

ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ Κ' ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗΣ
ΤΡΙΤΗ 22 ΜΑΙΟΥ 2007

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

ΘΕΜΑ 1°

- A. Ο.Ε.Δ.Β σελ 152
- B. α. Ο.Ε.Δ.Β σελ. 22
- β. Ο.Ε.Δ.Β σελ 87 (όταν V άρτιος).
- Γ. 1 $\alpha \rightarrow \Sigma$
- $\beta \rightarrow \Sigma$
- $\gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$
- Γ. 2 $(x^v)' = v \cdot x^{v-1}$
- $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$
- $(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
- $(\sin x)' = -\eta\mu x$

ΘΕΜΑ 2°

α. $f'(x) = (x \cdot e^x + 3)' = (x \cdot e^x)' + (3)' =$
 $= (x)' \cdot e^x + x \cdot (e^x)' + 0 = e^x + x \cdot e^x$

Επίσης $f(x) + e^x - 3 = x \cdot e^x + \cancel{3} + e^x - \cancel{3} = x \cdot e^x + e^x$

Οπότε αποδείχθηκε ότι: $f'(x) = f(x) + e^x - 3$

$$\beta. \frac{f'(x) - e^x}{x^2 - x} = \frac{e^x + x \cdot e^x - e^x}{x(x-1)} = \frac{x \cdot e^x}{x \cdot (x-1)} = \frac{e^x}{x-1}$$

$x \neq 0$ κ' $x \neq 1$

$$\text{Οπότε } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - e^x}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{x-1} = \frac{e^0}{0-1} = -1$$

ΘΕΜΑ 3^ο

α. Έστω $P(-1) = P(0) = P(1) = P(2) = 2P(3) = 2P(4) = 2P(5) = \kappa$

Τότε: $P(-1) = P(0) = P(1) = P(2) = \kappa$ ($0 < \kappa < 1$)

$$P(3) = P(4) = P(5) = \frac{\kappa}{2}$$

Ισχύει: $P(-1) + P(0) + P(1) + P(2) + P(3) + P(4) + P(5) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\kappa + \kappa + \kappa + \kappa + \frac{\kappa}{2} + \frac{\kappa}{2} + \frac{\kappa}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$11 \cdot \kappa = 2 \Leftrightarrow \kappa = \frac{2}{11}$$

Επομένως $P(-1) = P(0) = P(1) = P(2) = \frac{2}{11}$

$$P(3) = P(4) = P(5) = \frac{1}{11}$$

β. Πρέπει $x^2 - x - 3 = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$ ή $x = -1$

Για $x = 2$ έχουμε $A = \{1, 3, -1\}$

$B = \{2, 3, 8, -3\}$ με $A \cap B = \{-1, 3\}$

Άρα $x = 2$ απορρίπτεται.

Για $x = -1$ έχουμε $A = \{1, 3, -1\}$

$B = \{2, 0, -1, 3\}$ με $A \cap B = \{-1, 3\}$

Άρα $x = -1$ δεκτή

γ. Για $x=-1$ $A = \{1, 3, -1\}$, $B = \{2, 0, -1, 3\}$

$$P(A) = P(1) + P(3) + P(-1) = \frac{2}{11} + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{2}{11} = \frac{5}{11}$$

$$P(B) = P(2) + P(0) + P(-1) + P(3) = \frac{2}{11} + \frac{2}{11} + \frac{2}{11} + \frac{1}{11} = \frac{7}{11}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(-1) + P(3) = \frac{2}{11} + \frac{1}{11} = \frac{3}{11}$$

$$P(A-B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{5}{11} - \frac{3}{11} = \frac{2}{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B') &= P(A) + P(B') - P(A \cap B') \\ &= P(A) + 1 - P(B) - P(A-B) \\ &= \frac{5}{11} + 1 - \frac{7}{11} - \frac{2}{11} = \frac{7}{11} \end{aligned}$$

ΘΕΜΑ 4°

α.

$$\bar{x}_A = \frac{12+18+t_3+t_4+\dots+t_{25}}{25} = \frac{30+345}{25} = 15$$

$$\bar{x}_B = \frac{16+14+t_3+t_4+\dots+t_{25}}{25} = \frac{30+345}{25} = 15$$

β.

$$\begin{aligned} S_A^2 - S_B^2 &= \frac{(12-15)^2 + (18-15)^2 + \cancel{(t_3-15)^2} + \dots + \cancel{(t_{25}-15)^2} - (16-15)^2 - (14-15)^2 - \cancel{(t_3-15)^2} - \dots - \cancel{(t_{25}-15)^2}}{25} \\ &= \frac{9+9-1-1}{25} = \frac{16}{25} \end{aligned}$$

γ.

$$CV_A = \frac{1}{15} \Leftrightarrow \frac{S_A}{15} = \frac{1}{15} \Leftrightarrow S_A = 1$$

$$\text{Από } S_A^2 - S_B^2 = \frac{16}{25} \Leftrightarrow 1 - S_B^2 = \frac{16}{25} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$S_B^2 = \frac{9}{25} \Leftrightarrow S_B = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$CV_B = \frac{S_B}{\bar{x}_B} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{15} = \frac{1}{25}$$