

Vjerovatnoća i statistika

Slučajni vektori diskretnog tipa

1. Simetričan novčić se baca 3 puta. Neka je X broj palih pisama, a Y broj palih grbova. Naći raspodjelu slučajnog vektora (X, Y) , a zatim i raspodjele za X , Y i $X + Y$. Ispitati nezavisnost slučajnih veličina X i Y .

Rješenje.

$$\Omega = \{(a_1, a_2, a_3) : a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \{p, g\}\} \implies |\Omega| = 8.$$

$$\mathcal{R}_X = \mathcal{R}_Y = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (0, 0)\} = \mathbb{P}\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = 0,$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (0, 1)\} = 0,$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (0, 2)\} = 0,$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (0, 3)\} = \mathbb{P}\{(g, g, g)\} = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (1, 0)\} = 0,$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (1, 1)\} = 0,$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (1, 2)\} = \mathbb{P}\{(p, g, g), (g, p, g), (g, g, p)\} = \frac{3}{8},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (1, 3)\} = 0,$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (2, 0)\} = 0,$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (2, 1)\} = \mathbb{P}\{(p, p, g), (p, g, p), (g, p, p)\} = \frac{3}{8},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (2, 2)\} = 0,$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (2, 3)\} = 0,$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (3, 0)\} = \mathbb{P}\{(p, p, p)\} = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (3, 1)\} = 0,$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (3, 2)\} = 0,$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (3, 3)\} = 0.$$

Odmah smo mogli uočiti da za $(x, y) \in \mathcal{R}_X \times \mathcal{R}_Y$ za koje je $x + y \neq 3$, važi $\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (x, y)\} = 0$.

$X \setminus Y$	0	1	2	3	
0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
1	0	0	$\frac{3}{8}$	0	$\frac{3}{8}$
2	0	$\frac{3}{8}$	0	0	$\frac{3}{8}$
3	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	

Marginalne raspodjele su

$$X : \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{array}, \quad Y : \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{array}.$$

Da bi odredili raspodjelu za $X \cdot Y$ posmatrajmo tabelu sa mogućim proizvodima

.	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3
2	0	2	4	6
3	0	3	6	9

Uokvirene vrijednosti javljaju se sa nenultim vjerovatnoćama, pa je $\mathcal{R}_{X \cdot Y} = \{0, 2\}$.

$$\mathbb{P}\{X \cdot Y = 0\} = \mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (0, 3)\} + \mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (3, 0)\} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{X \cdot Y = 2\} = \mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (1, 2)\} + \mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (2, 1)\} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

Dakle,

$$X \cdot Y : \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{array}.$$

Važi

$$\mathbb{P}\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = 0 \neq \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \mathbb{P}\{X = 0\} \cdot \mathbb{P}\{Y = 0\},$$

pa su X i Y zavisne slučajne veličine. \square

2. Na stranama pravilnog tetraedra su zapisani brojevi 1, 2, 3 i 4. Tetraedar se baca 2 puta i registruju se brojevi na stranama na koje tetraedar padne. Neka je X broj koji se registruje kod prvog bacanja, a Y broj koji se registruje kod drugog bacanja. Definišimo slučajne veličine Z i V sa

$$Z = \min\{X, Y\}, \quad V = \max\{X, Y\}.$$

Naći raspodjelu slučajnog vektora (Z, V) . Ispitati nezavisnost slučajnih veličina Z i V .

Rješenje.

$$\Omega = \{(a_1, a_2) : a_1, a_2 \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\} \implies |\Omega| = 16.$$

Očigledno, $\mathcal{R}_X = \mathcal{R}_Y = \mathcal{R}_Z = \mathcal{R}_V = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$.

X	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Y	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Z	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	4
V	1	2	3	4	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4

$Z \setminus V$	1	2	3	4	
1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$
2	0	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$
3	0	0	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{3}{16}$
4	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	

Marginalne raspodjele su

$$Z : \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array} \quad , \quad V : \begin{array}{cccc} \frac{1}{16} & \frac{2}{16} & \frac{3}{16} & \frac{4}{16} \end{array} .$$

Iz

$$\mathbb{P}\{(Z, V) = (1, 2)\} = \frac{2}{16} \neq \frac{7}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{16} = \mathbb{P}\{Z = 1\} \cdot \mathbb{P}\{V = 2\}$$

slijedi da su slučajne veličine Z i V zavisne. \square

3. Kocka za igru baca se 2 puta. Ako su oba dobijena broja parna, izvodi se još jedno bacanje. Neka je X broj četvorki, a Y broj petica, dobijenih u izvedenim bacanjima. Naći raspodjele za (X, Y) , X i Y . Ispitati nezavisnost komponenti X i Y .

Rješenje. Ishodi bacanja kocke za igru dva puta:

(1,1)	(1,2)	(1,3)	(1,4)	(1,5)	(1,6)
(2,1)	(2,2)	(2,3)	(2,4)	(2,5)	(2,6)
(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)	(3,4)	(3,5)	(3,6)
(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	(4,5)	(4,6)
(5,1)	(5,2)	(5,3)	(5,4)	(5,5)	(5,6)
(6,1)	(6,2)	(6,3)	(6,4)	(6,5)	(6,6)

Ovdje su uokvireni oni ishodi u slučaju kojih se izvodi dodatno bacanje. Očigledno $\mathcal{R}_X = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$, $\mathcal{R}_Y = \{0, 1, 2\}$.

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (0, 0)\} = \frac{4 + 2 + 4 + 2}{36} + \frac{4 + 4 + 4 + 4}{216} = \frac{88}{216}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (0, 1)\} = \frac{8}{36} + \frac{4}{216} = \frac{52}{216}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (0, 2)\} = \frac{1}{36} = \frac{6}{216}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (1, 0)\} = \frac{4}{36} + \frac{4 + 1 + 1 + 4 + 4 + 1 + 4 + 1}{216} = \frac{44}{216}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (1, 1)\} = \frac{2}{36} + \frac{1 + 1 + 1 + 1}{216} = \frac{16}{216}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (1, 2)\} = 0.$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (2, 0)\} = \frac{1 + 1 + 4 + 1 + 1}{216} = \frac{8}{216}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (2, 1)\} = \frac{1}{216}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (2, 2)\} = 0.$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (3, 0)\} = \frac{1}{216}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (3, 1)\} = \mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (3, 2)\} = 0.$$

$X \setminus Y$	0	1	2	
0	$\frac{88}{216}$	$\frac{52}{216}$	$\frac{6}{216}$	$\frac{146}{216}$
1	$\frac{44}{216}$	$\frac{16}{216}$	0	$\frac{60}{216}$
2	$\frac{8}{216}$	$\frac{1}{216}$	0	$\frac{9}{216}$
3	$\frac{1}{216}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{216}$
	$\frac{141}{216}$	$\frac{69}{216}$	$\frac{6}{216}$	

Kako je

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (3, 1)\} = 0 \neq \frac{1}{216} \cdot \frac{141}{216} = \mathbb{P}\{X = 3\} \cdot \mathbb{P}\{Y = 1\},$$

to su X i Y zavisne slučajne veličine. \square

4. Iz špila od 32 karte slučajno se a) po modelu bez vraćanja, b) po modelu sa vraćanjem, izvlače dvije karte. Neka je X broj izvučenih dama, a Y broj izvučenih krsta. Naći raspodjelu za (X, Y) , X , Y i ispitati nezavisnost komponenti X i Y .

Rješenje.

a)

$$\Omega = \{\text{Svi 2-podskupovi skupa od 32 karte}\} \implies |\Omega| = \binom{32}{2}.$$

Očigledno, $\mathcal{R}_X = \mathcal{R}_Y = \{0, 1, 2\}$.

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (0, 0)\} = \frac{\binom{21}{2}}{\binom{32}{2}},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (0, 1)\} = \frac{\binom{7}{1} \binom{21}{1}}{\binom{32}{2}},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (0, 2)\} = \frac{\binom{7}{2}}{\binom{32}{2}},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (1, 0)\} = \frac{\binom{3}{1} \binom{21}{1}}{\binom{32}{2}},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (1, 1)\} = \frac{\binom{1}{1} \binom{21}{1} + \binom{7}{1} \binom{3}{1}}{\binom{32}{2}},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (1, 2)\} = \frac{\binom{1}{1} \binom{7}{1}}{\binom{32}{2}},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (2, 0)\} = \frac{\binom{3}{2}}{\binom{32}{2}},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (2, 1)\} = \frac{\binom{1}{1} \binom{3}{1}}{\binom{32}{2}},$$

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (2, 2)\} = 0.$$

$X \setminus Y$	0	1	2	
0	$\frac{420}{992}$	$\frac{294}{992}$	$\frac{42}{992}$	$\frac{756}{992}$
1	$\frac{126}{992}$	$\frac{84}{992}$	$\frac{14}{992}$	$\frac{224}{992}$
2	$\frac{6}{992}$	$\frac{6}{992}$	0	$\frac{12}{992}$
	$\frac{552}{992}$	$\frac{384}{992}$	$\frac{56}{992}$	

Slučajne veličine X i Y su zavisne, jer je npr.

$$\mathbb{P}\{(X, Y) = (2, 2)\} \neq \mathbb{P}\{X = 2\} \cdot \mathbb{P}\{Y = 2\}.$$

b) Za vježbu. □

5. Data je raspodjela za (X, Y) :

$X \setminus Y$	0	1	2
-1	0.2	0.08	0.12
1	0.3	0.12	0.18

- (a) Ispitati nezavisnost slučajnih veličina X i Y .
- (b) Naći $\mathbb{P}\{X \leq Y\}$.
- (c) Ako je $U = X + Y$ i $V = X - Y$, naći raspodjelu za (U, V) .

Rješenje.

(a)

$$X : \begin{matrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0.4 & 0.6 \end{matrix},$$

$$Y : \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.6 \end{matrix},$$

Uočimo da za svako $i \in \{-1, 1\}$ i svako $j \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ važi

$$\mathbb{P}\{X = i, Y = j\} = \mathbb{P}\{X = i\} \cdot \mathbb{P}\{Y = j\},$$

pa su slučajne veličine X i Y nezavisne.

(b) $\mathbb{P}\{X \leq Y\} = 1 - \mathbb{P}\{X > Y\} = 1 - 0.3 = 0.7$.

(c)

X	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1
Y	0	1	2	0	1	2
U	-1	0	1	1	2	3
V	-1	-2	-3	1	0	-1

$U \setminus V$	-3	-2	-1	0	1
-1	0	0	0.2	0	0
0	0	0.08	0	0	0
1	0.12	0	0	0	0.3
2	0	0	0	0.12	0
3	0	0	0.18	0	0

□