$$

(converges to)

:  $A_n \setminus A$

$$A_1 \supseteq A_2 \supseteq \dots$$

$$A_n \setminus \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = A$$

$A_n \cap A$  converges to  $\emptyset$   
because

$$B_1 = A_1,$$

$$B_2 = A_2 \setminus A_1,$$

$$B_n = A_n \setminus A_{n-1},$$

$$\text{thus } B_n \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i \quad (2)$$

$$(A = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i)$$

$$A_n = \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i \quad (3)$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(B_i) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n P(B_i) =$$

$$\text{from (3)} \quad (3) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n)$$





Definiton monotone decreasing rho-c will (\*)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(A_n) = 0 \quad \text{as } A_n \downarrow \emptyset \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

sigma-finite rho is def

subset of A\_1, A\_2, \dots EF if each has a rho

$$\rho(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho(A_i) \quad : \text{def}$$

$$\rho(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) = \rho\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) + \rho\left(\bigcup_{i=n+1}^{\infty} A_i\right) =$$

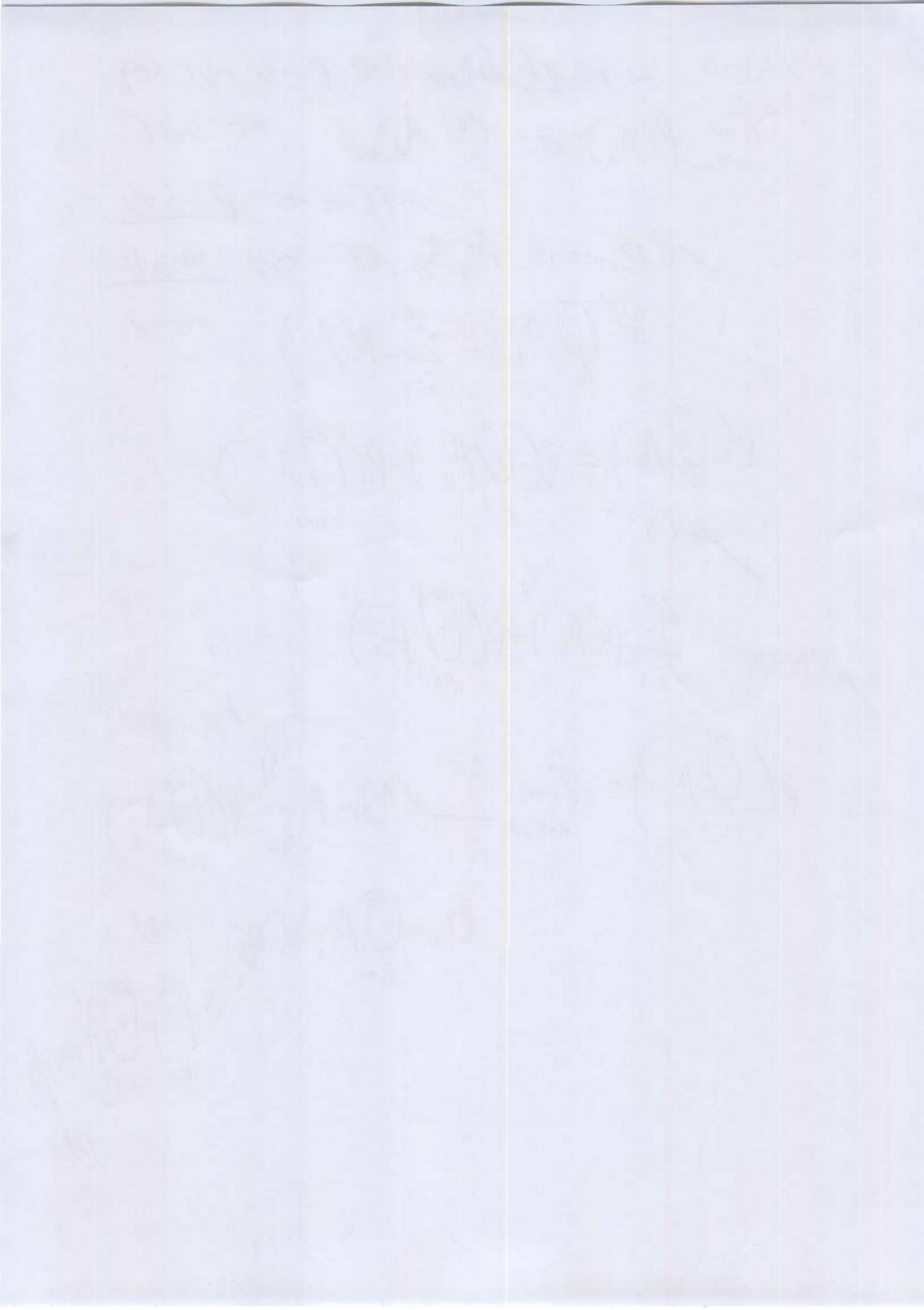
$$\text{since} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho(A_i) + \rho\left(\bigcup_{i=n+1}^{\infty} A_i\right)$$

$$\rho\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho(A_i) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho\left(\bigcup_{i=n+1}^{\infty} A_i\right)$$

$$B_n = \bigcup_{i=n}^{\infty} A_i \vee B \quad (\approx)$$

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{i=n}^{\infty} A_i \neq \emptyset$$

(A)



$$(\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{F}, P) \quad \text{in} \quad (2)$$

$$A_1, A_2, \dots \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) \quad \underline{\text{添加}}$$

$$N=2 \quad 2/2 = 2/3/3/12$$

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2) = P((A_1 \setminus A_2) \cup A_2) =$$

$$\stackrel{(i_3) \in}{=} P(A_1 \cap A_2) + P(A_2) \leq P(A_1) + P(A_2)$$

$$2/3/3/12 \quad ) \quad 2/1$$

$$A_1$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i) \quad (2)$$

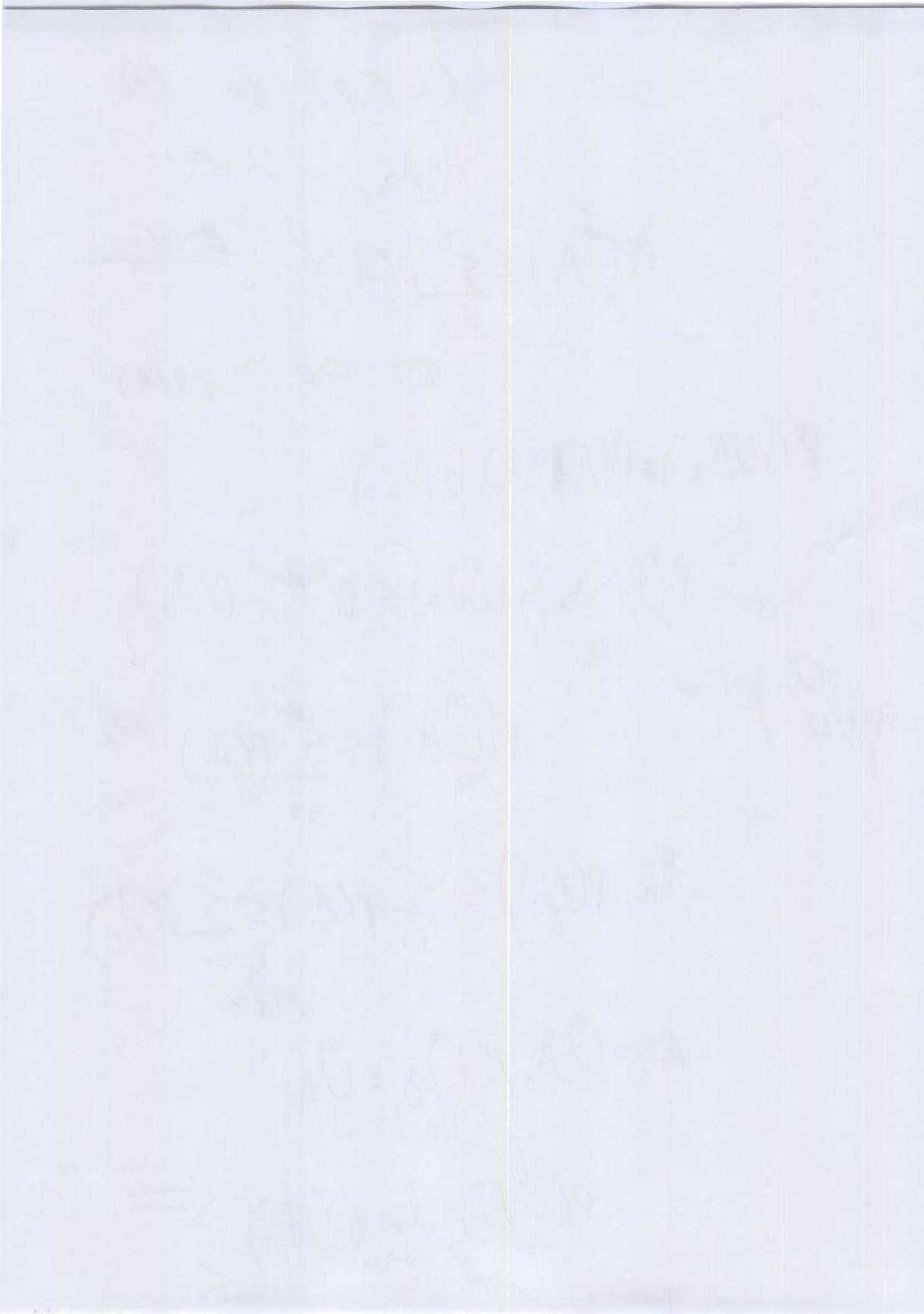
$$\text{then } P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$$

\$\downarrow\$  
\$\rho/k \rightarrow \infty\$

$$B_n := \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \nearrow \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) \leftarrow \leq$$

\$\downarrow\$



$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p(A_i)$$

(3)  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots), x \in [0,1]^{\omega}$

$$A = \left\{ x \in [0,1]^{\omega} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{x has a non-} \\ \text{periodic decimal expansion} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A_n = \left\{ x \in [0,1] \mid x_n = 7 \right\}$$

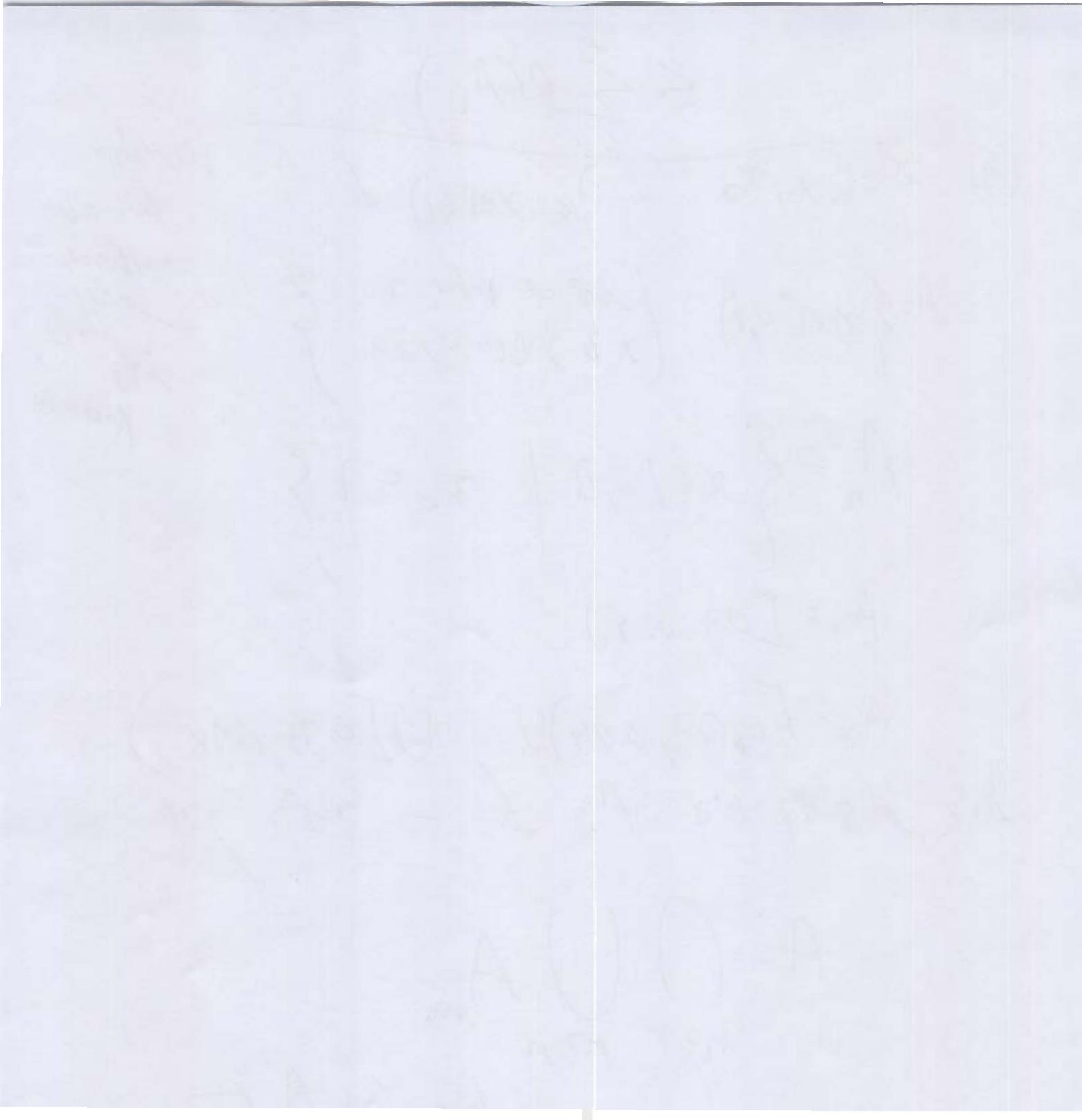
$$A_1 = [0.7, 0.8)$$

$$A_2 = [0.07, 0.08) \cup \dots \cup [0.97, 0.98)$$

$A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n \dots$

$$A = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} \bigcup_{m \geq n} A_m$$

$\rightarrow A \in$



## CLASS EXERCISE 2

1. Let  $(0.x_1, x_2, \dots)_{10}$  be the decimal representation of a number  $x \in [0, 1]$ . Prove that the set  $A = \{x \in [0, 1] : \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n\}$  is a Borel set.
2. Characterize the random variables on the following  $\sigma$ -algebras:
  - (a)  $F = \{\Omega, \emptyset\}$
  - (b)  $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $F = \{A \subseteq \mathbb{R} : x \in A \Leftrightarrow -x \in A\}$  (symmetrical sets in  $\mathbb{R}$ )
3. Let  $X, Y$  be random variables. show that  $X+Y$  is also a random variable.
4. Let  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$  be a probability space, where  $\Omega$  is the boundary of the unit square (the square which vertices are  $(0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1), (1, 0)$ ),  $\mathcal{F}$  the class of all Borel subsets of  $\Omega$ , and  $\mathbb{P}$  the probability measure on  $\Omega$  defined according to the Lebesgue measure. What is the probability that the  $x$ -coordinate of a point would be smaller than some value  $x$ ?
5. Let  $Q$  be a square in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with area 1, and let  $\Omega$  be the set of all points whose distance from  $Q$  (that is, the distance to the closest point in  $Q$ ) is at most 1. Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be the class of all Borel subsets of  $\Omega$ , and  $\mathbb{P}$  the probability measure on  $\Omega$  defined according to the Lebesgue measure. Consider the probability space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ . What is the probability that the distance between a point and the square  $Q$  is at most  $d$ ?
6. Let  $\mathcal{A} = \{A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \mid A \text{ is Lebesgue measurable}\}$ . Show that  $\mathcal{A}$  is a  $\sigma$ -algebra.



13.11.08

(ס) מיל (ס)

$$(0.x_1 x_2 \dots)_{10}$$

$$x \in [0,1] \text{ if } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$$

$$\text{def} \quad A = \{x \in [0,1] : \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n\}$$

Definition: A set of points

every point has a neighborhood around it.

$$A_{i,d} = \{x \in [0,1] / x_i = x_{i-1} = d\}$$

$$A_{i,d} = \bigcap_{n \geq i} \{x_n = d\} \text{ if } A_{i,d} \text{ is non-empty}$$

Condition:  $A$  is closed if and only if every point in  $A$  has a neighborhood around it.

Definition: A closed set

(R, F, P) where F is closed

$$X: R \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ Pk, (R, F, P) if } X$$

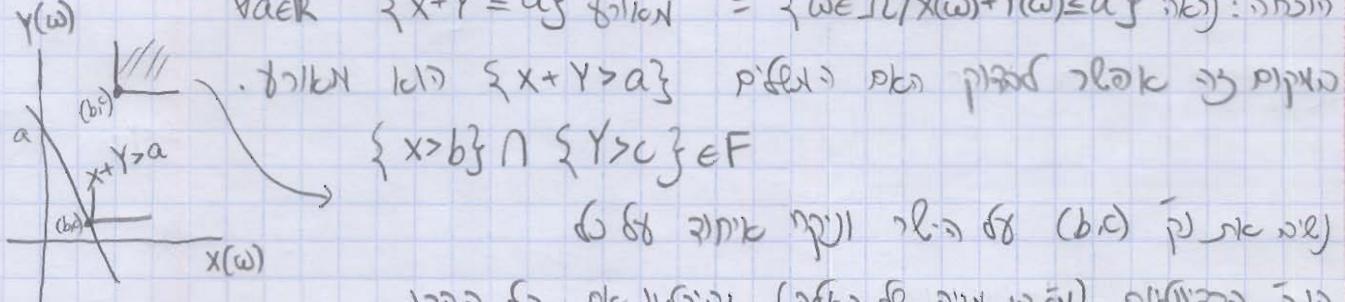
$$\forall x \in R, \quad x^{-1}(-\infty, x] \in F \equiv x^{-1}(-\infty, x] = \{\omega \in R / x(\omega) \leq x\}$$

Condition:  $\forall x \in R$  there exists a neighborhood  $(a, b)$  such that  $x \in (a, b)$

$$F = \{\emptyset, R, \{x\}, \{x \in R / x < x\}\} \text{ if } F = \{A \subseteq R / x \in A \iff -x \in A\} \text{ if } R = \mathbb{R}$$

$$X+Y \leftarrow (R, F, P) \text{ if } \forall x, y \in R \quad x+y \in X+Y$$

$$\forall a \in R \quad \{x+y \leq a\} \equiv \{\omega \in R / x(\omega)+y(\omega) \leq a\}$$



Condition:  $\forall a \in R$  there exists a neighborhood  $(b, c)$  such that  $x+y > a$

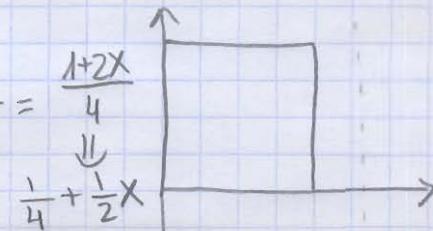
$$\{x+y > a\} = \bigcup_{g \in Q} [\{x > g\} \cap \{y > a-g\}]$$

$$P(\{\omega \in R / X(\omega) \leq x\}) \quad \text{if } X \text{ is continuous. } X((x,y)) = x \quad \text{if } X \text{ is discrete.} \quad (4)$$

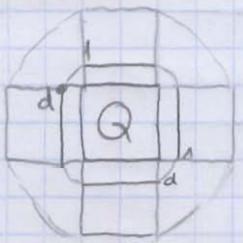
$$P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 1 \\ 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1+2x}{m(R)} = \frac{1+2x}{4}$$

Condition:  $X$  is continuous



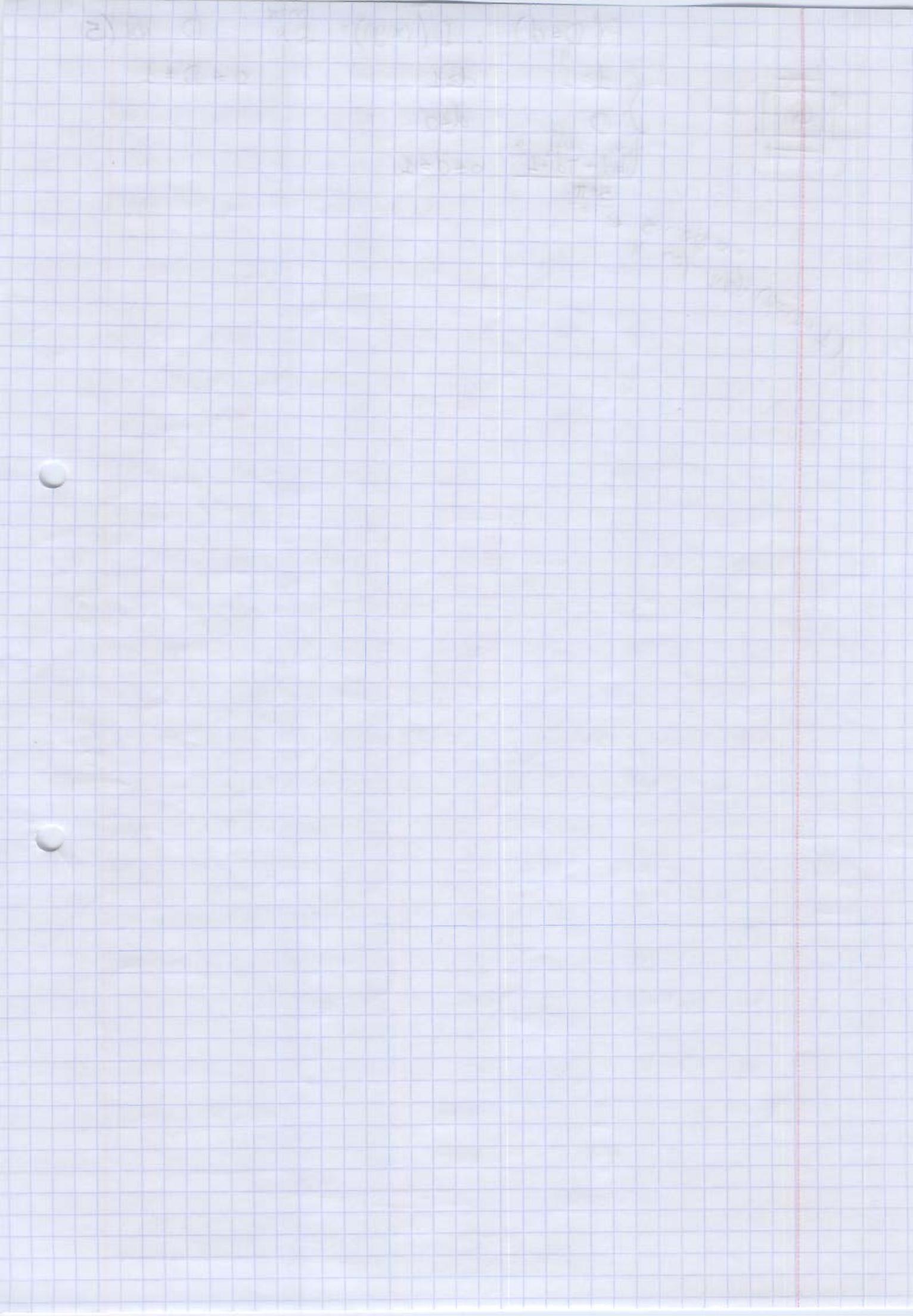




$$P(D \leq d) \cdot D((x,y)) = \frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Area of circle}} D \text{ for } (5)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & d \geq 1 \\ 0 & d < 0 \\ \frac{4d + \pi d^2 + 1}{5 + \pi} & 0 \leq d \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

אנו מודים  
לפניהם  
השאלה  
היא



## CLASS EXERCISE 3

1. ( $\Omega = [0, 1]$ ,  $\mathbb{B}[0, 1]$ ,  $\mathbb{P}$  = Lebesgue measure) a probability space.

$$X(w) = \begin{cases} w & 0 \leq w \leq 1/2 \\ \frac{1}{w} & 1/2 < w \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Find  $F_X$ , the cdf of  $X$ .

2. Let

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 0.1 + x & 0 \leq x < 1/2 \\ a(x - 1)^2 + b & 1/2 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

- (a) Find  $a, b$  given that  $P(X = 1/2) = 1/4$ , and that the set of atoms of  $X$  is contained in  $(-\infty, 1/2]$ .  
 (b) Does  $F$  have density?

3. Let  $F$  be the d.f. of some random variable  $X$ , and  $\alpha : 0 < \alpha < \infty$ .

Define  $F_\alpha(x) = (F(x))^\alpha$ .

- (a) Is  $F_\alpha(x)$  a d.f. (of some r.v.  $X_\alpha$ )?  
 (b) Does  $A_\alpha$ , the set of atoms of  $F_\alpha$ , equal  $A_1$ , the set of atoms of  $F$ ?  
 (c) Is it true that  $P(X \in A_1) = P(X_\alpha \in A_\alpha)$ ?

4. Remark:

If  $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} F_X(a) = F_Y(a)$  it **does not** necessarily say that  $X \equiv Y$ . Examples:  
 $(\Omega = [0, 1], \mathbb{B}([0, 1]), \mathbb{P}$  = Lebesgue measure).

(a)

$$X(w) = w$$

(b)

$$X(w) = \begin{cases} w & 0 \leq w < 1/2 \\ \frac{3}{2} - w & 1/2 \leq w \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

(c)

$$X(w) = \begin{cases} w + \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq w < 1/2 \\ w - \frac{1}{2} & 1/2 \leq w \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

5. Find the distribution function and density if it exists of the r.v.  $Y$ , when  $Y = X^2, X \sim U(-3, 2)$ .

6. Let  $X$  be a r.v. with distribution function  $F$ .

- Show that if  $F$  is continuous and strictly increasing then the random variable  $Y = F(X)$  (that is  $Y(\omega) = F(X(\omega))$ ) is distributed uniformly on  $(0,1)$ .
- Is this result still true when  $F$  is continuous but not strictly increasing?
- Show that if  $F$  is not continuous then the distribution of  $Y$  is not uniform.

:  $X$  נינה' דגראונט נוכחות ג'זען

$$F_x: \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad F_x(x) = P(X \leq x) = P\{\omega \in \Omega / X(\omega) \leq x\}$$

תכלית

$$F_x(x_1) \leq F_x(x_2) \quad x_1 < x_2 .1$$

$$F_x(x_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} F_x(x) \quad \text{יכ, } x_n \downarrow x \text{ ו: נון אט}.2$$

$$F_x(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 1, \quad F_x(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} 0 .3$$

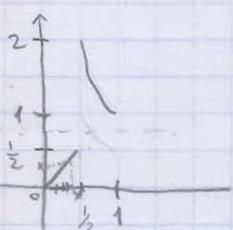
נורס

$$F_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{כל ו: } f \text{ מוגדרת ב: } X \text{ נינה'}$$

תכלית

$$f \geq 0 .1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt = 1 .2$$



$$(X \leq x) \quad F_x(x) = ?$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$x \geq 2 : F_x(x) = 1$$

$$x < 0 : F_x(x) = 0$$

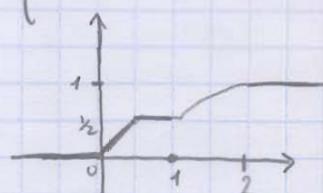
$$0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} : F_x(x) = x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1 : F_x(x) = \frac{1}{2} + 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 2 : F_x(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{x^2} & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2 \\ 1 & x > 2 \end{cases}$$



ובכ,  $F_x(x)$  מוגדרת

$$F_x(x) \nearrow 1$$

$$F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 0.1 + x & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + b & \frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P(X = \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{לפ 2}$$

$$(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}] \text{ נרמז ל: } \text{לפ 2}$$

$$P(X \leq x) - P(X < x) = P(X = x) > 0 \quad \text{כל } x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{לפ 1}$$

$$F_x(x) - F_x(x^-)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = F_x(\frac{1}{2}) - F_x(\frac{1}{2}^-) = \frac{a}{4} + b - 0.6$$

$$0.1 + 0.5$$

$$①$$

$$F_x(1) = F_x(1^-) \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$[0.3, 1], [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$$

$$\text{לפ 2} \quad \text{לפ 1}$$

$$1 = a(1-1)^2 + b$$

. סטטיסטיקה ותאוריה (b)

$$F_\alpha(x) = (F(x))^\alpha, \quad 0 < \alpha < \infty, \quad X \sim F \quad .3$$

הנימוק שפונקציית הסתברות היא פונקציה עולה ורבת הערך: (a) לא

$$\begin{aligned} A_\alpha : \quad F_\alpha &\text{ דוגמת סטטיסטיקה } \} & A_\alpha = A & \text{ (b)} \\ F : \quad F &\text{ " " " } \} & & \end{aligned}$$

$$F_\alpha(x^-) < F_\alpha(x) = \quad x \in A_\alpha \text{ נ.ל.} \\ (F(x^-))^\alpha < (F(x))^\alpha \stackrel{\alpha > 0}{\Leftrightarrow} F(x^{-1}) < F(x) \Leftrightarrow x \in A_1$$

$$? \quad P(x \in A_\alpha) = P(x_\alpha \in A_\alpha) \quad \text{ (c)}$$

$$P(X=x_0) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad x_0 : \text{סטטיסטיקה גנומית.} \\ F(x < x_0) = F(x_0^-) = 0$$

## CLASS EXERCISE 4

1. Let  $X$  be a r.v. with distribution function  $F$ .
  - (a) Show that if  $F$  is continuous and strictly increasing then the random variable  $Y = F(X)$  (that is  $Y(\omega) = F(X(\omega))$ ) is distributed uniformly on  $(0,1)$ .
  - (b) Is this result still true when  $F$  is continuous but not strictly increasing?
  - (c) Show that if  $F$  is not continuous then the distribution of  $Y$  is not uniform.
2. Find the distribution of  $Y$  in the following cases:
  - (a)  $X \sim \exp(\lambda), Y = -\ln X$
  - (b)  $X \sim U(0, 1), Y = -\ln X$
  - (c)  $X \sim U(-3, 2), Y = X^2$
3. For  $a > 0$  let
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kxe^{-ax} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
For which value of  $k$  the function  $f$  may be a density function?
4. A non-negative continuous random variable is said to be memoryless if - $\forall t, s > 0, P(X > t + s | X > t) = P(X > s).$ Prove a continuous  $X \geq 0$  (with  $P(X > 0) > 0$ ) is memoryless iff  $X \sim \exp(\lambda)$ .
5. A man is standing on the point  $(1, 0)$  in the plane, throwing a ball towards the y axes. The angle between the direction of the ball and the x axes is a random variable  $\alpha$  whose distribution is uniform on the interval  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ . Let  $Y$  be the y-coordinate of the hitting point of the ball on the y axes. Find  $F_Y$ , the distribution function of  $Y$ , and its density, if it exists.



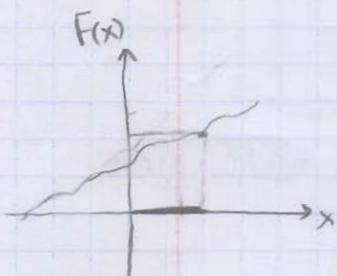
ולא, כיון ש $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .  $f_x$  מוגדרת מה  $x$   
יש לנו  $f_y$  מוגדרת מה  $y = g(x)$

$$f_y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{если } y \\ f_x(g^{-1}(y)) / |(g'(y))'| & \text{если } g \text{ неприменим} \end{cases}$$

נזכיר  $F$  פק:  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$ .  $F$  סטטיסטית גותרנית כפולה.  $X$  נספ. נספ.  $X$ .

$U(0,1)$  צפוי  $F(X) = Y$  נספ. נספ.  $E(Y)$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq y) : \text{כזה}$$



$$0 \leq F(x) \leq 1$$

$$y < 0 : 0 = F_Y(y) \Leftarrow$$

$$\text{כשה } F \text{ כ}$$

$$y \geq 1 : 1 = F_Y(y)$$

$$P(F(X) \leq y) = P(X \in F^{-1}([0,y])) = 0 \leq y < 1 \text{ נספ.}$$

$$= P(X \leq F^{-1}(y)) = F(F^{-1}(y)) = y$$

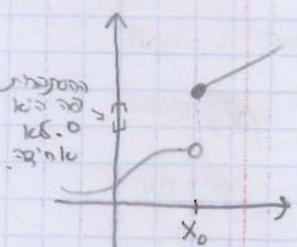
$F(x)$   $F(x_1) - F(x_2)$  נספ. נספ. מינימום קדימה, נזכיר  $F$  על מנת שיבוא מושג פק. נזכיר  $F$  על מנת שיבוא מושג פק. נזכיר  $F$  על מנת שיבוא מושג פק. נזכיר  $F$  על מנת שיבוא מושג פק.

נזכיר  $Y$  כעומק נספ.  $y \geq 1$ ,  $y < 0$  כ

$$F_Y(y) = P(F(X) \leq y) = 0 \leq y < 1 \text{ נספ. נספ.}$$

$$= P(X \in F^{-1}([0,y])) = P(X \leq h(y)) = F(h(y)) = y$$

$$h(y) = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R} / F(t) \leq y\} \quad \text{נזכיר } F$$



? נזכיר קדימה  $F$  פק. פק. סיגט. סיגט. נספ. נספ. פק. פק.

$$P(X \leq x_0) = F(x_0) \geq F(x_0^-) = P(X < x_0)$$

$$[y_1, y_2] \subset [F(x_0^-), F(x_0)] \quad , \quad y_1 < y_2 \quad \text{ונכון פק.} \Leftarrow$$

$$P(F(X) \in [y_1, y_2]) = 0$$

$Y > 0$  נספ. נספ.  $Y$  מוגדרת  $Y = -\ln X$ ,  $X \sim U(0,1)$  .2

לנספ. נספ. נספ. נספ. נספ. נספ.  $g(t) = -\ln t$

$$. f_Y(y) = 0 \quad \forall y < 0, \quad y < 0 \quad \text{נספ. נספ.}$$

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

$$= P(X \geq e^{-y}) \quad (*) = 1 - e^{-y}$$

$$y \geq 0 \quad \text{נספ. נספ.}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-y} & y \geq 0 \end{cases} = \exp(1)$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda y} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

אך,  $Y \sim \exp(\lambda)$  מי הראינו הוא?

$(\lambda > 0)$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = 1 - F_X(e^{-y})$$

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(e^{-y}) \cdot (-e^{-y})$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kxe^{-ax} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow a > 0$  ו  $k > 0$ .

האם  $f(x)$  אכן מוגדרת?

$$1 = \int_0^\infty kxe^{-ax} dx \stackrel{\text{ר.נ}}{=} k = a^2$$

$$P(X > x+y | X > x) = P(X > y)$$

$X \sim \exp(\lambda)$  פותח  $P(X > 0) > 0$  אך לא  $P(X > y) > 0$  כי  $y < 0$ .

ולא:  $\Rightarrow$  שום א'  $F_Y(y) = \exp(-\lambda y)$  נגזרת של  $F_X(t)$  היא  $\bar{F}(t) = 1 - F(t)$   $\leftarrow$

$$\bar{F}(t+s) = \bar{F}(t)\bar{F}(s)$$

$$\bar{F}(1) = \bar{F}\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \left(\bar{F}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)^2 = \dots = \left(F\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)^n$$

$$\bar{F}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \left(\bar{F}(1)\right)^{1/n}$$

$$\bar{F}(r) = \left(\bar{F}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)^n = \left(\bar{F}(1)\right)^{n/n} = \left(\bar{F}(1)\right)^r$$

$$F(y) = \left(\bar{F}(1)\right)^y$$

$$r_n \rightarrow y \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{F}(r_n) = \bar{F}(y) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\bar{F}(1)\right)^{r_n} = \left(\bar{F}(1)\right)^y$$

לפיכך  $\bar{F}(1) \neq 0$  ו  $\bar{F}(1) < 1$

## CLASS EXERCISE 5

1. Find the expectation of a random variable with the following distribution function:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x & 0 \leq x < 1/2 \\ 0.5 & 1/2 \leq x < 1 \\ 3/2 - 1/x & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Use two different methods.

2. compute  $E(Y)$  in the following cases:

- (a)  $X \sim \exp(\lambda)$ ,  $Y = e^{nX}$ .
- (b)  $X \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $Y = X^n$ .
- 3. Let  $g(a) = E((X - a)^2)$ ,  $X$  some r.v. s.t.  $E(X^2) < \infty$ .  
Show that the minimum of  $g(a)$  is reached at  $a = E(X)$ .
- 4. Part of a question from Professor Tsirelson's exam (01/07/02):  
Let  $X$  be an integrable r.v. and define

$$U(t) = E|X - t|$$

Prove that for every  $s < t$ ,

$$2F_X(s) - 1 \leq \frac{U(t) - U(s)}{t - s} \leq 2F_X(t^-) - 1$$

hints:

- (\*)  $2F_X(t^-) - 1 = P(X < t) - P(X \geq t)$ ,  $2F_X(s) - 1 = P(X \leq s) - P(X > s)$
- (\*) Think of the function  $g(x) = \frac{|x-t|-|x-s|}{t-s}$ .

5. You always complain that when arriving to a line you have an extreme bad luck, and have to wait for an exceptionally long time. Denote by  $X_0$  your waiting time at some line. Denote by  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  the waiting times of other people at the same line, and suppose  $X_0, X_1, \dots$  are independent and identically distributed, with continuous distribution.

You would like to find a measure for your bad luck, therefore want to know how long it will take before another person waits more than you. How long do you expect it will take? Are you really that unlucky?



4.12.08

$$E(X) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(t) dt + \int_0^{\infty} (1-F(t)) dt : F_x \text{ cdf } \text{ of } X$$

עדר

$$E(X) = E(Y) \Leftarrow X \sim Y \quad \text{אתה מוכיחו ב(1)}$$

$$E(X) \leq E(Y) \Leftarrow X \leq Y \quad \text{רעיון (2)}$$

$$E(aX+b) = aE(X) + b \quad \text{רעיון (3)}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_x(x) dx \quad f_x \text{ פונקציית } X \text{ של}$$

$$E(g(x)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f_x(x) dx$$

$$E(X) = - \int_{-\infty}^0 F(t) dt + \int_0^{1/2} (1-F(x)) dx + \int_{1/2}^1 1 dx + \dots : F_x \text{ של I ו-III. 1} \\ + \int_1^2 1 - (F_2 - F_1) dx$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{1/2} x \cdot 1 dx + \int_1^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad : f_x \text{ של II ו-IV}$$

$$E(e^{nX}) \quad \text{לצנ' . } X \sim \exp(\lambda) \text{ (a). 2}$$

$$f_x(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \cdot \mathbf{1}(x < 0)$$

$$E(e^{nX}) = \int_0^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \cdot e^{nx} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \lambda e^{-x(\lambda-n)} dx = \\ = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-n} & \lambda > n \\ \infty & \lambda \leq n \end{cases}$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad . E(X^n) \quad \text{לצנ' } X \sim N(0,1) \quad (\text{b})$$

$$E(X^n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}_{\text{פונקציית סבב}} \cdot \underbrace{x^n}_{\text{פונקציית סיבוב}} dx$$

$$E(X^{2k}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2k-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{(-e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}})^2} dx \quad \begin{matrix} n=2k-1 \\ n=2k \end{matrix} \\ = -x^{2k-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (2k-1)x^{2k-2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \text{ר'ג'נ'ר'ג'נ'}$$

$$E(x^{2k}) = (2k-1)E(x^{2k-2}) = (2k-1)(2k-3)E(x^{2k-4}) = \dots = \dots$$

$$\dots = (2k-1)(2k-3)\dots \cdot 1$$

$$E(x^2) < \infty \quad g(a) = E((x-a)^2) \quad .3$$

$$g(a) = E((x-a)^2) = E[(x-E(x)) + (E(x)-a))^2] =$$

$$= E[(x-E(x))^2] + 2E[\overbrace{(x-E(x))(E(x)-a)}^0] + (E(x)-a)^2$$

רינקון  $g(a)$  גודל קיצוני  $a = E(x)$

(Var(x), x הוא ערך מסוים בראינקון)

$$2F_x(s) - 1 \leq \frac{U(t) - U(s)}{t-s} \leq 2F_x(t^-) - 1 \quad s < t \quad \text{בזה } U(t) = E|x-t| \quad .4$$

$$P(x \leq s) - P(x > s) \leq \frac{E|x-t| - E|x-s|}{t-s} = E\left[\frac{|x-t| - |x-s|}{t-s}\right] \leq P(x \geq t) - P(x \leq t)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{|x-t| - |x-s|}{t-s} = \begin{cases} -1 & : x \geq t \\ \frac{t+s-2x}{t-s} & : t < x < s \Rightarrow -1 < \frac{t+s-2x}{t-s} < 1 \\ 1 & : x \leq s \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{z} \leq g(x) \leq \bar{z}$$

$$E(\underline{z}) \leq E(g(x)) \leq E(\bar{z})$$

$$\underline{z} = \begin{cases} x \geq t & : -1 \\ x < t & : 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{z} = \begin{cases} x > s & : -1 \\ x \leq s & : 1 \end{cases}$$

$$E(\underline{z}) \leq E(g(x)) \leq E(\bar{z}) \quad \text{בדי } \underline{z} \leq g(x) \leq \bar{z} \quad .5$$

$$-1 \cdot P(x > s) + 1 \cdot P(x \leq s) \leq E(g(x)) \leq -1 \cdot P(x \geq t) + 1 \cdot P(x < t)$$

## CLASS EXERCISE 6

- ✓ 1. Prove that if  $X$  is a r.v. bounded between  $a$  and  $b$  (that is  $\mathbb{P}(a \leq X \leq b) = 1$ ) then  $\text{Var}(X) \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$ . Is this a tight bound? (Can you find  $a \leq X \leq b$  with  $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$ ?).
- ✓ 2.  $Y \geq 0$  a random variable. Prove:

$$E(Y) < \infty \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(Y > n) < \infty$$

3. Let  $Y \sim \exp(1)$ ,  $X = \min(Y, 1)$ .
- Compute the distribution function of  $X$  and its density, if it exists.
  - Compute the moments generating function of  $X$ .
4. You always complain that when arriving to a line you have an extreme bad luck, and have to wait for an exceptionally long time. Denote by  $X_0$  your waiting time at some line. Denote by  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  the waiting times of other people at the same line, and suppose  $X_0, X_1, \dots$  are independent and identically distributed, with continuous distribution.

You would like to find a measure for your bad luck, therefore want to know how long it will take before another person waits more than you. How long do you expect it will take? Are you really that unlucky?

5. The daily requirement for cakes in a bakery is a random variable  $D$  with d.f.  $F$ . The cost of one cake is  $c$ , and its price is  $p$  ( $c < p$ ). The baker should decide what is the optimal number of cakes to bake every day, considering that cakes that are not sold during the day should be thrown away at the end of the day.

Let  $C(y)$  be the daily profit if  $y$  cakes were baked. So -

$$C(y) = \begin{cases} pD - cy & D < y \\ py - cy & D \geq y \end{cases}$$

Assume that  $D$  is continuous, and express  $E(C(y))$  as a function of  $y$ . Show that the optimal quantity to bake (gives maximum expected profit) is the solution to the equation  $F(y) = 1 - \frac{c}{p}$ .

## CIVAS EXERCISE 8

( $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $T = 10$  minutes) A bus is moving towards you at  $T = 10$  minutes  
when  $x = 7$  m from you with a speed of  $1.5 \text{ m/s}$ . You start  
running towards the bus at  $2 \text{ m/s}$ .

What is the minimum distance between the bus and you?

$$x = 7 - 1.5T + 2T$$

$$= 7 + T$$

At time  $T = 10$  minutes,  $x = 7 + 10 = 17$  m. This is the minimum distance between the bus and you.

The potential difference across the source is  $V = 1.5 \times 10 = 15$  V.

When the source is connected to a parallel plate capacitor, the potential difference across the plates is  $15$  V.

The electric field between the plates is given by  $E = V/d$ , where  $d$  is the distance between the plates.

Since the plates are  $10$  cm apart,  $E = 15/(10 \times 10^{-2}) = 1500 \text{ N/C}$ .

The force on a charge  $q$  is given by  $F = qE$ , so the force on a charge  $q$  is  $1500q \text{ N}$ .

The potential difference across the source is  $V = 1.5 \times 10 = 15$  V.

$$\begin{aligned} q &= C(V - V_0) \\ q &= 12 \times 10^{-6} \times (15 - 12) \end{aligned}$$

This gives  $q = 3.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$ . A capacitor has a capacitance of  $12 \text{ nF}$  and stores a charge of  $3.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$ .

$$V = q/C = 3.6 \times 10^{-6}/12 \times 10^{-9} = 300 \text{ V}$$

11.12.08

$$\text{Var}(x) \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \quad \text{ונכז} \cdot P(a \leq X \leq b) = 1 \quad .1$$

$$\left[ \text{Var}(x) = E[(x - E(x))^2] = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2 \right]$$

$$\text{Var}(x) \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{ונכז} \cdot a=0, b=1 *$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2 \stackrel{\substack{[0,1] \text{ נס} \\ x^2 \geq x}}{\leq} E(x) - (E(x))^2 = E(x)[1 - E(x)] \stackrel{\substack{0 \leq E(x) \leq 1}}{\leq} \frac{1}{4}$$

$$g(t) = t(1-t) \quad t \in [0,1]$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{max}_{t \in [0,1]} g(t)$$

$$0 \leq Y = \frac{x-a}{b-a} \leq 1 \quad \text{רנוול } a, b *$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right) \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$

$$\left[ \text{Var}(mx+n) = E((mx+n)^2) - [E(mx+n)]^2 = m^2 E(x^2) + 2mn E(x) + n^2 \right]$$

$$m^2 E(x^2) + 2mn E(x) + n^2 - m^2 (E(x))^2 - 2mn E(x) \cdot n^2 =$$

$$= m^2 [E(x^2) - (E(x))^2] = m^2 \text{Var}(x)$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \quad \Leftarrow \quad X = \begin{cases} a & p=\frac{1}{2} \\ b & p=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{רנוול}$$

$$\left( \text{Var}(x) = E(x-E(x))^2 \leq E\left[\left(x-\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2\right] \right) \text{ונכז}, \quad g(a) = E[(x-a)^2] \quad : \text{רנוול}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(Y > n) < \infty \Leftrightarrow E(Y) < \infty, \quad Y \geq 0.2$$

$$\left( E(Y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(Y > n) \quad \exists k \quad 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad Y \text{ נס} \quad \text{רנוול} \right)$$

$$(x=Y) \rightarrow \text{רנוול} \quad Z \leq Y \leq Z+1 \quad \text{רנוול} \quad Z = \lfloor Y \rfloor \quad \text{רנוול}$$

$$E(Z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(Z > n)$$

$$E(Z+1) = 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(Z > n)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(Z > n) < \infty \Leftrightarrow E(Y) < \infty \quad \text{רנוול}$$

$$P(Z > n) \leq P(Y > n) \leq P(Z+1 > n) \quad \exists k \quad Z \leq Y \leq Z+1 \quad \text{רנוול}$$

$$\sum P(Y > n) < \infty \Leftrightarrow \sum P(Z > n) < \infty \quad \text{רנוול}$$

(3 רנוול) (10) (4)

רנוול,  $a \in \mathbb{R}$   $\&$ :  $\exists t, \text{רנוול } M_X(t)$   $\forall t > 0$   $\&$   $X \sim N(0, 1)$

$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{M_X(t)}{e^{ta}}$$

$$P(X \geq a) = P(Xt \geq at) = P(e^{xt} \geq e^{at}) \leq \text{רנוול}$$

$$\left[ P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E(X)}{a} \quad : \quad a \geq 0, X \geq 0 \quad \text{רנוול} \right]$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \leq \frac{E(e^{xt})}{e^{at}}$$

לפנינו, על מנת לסייע בפתרון נניח כי  $X_i$  הם נספחים相互 независимы.

$a \in (0, 1)$ ,  $S_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$  ווב,  $P(S_n \geq n\alpha)$

$$P(S_n \geq n\alpha) \leq \frac{M_{S_n}(t)}{e^{tn\alpha}}$$

$$\left[ M_{S_n}(t) = E(e^{S_n t}) = \sum_{k=0}^n P(S_n=k) e^{kt} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} e^{kt} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (1-p)^{n-k} (e^t p)^k = (1-p+pe^t)^n \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow P(S_n \geq n\alpha) \leq \frac{(1-p+pe^t)^n}{e^{tn\alpha}}$$

ר' 3). על מנת  $X_0, X_1, X_2, \dots$  . 4

? =  $E(N)$  .  $X_n > X_0$  ו  $\exists n$  מינימום  $N$

$$P(N > n) = P(X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n > X_0) = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$E(X) = \sum \frac{1}{n+1} = \infty$$

## CLASS EXERCISE 7

- ✓ 1. A point  $X$  is chosen randomly in the interval  $(0, 1)$ . Let  $U$  be the length of the shorter interval between  $(0, X)$  and  $(X, 1)$ ,  $V$  the length of the longer. Find  $F_{U,V}$ .
- ✓ 2. Are the following assertions true:

- (a) If  $X$  or  $Y$  have no atoms then  $(X, Y)$  has no atoms.
- (b) If  $(X, Y)$  has no atoms then  $X$  and  $Y$  have no atoms.

3.

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} c(1-x-y) & x > 0, y > 0, x+y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Is the 2-dimensional density of a random vector  $(X, Y)$ .

- ✓ (a) Find the constant  $c$ .
- (b) Find the marginal densities  $f_X$  and  $f_Y$ .
- ✓ (c) Find  $P(X < Y/2)$ ,  $P(X < Y)$ .
- (d) Compute  $E(XY)$ ,  $E(X + Y)$ .

4.  $X, Y$  random variables with joint density  $f(x, y) = 1_{(0,1) \times (0,1)}(x, y)$ . Let  $Z = XY$ .
- (a) Compute  $E(Z)$ .
- (b) Find the density of  $Z$ .

5. Let  $f_{X,Y}$  be a 2-dimensional density and assume  $f_{X,Y}$  is continuous at the point  $(x_0, y_0)$ . Prove -

$$f_{X,Y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4\epsilon^2} P(x_0 - \epsilon \leq X \leq x_0 + \epsilon, y_0 - \epsilon \leq Y \leq y_0 + \epsilon)$$

## CIVIL ENGINEERING

structural analysis of bridge structures. It is based on a finite element approach using the finite difference method (FDM) and the finite element method (FEM). The software is designed to work with standard input files and output files. It can handle both linear and non-linear problems. It includes a graphical user interface (GUI) and a command-line interface (CLI). It also includes a built-in solver and a post-processor.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } g < 0 \text{ or } g > n - 1 \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{if } g = 0 \text{ or } g = n - 1 \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{true} \text{ or false}$$

The FDM is used to solve the discrete boundary-value problem.

A typical finite-difference method (FDM)

is based on a central difference scheme with nodes (d).

( $x > L$ )  $\Delta x / (x > L) \approx \Delta x$  (d)

( $x < L$ )  $\Delta x / (x < L) \approx \Delta x$  (d)

where  $L$  is the total length of the domain and  $\Delta x$  is the spatial step size.

(E) S. Amanullah (a)

Who goes to the beach? (d)

and (d) for conditions at  $x = 0$  and  $x = L$  which are implemented as boundary conditions (b).

•  $\Delta x = 0.01$  m

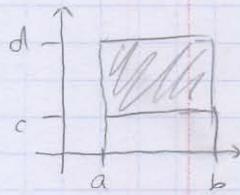
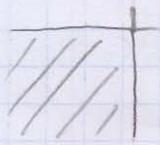
$$(\text{discretized}) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta x^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \approx \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta x^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

18.12.08

(יירטמיה) בְּ-קִנְאָה, יְהִי כָּן (XX)

$$F_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$$

$$0 \leq F_{X,Y}(x,y) \leq 1 \quad (1) : \text{理由} \rightarrow$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F_{x,y}(x,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} F_{x,y}(x,y) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} F_{x,y}(x,y) = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$F_{X,Y}(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x_n \rightarrow x \\ y_n \rightarrow y}} F_{X,Y}(x_n, y_n) \quad (\star)$$

$$3k, c \leq d, a \leq b \quad (5)$$

$$F_{x,y}(b,d) - F_{x,y}(a,d) - F_{x,y}(b,c) + F_{x,y}(a,c) \geq 0$$

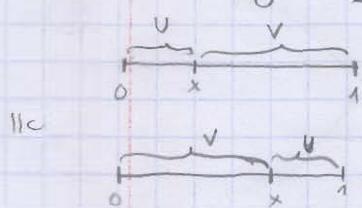
$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F_{x,y}(x, y) = F_x(x) -$$

$$F_{X,Y}(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f_{X,Y}(s,t) dt ds \text{ for } F_{X,Y} \text{ at } (x,y)$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy \quad \text{3(k)}$$

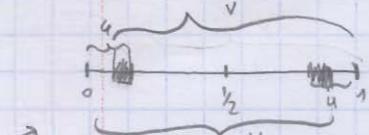
$$E[g(x,y)] = \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x,y) f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy$$

$$X \sim U(0,1) \quad .1$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \leq V < 1 , \quad 0 < U \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F_{U,V}(u,v) = P(U \leq u, V \leq v) = \begin{cases} 1 & u < 0, v < 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$u < 0 \quad 1/c \quad v < 1/2$$

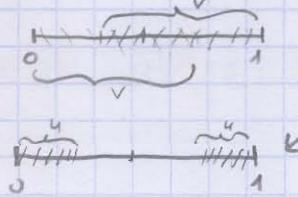
$$u \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ per } v \geq 1$$

$$0 \leq u < \frac{1}{2}, \rho < 1, \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq v < 1, \quad \rho < 1, \quad u + v < 1.$$

$$0 \leq u < \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } \frac{1}{2} \leq v < 1 \text{ and } u+v \geq 1$$

$$u \geq \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \leq v < 1,$$

$$0 \leq u < \frac{1}{2}, \quad v \geq 1$$



$$F_u(u) = \lim_{v \rightarrow +\infty} F_{u,v}(u,v) = \begin{cases} 0 & u < 0 \\ 2u & 0 \leq u < \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & u \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$F_v(v) = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} F_{u,v}(u, v) = \begin{cases} 0 & v < 1/2 \\ 2v-1 & 1/2 \leq v < 1 \\ 1 & v \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

לען ורשותם לאין:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right. \sim U(0, 1/2)$$

$$V \sim U(1/2, 1)$$

$P(X=x_0, Y=y_0) > 0$  מכיון  $(X, Y)$  נסובב  $(x_0, y_0)$  : נאכלן 2

$$P(X=x_0, Y=y_0) \leq P(X=x_0), P(Y=y_0)$$

$$X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \omega \in (0, y_2) \\ \omega & \text{ אחרת} \end{cases}$$

$$Y(\omega) = \begin{cases} \omega & \omega \in (0, y_2) \\ 0 & \text{ אחרת} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X=0) = \frac{1}{2} = P(Y=0) \quad (\text{נניח } X \text{ ו } Y \text{ מודדים 0})$$

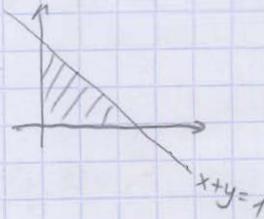
$$P(X=0, Y=0) = 0 \quad \text{: נסובב}$$

$$1 = \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy =$$

$$1 = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} C(1-x-y) dy dx =$$

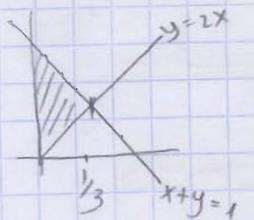
$$P(X < Y_2) = \int_0^{1/3} \int_{2x}^{1-x} C(1-x-y) dy dx =$$

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



①. 3

$$C=6 \quad \text{נוסף}$$



②

$$P(X < Y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy = \int_{(0,1)}^1 C(1-x-y) dy \quad \text{: סובב נסובב}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \quad \text{תעל בגר רון אוניב. נסובב}$$

ולא נסובב, רק אוניב. נסובב : נסובב, נסובב, נסובב

## CLASS EXERCISE 8

- $\frac{1}{2} \varphi$
1. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be  $\overset{\sim}{\text{i.i.d}}$  random variables distributed  $U(0, 1)$ .
    - (a) Prove that  $P(X_1 < X_2 < X_3 < x) = \frac{x^3}{6}$ .
    - (b) Are the r.v.  $Y = \max(X_1, \dots, X_{10})$  and the event  $A = \{X_1 < X_2 < \dots < X_{10}\}$  independent?
  2. (a)  $Y \sim \exp(\mu), X \sim \exp(\lambda)$  independent r.v.'s. Find  $P(X < Y)$ .  
(b)  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  independent,  $X_i \sim \exp(\lambda_i)$ ,  $T = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n}(X_i)$ . Find the distribution of  $T$ .  
(c) For  $n = 2$ , let  $I$  be s.t.  $X_I = T$  (the index of the minimum).  
Prove that  $T, I$  are independent.
  3. Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots$  be a sequence of events,  $\{c_n\}$  a sequence of real numbers s.t.  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \infty$ . Define  $X_n = c_n \mathbb{I}_{A_n}$ .  
Find necessary and sufficient conditions for  $X_n \rightarrow 0$  almost surely and in probability.
  4.  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  i.i.d random variables,  $Y_n = \prod_{k=1}^n X_k$ .  
Does  $E|X_1| < 1$  imply that  $Y_n \rightarrow 0$  a.s?
  5.  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  i.i.d random variables.  
If  $E(X_1) < \infty$ , what can we say about  $P\left(\frac{X_n}{n} \rightarrow 0\right)$ ?
  6. Prove that if  $X_n$  converges to  $X$  in probability, then there is a subsequence  $X_{n_k}$  that converges to  $X$  almost surely.

## СИГНАЛЫ СВАДЬ

Сигналы свадьбы являются важной частью традиций и обрядов. Важно помнить, что эти сигналы должны быть направлены вправо, а не влево, чтобы избежать негативных последствий. Для этого можно использовать специальные приборы или спиральную ленту, чтобы направить энергию в правильном направлении. Сигналы свадьбы могут состоять из различных элементов, таких как звук, свет, запах и так далее. Важно учесть все эти факторы, чтобы создать идеальную атмосферу на свадьбе.

25.12.08

ט'ק - קען

הנחות A, B

$$P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A)P(Y \in B) \text{ ו } \text{הן } X, Y \text{ א}$$

$$F_{X,Y}(x,y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y) \iff \text{הן } X, Y \text{ א}$$

הנחות גוראות ב (X, Y)  $\iff f_Y(y), f_X(x)$  גוראות ב X, Y א

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = g(x)h(y) \text{ גוראות}$$

$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$P(X_1 < X_2 < X_3 < x) = \frac{x^3}{6}$$

ס"א. 1

$$\text{ול } \{ P(X_1 < X_2 < X_3 < x) = P(X_2 < X_1 < X_3 < x) = \dots \text{ וכו'}$$

$$x^3 = P(X_1 < x, X_2 < x, X_3 < x) = \sum_{\substack{\text{הנחות} \\ \text{גיאומטריות}}} P(X_i < x_j < x_k < x) =$$

$$= 6P(X_1 < X_2 < X_3 < x) \implies P(X_1 < X_2 < X_3 < x) = \frac{x^3}{6}$$

? הן  $1_A, Y$  א  $\iff$  ? הן  $A, Y$  א.ב

$$P(\underbrace{1_A=1}_A, Y \leq t) = P(X_1 < X_2 < \dots < X_{10} \leq t) = \frac{t^{10}}{10!}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{10!}$$

$$P(Y \leq t) = P(X_1 \leq t, \dots, X_{10} \leq t) = t^{10} \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{t^{10}}{10!}$$

הן ס' פונק'

$$P(X < Y) = ? \text{ וה } Y \sim \exp(\mu), X \sim \exp(\lambda) . \text{א.2}$$

$$(5 \text{ כילום וודאי כחישות ב } \lambda) \quad \frac{\lambda}{\mu + \lambda} \quad \text{כ-פונק' גיאומטרית}$$

$$\left( \frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{3+5} \right) \text{ וה } \lambda > \mu \text{ וודאי}$$

$$f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \mu e^{-\mu y}$$

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

$$P(X < Y) = \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \int_0^\infty \mu e^{-\mu y} dy dx = \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-x(\lambda+\mu)} dx = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}$$

$\limsup$ ,  $\liminf$   $A_1, A_2, \dots$  (31p)

$$\begin{aligned}\limsup A_n &= \{w \mid A_n \text{ occurs w} \} = \{A_n \text{ infinite often}\} = \\ &= \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=m}^{\infty} A_n\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\liminf A_n &= \{w \mid \text{for all } n, A_n \text{ occurs w}\} = \{A_n \text{ eventually}\} = \\ &= \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=m}^{\infty} A_n\end{aligned}$$

$$\liminf A_n \subseteq \limsup A_n \quad *$$

$$(\liminf A_n)^c = \limsup A_n^c \quad *$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n) < \infty \Rightarrow P(\limsup A_n) = 0 \quad (\text{I}) \quad \text{אנו מוכיחים}$$

$$P(X_n \rightarrow X) = 1 \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon \text{ i.o.}) = 0 \quad X_n \xrightarrow{a.s} X$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) \longrightarrow 0 \quad X_n \xrightarrow{P} X \text{ a.s.}$$

$$X_n \xrightarrow{P} 0 \quad \& \quad X_n \xrightarrow{a.s} 0 \quad \text{בכדי ש } P(\text{אקס.}) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{לפניהם}$$

$$\text{a.s: } X_n \xrightarrow{a.s} 0 \iff P(C_n 1_{A_n} \rightarrow 0) = 1 \iff$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(C_n 1_{A_n} \rightarrow 0 > \varepsilon \text{ i.o.}) = 0 \iff$$

$$P(1_{A_n} > \varepsilon / c_n \text{ i.o.}) = \boxed{P(A_n \text{ i.o.}) = 0}$$

$$P: X_n \xrightarrow{P} 0 \iff P(C_n 1_{A_n} > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0 \iff$$

$$P(1_{A_n} > \varepsilon / c_n) = \boxed{P(A_n)} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\liminf A_n = (\limsup A_n^c)^c$$

מבחן

$$P(\liminf A_n) = 1$$

א. קיימת סדרה של נסחים

$$P(\limsup A_n^c) = 0$$

(טב)

$$U(A_n)^c = \cap A_n^c$$

הוכחה ג. ב. מילון:

$$\cap(A_n)^c = U A_n^c$$

$$(\limsup A_n^c)^c = \left( \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \bigcup_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k^c \right)^c \right) =$$

$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \bigcup_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k^c \right)^c = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k = \liminf A_n$$

(BCT) מבחן קיומו של מבחן

$$P(\limsup A_n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i) < \infty \text{ ו. } A_1, \dots, A_n, \dots \text{ מ.}$$

$$P(\limsup A_n) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum P(A_i) = \infty, \text{ ו. } \exists \text{ סדרה אינסופית } i_1, i_2, \dots \text{ מ.}$$

$$\{(x_n^2 + y_n^2 \leq r_n^2)\} \text{ סדרה של נסחים סיבוכית (} (x_n, y_n) \text{)}$$

$$A_n = \{(x_n^2 + y_n^2 \leq 100\} \text{ מבחן קיומו של מבחן. מבחן } \{r_n\}$$

$$r_n = n \text{ מ. סדרה אינסופית נסחים}$$

$$r_n = \sqrt{n} \text{ מ.}$$

$$(x_n, y_n) \sim \text{circle}$$

מבחן

$$A_n = \{(x_n^2 + y_n^2 \leq 100\} \text{ מבחן קיומו של מבחן}$$

$$(\forall n) (x_n^2 + y_n^2 \leq 100) \Leftrightarrow |A(\omega)| \text{ מבחן קיומו של מבחן}$$

$$P(A_n) = \frac{\text{surface area}}{\text{area}} = \frac{\pi r_n^2}{\pi \cdot 100} = \frac{\pi (10)^2}{\pi n^2} = \frac{100}{n^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=10}^{\infty} P(A_n) = \sum_{n=10}^{\infty} \frac{100}{n^2} < \infty$$

$$P(\limsup A_n) = 0 \text{ מבחן קיומו של מבחן}$$

מבחן קיומו של מבחן



$$P(A_n) = \frac{100}{n}$$

$$\sum P(A_n) = \infty$$

$$\text{מבחן קיומו של מבחן } (x_n, y_n) \subset A_1, \dots, A_n$$

$$P(|A| = N_0) = P(\limsup A_n) = 1$$

ר. 80: סדרה נקראת סדרה נאולית אם  $(X_n, Y_n)$  מוגדרת כלהלן

$$A = \{n \mid \frac{1}{n} \leq X_n^2 + Y_n^2 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\} \text{ ו } \forall n \in A \quad E(|X_n|) < 1 \quad (\forall n \geq 1)$$

$$Y_n = X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdots X_n \quad \text{לפניהם}. \quad \text{א.ס.} \quad \text{א.ס.} \quad \text{א.ס.} \quad \text{א.ס.} \quad \text{א.ס.}$$

$$(Y_n \rightarrow 0) \quad P(Y_n \rightarrow 0) \quad \text{ו} \quad \text{א.ס.} \quad \text{א.ס.} \quad E(|X_1|) < 1 \quad \text{א.ס.}$$

$$P(Y_n \rightarrow 0) = P(\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \mid |Y_n| < \epsilon \quad \forall n \geq N) \quad \text{א.ס.}$$

בנוסף  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |X_n| \geq \epsilon_n$  לא א.ס.  $\epsilon_n \rightarrow 0$

$a + \delta < 1$  ו  $\delta > 0$  כך  $E|X_i| = a$  א.ס.  $a + \delta < 1$

$$A_n^c = \left\{ |X_n| > (a + \delta)^n \right\} \quad \text{בנוסף} \quad \text{א.ס.} \quad \left( \frac{a - \delta}{2} \right)^n$$

$$P(|Y_n| > (a + \delta)^n) \leq \frac{E|Y_n|}{(a + \delta)^n} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n E|X_k|}{(a + \delta)^n} =$$

$$= \frac{a^n}{(a + \delta)^n} = \left( \frac{a}{a + \delta} \right)^n \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|Y_n| > (a + \delta)^n) < \infty \quad \text{א.ס.}$$

$$0 = P(|X_n| \geq (a + \delta)^n \text{ infinitely often})$$

$$\left\{ \exists N, \forall n \geq N, \underbrace{|Y_n| < (a + \delta)^n}_{A_n} \right\}^c = \left\{ \underbrace{|Y_n| \geq (a + \delta)^n}_{A_n^c} \text{ א.ס.} \right\} \quad \text{א.ס.}$$

$X_i \sim N(0, 1) \quad . \quad X_1, X_2, \dots$  א.ס.

$$P(\exists N, \forall n \geq N, \max \{X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}, \dots, X_n\} \geq 3) = 1 \quad \text{א.ס.}$$

$$P(\exists N, \forall n \geq N, \max \{X_{n+1}, \dots, X_{n+20}\} \geq 3) \quad \text{א.ס.}$$

$$P(\liminf \{\max \{X_{n+1}, \dots, X_{n+20}\} \geq 3\}) = 1 \quad \text{א.ס.}$$

$$P(\limsup \{\max \{X_{n+1}, \dots, X_{n+20}\} \leq 3\}) = 0 \quad \text{א.ס.}$$

$$P(X_k \leq 3, \forall k = n+1, \dots, 2n) = \prod_{i=n+1}^{2n} P(X_i \leq 3) = \Phi(3)^n \longrightarrow 0 \quad (\Phi(3) < 1)$$

$$\sum P(\max \{X_{n+1}, \dots, X_{n+20}\} \leq 3) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Phi(3)^n < \infty$$

$$P(\max \{X_{n+1}, \dots, X_{n+20}\} \leq 3) = 0 \quad \text{א.ס.} \quad \text{א.ס.}$$

$$P(\max \{X_{n+1}, \dots, X_{n+20}\} = \Phi(3)^{20} = \infty) \quad \text{א.ס.}$$

$$\sum P(A_n) = \infty$$

א.ס.  $\limsup A_n, A_{n+1}$

. א.ס.  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots$  א.ס.

$$\sum P(A_{20(n-1)+1}) = \infty \quad \text{א.ס.} \quad \Rightarrow P(\limsup A_{20(n-1)+1}) = 1$$

### אי שוויון מרקוב:

אם  $X$  משתנה מקרי כך ש-  $\infty < E|X|$  אז לכל  $a$  :

$$P(|X| \geq a) \leq \frac{E|X|}{a}$$

הוכחה :  $a\mathbf{1}_{(|x| \geq a)} \leq \varphi(x) \leq |x|$  אזי כיוון ש-  $\varphi(x) = |x|\mathbf{1}_{(|x| \geq a)}$

$$E|X| \geq E(a\mathbf{1}_{(|x| \geq a)}) = aE(\mathbf{1}_{(|x| \geq a)}) = aP(|X| \geq a)$$

נחלק ב-  $a$  ונקבל :

$$P(|X| \geq a) \leq \frac{E|X|}{a}$$

पर निर्माण के  
में से एक विशेष

संग्रहीत करना अब बहुत आसान है।  
जब तक यह नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक यह अभी भी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

यह अभी भी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) \longrightarrow 0$$

$x_n \xrightarrow{\rho} x$   $\Rightarrow$  לעומת (1)

$$d(x_n, x) = E|X_n - X| \longrightarrow 0$$

$$x_n \xrightarrow{L} x \quad \text{សង្គម (2)}$$

$$E |X_n - X|^2 \longrightarrow 0$$

$x_n \xrightarrow{L^2} x$   $\text{בונן גלגולן}$  (3)

$$P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |X_n - X| = 0) = 1$$

$$x_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} x \quad \text{理由-CGNS} \quad (4)$$

५८५

ו'ג נס' 11(ב),  $\lim c_n = \infty$  ו-  $\{c_n\}$  לא מוגדרת עירגתית אולם  $A_1, A_2, \dots$

לכל אוסף  $\{A_n\}$  קיימת סדרה  $x_n = c_n \mathbf{1}_{A_n}$  המקיימת  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$ .

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|C_n \mathbf{1}_{A_n} - 0| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0 \iff C_n \mathbf{1}_{A_n} \xrightarrow{P} 0 \quad \text{ר'ה ת' 1}$$

$$P(C_n \mathbb{1}_{A_n} > \varepsilon) = P\left(\mathbb{1}_{A_n} > \frac{\varepsilon}{C_n}\right) = P(A_n) \xrightarrow[C_n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$\frac{\varepsilon}{C_n} \ll 1$

לעתה, נראה, מוגדרו  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(A_n)$

$$C_n P(A_n) = E |C_n \mathbf{1}_{A_n}| \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow x_n \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} x \quad (2)$$

$$E(C_n \mathbf{1}_{A_n})^2 = C_n^2 P(A_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \iff x_n \xrightarrow{L^2} x \quad (3)$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$  קי�ר  $N$  כך  $\forall n \geq N$   $|x_n - x| < \epsilon$

אם  $\sum P(B_n) < \infty$  אז  $P(\liminf B_n) = 0$

$$P(B_n) = P(C_n \mid A_n > E_n) = P(A_n)$$

$$\sum P(A_n) < \infty \quad : \text{Gamblers Ruin}$$

אנו נסב על גוף ימינו.  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$

2. מילוי שאלות מילוי הכוון בסוף הימור

$$A_n = \{0 < X < \frac{1}{n}\} , \quad X \sim U(0,1) , \quad C_n = n$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|C_n - A_n| > \varepsilon) = \frac{1}{n} = P(X < \frac{\varepsilon}{n}) \longrightarrow 0$$

0 대비 확률은 0

$$x_n \xrightarrow{a.s} 0$$

$$\sum P(A_n) = \sum \frac{1}{n} = \infty$$

$x_n \xrightarrow{L} 0$  සේ නො කිරී,  $x_n \xrightarrow{a.s} 0$  නිස් නෙකුත්

$$E(X_n) = E(n \cdot \mathbb{1}_{A_n}) = n \cdot P(A_n) \rightarrow 0$$

role: s-a

ההסתברות הלאנרגית של סדר

: אם  $X_n \xrightarrow{a.s} X$  אז  $E|X| < \infty$  (1c)

(ב) נניח  $|X_n|, |X| < Y$  (n)

$$E(X_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X) : \text{sic}$$

חישוב סכום הסדר

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \xrightarrow{\substack{P, L \\ a.s}} E(X_i) = M \quad \forall i, E|X_i|^2 < \infty \text{ ו } i.i.d \quad X_1, X_2, \dots \text{ sic (1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} S_n \xrightarrow{P} M \quad \forall i, E|X_i| < \infty \quad (n)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} S_n \xrightarrow{L} M \iff \frac{1}{n} S_n \xrightarrow{a.s} M = E(X_i) \quad \text{אך, נכון ש}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} S_n \xrightarrow{} E(X_i) = M \iff \text{תיק סכום}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} S_n - M \xrightarrow{a.s} 0 \quad \text{וכזה:}$$

$$|\frac{1}{n} S_n - M| \leq \frac{1}{n} |S_n| + |M| \leq \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n |X_k| \right) + |M| = Y \quad \text{sic (1)}$$

$$E(Y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum E|X_i| + |M| = \alpha + |M| < \infty$$

$$E\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - M\right| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} E(0) = 0 \quad \text{ההסתברות הלאנרגיתsic}$$

$$Y_n = \prod_{i=1}^n X_i \quad \text{ר'ג'ג}, \quad X_i \sim U(0,1) \quad i.i.d \quad X_1, X_2, \dots \quad \text{sic (1)}$$

$$\text{? } \alpha \text{ נס. } Y_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha \quad \text{sic (1)}$$

$$E(Y_n^\alpha) ? \quad \text{sic (1)}$$

$$Y_n^\alpha = \prod_{i=1}^n X_i^\alpha \quad \text{sic (1)}$$

$$\ln Y_n^\alpha = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(X_i) \quad \text{: סביר ש } \ln \text{ פולינומיאלי נס.}$$

$$(\ln(X_i) = Z_i)$$

$$E|Z_n| = E|\ln(X_n)| = \int_{X_n \sim U(0,1)} |\ln(x)| dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\ln(x)| f_X(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\ln(x)| \cdot 1_{(0,1)}(x) dx \quad (f_X(x) = 1_{(0,1)})$$

$$= \int_0^1 -\ln(x) dx = x - x \ln x \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

$\ln < 0$  ↪  $f(x_i) > 1$  כיוון ש  $f(x_i)$  מינימום קיוקוות

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(X_i) \xrightarrow{} E(\ln(X_i)) = -E|\ln(X_i)| = -1$$

$$Y_n^\alpha \rightarrow e^{-1} (\lim e^{\ln(Y_n^\alpha)}) = e^{\lim \ln(Y_n^\alpha)} \quad \text{sic (1)}$$

ר'ג'ג נס.sic

בנוסף ל $E(1) < \infty$ ,  $Y_n^{1/n} \leq 1$  (א)

$$E(Y_n^{1/n}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} E(e^{-1}) = e^{-1}$$

$$E(Y_n^{1/n}) = E \prod_{i=1}^n X_i^{1/n} = \prod_{i=1}^n E(X_i)^{1/n}$$

$$E(X_i)^{1/n} = \int_0^1 x^{1/n} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n}+1} x^{\frac{1}{n}+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n}+1}$$

$$\therefore E(Y_n^{1/n}) = \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{n}+1}\right)^n = \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = e^{-1}$$

מונט קארו Monte Carlo גודל אפקטיבי:

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)| dx < \infty \text{ ו } f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ מוגדרת ורוכה}$$

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n} (f(U_1) + f(U_2) + \dots + f(U_n)) \text{ כאשר } U_i \sim U(0,1) \text{ , i.i.d } U_1, U_2, \dots$$

$$I_n \xrightarrow{a.s} I = \int_0^1 f(x) dx - e \quad (\text{הוכחה})$$

$$P(|I_n - I| > \frac{a}{\sqrt{n}}) \Leftrightarrow \text{פונקציית כפיפה } \int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx < \infty \quad (\text{הוכחה})$$

הוכחה

$$\text{מ} \quad E |f(U_i)| = \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx \stackrel{1/n}{\xrightarrow{\text{ל}}$$

$$\text{i.i.d } f(U_1), f(U_2), \dots \quad (\text{הוכחה})$$

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(U_i) \longrightarrow \int f(x) dx = E(f(U_i)) \quad \text{הוכחה}$$

$$E(I_n - I) = 0 \quad (\text{הוכחה})$$

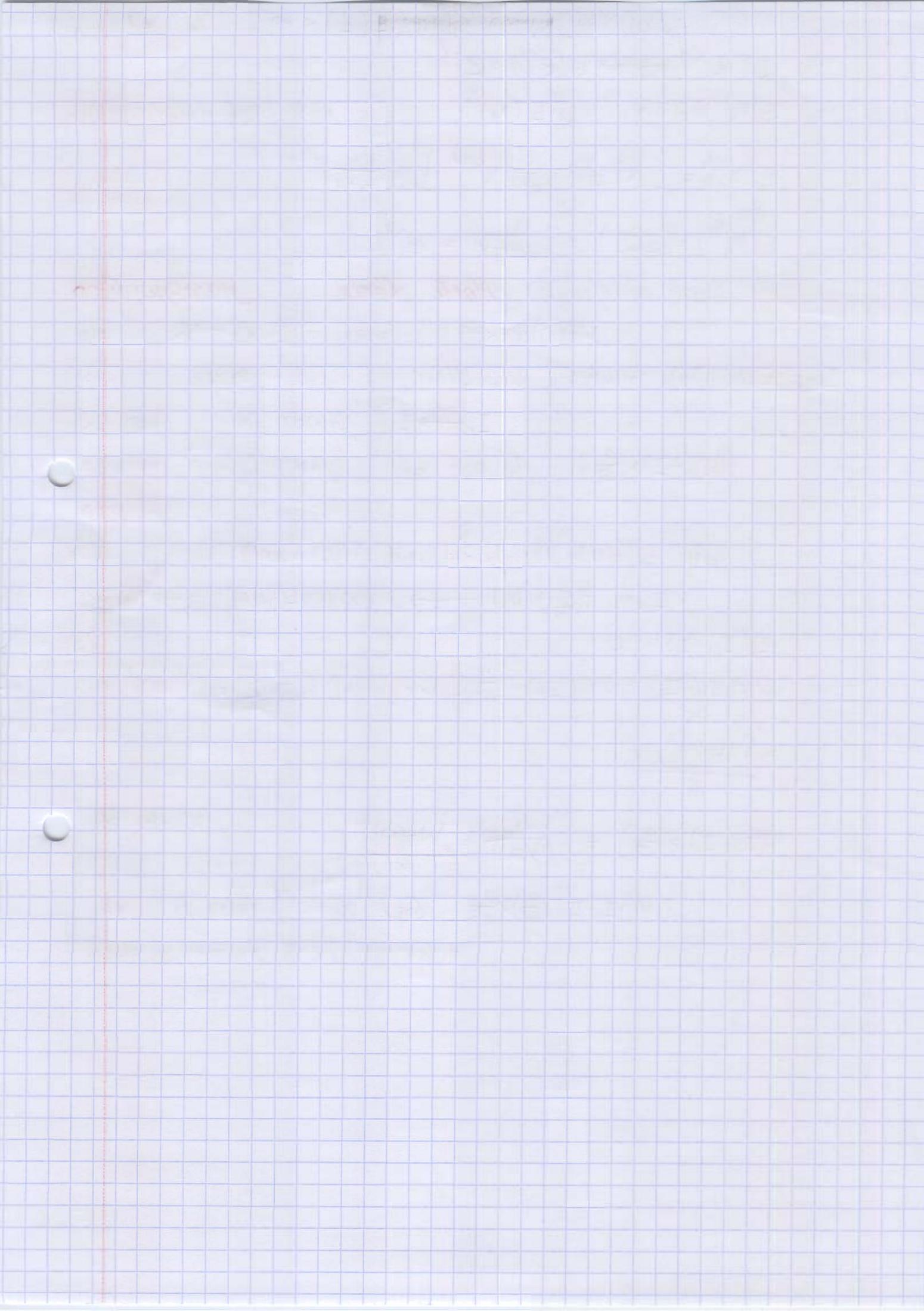
$$\text{Var}(I_n - I) = \text{Var}(I_n) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(f(U_i)) \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n E(f(U_i))^2 =$$

$$= \underbrace{\int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx}_{n}$$

$$P(|I_n - I| > \frac{a}{\sqrt{n}}) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(I_n)}{(a/\sqrt{n})^2} = \frac{\int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx}{a^2} \quad \text{הוכחה}$$

$$P(|I_n - I| > \frac{a}{\sqrt{n}}) \leq \frac{1}{C^2} \quad \text{מ} \quad C = \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx \quad \text{פ.כ}$$

הוכחה בז'רנו בדרכו דמיינית.



15.1.08

האך פל דירוגי

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{a_n} < \infty \text{ if and only if } (\text{א) } a_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ or } \frac{1}{a_n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ or}$$

ב) סדרה

$$a_0 = 0 \quad L_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(a_k - a_{k-1})}{a_n} b_k \rightarrow b \text{ if } a_n \neq 0! \quad \text{ט"ז } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b \quad \text{ט"ז}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_{k-1}) = a_n - a_0 = a_n$$

ולא ב**a**-**b** נורא

$$\text{e. גבונת } b - \varepsilon < L_n < b + \varepsilon \quad b - \varepsilon < b_k < b + \varepsilon \quad \text{ט"ז}$$

נראה שסדרה  $b_n$  מוגדרת

כלומר קיוי

$$a_0 = 0, b_0 = 0 \quad \text{ט"ז}$$

$$b_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k}{a_k} \rightarrow b_\infty \quad (\text{ט"ז})$$

$$a_n(b_n - b_{n-1}) \quad \text{e. ס. ס.}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = \frac{1}{a_n} \sum_{k=1}^n [a_k(b_k - b_{k-1})] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{a_n} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k - \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_{k-1} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{a_n} \left[ a_n b_n + \sum_{k=2}^n a_{k-1} b_{k-1} - \sum_{k=2}^n a_k b_{k-1} \right] =$$

$$= b_n - \underbrace{\frac{1}{a_n} \left[ \sum_{k=2}^n (a_k - a_{k-1}) b_{k-1} \right]}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ b_\infty}} \rightarrow b_\infty - b_\infty = 0$$

מקרה 1: מתקיים התכונות כ"כ (ט"ז)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(x_i) < \infty \text{ ו. } x_1, x_2, \dots \text{ ל.}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i \text{ מוגדר כ.}$$

מקרה 2: סדרה סופית או אינסופית: מתקיימת הטענה

$$Y_i = X_i \mathbf{1}_{(X_i \leq A)} \quad \text{ט"ז} \quad \text{א. } A > 0 \quad \text{ט"ז}$$

$$\sum P(X_i \neq Y_i) = \sum P(X_i > A) < \infty \quad (\text{ט"ז}) \quad \text{ט"ז} \quad \sum X_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(Y_i) < \infty \quad (\text{ט"ז}) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} E(Y_i) < \infty \quad (\text{ט"ז})$$

לפיכך  $x_1, x_2, \dots$  הם סדרה אינסופית.

$$P(X_n = n) = P(X_n = -n) = \frac{1}{2n^2}$$

$$P(X_n = \frac{1}{n}) = P(X_n = -\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2n^2}$$

ج. سی ایکس جو  $\sum x_i$  کے نکلے)

פְּתַחְיָה: רְנֵבָן תְּרֵזָה אֶלְעָזָר הַמִּזְבֵּחַ: וְ

$$(1c) \quad P(|X_n| > A) = P(X_n = n) + P(X_n = -n) = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\text{. o) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|X_n| > A) \rightarrow 0$$

$$(2) \quad E(X_i \mathbf{1}_{\{X_i \neq A_3\}}) = 0 < \delta \quad \Rightarrow \sum E(Y_i) = 0 < \infty$$

$$(c) \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \text{Var}(X_i \mathbf{1}_{\{X_i \leq A\}}) = E(Y_i^2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \left[ p(X_i = \frac{1}{n}) + p(X_i = -\frac{1}{n}) \right] \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \sum v(Y_i) < \infty$$

מונע: מילוי צדקה נזקית כ- $\sum x_i$  מוגדר כטבילה אוקטנטית.

$E(x_i) = 0$ ,  $\text{Var}(x_i) = c < \infty$  ו  $\Rightarrow$  ה  $x_i$  נספחים  $x_1, x_2, \dots$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} (\ln n)^{\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon}} - S_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0 \quad \varepsilon > 0 \quad \text{Gaussian Law}$$

$$\left( \text{CLT} \text{ case} \quad \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n \text{Var}(X)}} \rightarrow X \sim N(0, 1) \quad \text{impossible} \right)$$

וניהו  $a_n = \sqrt{n} (\ln n)^{\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon}$

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{x_i}{a_i}\right) = \frac{1}{a_i^2} \cdot \text{Var}(x_i) = \frac{c}{a_i^2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}\left(\frac{x_i}{a_i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{c}{a_i^2} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{c}{k \ln(k)^{1+2\epsilon}} < \infty \quad \left( \sum \frac{1}{k \ln k^{1+\alpha}} \xrightarrow{\alpha>0} 0 \text{ a.s.} \right)$$

ההנחות נקבעו כ- $\sum \frac{x_i}{a_i}$  ו- $1 \leq x_i \leq a_i$ .

$$\frac{1}{a_n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0 \quad (a_n \uparrow \infty) \quad \text{קיווק נסיגה}$$

K מתקיים  $S_n \in (-1, 1)$ ,  $\{S_n\} \subseteq \{\pm 1\}^N$  (5.6.3): נסמן  $\tau_{\text{אול}}$  על ידי

$$0) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} S_n S_{n+1} \cdots S_{n+k}$$

לכל  $x_1, x_2, \dots$  נסsat:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n)$

$$P(X_i = 1) = P(X_i = -1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

3c)  $Y_n = \prod_{i=0}^k X_{n+i}$  נס. (לצ'ג)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y_n$  נס.  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  נס.

$$P(Y_n=1) = P(Y_n=-1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{∵ e}\rightsquigarrow \text{ile jön xin w } Y_1, Y_2, \dots$$

$$Y_n^{(k)} = \prod_{i=0}^k X_{n+i}$$

לעתים נורא לא קיימת  $y_1^k, y_2^k, \dots$  כך ש  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n^k = y^k$ .

$$\sum \text{Var}\left(\frac{Y_n^k}{n}\right) = \sum \frac{\text{Var}(Y_n^k)}{n^2} \leq 1 = \sum \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty$$

$$\sum \text{אנו כ.ג.} \frac{Y_n^k}{n}$$

מ.ב.

$$N_k = \{ \omega / \sum \frac{Y_n^k(\omega)}{n} \text{ אנו כ.ג.} \} (= \text{אנו כ.ג.})$$

ל.א.

$$W = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} N_k \quad \text{אנו כ.ג.} \text{ או } \text{אנו כ.ג.}$$

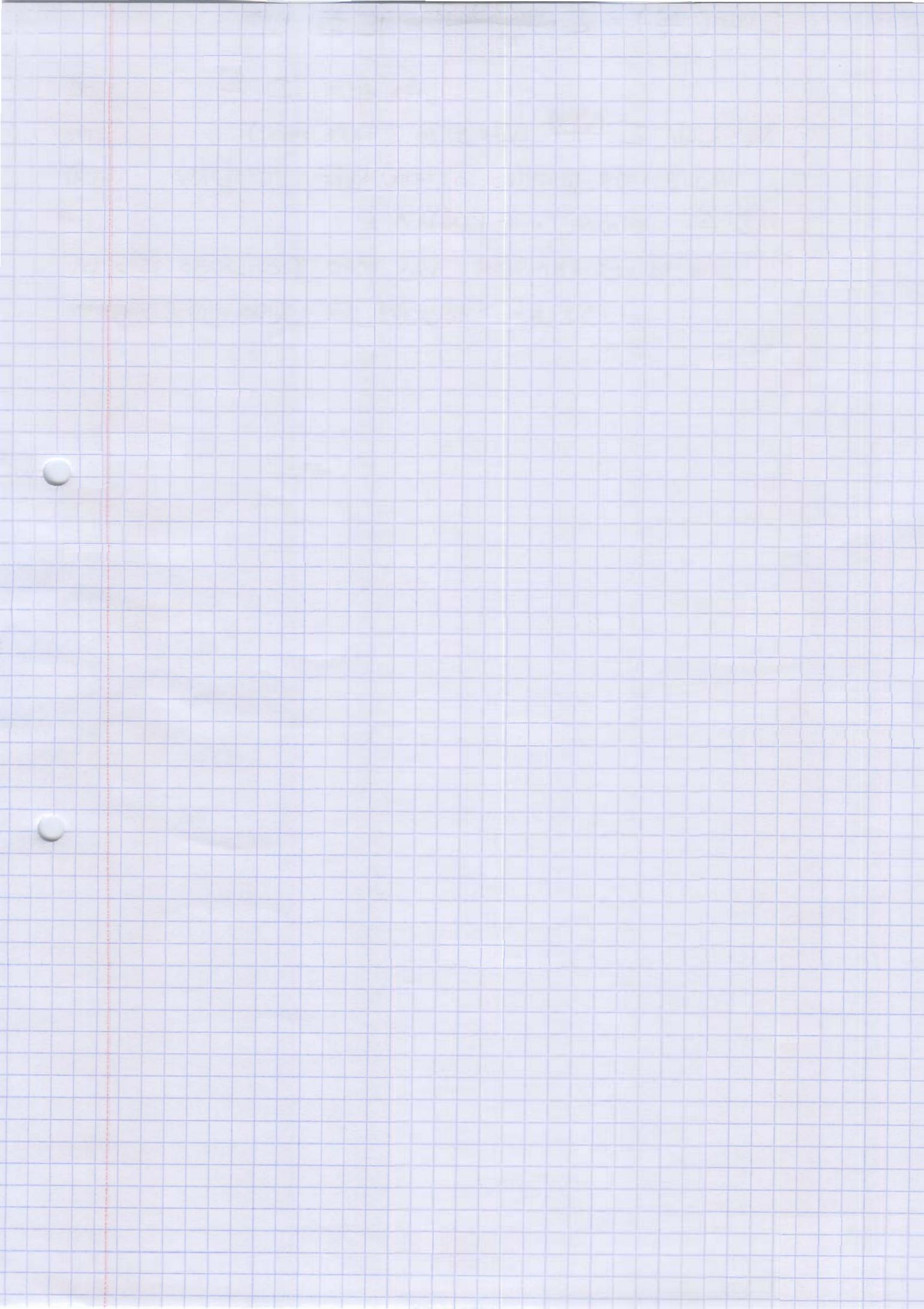
מ.ב.

$$P\left(\sum \frac{Y_n^k}{n} \text{ לא כ.ג.}\right) = 1 - P(N) = 1$$

מ.ב.

ל.א.  $\sum Y_n^k$  כ.ג.  $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{Y_n^k}{n}$  כ.ג.  $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{Y_n^k(\omega)}{n}$  כ.ג.  $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{Y_n^k(\omega)}{n}$  כ.ג.

ו.א.  $\sum Y_n^k$  כ.ג.  $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{Y_n^k}{n}$  כ.ג.



22.1.09

הנתק

א) נאמר גטגרט  $P(Y|X)$  נא שפ. גטגרט  $X, Y$  נא שפ.  $P(X=k, Y=l) = \frac{P(X=k, Y=l)}{P(X=k)}$

ב)  $f_{Y/X=x}(y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$  נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ.

$$P(X \leq t, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^t \int_{-\infty}^y f_X(x) f_{Y/X=x}(y) dy dx = \int_{-\infty}^t f_X(x) P(Y \leq y | X \leq x) dx$$

$$F_{Y/X=x}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^y f_{Y/X=x}(t) dt$$

כ. ע. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ.

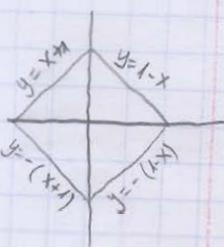
$$f_{X,Y}(x) = \frac{f_{Y/X=x}(y) \cdot f_X(x)}{f_Y(y)} \left( = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} \right)$$

ג) נא שפ. נא שפ.

ד) נא שפ. נא שפ.

ה) נא שפ. נא שפ.

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{1}{\text{vol}(D)} \cdot \mathbf{1}_D(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & -1 < x < 1, -1 < y < 1-x \\ 0 & \text{אחרי} \end{cases}$$

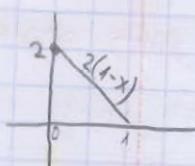


$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy = \int_{-(1-x)}^{1-x} \frac{1}{2} dy = 1-|x|$$

ה) נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ.

$$f_{Y/X=x}(y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{1}{2(1-|x|)} \cdot \frac{1}{(-1-x, 1-x)}(y)$$

ה) נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ.



$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2(1-x) & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{אחרי} \end{cases}$$

ה) נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ.

$$(Y/X=x) \sim U(x, 1)$$

ה) נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ.

$$P(Z=1), P(Z=0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

ה) נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ.

$X, Y$  נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ.

$$\cdot Y = Z \quad X \text{ נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ.}$$

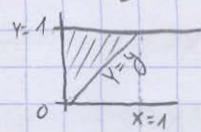
ב) נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ.  $V = (1-Z)X + ZY$ ,  $Z = XZ + (1-Z)Y$

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) f_{Y/X=x}(y) = \begin{cases} 2(1-x) f_{Y/X=x}(y) & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{אחרי} \end{cases}$$

ה) נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ. נא שפ.

$$= \begin{cases} 2(1-x) \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)} \mathbf{1}_{(0,1)}(y) & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 0 < x < 1, \quad x < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$(X, Y) \sim U(D) \quad (D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < x < 1, x < y < 1\})$$



$f_Y(y)$  גורע את שטח הטריבואן. וזה מוגדר (א)

$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^y 2dx = 2y \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = 2y \mathbf{1}_{(0,1)}(y)$$

$$f_{X|Y=y}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{2 \mathbf{1}_D(x,y)}{2y} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y} & 0 < x < y \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} = \frac{1}{y} \mathbf{1}_{(0,y)}(x)$$

$$(X|Y=y) \sim U(0,y) \quad \text{לכל } y$$

$$u=Y \quad v=X \quad z=0 \quad \text{ולא}. \quad v=Y, \quad u=X \quad z=1 \quad \text{ולא} \quad (\text{ב})$$

$$F_{U,V}(u,v) = P(U \leq u, V \leq v) = P(U \leq u, V \leq v | Z=0)P(Z=0) +$$

$$P(U \leq u, V \leq v | Z=1)P(Z=1) =$$

$$P(U \leq u, V \leq v | Z=0) = P(Y \leq u, X \leq v) = \frac{u \cdot v}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = u \cdot v \quad \text{לכל } u, v$$

$$P(U \leq u, V \leq v | Z=1) = P(X \leq u, Y \leq v) = \frac{v \cdot u}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = v \cdot u$$

$$F_{U,V}(u,v) = u \cdot v \cdot \frac{1}{2} + v \cdot u \cdot \frac{1}{2} = u \cdot v$$

$$(U, V) \sim U(\square, 1) \quad \text{בא. ב.}$$

$[a,b] \times [c,d]$  פון  $D \Leftrightarrow D$  גורע את נספחים כשלג הוגדרו בז'רנאל. ואנו נזכיר. ואנו נזכיר.

-  $U, V$  הם קיימים  $D = [0,1] \times [0,1]$

הויה נספח (אקריה סט) - בז'רנאל זכרנו

הנספח נספח: יוו  $Y|X$  גיא נן נן אקריה:

$E(E(Y|X)) = E(Y)$  הולך ועומק (ב)

$E(\mathbf{1}_A E(Y|X)) = E(Y \mathbf{1}_A | X) \quad (\sigma(a \in \mathbb{R}, \xi X = a) \Rightarrow \sigma(x) \subset \text{פ.ל. } A \text{ מילג } \text{ב.})$

(ולכן הולך ועומק)

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E(\text{Var}(Y|X)) + \text{Var}(E(Y|X))$$

$$\text{Var}(Y|X) = E(Y^2|X) - E(Y|X)^2$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2$$

$$E(\text{Var}(Y|X)) + \text{Var}(E(Y|X)) = E[E(Y^2|X) - (E(Y|X))^2] + E[(E(Y|X))^2] - (E(E(Y|X)))^2 = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2$$

הוכחה:  $E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 f_Y(y) dy$

לעומת זה ניקח  $X \sim U(0,1)$ . אז  $E(Y|X=x) = \ln(1+x)$  ו-  $E(Y) = E(\ln(1+X))$

$\text{Cov}(X,Y) = \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2$ ,  $E(Y|X=x) \sim \exp(1+x)$  ו-  $E(Y) = \ln(2)$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= E(E(Y|X)) = E\left(\frac{1}{1+X}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} f_X(x) dx = \int_{x \sim U(0,1)} \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \\ &= \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln(2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y|X) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} (= \frac{1}{\lambda^2}) \quad (Y|X \sim \exp(1+x))$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E(\text{Var}(Y|X)) + \text{Var}(E(Y|X)) =$$

$$= E\left(\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}\right) + \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right) = E\left(\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}\right) + E\left(\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}\right) - \left(E\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \ln^2 2$$

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

$$E(XY|X) = X E(Y|X) \quad E(|XY|) < \infty, \quad E(|Y|) < \infty \text{ ו-}$$

$$E(XY) = E\left(\frac{X}{1+X}\right)$$

