

② $\Omega = \{K, HK, HHK, HHH\}$

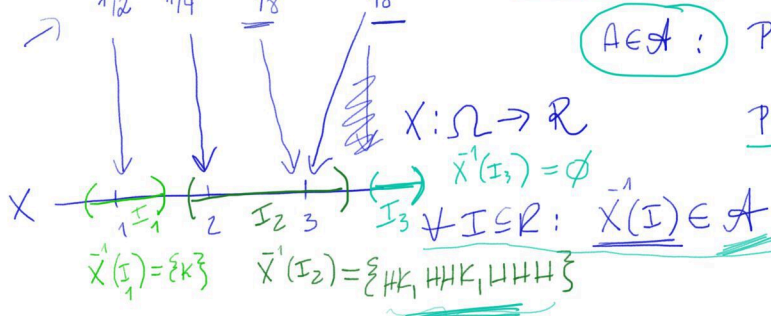
$\mathcal{A} = \text{exp } \Omega$

$\mu_A(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \notin A \\ 1 & x \in A \end{cases}$

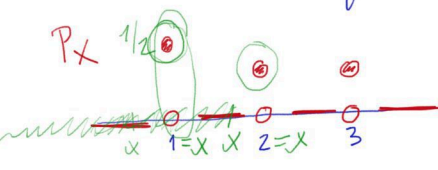
$A \in \mathcal{A} : P(A) = \frac{1}{2} \mu_A(K) + \frac{1}{4} \mu_A(HK) + \frac{1}{8} \mu_A(HHK) + \frac{1}{8} \mu_A(HHH)$

$P(\{K, HHH\}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$

$\mathcal{A} = \{\emptyset, \{K, HK, HHK, HHH\}\}$

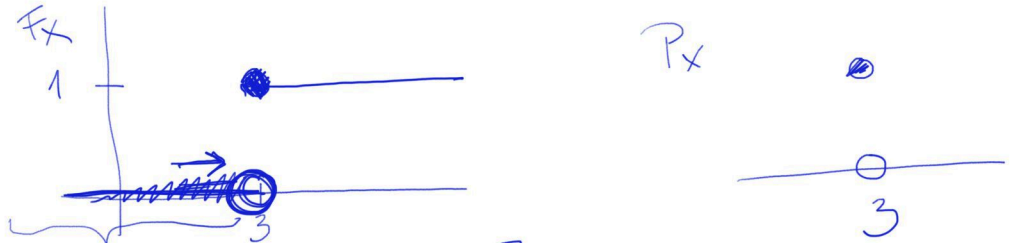
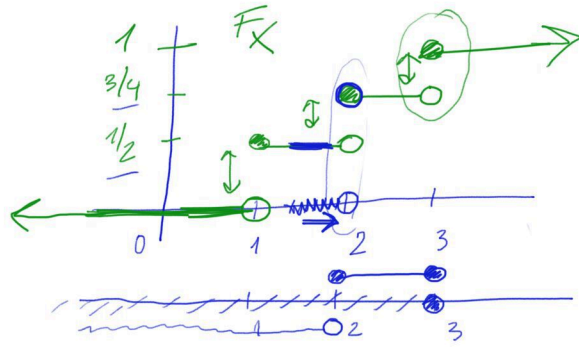


$P[X=x] = \begin{cases} 1/2 & x=1 \\ 1/4 & x=2 \\ 1/4 & x=3 \\ 0 & \text{j\u00e4mak} \end{cases}$



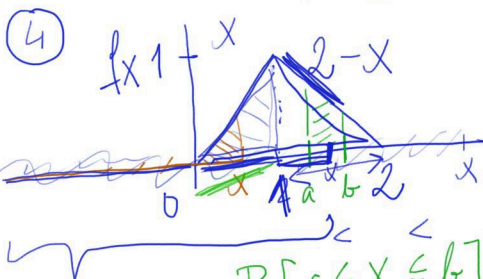
$F_X(x) = P[X \leq x]$

$P[2 \leq X \leq 3] = P[X \leq 3] - P[X < 2] = F_X(3) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} F_X(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$



$F_X(3) = P[X \leq 3] = 1$

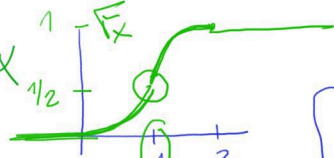
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} F_X(x) = P[X < 3] = 0 \neq F_X(3)$



$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$
 $f_X(x) \geq 0$

$F_X(x) = P[X \leq x] = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(u) du$

$P[a \leq X \leq b] = \int_a^b f_X(x) dx$



$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in (-\infty, 0) \\ x & \langle 0, 1 \rangle \\ 2-x & \langle 1, 2 \rangle \\ 0 & \langle 2, \infty \rangle \end{cases}$

$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in (-\infty, 0) \\ \frac{x^2}{2} & \langle 0, 1 \rangle \\ 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 & \langle 1, 2 \rangle \\ 1 & \langle 2, \infty \rangle \end{cases}$

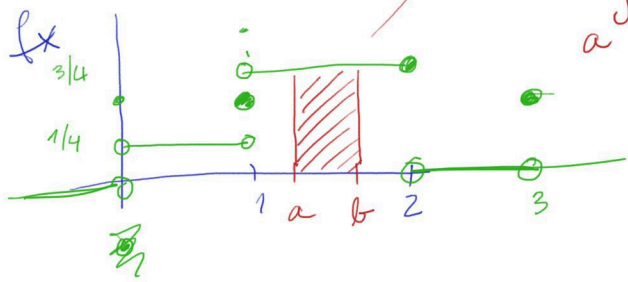
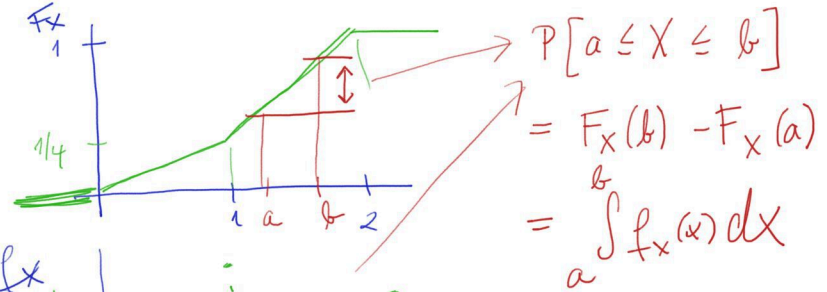
$x \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle : \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(u) du = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 du + \int_0^x u du = \int_0^x u du = [\frac{u^2}{2}]_0^x = \frac{x^2}{2}$

$x \in \langle 1, 2 \rangle : \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(u) du = 0 + \frac{1}{2} + \int_1^x (2-u) du = \frac{1}{2} + [2xu - \frac{u^2}{2}]_1^x = \frac{1}{2} + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2}$

$\int (2-x) dx = 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} + C$
 $\frac{x^2}{2} = 2 - \frac{1^2}{2} + C \Rightarrow C = -1$
 $= 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 1$

⑤ $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (-\infty, 0) \\ x/4 & (0, 1) \\ 3/4x - 1/2 & (1, 2) \\ 1 & (2, \infty) \end{cases}$

$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (-\infty, 0) \\ 1/4 & (0, 1) \\ 3/4 & (1, 2) \\ 0 & (2, \infty) \end{cases}$



⑥ $X = \text{Mix}_{\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right)}(\check{C}, \check{S})$

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
$P[\check{S}=x]$	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
$P[\check{C}=x]$	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	0	0
$P[X=x]$	7/30	7/30	7/30	7/30	1/30	1/30

$= 1$

$P[X=x] = \frac{4}{5}P[\check{C}=x] + \frac{1}{5}P[\check{S}=x]$

$P[X=1] = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{20} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{7}{30}$

$P[X=5] = \frac{4}{5} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{30}$

⑧ D:

x	1/4	2/4	3/4
$P[X=x]$	1/8	5/8	2/8

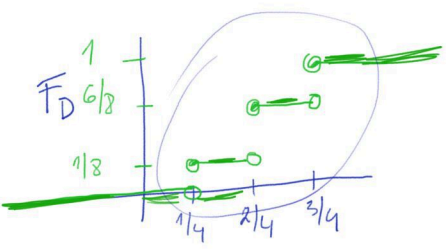
$S: f_S(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (-\infty, 0) \\ 2x & (0, 1) \\ 0 & (1, \infty) \end{cases}$

$X = \text{Mix}_{(0.7, 0.3)}(D, S)$

$F_X(x) = 0.7F_D(x) + 0.3F_S(x)$

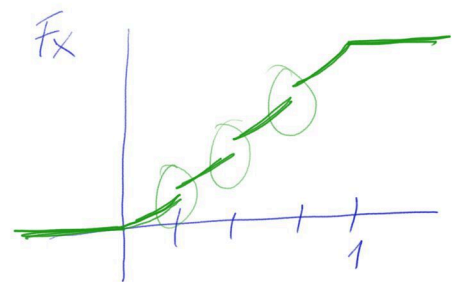
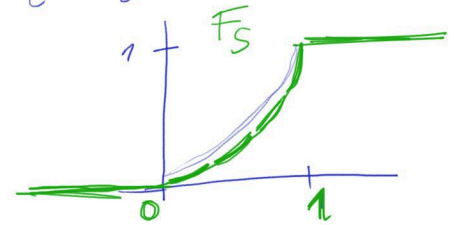
$F_S(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (-\infty, 0) \\ x^2 & (0, 1) \\ 1 & (1, \infty) \end{cases}$

$\int_0^x 2xu \, du = [u^2]_0^x = x^2$



$F_D(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (-\infty, 1/4) \\ 1/8 & (1/4, 2/4) \\ 6/8 & (2/4, 3/4) \\ 1 & (3/4, \infty) \end{cases}$

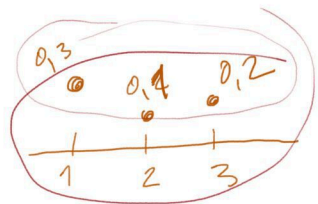
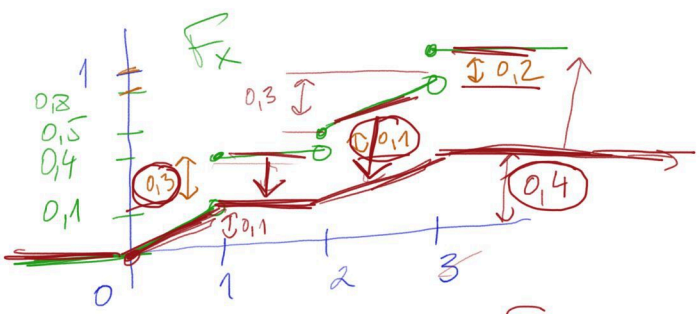
$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (-\infty, 0) \\ 0.3x^2 + 0.7 \cdot 0 & (0, 1/4) \\ 0.3x^2 + 0.7 \cdot \frac{1}{8} & (1/4, 2/4) \\ 0.3x^2 + 0.7 \cdot \frac{6}{8} & (2/4, 3/4) \\ 0.3x^2 + 0.7 \cdot 1 & (3/4, 1) \\ 0.3 \cdot 1 + 0.7 \cdot 1 & (1, \infty) \end{cases}$



9

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (-\infty, 0) \\ 0.1x & (0, 1) \\ 0.4 & (1, 2) \\ 0.3x - 0.1 & (2, 3) \\ 1 & (3, \infty) \end{cases}$$

-0.3
 -0.4
 -0.16



$$X = \text{Mix}_{(\alpha, 1-\alpha)}(D, S)$$

\uparrow
 0.6 0.4

$$F_S(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (-\infty, 0) \\ 0.1x & (0, 1) \\ 0.1 + 0.4 & (1, 2) \\ 0.3x - 0.5 & (2, 3) \\ 0.4 & (3, \infty) \end{cases}$$

x	1	2	3	
$P[D=x]$	$\frac{0.3}{0.6}$	$\frac{0.1}{0.6}$	$\frac{0.2}{0.6}$	$= \frac{0.6}{0.6}$
$P[S=x]$	$\frac{0.1}{0.4}$	$\frac{0.1}{0.4}$	$\frac{0.2}{0.4}$	$= \frac{0.4}{0.4}$
$P[X=x]$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1

