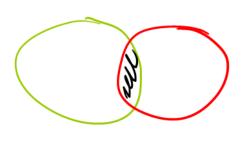


1) N ... Popring ege! eggizit gogs

(ع



P(A) UP(D) = P(A/D) UP(A/D) UP(A/D)

= P(*1B) + 2P(*1B)+P(B1*)

geom ... tolik uspech z m pokuju

$$\frac{1}{2} (0x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (0x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (0x) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{2}) (1 - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{1}$$

$$P(k) = P P(D) = P$$

a)
$$P(0) = P(\kappa \wedge D) = \frac{P(\kappa \wedge D)}{P(D)} = \frac{P \cdot P}{P} = \underline{P}$$

Some
$$2x$$
 workou

Souzet je $10^{\circ} = \frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6$

$$NS = \frac{1}{36} \text{ models of } = \frac{1}{36} \text{ P(1=6)} \cup \text{P(2=6)} - \text{P(1=2=6)}$$

$$=\frac{1}{6} \operatorname{PS} = \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{mod} \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{PS} = \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{PS$$

$$2D/N2 = \frac{\frac{36}{44}}{(50 \text{ V NZ})} \left\{ \frac{6}{4} \cdot \frac{6}{4} + \frac{6}{4} \cdot \frac{6}{4} = \frac{36}{5} \cdot \frac{36}{36} = \frac{3}{5} \right\}$$

$$72|2D = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

a)
$$\frac{96}{100} \cdot \frac{95}{99} \cdot \frac{94}{99} = 0,8836...$$

c)
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{36!}}$$
 (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{96}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt$

3. spatne 1. spatne 2. spatne

5)
$$\frac{a6}{100} \cdot \frac{a7}{60} \cdot \frac{L_1}{60} \left| \frac{4}{100} \cdot \frac{a6}{60} \cdot \frac{a5}{60} \right| \frac{a6}{100} \cdot \frac{4}{100} \cdot \frac{a5}{60} = \frac{2}{100} = \frac{2}{100} \cdot \frac{a5}{60} = \frac{2}{100} = \frac{$$

 $\frac{q_{6}}{q_{6}} \cdot \frac{q_{7}}{q_{8}} = \frac{q_{4}}{q_{8}} = \frac{q_{6}}{q_{6}} \cdot \frac{q_{6}}{q_{6}} = \frac{q_{6}}{q_{6}} = \frac{q_{6}}{q_{6}} \cdot \frac{q_{6}}{q_{6}} = \frac{q_{6}}{q$

2. cuicemi

jeug AB jsou rezerisee (=> P(AD) = P(A)P(B)

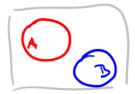
 $P(A \cap D^c) = P(A)P(D^c)$

 $P(\underline{\mathcal{D}}) = 1 - P(\underline{\mathcal{D}})$ $= P(A) - P(A) - P(A) P(\underline{\mathcal{D}}) = P(A) (1 - P(\underline{\mathcal{D}}))$

Source (EUA) /A = 2 DA

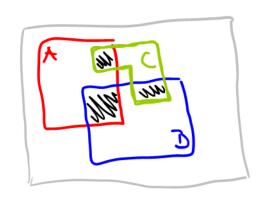
 $P(A^{c}) = 1 - P(A)$ $P(A^{c}) = 1 - P(A)$

jeun mezavisle a disjumktmi



d: sjumkini(=) $(A \cap B) = \emptyset$ mezchisle (=) $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(D)$

$$P(\emptyset) = 0$$
 => molou, pro $P(A) = 0$ OR $P(B) = 0$



When P(A)=0 OR P(D)=0 OR P(c)=0

spano ze 4 encile... solo SC = 0,8 DC = 0,2

fillrozmačí { dolo spame jako spam ... SS = OP Tolo dobrých jako spam DS = 0,05

a) $0.8 \cdot 0.9 + 0.2 \cdot 0.07 = 0.73$ = 30/0 oznaceno gram

b) $\frac{0.2 \cdot 0.05}{0.73} = 0.01$ 1% dobrych maili chybre paractero jako spara

= 0,3 20 % spami neodliceno tiltrem

$$O_{S} = O_{I}^{O}$$

$$A_{S} = O_{I} S$$

$$\left(\frac{o'u+o'z}{o'u}\right)*\left(\frac{o'8+o'v}{o'8}\right) = O'r'89$$

9

$$P_{X}(k) = (\Lambda - P) P = \left(\frac{\Lambda}{2}\right)^{k}$$

$$P(Y) = \begin{cases} 0 & = \sum_{N=2}^{\infty} P_{X}(N) \\ N = 2 \int_{1}^{\infty} h_{1}(h_{1} \dots h_{N}) \\ N = 2 \int_{1}^{\infty} h_{1}(h_{1} \dots h_{N}) \\ N = 2 \int_{1}^{\infty} h_{1}(h_{1} \dots h_{N})$$

$$= \sum_{N=1, h_1 \in \mathbb{N}} P_{\times}(h) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \sum_{m=1,3,5,...} P_{x}(m) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1,2,5,...} \left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{2}\right) = \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{i}} = \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{$$

$$P_{k}(k) = {\binom{m}{k}} P^{k} \cdot (1-p)^{m-k}$$

$$P(Y) = \begin{cases} 0 = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} P_{k}(k) \\ 1 = \sum_{k=42}^{\infty} P_{k}(k) \end{cases}$$

$$T(y=y)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\binom{n}{k}T^{k}\cdot (1-p)^{k-k}=q^{k}$$

$$X \sim Geom(D) / D(X > k) = i$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} P(X=m) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (1-p)^{n-1} P = \frac{(1-p)^{k} \cdot P}{(1-p)^{n-1}} = \frac{(1-p)^{k}}{(1-p)^{n-1}} = \frac{(1-p)^{n-1}}{(1-p)^{n-1}} = \frac{(1-p)^{$$

Melo

4

- a) χ \wedge beom $\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)$
- b) E(x) = 10

$$\frac{P(X \ge 10 \text{ DX \ge 2})}{P(X \ge 1)} = \frac{P(X > 0)}{P(X > 1)} = \frac{(1-P)^{C}}{(1-P)^{C}} = (1-P)^{C}$$

& dobre se tak resi komkrétni priklady

má Podotázku ma tolle

Mpr. typek a micem lazier na kos

VEJim P(otaz micky neus pely) > stejnou cást můzu

(1-7)9-4= (1-P)5

17)

vim ze je to abytecime slosité, abournal jsem homs. Cisla

D = "ytall: jsme duouorlovou minci"

$$P(D) = 1 - \frac{\binom{qq}{1}}{\binom{100}{1}} = 0.01$$

06 = "podlo 6 orls"

OG ~ Dimom(6, 1)

je dobre ".

$$P(D|O6) = \frac{P(O6|D)}{O_1O1 * 1 + O_1QQ * \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{200}{401}} = \frac{101}{\frac{200}{401}} = \frac{0.505}{0.505}$$

Landitali A.D pri odelodu jsou malodne tazani kolo volili

E ... mnozima voliců, kteží se zůčastní

výsledek exit-pollu je 0,6 * IEI llasovalo pro A

kolik lid) celkem blasovalo pro A (?)

3. cuicemi

P(zma opoved)= =

a)
$$X_1 \dots bodowy zisk v i-té otize ($X_1, \dots, X_{20} \cap Derm(P)$

$$E(X) = mP = 20P$$$$

P)

$$\mathbb{E}(x_i) = \mathbb{E}(x_i | 2 m x_0^i) \cdot P(2 m x_0^i) + \mathbb{E}(x_i | ne2 m x_0^i) \cdot P(ne2 m x_0^i)$$

$$= 1 \cdot P + \mathbb{E}(x_i | ne2 m x_0^i) \cdot P(1 + ne) + \mathbb{E}(x_i | 1 + ne) \cdot P(1 + ne)$$

$$= P + \mathbb{E}(x_i | 1 + ne) \cdot P(1 + ne) + \mathbb{E}(x_i | 1 + ne) \cdot P(1 + ne)$$

$$= P + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 + (-\frac{1}{4}) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 \cdot (1 - p) = P + (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{16})(1 - p) = P + \frac{1}{16}(1 - p)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = 2 \cdot (P + \frac{1}{16}(x - p))$$

$$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$O = \mathbb{E}(\lambda) = 0$$

$$\lambda = x_{J}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(Y) = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{N}} y \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y) \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(Y = 0) = 1 \text{ protoze pro lib. jing x by se}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(Y) = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{N}} y \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y) \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(Y = 0) = 1 \text{ protoze pro lib. jing x by se}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(Y) = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{N}} y \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y) \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(Y = 0) = 1 \text{ protoze pro lib. jing x by se}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(Y) = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{N}} y \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y) \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(Y = 0) = 1 \text{ protoze pro lib. jing x by se}$$

b) Predp.
$$var(x)=0$$
 "occharamoddylka \times od $F(x)$ "
$$F(x) \exists a je konecna$$

$$var(x) = 0 = \mathbb{E}(x - \mu)^2 = \mathbb{E}(x - \mu)^2$$

$$var(x) = 0 = \sum_{x = \mu(x)} (x - \mu(x))^2$$

$$var(x) = 0 = \sum_{x = \mu(x)} (x - \mu(x))^2$$

$$\Gamma'$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{F}}(X) = \sum_{i = 0}^{W = 0} \mathbb{P}(X > W) \quad (i)$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P(x > m) = P(x > 1) + 2 \cdot P(x > 2) + 3 \cdot P(x > 1) + \cdots + k \cdot P(x > k)$$

$$P(x > 0) = P(x = 1) + P(x = 2) + P(x = 3) + \cdots$$

$$P(x > 1) = P(x = 2) + P(x = 3) + \cdots$$

$$P(x > 2) = P(x = 3) + \cdots$$

$$=\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m \cdot \mathcal{P}(x=m) = \overline{\mathbb{F}}(x)$$

$$\nabla = \mathbb{E}(\alpha X) - \mathbb{E}(\alpha X)^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) - \alpha^{2} \cdot \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) - \alpha^{2} \cdot \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) - \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) - \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) = \alpha^{2} \cdot \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) - \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) - \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) = \alpha^{2} \cdot \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) - \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) - \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) = \alpha^{2} \cdot \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) = \alpha^{2} \cdot \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) - \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) = \alpha^{2} \cdot \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) = \alpha^{2} \cdot \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) - \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) = \alpha^{2} \cdot \mathbb{$$

$$\operatorname{ran}(X) = \overline{\operatorname{H}}(X - \operatorname{H}(X)) = \operatorname{H}(X + P - \operatorname{H}(X + P)) = \operatorname{ran}(X + P)$$

$$E(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$E(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$E(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$E(x+2) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$E(x+2) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$E(x+2) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X+5) = \frac{2}{50} = r^{1}$$

 $Var(X+Y) = \mathbb{E}(X+Y)^{2} = \mathbb{E}(X+Y)^{2} = \mathbb{E}(X+Y+Y+Y-\mathbb{E}(Y)^{2})$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left(Y_{\mathcal{S}} + S \forall \mathcal{D} + \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{S}} \right) = \mathbb{E} \left(Y_{\mathcal{S}} \right) + \mathbb{E} \left(S \forall \mathcal{D} \right) + \mathbb{E} \left(\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{S}} \right)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}(x_5 - 5 \times \mathbb{E}(x) + \mathbb{E}(x_5) + 5 \mathbb{E}(x - \mathbb{E}(x))(x - \mathbb{E}(x)) + \mathbb{E}(x_5 - 5 \times \mathbb{E}(x) + \mathbb{E}(x_5))$$

7) X má uniformai rozdělení na {a,a+1, a+2,..., b} pro a L b E Z

 $\mathbb{E}(x) = \frac{b}{b-c+1} \times \frac{b}{b-c+1} = \frac{b}{b} \times \frac{b}{b} - \frac{b}{b} \times \frac{b}{b} = \frac{b}{b} \times \frac{b}{b} \times \frac{b}{b} \times \frac{b}{b} = \frac{b}{b} \times \frac{b}{b$

= 0+6

 $= \frac{3}{P_{5}}$ $E(x_{5}) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5+5+\cdots+p_{5}}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{9}} \rho(\rho+\sqrt{3})(\rho+\sqrt{3})$ = (P+ 1) (P+1) ~ Ps

8) X ... souget X ... ~ Denuch)

a) P(x=k) = k ispédi $= x_1,...,x_n \rightarrow vyserv téd k a vynázobím <math>p * zsytek$ rotože zbylek musi byt neuspech, jinak by jich nebylo k (M).P. (1-P)-k

b) Mpr. pro P(x2/x1)=1, mikdy nemuzu mit x1=1 & k=1

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \overline{\mathbb{E}}(x_i)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \mathbb{E}(x^{i}) \qquad \text{\star $\#$ $pokusů = $h.p$}$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{F}}(x_i) = \overline{P}$$

$$V_{0,r}(x_i) = \overline{P}(A-\overline{P})$$

$$E(x) = \sum_{k \in lm(x)} x \cdot P(x = x) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} k \cdot {m \choose k} \cdot p \cdot (1-p)^{m-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k \in lm(x)} x \cdot P(x = x) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} k \cdot {m \choose k} \cdot p \cdot (1-p)^{m-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k \in lm(x)} x \cdot P(x = x) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} k \cdot {m \choose k} \cdot p \cdot (1-p)^{m-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k \in lm(x)} x \cdot P(x = x) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} k \cdot {m \choose k} \cdot p \cdot (1-p)^{m-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k \in lm(x)} x \cdot P(x = x) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} k \cdot {m \choose k} \cdot p \cdot (1-p)^{m-k}$$

$$Var(X) = Var(X_i) * #pokusi = Mp(1-p)$$

$$P(z=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k(x=k) \cdot P_k(y=z-k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k(x-k) \cdot P_k(x-k) \cdot P_k(x-k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k(x-k) \cdot P_k($$