

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$$

$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: \{\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) < x\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\approx \mathbb{R}$$

$$(0, x)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$[a, b)$$

$$(a, b)$$

$$[x, \infty)$$

$$\{x_0\}$$

$$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$F(x) = P(X < x)$$

Diskrétní náhodná proměnná

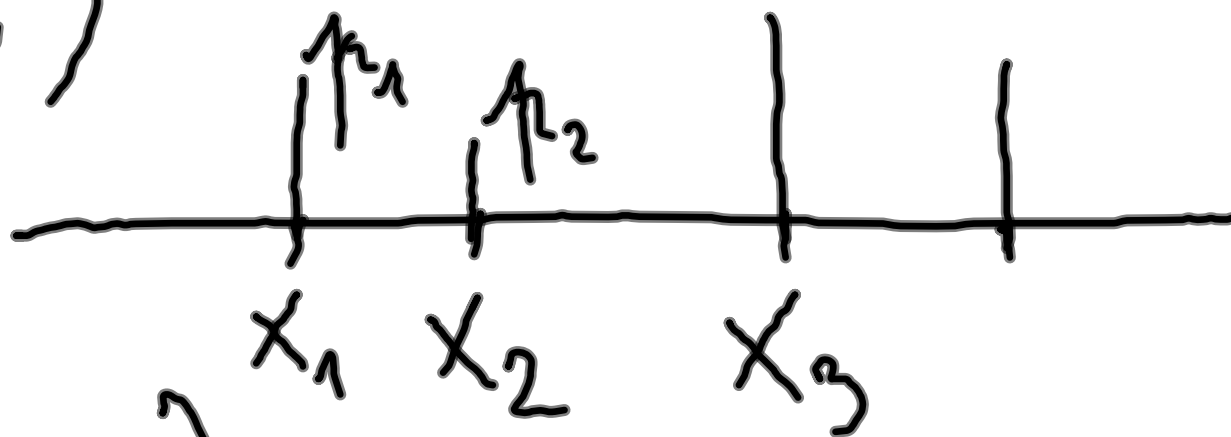
nejvýše spočetná množina
hodnot

Rozdělení pravděpodobnosti lze
popsat: 1. Distribuční fce

2. Pravděpodobnostní funkce

$$\{X_1, X_2, \dots\}$$

$$P(X = x_i)$$

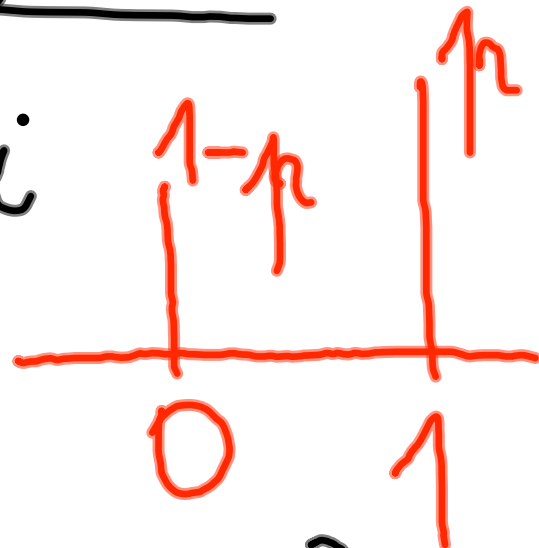


$$\sum_i P(X = x_i) = 1$$

Def. X má alternativní

rozdělení pravděpodobnosti

s parametrem $p \in (0, 1)$,



je-li množina hodnot $\{0, 1\}$

a $P(X=1)=p$, $P(X=0)=1-p$

$$P(X=1)=P(X=0)=\frac{1}{2}$$

Def. X má binomické rozdělení
s parametry $n \in \mathbb{N}$ a $p \in (0,1)$
je-li množina hodnot $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$a \quad P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n P(X=k) = 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \left(\underbrace{p + (1-p)}_{=1} \right)^n$$

binomická
věta

Def. X má rozdělení
spojitého typu (spojitá),
 existuje-li nezáporná reálná f

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} : F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(u) du$$

f ... hustota pravděpodobnosti

Distribuční funkce F
spojité náhodné proměnné X
je spojitá.

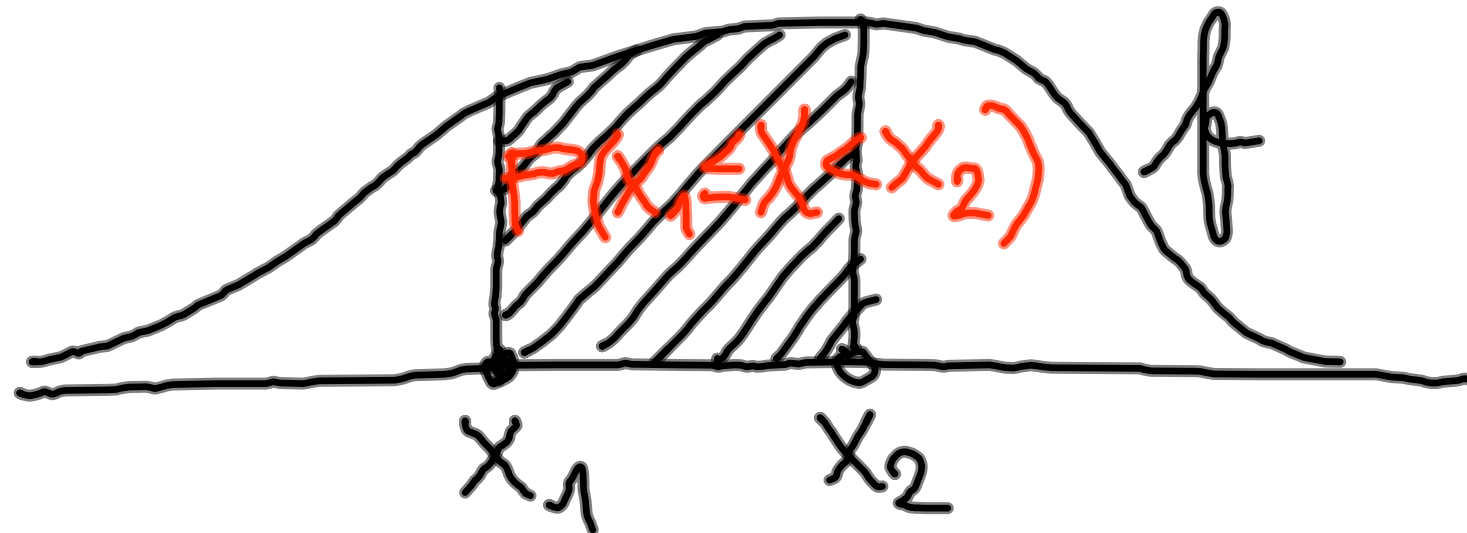
$$\frac{dF}{dx} = f$$

$$P\left(\underbrace{x_1 \leq X < x_2}_{X \in [x_1, x_2)}\right) = P(X < x_2) - \underbrace{P(X < x_1)}_{F(x_1)}$$

$$= F(x_2) - F(x_1) =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{x_2} f(t) dt - \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} f(t) dt =$$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t) dt$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \quad F(x)$$

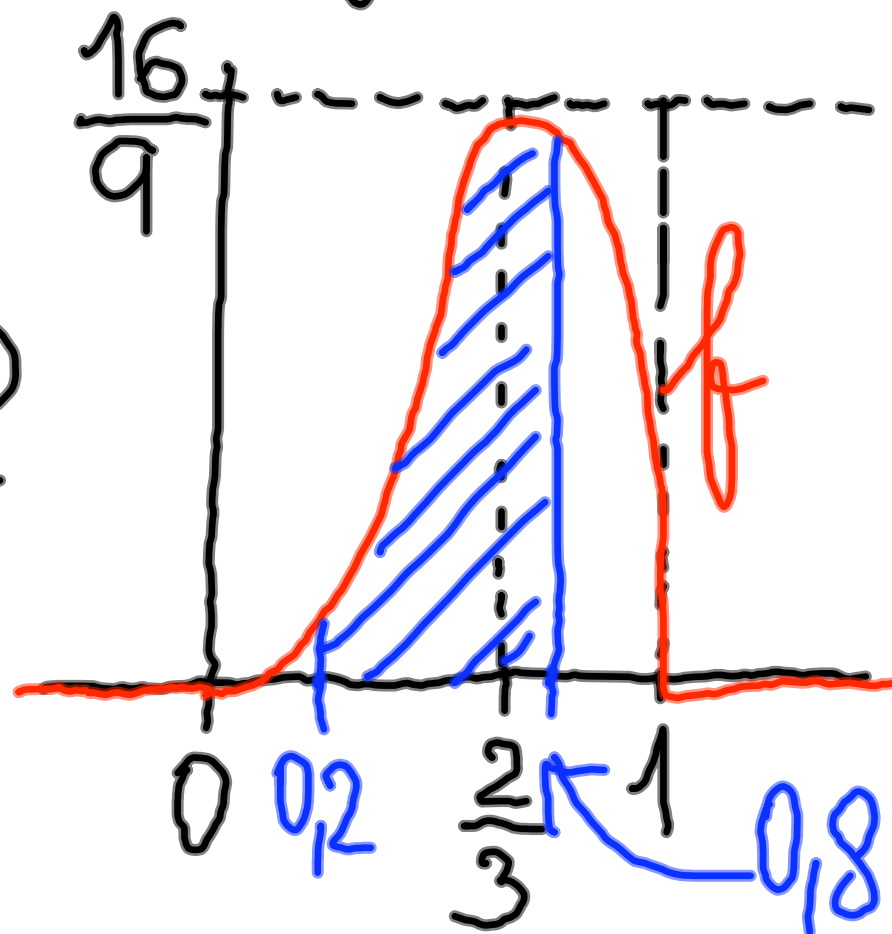
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^x f(u) du = 1$$

Pr. X má hustotu

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 12x^2(1-x) & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{jinak} \end{cases}$$

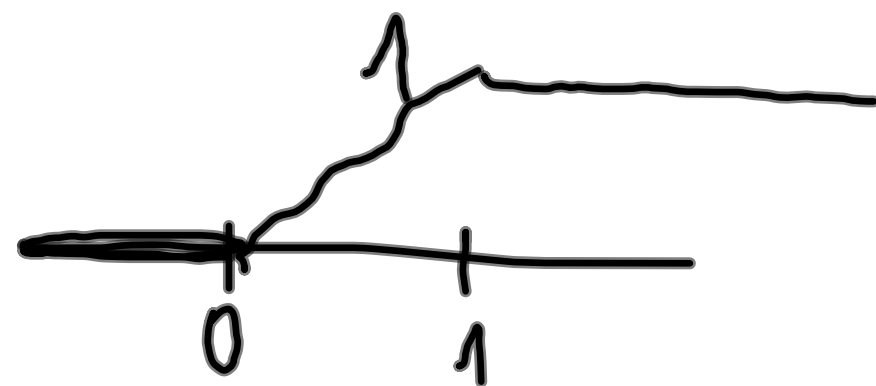
$$F(x) = ?$$

$$P(0,2 \leq x < 0,8) = ?$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 12x^2(1-x) & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{jimaka} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$



$$x \leq 0$$

$$0 < x \leq 1$$

$$F(x) = 0$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x 12t^2(1-t) dt = 4x^3 - 3x^4$$

$$x \geq 1$$

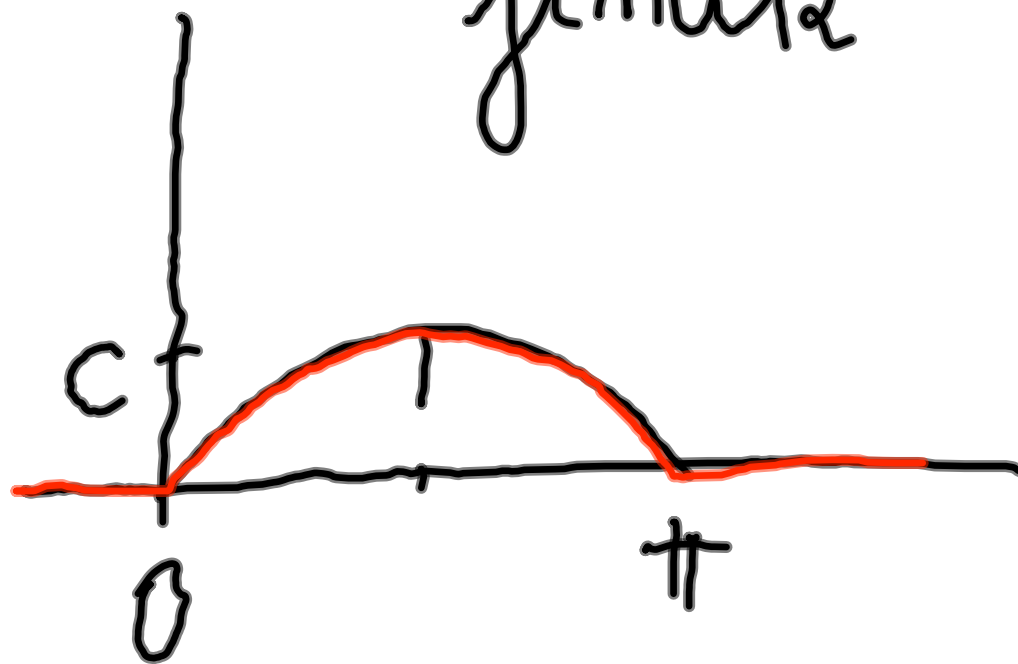
$$F(x) = 1$$



F Najděte hustotu

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} c \sin x & \text{pro } x \in (0, \pi) \\ 0 & \text{jinak} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$



Tvzení: X je spojitá

Podom $\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R} :$

$$\underbrace{P(X=x_0)=0}$$

Dikaz: $A_m = \left\{ \omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) \in \left[x_0, x_0 + \frac{1}{m} \right) \right\}$,

$$m = 1, 2, \dots$$

Plati: je-li $B_m \in \mathcal{G}$, $B_m \supset B_{m+1}$,

potom:

$$F\left(\bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m\right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} F(B_m)$$

$$m = 1, 2, \dots$$

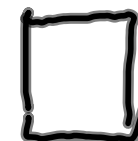
$$A_m \in \mathcal{F}, \quad A_m \supset A_{m+1} \quad [\quad]$$

$$\underline{F\left(\bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m\right) =}$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \frac{1}{m}} f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m = \left\{ \omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) = x_0 \right\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$F(X = x_0) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m) =$$



Důsledek: X spojitá

$$P(x_1 \leq X < x_2) = P(x_1 < X < x_2) =$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{X \in [x_1, x_2)} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{X \in (x_1, x_2)}$

$$= P(x_1 < X \leq x_2) = P(x_1 \leq X \leq x_2)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{X \in (x_1, x_2]} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{X \in [x_1, x_2]}$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx$$