

b) $P(B=N) = 0,8 \cdot 0,95 + 0,2 \cdot 0,3 = 0,82$

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

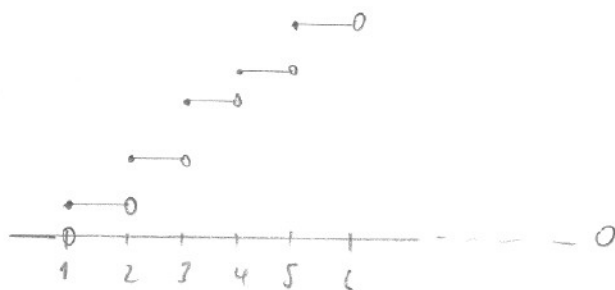
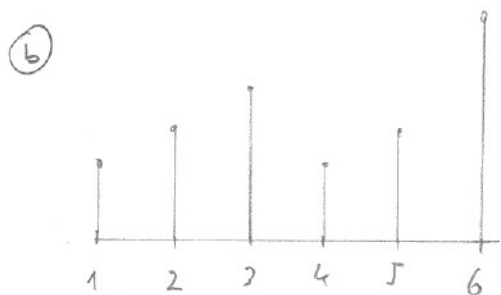
$$= \frac{0,2 \cdot 0,7}{1 - 0,82} = 0,78$$

d)
$$P(A=N|B=N) = \frac{P(A=N \cap B=N)}{P(B=N)} = \frac{0,8 \cdot 0,95}{0,82} = 0,93$$

2) a) $p = 1 - P(X < 6) = \frac{3}{10}$

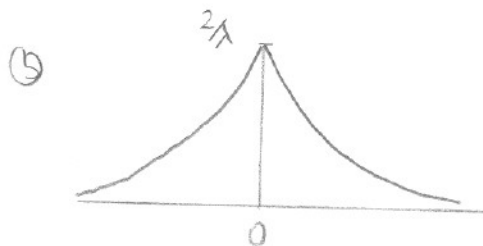
b) $E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^6 k \cdot P(X=k) = \frac{79}{20} = 3,95$

$Var X = \sum_{k=1}^6 k^2 \cdot P(X=k) - (E[X])^2 \approx 3,05$



d) $P_X(X < 4) \leq 1/2$ und $P_X(X > 4) \leq 1/2$ $x_{0,5} = 4$

3) a) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$ $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{+\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ und $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow c = \frac{\lambda}{2}$



c)
$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(t) dt = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x c^{\lambda t} dt & x \leq 0 = \frac{1}{2} e^{\lambda x} \\ \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^x e^{-\lambda t} dt & x > 0 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda x} \end{cases}$$

d) $E[X] = 0$ (Verteilung ist symmetrisch)

4) σ sollte 0,4g sein für $g = \text{ferricht}$. In Klammer die Werte für $\sigma = 4$!

⊙ $P(G > 2,5) = P(N > \frac{2,5-2}{0,4}) = 1 - \Phi(1,25) = 1 - 0,89 = 0,11$ (0,45)

⊙ Packung $\sim N(400, \frac{200 \cdot 0,16}{6^2})$ ($N(400, \frac{200 \cdot 16}{6^2})$)

⊙ $P(390 \leq \text{Packungswert} \leq 410) =$

$$P\left(\frac{390-400}{6} \leq N \leq \frac{410-400}{6}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) - 1 = 0,923 \quad (0,14)$$

⊙ $P(N(400, \sigma^2) \leq 405) = 0,95$

$P(N(0,1) \leq 5/\sigma_{\text{Pack}}) = 0,95$

$\Leftrightarrow \Phi(5/\sigma_{\text{Pack}}) = 0,95$

$\Leftrightarrow 5/\sigma_{\text{Pack}} = \Phi^{-1}(0,95)$

$\sigma_{\text{Brid}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{Pack}}}{1200} = 0,215$

5) $P(N_t = k) = \frac{\lambda^k \cdot e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$

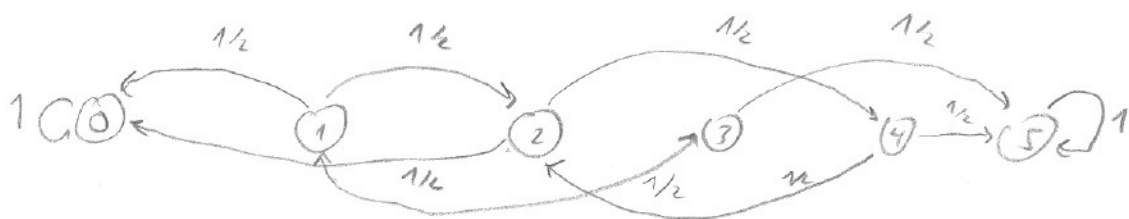
⊙ $P(N_{0,5} \geq 2) = 1 - (P(N_{0,5} = 0) + P(N_{0,5} = 1)) = 0,594$

⊙ $P(N_{2/3} \leq 1) = P(N_{2/3} = 0) + P(N_{2/3} = 1) = 0,255$

⊙ $P(N_{1/2} = 1 | N_2 = 6) = \binom{6}{1} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{6-1} = 0,356$

⊙ $P(T_2 > 7/12) = P(N_{7/12} < 2) = 0,323$

6) ⊙



⊙ Sei P_i die W! von Zustand i in den Zustand 5 zu gelangen.

$P_0 = 0; P_5 = 1$

$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} P_2; P_2 = \frac{1}{2} P_4; P_4 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} P_3; P_3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} P_1$

$\Rightarrow P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} P_1 \right) \right) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} P_1$

$\Rightarrow 15 P_1 = 3 \Rightarrow P_1 = \frac{1}{5}$