

A1

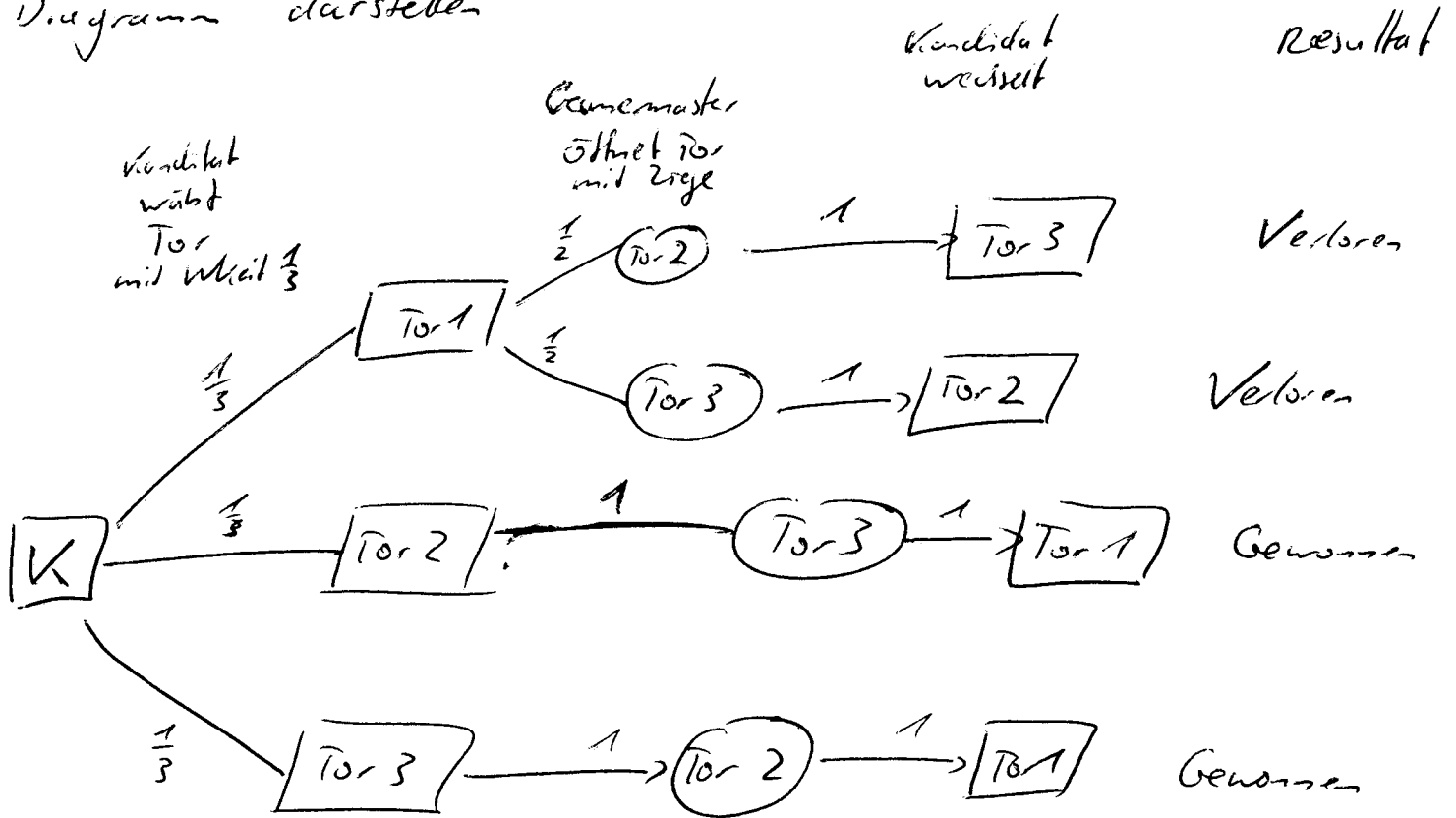
Erinnerung Autor-Zige - Standard

z.B.:

A	Z	Z
1	2	3

Ohne tauschen entscheidet Kandidat sich direkt für ein Tor $\Rightarrow P(\text{Auto gew\u00f6nt}) = \frac{1}{3}$

Die Strategie mit tauschen l\u00e4sst sich durch folgendes Diagramm darstellen



$$P(\text{Gewinn} | \text{Tauschen}) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(G|T) \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \text{Tor 2 gew\u00f6nt} & \text{Tor 3 gew\u00f6nt} \end{matrix}$$

Also ist ent. BSK ≈ 173

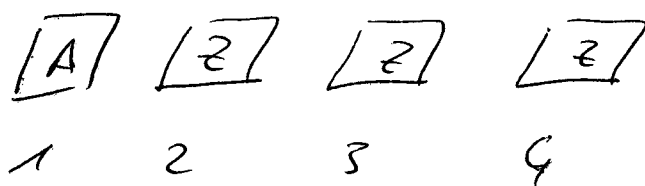
$$P(GIT) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{4}}} > \frac{1}{2}$$

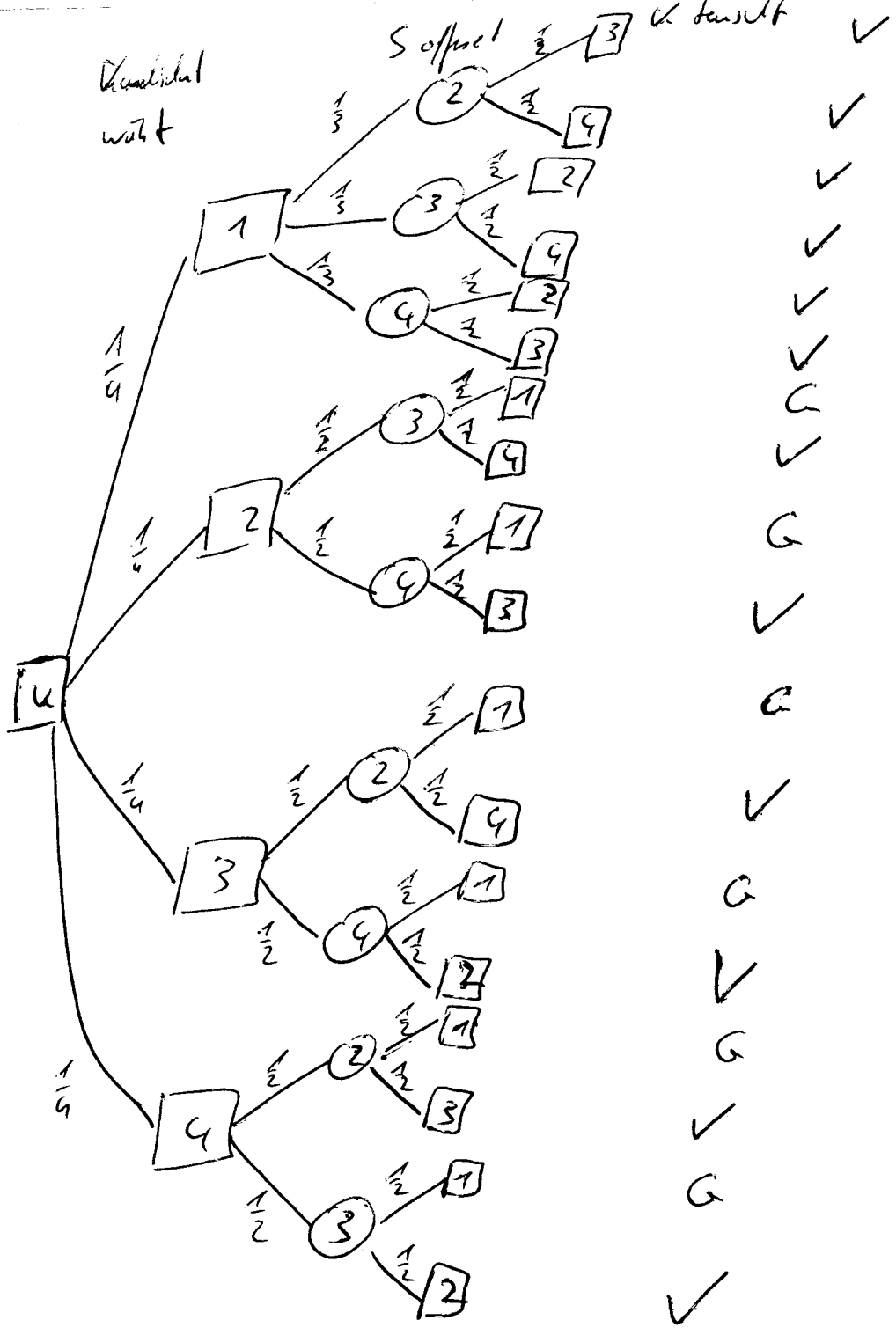
b) Hier haben wir o.E



Wir können die Wert $P(GIT^c)$ wieder direkt ablesen:

$$P(GIT^c) = \frac{1}{4}$$

Für die Wert unter der Strategie haben wir folgendes Diagramm:



$$\begin{aligned}
 P(G|T) &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &+ \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &+ \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8} > \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

(A2)

$$a) p(x) = \frac{1}{4} \mathbb{1}_{\{x=1\}} + \frac{1}{3} \mathbb{1}_{\{x=3\}} + \frac{1}{6} \mathbb{1}_{\{x=-1\}} + \frac{3}{12} \mathbb{1}_{\{x=2\}}$$

Also

$$E[X] = \sum_{i \in \{-1, 3, -1, 2\} = \mathbb{Z}} i \cdot p(i)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot -1\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 1\right) + \left(\frac{3}{12} \cdot 2\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 3\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{12} + 1$$

$$= -\frac{2}{12} + \frac{3}{12} + \frac{6}{12} + \frac{12}{12}$$

$$= \frac{19}{12}$$

Nun gilt $V[X] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$

Berechne $E[X^2]$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^2 \cdot p(i)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot 1\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 1\right) + \left(\frac{3}{12} \cdot 4\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 9\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} + 1 + 3$$

$$= \frac{2}{12} + \frac{3}{12} + \frac{12}{12} + \frac{36}{12} = \frac{53}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow V[X] = \frac{53}{12} - \left(\frac{19}{12}\right)^2 = \frac{53}{12} - \frac{361}{144} = \frac{636}{144} - \frac{361}{144} = \frac{275}{144}$$

$$b) p(x) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}, \quad x \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

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Also

$$E[X] = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{(x-1)!} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda \underbrace{\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{x-1}}{(x-1)!}}_{= \exp(\lambda)}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda \cdot e^{\lambda} = \lambda e^{-\lambda+\lambda} = \lambda e^0 = \underline{\underline{\lambda}}$$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) \quad & x + (x-1)x \\ & = x + x^2 - x = x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} e^{-\lambda} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \left(x \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} + (x-1)x \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} \right)$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \left(\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{(x-1)!} + \sum_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{(x-2)!} \right)$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \lambda \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{x-1}}{(x-1)!}}_{= e^{\lambda}} + e^{-\lambda} \lambda^2 \underbrace{\sum_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{x-2}}{(x-2)!}}_{= e^{\lambda}}$$

$$= \lambda + \lambda^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2 - (\lambda)^2 = \underline{\underline{\lambda}}$$

c) $p(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(x) \quad , x \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 E[X] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(x) dx \\
 &= \lambda \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx \\
 &= \lambda \left(\left[x e^{-\lambda x} \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} dx \right) \\
 &= +\frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx \\
 &= \left[-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \right]_0^{\infty} = 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) = \frac{1}{\lambda}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int f g' &= f g - \int f' g \\
 f(x) &= x \\
 g'(x) &= e^{-\lambda x} \\
 \Rightarrow f'(x) &= 1 \\
 g(x) &= -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \\
 \Rightarrow g'(x) &= -\lambda \cdot -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \\
 &= e^{-\lambda x}
 \end{aligned}$$

Nun gilt $V[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[X^2] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(x) dx \\
 &= \lambda \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx \\
 &= \lambda \left(\left[x^2 e^{-\lambda x} \right]_0^{\infty} - 2 \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) dx \right) \\
 &= +\frac{2\lambda}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx \stackrel{S.2}{=} \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= x^2 \\
 g'(x) &= e^{-\lambda x} \\
 \Rightarrow f'(x) &= 2x \\
 g(x) &= -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow N(x) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\lambda^2}}}$$

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(A3) a) $X_i \sim \text{Bin}(1, \frac{1}{2}) = \text{Ber}(\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow p(i) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{2})^{1-i}$ 9/10

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E[X_i] &= \sum_{i \in \{0,1\}} i \cdot p(i) \\ &= 0 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{2})^{1-0} \right] + 1 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{2})^{1-1} \right] \\ &= 0 + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$E[X_i^2] = \sum_{i \in \{0,1\}} i^2 \cdot p(i) = 0 + \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V[X_i] = E[X_i^2] - E[X_i]^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

Var: $(\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2})$
 $p(1-p)$
 gilt für $p \in (0,1)$ bel.

b) Nach Vorlesung ist bekannt, dass Summen Binomial-verteilter ZV's wieder Binomialverteilt sind

$$\Rightarrow Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{Bin}(n, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } E[Y_n] &= E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] \stackrel{\text{lin.}}{=} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i] \stackrel{\text{ident.}}{=} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_1] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} n \cdot E[X_1] \left(= p \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V[Y_n] &= V\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] \stackrel{\text{Var. W.}}{=} \frac{1}{n^2} V\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] \stackrel{\text{unabh.}}{=} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n V[X_i] \\ &\stackrel{\text{ident.}}{=} \frac{1}{n^2} n \cdot V[X_1] = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4n}}} \end{aligned}$$

d) Sei $\varepsilon > 0$ bel.

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$$P\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \notin \left[\frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon, \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon\right]\right)$$

$$= P\left(\left\{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \leq \frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon\right\} \text{ oder } \left\{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \geq \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon\right\}\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \leq \frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon\right)$$

$$= P\left(\varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{2} \leq -\varepsilon\right)$$

$$= P\left(\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{2}\right| \geq \varepsilon\right) \stackrel{\text{Chebyshev}}{\leq} \frac{V\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \qquad \underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\in \mathbb{R}}$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{4n}}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 4n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Also ist die Wkt, dass $\frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$ für n groß von $\varepsilon > 0$ von $\frac{1}{2}$ abweicht sehr klein!

\Rightarrow LLN im Spezialfall $\text{Ber}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$