Rosklad De pro H

$$= P + (1 + E(X))(1 - P) = P + (1 - P) + E(X)(1 - P) = 1 + E(X)(1 - P)$$

$$E(x) - E(x)(\lambda - P) = 1$$

$$E(x)(x) - (\lambda - P) = 1$$

$$E(x)(P) = 1$$

$$E(x) = \frac{\Lambda}{P}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} x \cdot \mathbb{P}_{x}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} k \cdot \binom{n}{k} \mathbb{P}^{k} (1-\mathbb{P})^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \binom{n-1}{k-1} \cdot \mathbb{P}^{k} \cdot \binom{n-1}{k-1} = \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \cdot \binom{n-1}{k-1} \cdot \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \cdot \binom{n-1}{k-1} = \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$$

$$= m \mathbb{P} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{m} \binom{n-1}{k-1} \cdot \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \cdot \binom{n-1}{k-1} = \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \cdot \binom{n-1}{k-1} = \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$$

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$$= m \mathbb{P} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{m} \binom{n-1}{k-1} \cdot \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \cdot \binom{n-1}{k-1} = \mathbb{$$

 $X \text{ mv. } \mathbb{C}_{m}(x) \subseteq \mathbb{N}_{0} \Rightarrow \mathbb{E} X = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(x > k) \otimes \text{ so with 2 vime, 30} P(x > k) - (1-p)^{k}$ 

$$P(X > k) = (1-p)^{k}$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k} = \frac{1}{1-(1-p)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

lodne velke N

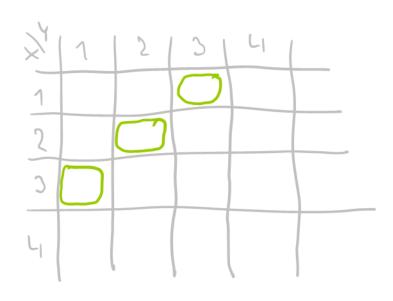
Opolujeme Berm(P) vjsledky (2 knevspech

$$\overline{F}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \, P_{x}(k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{1}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{1}{k}$$

The half is a second of the property of the pro

## Soucet mezavislych m.v.

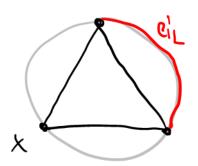
Mame-lidano Px,y, joh zjistit vozdělení součtu Z=X+Y.



$$\begin{cases}
me \mathcal{J}: X(m) = 2^{1} A(m) = y \\
me \mathcal{J}: X(m) = 1 & A(m) = 2 & A(m) = 2$$

### Nahodma tětiva kruhu

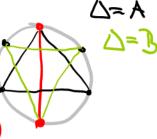
jeu D: tětiva je delsi než IADI z DABC rovnostramm.



1) Mah. vyber X, Y mal. vyber X, potom vyber Y a platí:

$$P(D) = P(Y \in c', L) = \frac{1}{3}$$

2) Vybereme smerteding a potem mal. poloho prot = průsezik tětings () plati P(D)=P(tEAUD) = 121



## Podminene rozdeleni

?) 
$$P_{X|Y}(x|y) = P(X=x|Y=y)$$

Prikled: X,2 1200 vysledky nezavislých hode kostkou, Y = X+ Z

$$\frac{P_{X|Y}(6|10)}{P(Y=10)} = \frac{\frac{3}{36}}{\frac{3}{36}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{7(X=6,Y=10)}{P(Y=10)} = \frac{\frac{3}{36}}{\frac{3}{36}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_{x|Y}(x|y) = \frac{P(x=x, Y=y)}{P(Y=y)} = \frac{P_{x|Y}(x,y)}{P_{x|Y}(x,y)} = \frac{P_{x|Y}(x,y)}{\sum_{x'} P_{x|Y}(x,y)} \frac{P_{x|Y}(x,y)}{\sum_{x'} P_{x'}(x,y)} \frac{P_{x|Y}(x,y)}{\sum_{x'} P_{x'}(x,y)} \frac{P_{x|Y}(x,y)}{\sum_{x'} P_{x'}(x,y)} \frac{P_{x|Y}(x,y)}{\sum_{x'} P_{x'}(x,y)} \frac{P_{x'}(x,y)}{\sum_{x'} P_{x'}(x,y)} \frac{P_$$

4) sdruzeme us. podminene rozdélemi Y= X+ 2 ... souced

PXIY	•••	10	11	12	eods -
1		0	O	0	
Σ		•		•	
3					
Ц		1/36			
2		1126	1/26		
6		1126	1/36	1/36	

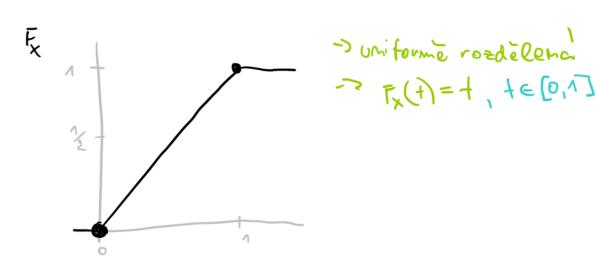
PXIY	 10	11	15	
1	۵	0	0	
2	•			
3		•		
L	1/3			Σ≠ 1
3	1/3	1/2		Σ+ 1
6	%	1/2	1	Z # 1
	2=1	2=1	Σ=1	,

Z#1

$$\sum_{x'} P_{x|y}(x,y) = \sum_{x'} P(x=x', Y=y) = 1 \dots \text{ musi be mascitat ma } 1$$

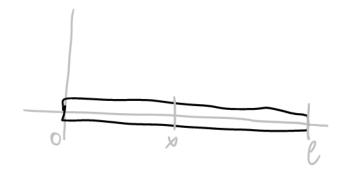
which hadnotes Y

## Disdribuemi tunkce



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

# Hustodani Ice - trubka



Mame S(x)... hudolu drubky v bodě x

Podom:

amodnosd trusky = 
$$\int_{0}^{C} C(t) dt = m_{x}$$

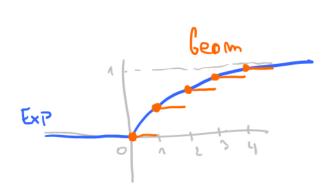
$$\lim_{t \in \mathbb{Z}: \forall de} \text{ trusky} = \int_{0}^{C} C(t) dt = m_{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{E} = \frac{1}{E} = \frac{1}{E}$$

## Souvislost Exp a Geom

YN Geom(F)

$$F_{\gamma}(k) = \begin{cases} P(Y = k) = 1 - (1-p)^k & \text{pro } y \ge 0 \\ 0 & \text{pro } y < 0 \end{cases}$$



TODO: jesté jedno výrdření romoci 15=5.4

#### Potom plaeme:

$$\times \sim N(h'o_S)$$

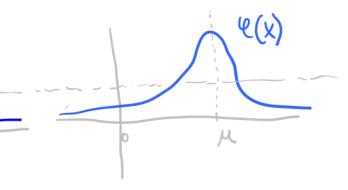
X~ N(µ,02) ... obecno normalni vozdělení

R(5)

$$f_{\chi}(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot \psi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$E(x) = E(H+0.5) = W+0.E(5) = \overline{H}$$

$$\operatorname{var}(x) = \operatorname{var}(\mu + \alpha \xi) = \alpha^2 \operatorname{var}(\xi) = \overline{\alpha^2}$$



CLU

jejiel součet, je také norm. rozdélen

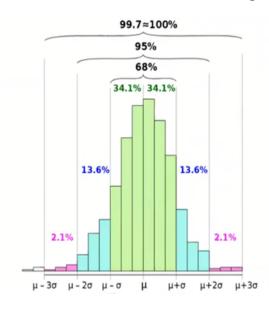
 $X_i = \begin{cases} 0 & s = \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & s = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$  man-l; možinu a lytiram z hi k pruků s  $P = \frac{1}{2}$  taki

- 1) vel. ytoru bude zhruba norm. vozd., s IE = 1
- 2) odpovida to kombinatnímu tíslu (m)



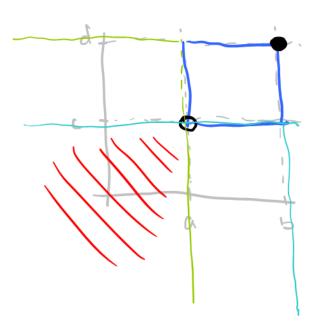
## Pravidlo

Mam-e: 2~ N(H, o2) tak:



68% whore e(4-0, 4+0) -- P(12-M) = 1.0) 96 40 vyberů e (H-20, K+20) --- P(1=-H) = 20) 99,7% vylere e (4-20, 4.30) 7(12-4) = 3.0)

# Preudépodobnost obdélníku



$$P(X \in (a,b] \ e \ \forall e(c,d)) =$$

$$F(b,d) - F(a,d) - F(b,c) + F(a,c)$$

# Vicerozmerné norm. vozdélení

R(+) .- Prostotu, tro M(04)

Q(t) se vlodnov norm. konst. vopada:

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

J(+1,...,+m) = (211) - 2. e - 2 ... to je fee, ktert se mem. podle tolo, kde

jeem v prostoru, je SFÉRICKY SIMETRICKA

dolva pro generovámí bodo ma sfére

> 5, .... 12m jsou m.m.v., proto:

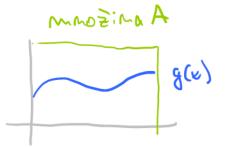
2 uggeneruji jako ndici N~(01)

#### Monte Carlo integrace

toto budiz M.v. I

my ole použijeme zakom velkých čísel:

mejme: 
$$S_m = \frac{I_n + \cdots + I_m}{m}$$
, potom  $S_m \rightarrow S_n \rightarrow S_n + S_n \rightarrow S_n + S_n \rightarrow S_n \rightarrow S_n + S_n \rightarrow S_n \rightarrow S_n + S_n \rightarrow S_n$ 



### 1. This kad no odlady

cheme odhadnout ro

$$\frac{\text{odhad}}{2}$$
:  $N = \frac{\Lambda}{2}$ 

$$\mathbb{E}(\widehat{H}_{m}) = \begin{cases} 1) \frac{1}{2} & \text{bias} = 0 \\ 2) \text{ } \mu & \text{bias} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ rescalaty, komzistentmi (podle zvc)}$$

$$\text{Sign bias} = 0 \text{ rescalaty, komzistentmi (podle zvc)}$$

$$\text{Sign bias} = 0 \text{ rescalaty, komzistentmi (podle zvc)}$$

### Metoda momante

$$M_1(N_0) = \mathbb{E}(X_1) = P$$

$$\widehat{w}_{1}(w) = \frac{w}{1}(X_{1},...,X_{m}) = X_{m}$$

υΣ jsme si ukazali, že Xm je nestrammy konzistentni odhad μ, což je E(X)...

statistika: = Xm

$$M_1(\omega) = \mathbb{E}(X_1) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$M_1(\omega) = X_m$$

$$m_1(n) = \widehat{m}_1(n)$$

$$\frac{Cl}{2} = \overline{X}_m$$

$$\alpha = 2.\overline{X}_m$$

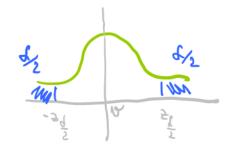
Statistika: 
$$\alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m} (x_i)$$

## Testovar, Cypotez

$$S(X_{1}...,X_{m}) = \frac{X_{m}}{X_{m}} = \frac{X_{1}+...+X_{m}}{X_{1}+...+X_{m}}$$

$$= \frac{X_{1}+...+X_{m}}{X_{1}+...+X_{m}}$$

$$= \frac{X_{1}+...+X_{m}}{X_{2}+...+X_{m}}$$



$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{k^{2} + k^{2}}{2}$$