

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{F})$$
$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$$
$$\forall x \in \mathcal{R} \quad \left\{ \omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) \leq x \right\} \in \mathcal{Y}$$

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

$$F(x) = \mathcal{P}(X(\omega) \leq x)$$

$$x \in \mathcal{R}$$

Sporozoa maledusa  
reliaua

Distribucija:  $X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots$

$p_1, \dots, p_n$

$$\sum p_i = 1$$

$f(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$

notdělní pravděp.  
funkce, nek. p.m.

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{a} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

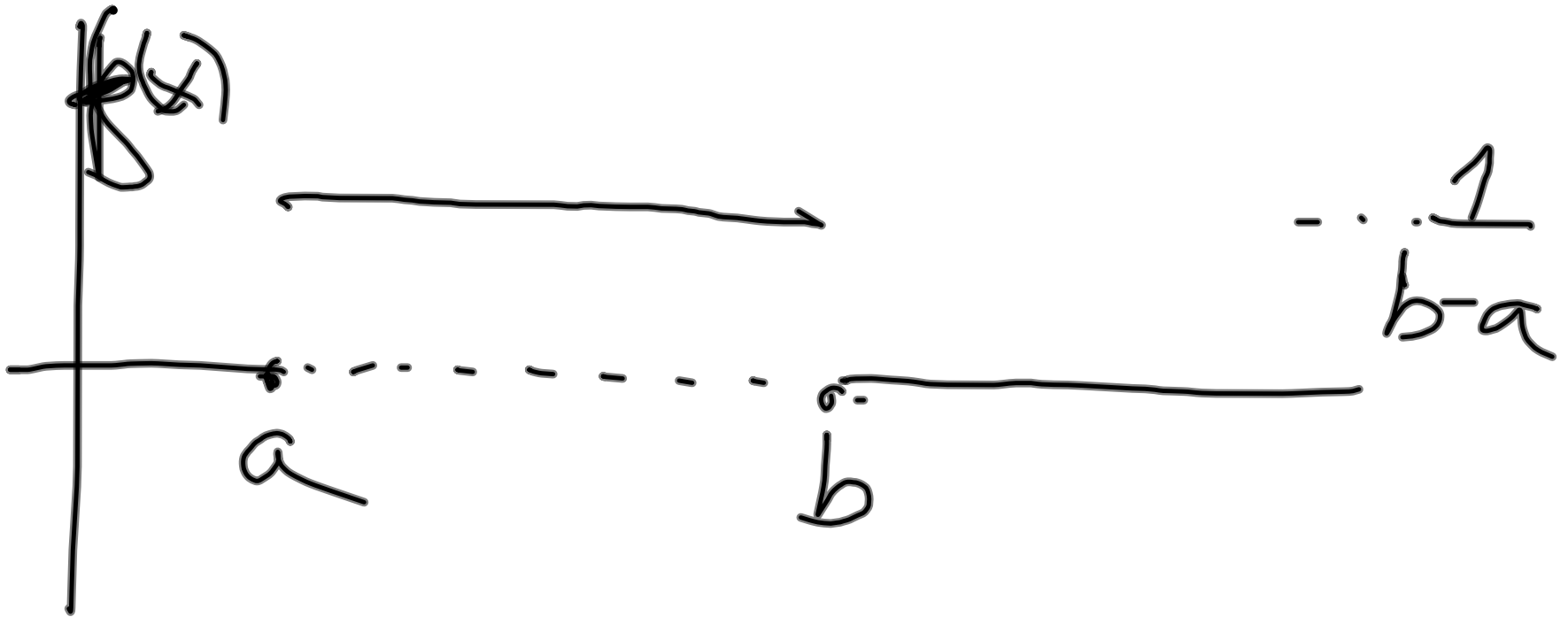
Distribuci fance

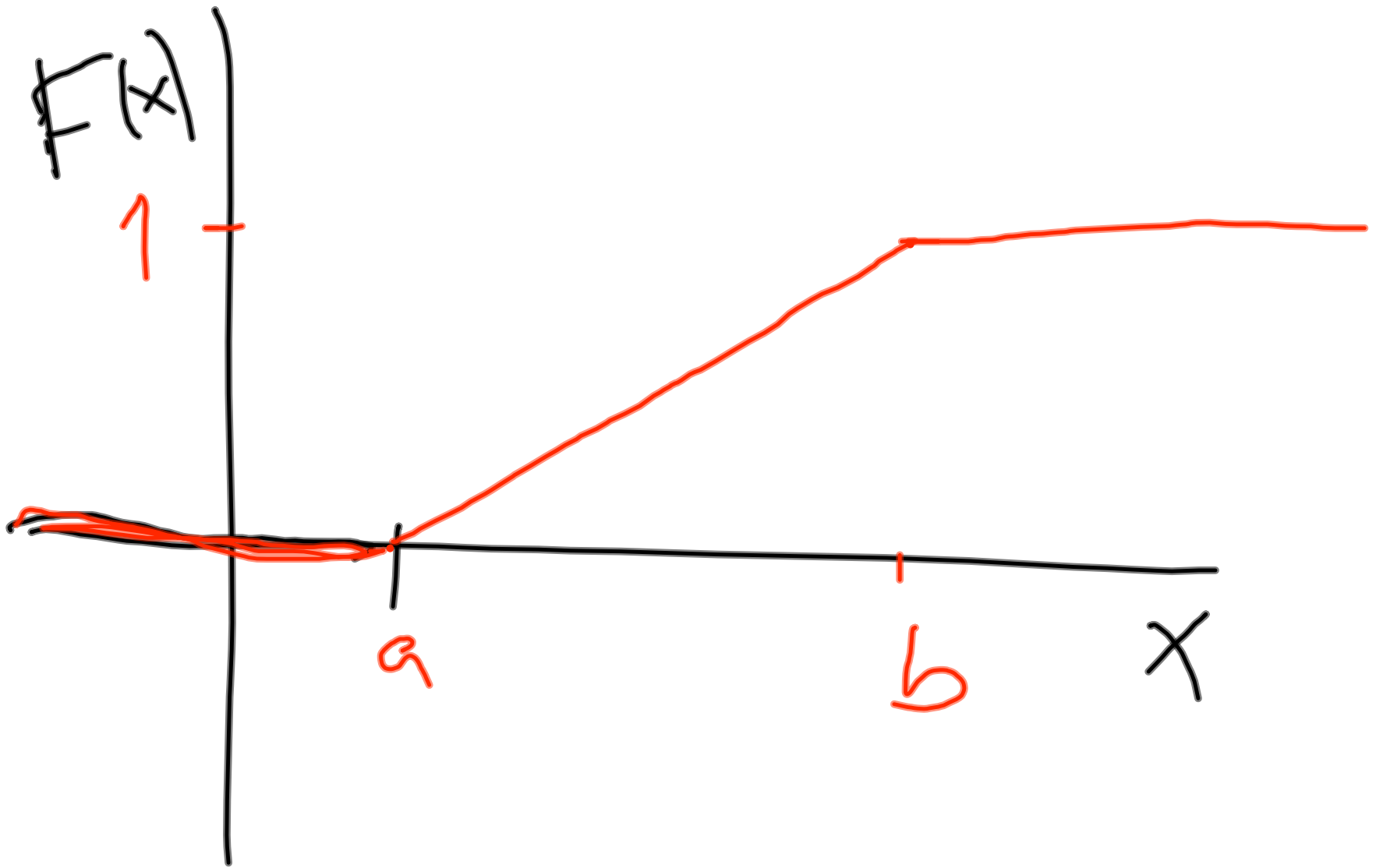
$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Předpoklad  $\bar{e}$ ,  $\bar{e}$  nezávislé  
kóhize

Príklad:

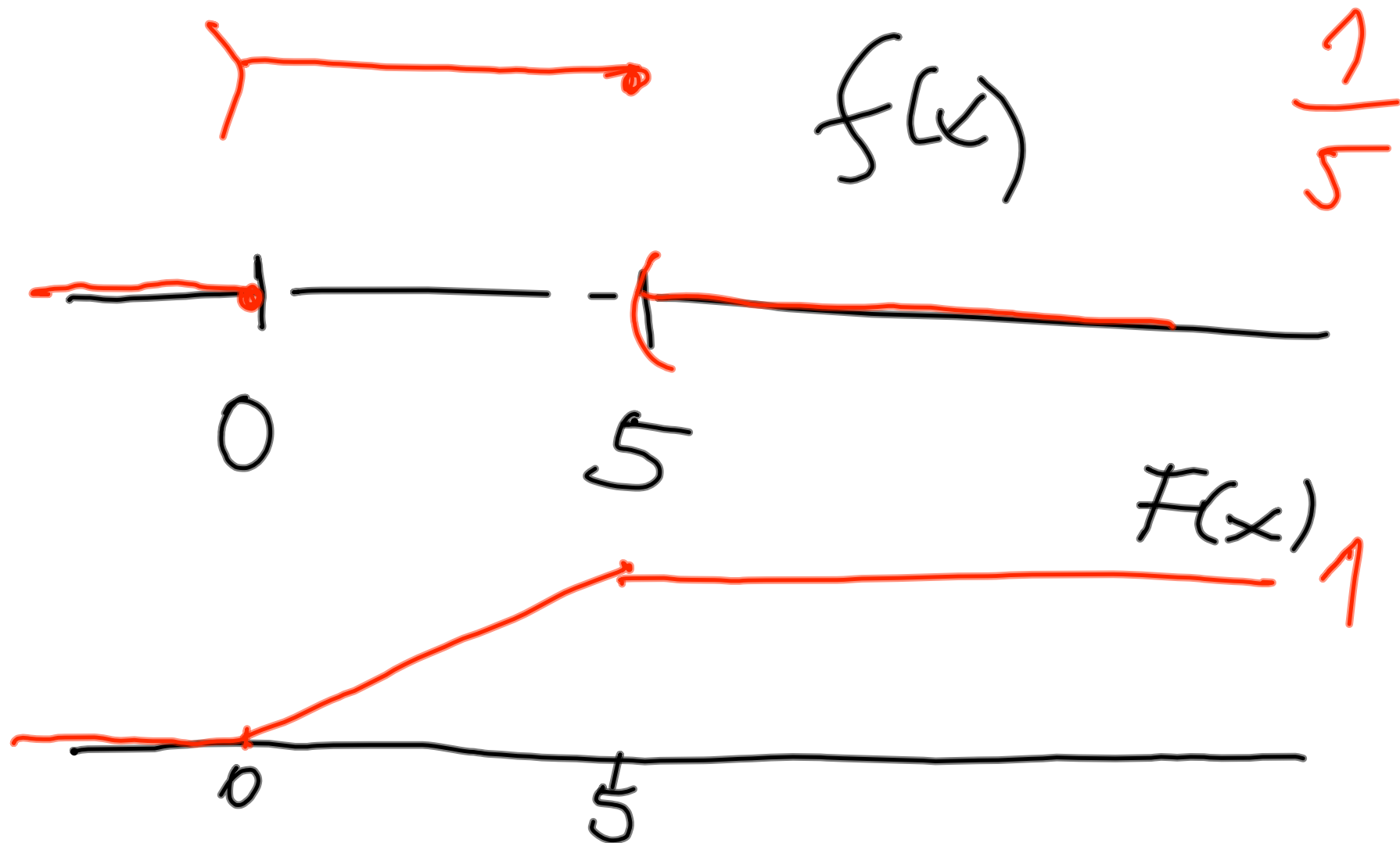
1. Pomerné nahliadnutie





Uspješno! X-članak!  
na stranici a zadovoljan  
5 minuta





2.) Exponential  
verteilen!

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}, \quad x > 0$$

$$f(x) = 0, \quad x \leq 0$$

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

$$= 0, \quad x \leq 0$$

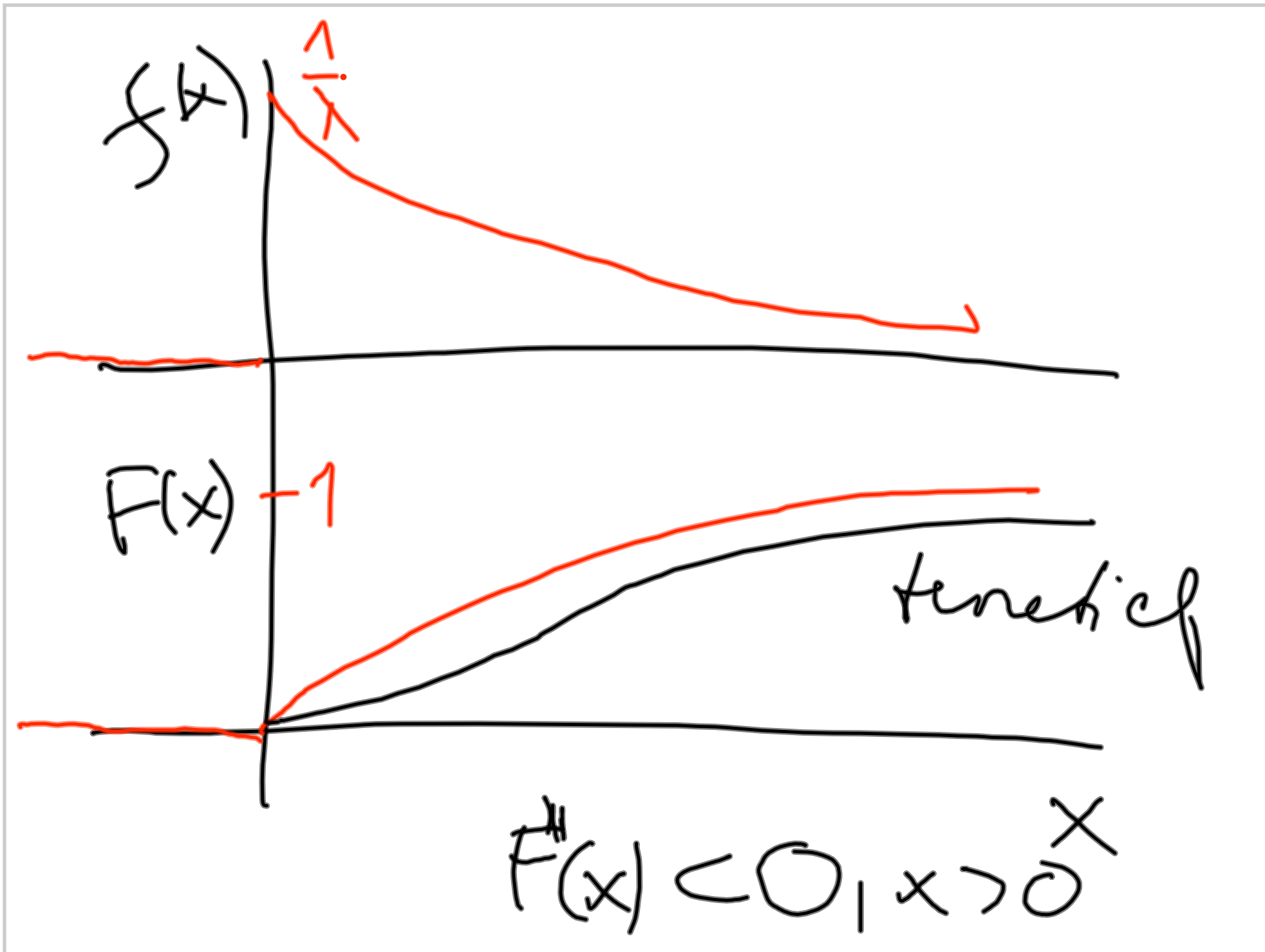
$x > 0$  :

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt +$$

$$+ \int_x^{\infty} f(t) dt =$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{t}{\lambda}} dt =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} (-\lambda) e^{-\frac{t}{\lambda}} \right]_0^x = 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}$$



napis<sup>te</sup> led.

X-doba živobytia  
živobytia

X-štední doba  
živobytia

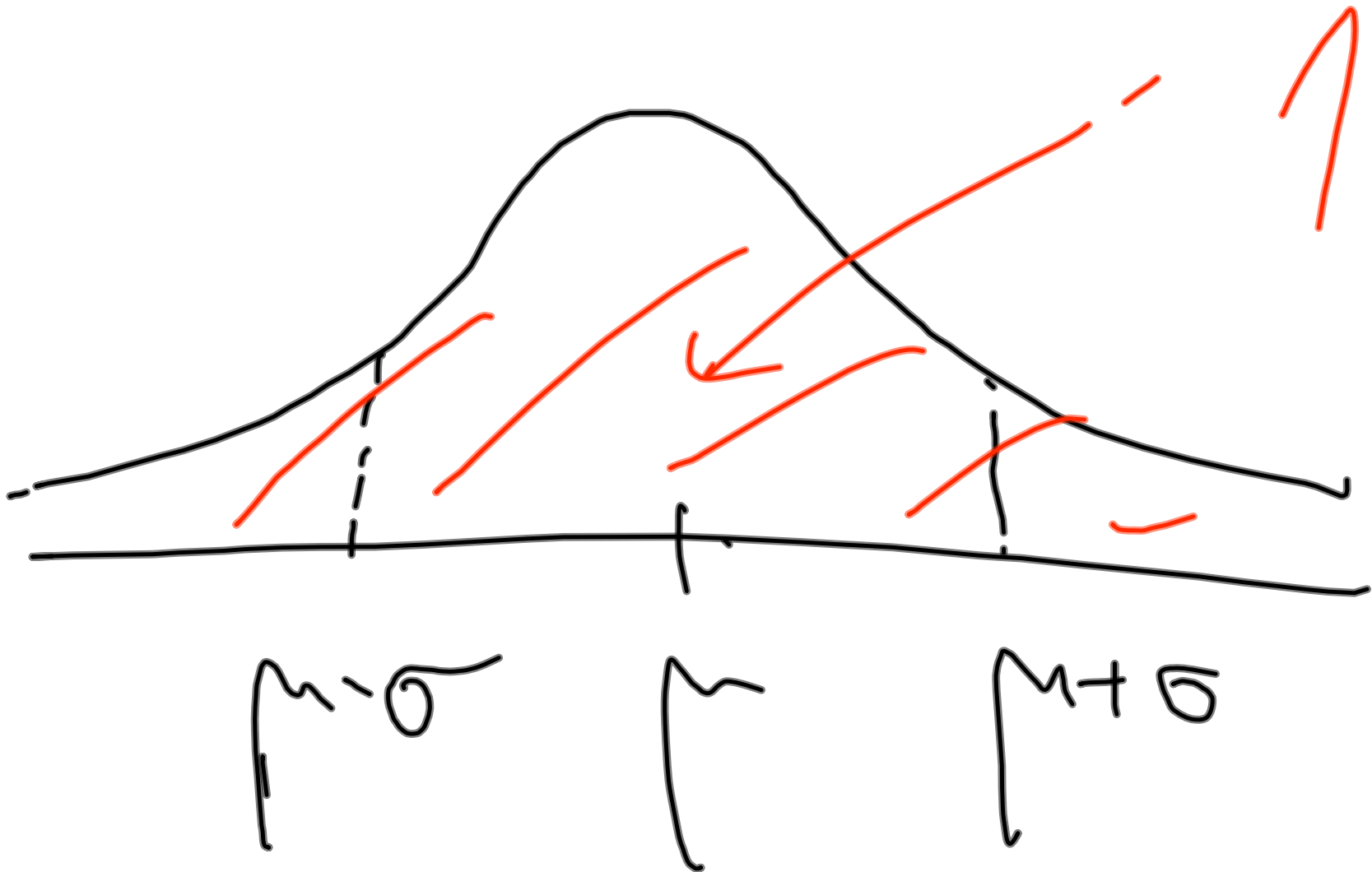
3. Normalni model  
povratnog koeficijenta  $\beta$   
(Gaussovo)

$$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\mu \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$$



Isn't labeling  
harder by far

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\mu=0, \sigma=1$$

a homogeneous  
distribution  
function

$$\phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \quad x \geq 0$$

$$\Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x)$$

$x > 0$



napis klasi:

ryba chovna



# STŘEDNÍ HODNOTA KVALITATIVNÍ PROMĚNÁ

Def. 1.  $X$  - diskrétní  
n.p.

$x_1, \dots, x_m, \dots$   
 $p_1, \dots, p_m, \dots$

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i p_i$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p_i$$



$P_2^{\text{Ue}}$  lady:

1. Hurai' loska -1 hora

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^6 i \cdot \frac{1}{6} =$$

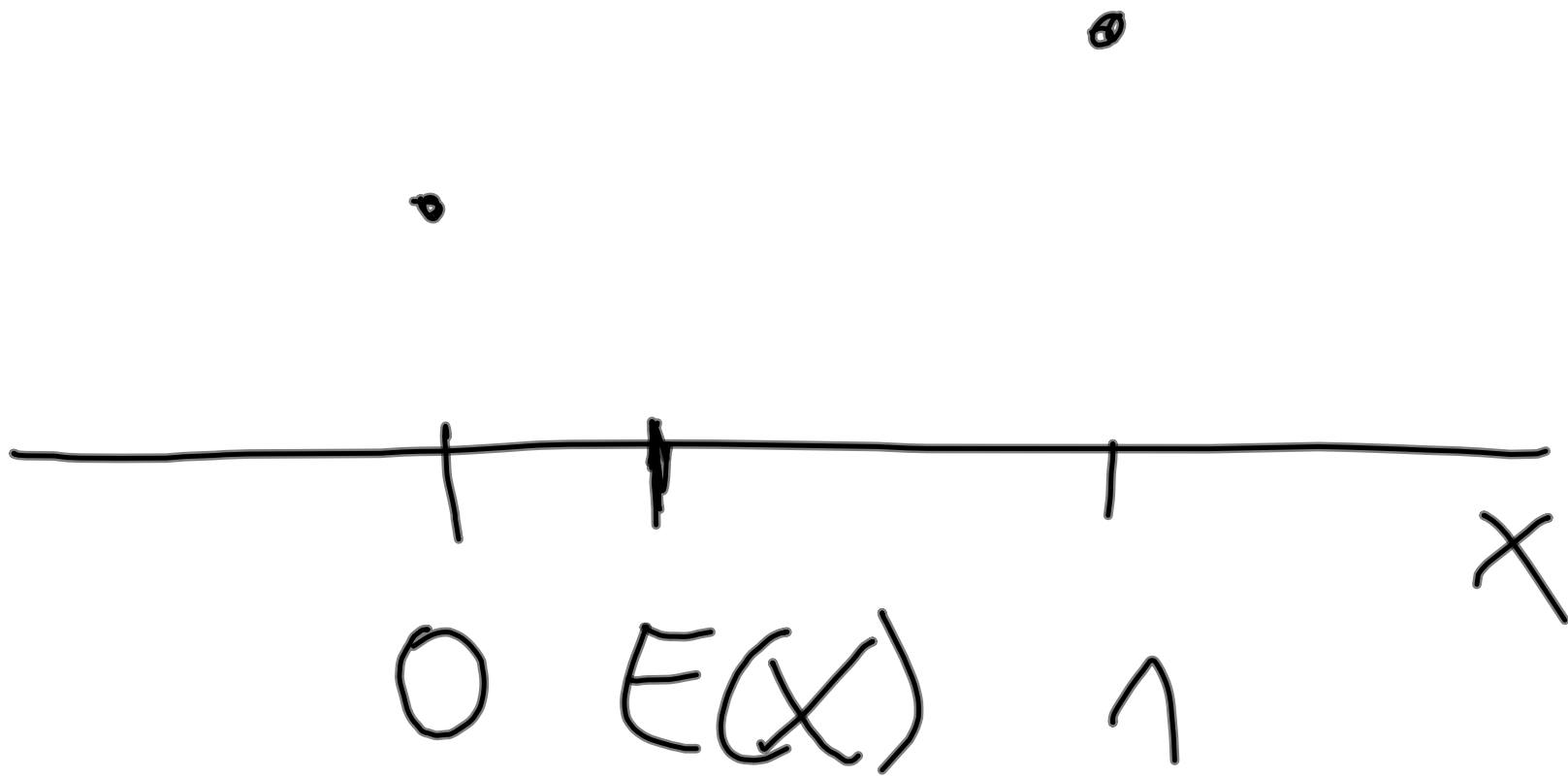
$$= \frac{1}{6} (1+2+\dots+6)$$

2.) Alternativni rasplet

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0$$

$$p_1 = p, p_2 = 1 - p$$

$$E(X) = 1 \cdot p + 0 \cdot (1 - p) = p$$

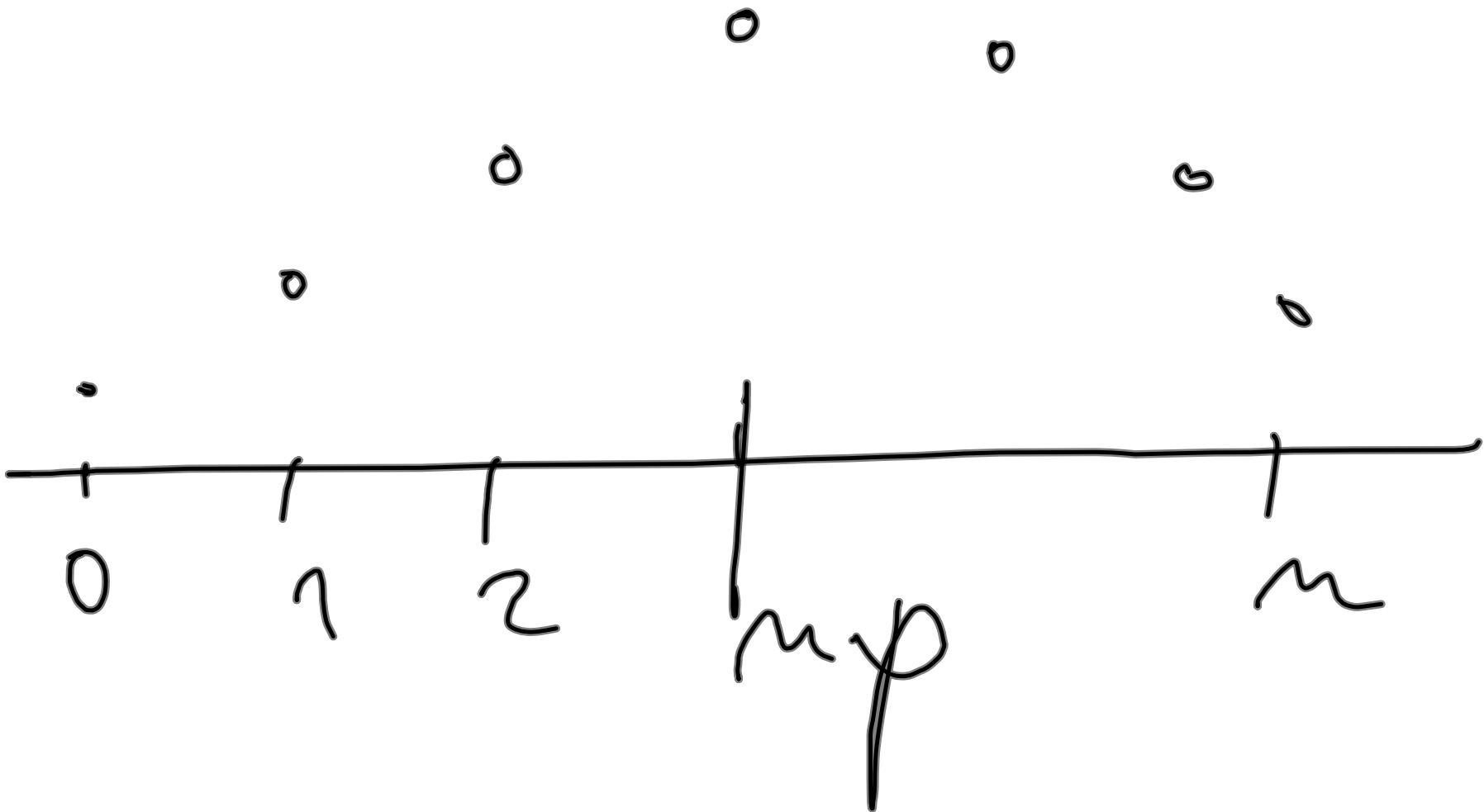


3.) Binomické rozdelenie

$$X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n, \quad p_i = \binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$$

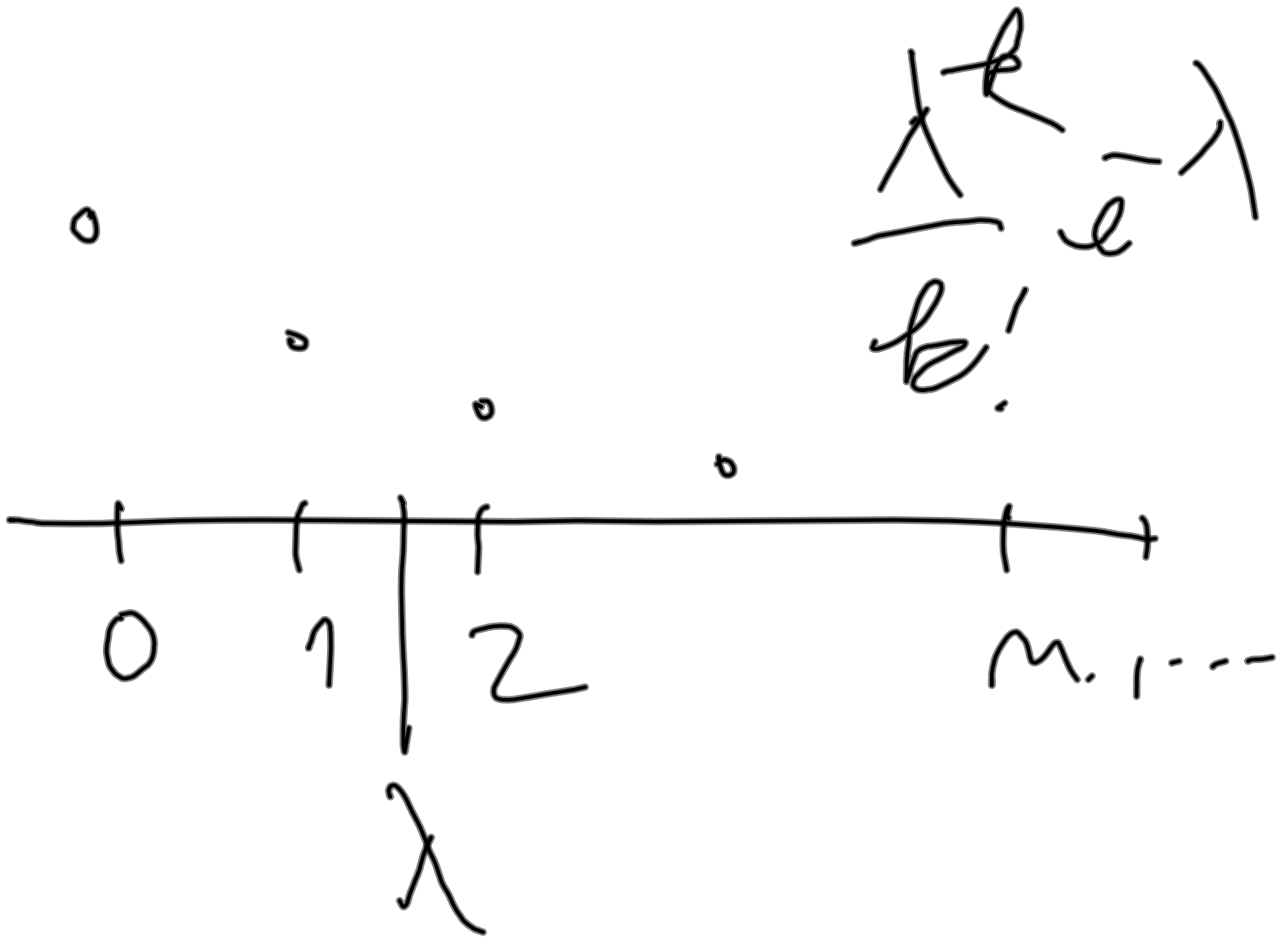
$0, 1, \dots, n$

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n i \binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i} = n \cdot p$$



4.) Poisson

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \dots = \lambda$$



kapu blud.

Priz se nariz  
na 800 a'ner. Za  
 $\bar{c}_s \Delta t$  je 0,005  
mard,  $\bar{c}$  se metode  
probleme ni!



Je deha ma<sup>2</sup>  
pued, i<sup>1</sup> e n At  
se produce ma<sup>2</sup>  
ma<sup>4</sup> a'vha'eh?

$$P(X=4) =$$

$$\binom{800}{4} 0,005^4 (1-0,005)^{800-4}$$

$$= 0,2$$

Poisson  $\Rightarrow$

$$\lambda = n \cdot p = 800 \cdot 0,005 = 4$$

$$P(X=4) = e^{-4} \cdot \frac{4^4}{4!} = 0,1912$$

Spangite' wadelen'

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

1.) Równomierne wzdłuż

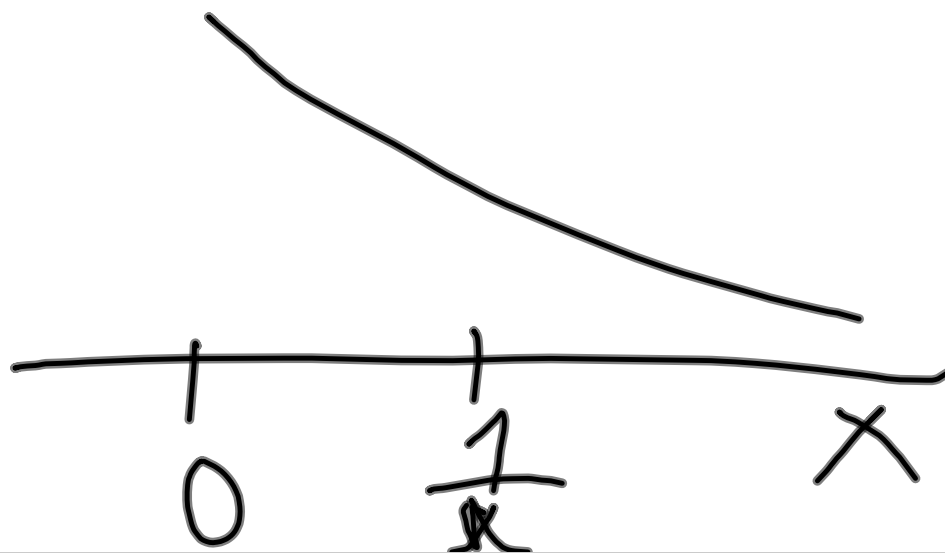
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx, \quad x \in \langle a, b \rangle$$

$$= 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \langle a, b \rangle$$

$$\text{Wzrostek: } E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

2.) Exponential  
verteilen:

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$



3-) Gauss

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$= \dots = \mu$$

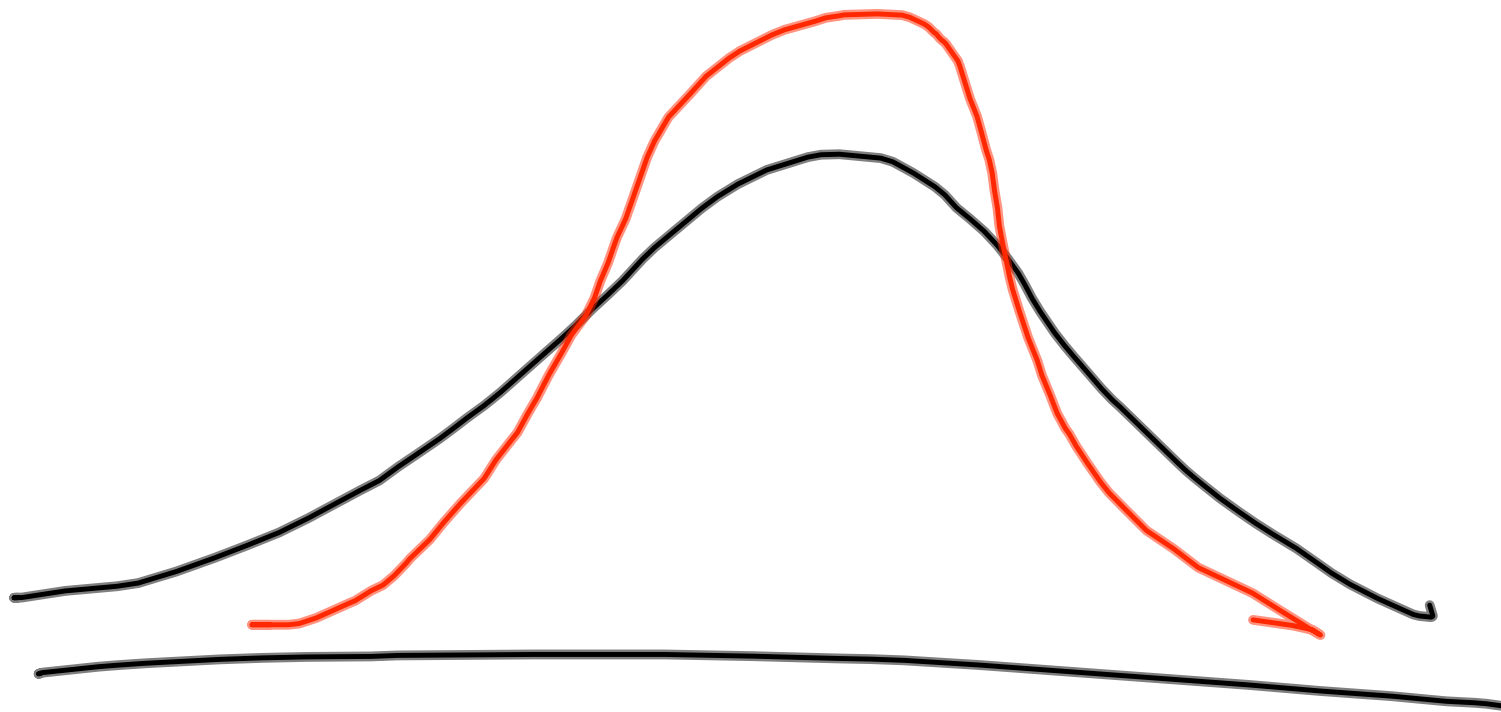
Sprache  
Namen

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

LAPLACE



DISPERZĚ  
(ROZPTYL)  
NÁHODNĚ PRŮM.



$$D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_i (x_i - E(X))^2$$

$i=1$

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