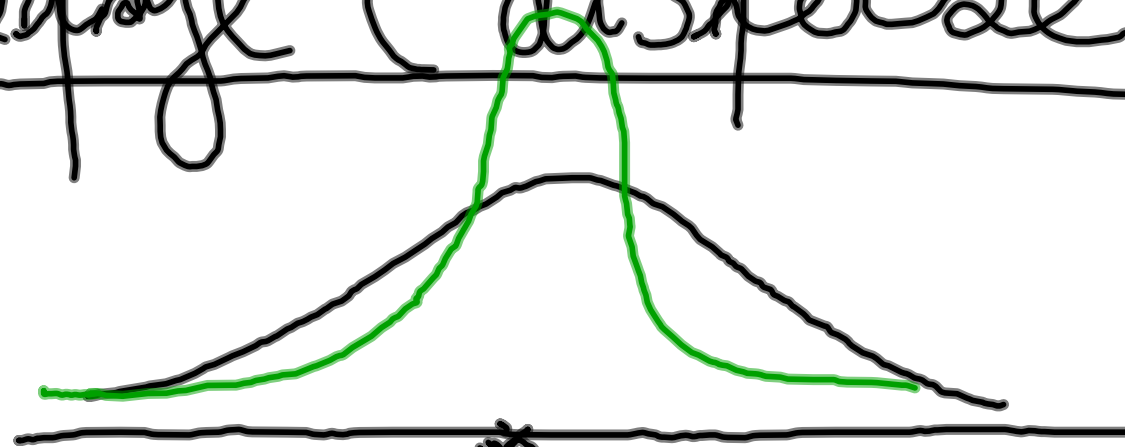


Rozptyl (dispense)



$$E(X) = E(Y)$$

$$D(X) = E[(X - E(X))^2]$$

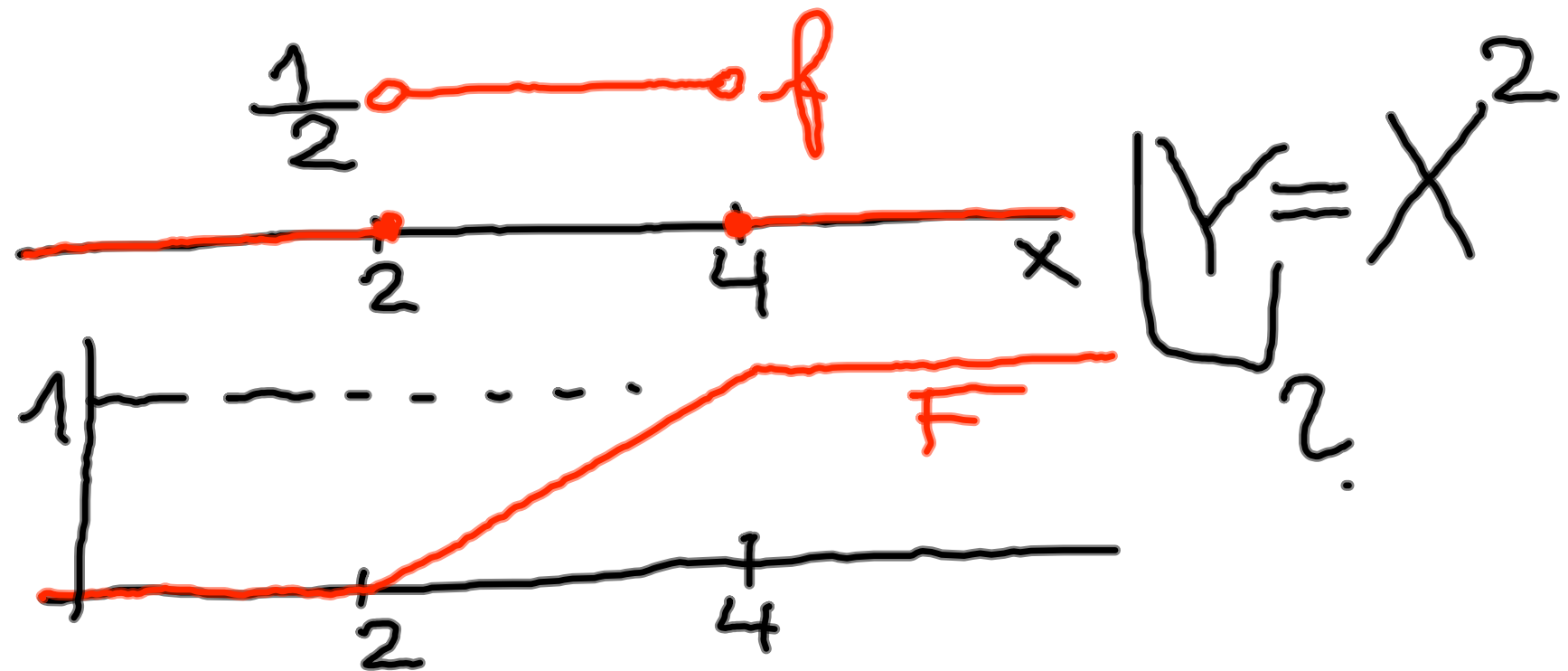
Funkce náhodných proměnných

$X \dots$ náhodná proměnná

$$Y = h(X)$$

Př. $\underbrace{X}_{\text{počet léčeb}} \dots$
 $Y = X^2$

Př. X má rovnoměrné
rozdělení na $(2, 4)$



$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R} : \underbrace{\{\omega \in \Omega \mid \underbrace{X^2(\omega)}_{Y(\omega)} < y\}}_{Y(\omega)} \in \mathcal{F}$$

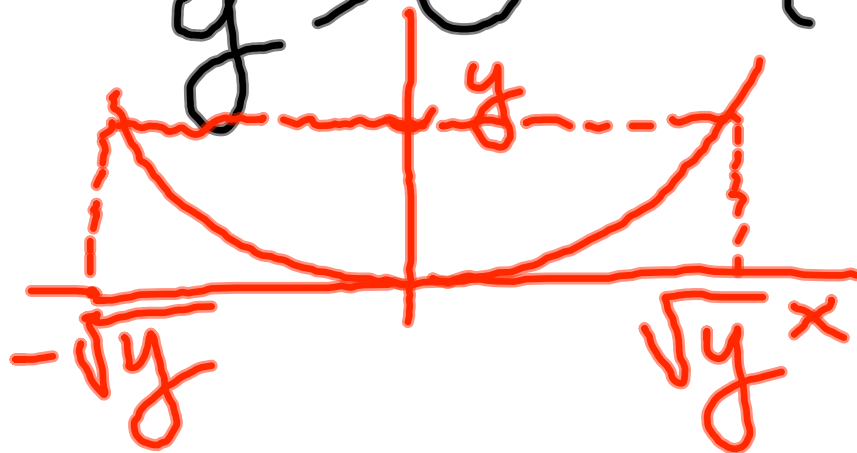
$$y \leq 0$$

$$\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$$

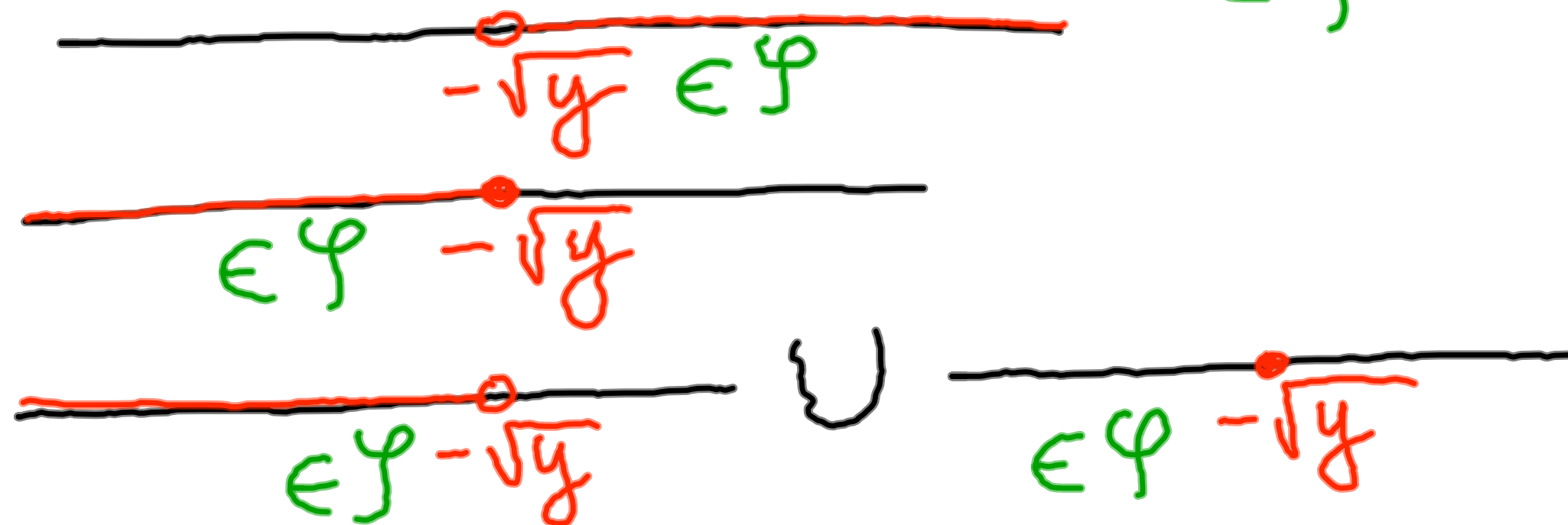
$$y > 0$$

$$\{\omega \in \Omega \mid \underbrace{X^2(\omega)}_{Y(\omega)} < y\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

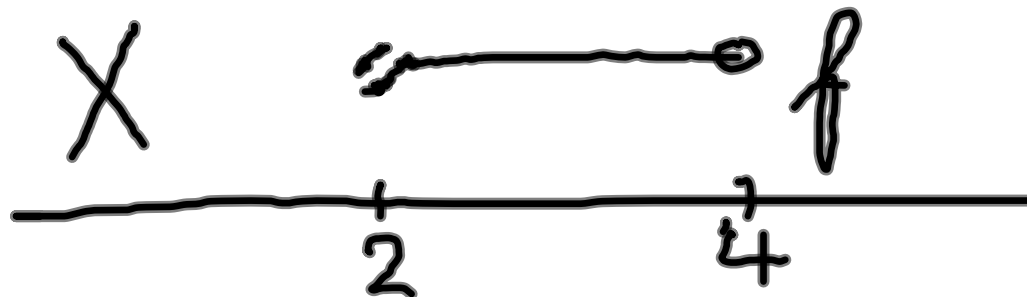
$$\underbrace{-\sqrt{y} < X(\omega) < \sqrt{y}}$$



$$= \{w \in \Omega \mid X(w) < \sqrt{y}\} \in \mathcal{F} \\ \cap \{w \in \Omega \mid X(w) > -\sqrt{y}\} \\ \in \mathcal{F}$$



$$\underbrace{X^2}_Y$$



$G \dots$ distribuční funkce
náh. proměnné Y

$$y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y \leq 0$$

$$0 < y \leq 4$$

$$G(y)$$

$$G(y) = 0$$

$$G(4) = P(\underbrace{Y < 4}_{-2 < X < 2}) = 0$$

$$4 < y \leq 16$$

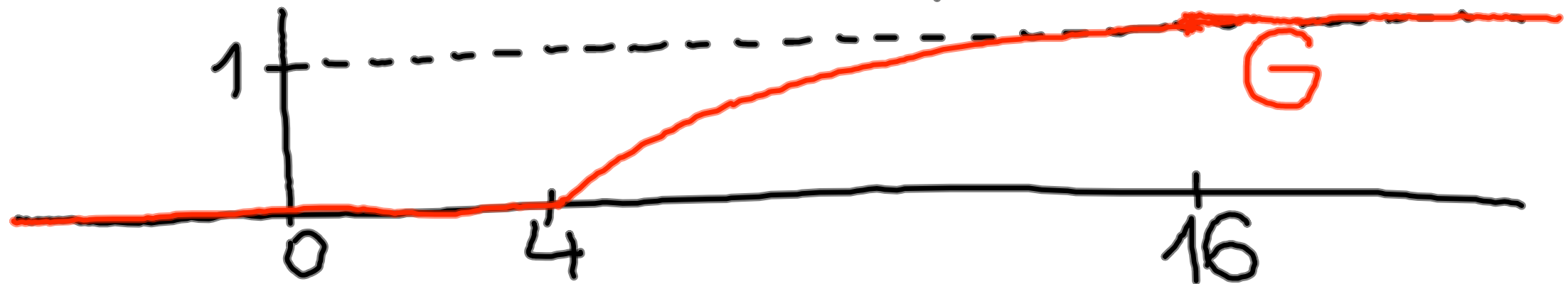
$$G(y) = P(Y < y) = P(-\sqrt{y} < X < \sqrt{y})$$

$$= P(2 < X < \sqrt{y}) =$$
$$= \int_2^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} [x]_2^{\sqrt{y}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{y} - 1$$

$$y > 16$$

$$G(y) = P(Y < y) = P(-\sqrt{y} < X < \sqrt{y})$$
$$= 1$$



$$G(y) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y} - 1$$

hustota

$$g(y) = \frac{dG}{dy} =$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \\ \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y < 4$$

$$4 < y < 16$$

$$y > 16$$

$$G(y) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{y} - 1$$

$$g(y) = \frac{dG}{dy} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}}$$



$E(Y)$

SAMI: X rovnoměrné
rozdělení na $(-1, 2)$
 $Y = X^2$

$$D(X) = E[\underbrace{(X - E(X))^2}_{X^2}]$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R}$$
$$(X - a)^2$$

$(X - E(X))^2$ je náhodná
proměnná

$$\underbrace{(X - E(X))^2}_{g(x)}$$

Platí: diskrétní

$$D(X) = \sum (x_i - E(X))^2 p_i$$

spojitá

$$D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - E(X))^2 \underbrace{f(x)}_{g(x)} dx$$

$$\sqrt{D(X)}$$

směrodatná
(střední kvadratická)
odchylka

Věta: X spojitá n. p. s hustotou f
 $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ taková, že
 $\underbrace{h \circ X}_{h(X)}$ je náhodná proměnná

$$E[h(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x) f(x) dx$$

Důsledek:

$X \dots$ spojita', $E(X)$, hustota f

$$h(X) = aX + b$$

$$E(aX + b) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (ax + b) f(x) dx =$$

$$= a \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx}_{E(X)} + b \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx}_{=1} = \underline{aE(X) + b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(\underline{aX+b}) &= E\left[\underbrace{(ax+b - (aE(X)+b))^2}_{(ax - aE(X))^2}\right] \\ &= \underbrace{a^2 E[(x - E(X))^2]}_{D(X)} \\ &= \underline{a^2 D(X)} \end{aligned}$$

$$h(X)$$

$$E[h(X)] = \sum_i h(x_i) P(X=x_i)$$

$$E[aX+b] = aE(X) + b$$

Důsledek 2:

$X \dots$ n.p.

$$E(X) = a$$

$$\sqrt{D(X)} = \sigma$$

Platí:

$$E(U) = 0$$

$$D(U) = 1$$

$$U = \frac{X - a}{\sigma}$$

$$U = \frac{X - a}{\sigma}$$

$$E(kX) = kE(X)$$

$$E(U) = E\left(\frac{X - a}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \underbrace{E(X)}_a - \frac{a}{\sigma} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(U) &= E\left[\left(\frac{X - a}{\sigma} - 0\right)^2\right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} E\left[\underbrace{(X - a)^2}_{(X - E(X))^2}\right] = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Kvantily

α -kvantil, x_α
 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$

X n.p. spojitá, její distribuční
funkce F je rostoucí na intervalu
těch $x \in \mathbb{R}$, pro která $0 < F(x) < 1$

$\Rightarrow x_\alpha$ určen jednoduše

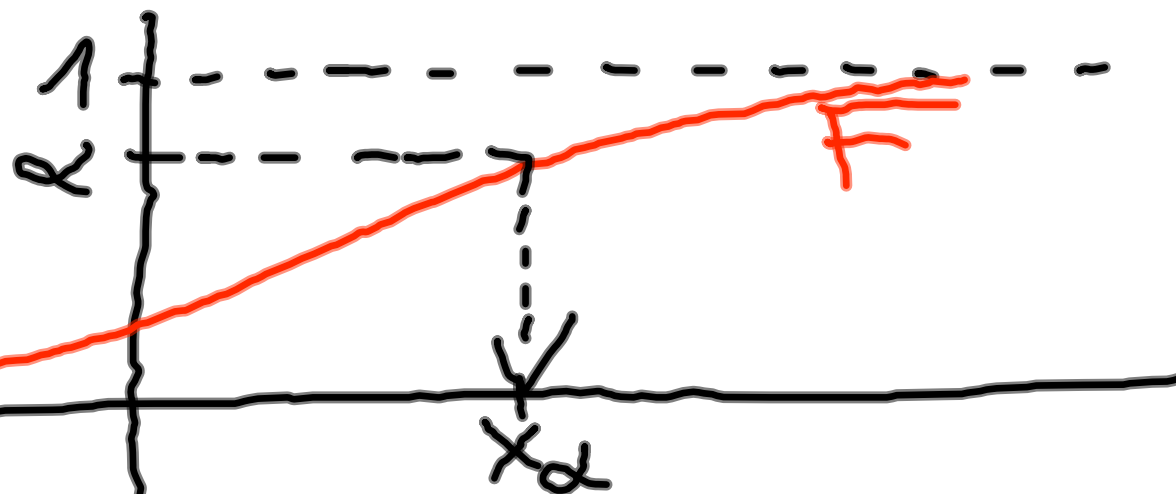
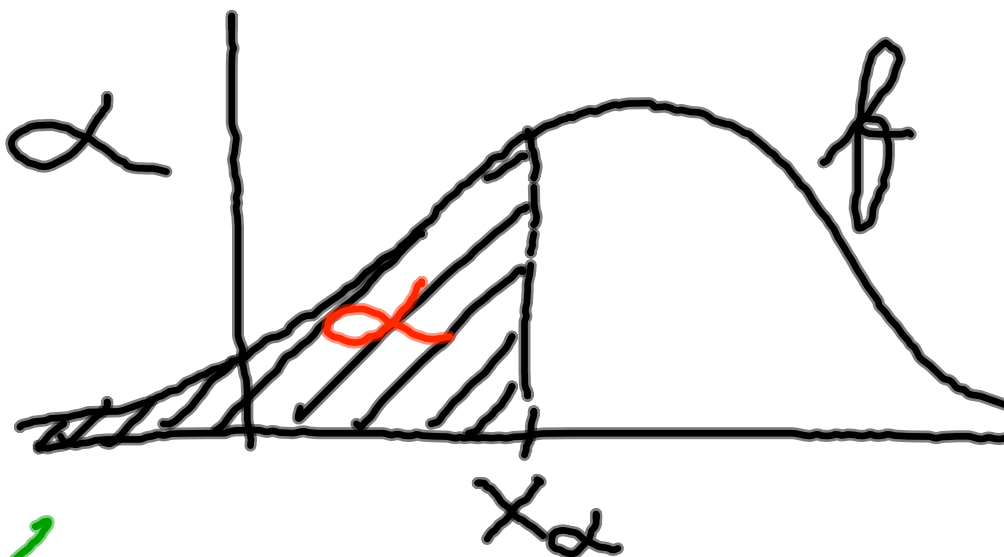
x_α

$$F(X < x_\alpha) = \alpha$$

 $x_{0,5}$ median

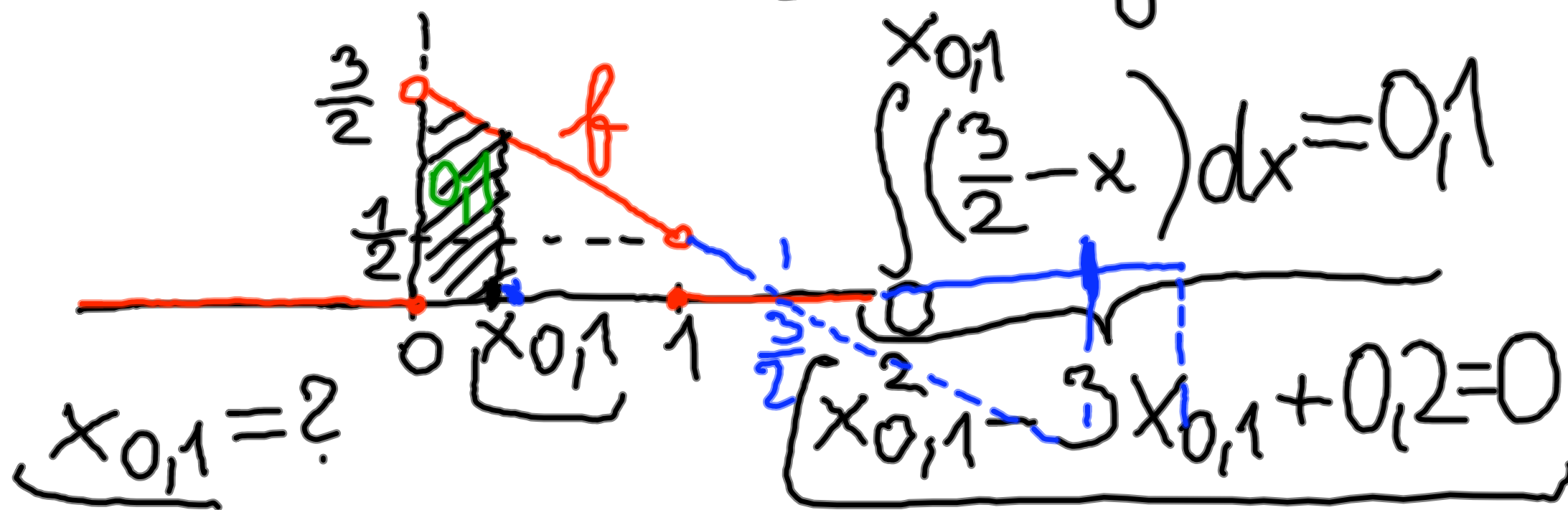
$$F(x_\alpha) = \alpha$$

$$x_\alpha = F^{-1}(\alpha)$$

 kvantilová
funkce


Pr. X má hustotu

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} - x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{jinak} \end{cases}$$



$X_{0,5}$ $X_{0,25}$... dolný kvartil $X_{0,75}$ horný kvartil $X_{0,75} - X_{0,25}$ medzi kvartilové
rozptýlenie
(variability)