

## Reksamen august 2002, Opgave 1

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y < 1) &= P(X_1 < X_2) = P((X_1, X_2) \in \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3)\}) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2 + 3 + 6}{36} = \frac{11}{36}. \end{aligned}$$

(b)

Da  $X_1$  og  $1/X_2$  er uafhængige kan vi benytte "produktreglen" for middelværdier således:

$$\begin{aligned} EY &= E\left(\frac{X_1}{X_2}\right) = E\left(X_1 \frac{1}{X_2}\right) = E(X_1)E\left(\frac{1}{X_2}\right) \\ &= \left(1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 2 \times \frac{2}{6} + 3 \times \frac{3}{6}\right) \left(\frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{6}\right) \\ &= \frac{1 + 4 + 9}{6} \times \frac{1 + 1 + 1}{6} = \frac{14 \times 3}{36} = \frac{7}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

Hvis man ikke lige får denne idé kan middelværdien (faktisk lige så let) udregnes direkte som

$$\sum_{x_1=1}^3 \sum_{x_2=1}^3 \frac{x_1}{x_2} \times \frac{x_1}{6} \frac{x_2}{6} = \sum_{x_1=1}^3 \sum_{x_2=1}^3 \frac{x_1^2}{36} = 3 \sum_{x_1=1}^3 \frac{x_1^2}{36} = \frac{1 + 4 + 9}{36} = \frac{7}{6}.$$

(c)

Den betingede fordeling af  $X_1$ , givet  $Y = 1$ , har punktsandsynlighederne

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 = x \mid Y = 1) &= P(X_1 = x \mid X_1 = X_2) = \frac{P(X_1 = x \text{ og } X_1 = X_2)}{P(X_1 = X_2)} \\ &= \frac{P(X_1 = x)P(X_2 = x)}{P(X_1 = X_2)} = \frac{(x/6)^2}{(1/6)^2 + (2/6)^2 + (3/6)^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{14} & \text{for } x = 1 \\ \frac{4}{14} & \text{for } x = 2 \\ \frac{9}{14} & \text{for } x = 3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$