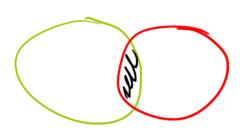


1) IN ... pokud chci jen Z

(ع



 $P(A) \cup P(D) =$ $P(A \setminus D) \cup P(A \cap D) \cup P(D \setminus A \cap D)$ P(A) P(A) P(A) $= P(A \mid B) + 2P(A \cap B) + P(D \mid A)$

 $\Rightarrow P(AUB) = (EUA) P(AUB)$

3) binom... kolik úspēchs z m pokuju geom... po kolika hodeel 1. úspēch

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}$$

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

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

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

2. cuicemi

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

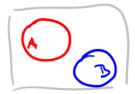
 $P(A \cap D^c) = P(A)P(D^c)$

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

Source (EUA) /A = 2 DA

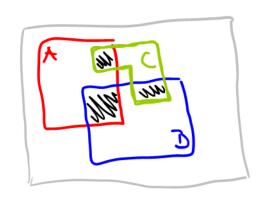
 $P(A^{c}) = 1 - P(A)$ $P(A^{c}) = 1 - P(A)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$X \sim Geom(P)$$
, $P(X>k) = i$

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

Melo

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

$$\frac{P(X \ge 10 \text{ DX \ge 5})}{P(X \ge 1)} = \frac{P(X > 9)}{P(X > 1)} = \frac{(1-P)^{5}}{(1-P)^{5}} = (1-P)^{5}$$

Dobre se tak redi komkrétní príklady

má Podotázku ma tolle

Mpr. typek s micem làzici na kos

retim P(otaz micky neuspely) > stejmou cást můžu ~ sabowswon4" (1-P)9-4= (1-P)5

17)

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

D = "ytall: jsme duouorlovou minci"

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

06 = "podlo 6 orls"

OG ~ Dimom(6, 1)

je dobre ".

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

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

a)
$$X_i$$
 bodowy zisk v i-té otize , $X_1,...,X_{20}$ ~ Derm(P)
$$E(X) = MP = 20P$$

P)

$$\mathbb{E}(X_i) = \mathbb{E}(X_i | 2 ma') \cdot P(2 ma') + \mathbb{E}(X_i | ne2 ma') \cdot P(ne2 ma')$$

$$= 1 \cdot P + \mathbb{E}(X_i | ne2 ma') \cdot P(1 + ne)$$

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

$$= P + 1 \cdot \frac{\Lambda}{4} \cdot 1 + (-\frac{\Lambda}{4}) \cdot \frac{\Lambda}{4} \cdot 1 + (-\frac{\Lambda}{4})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = 0$$

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

$$\lambda = x_{J}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Gamma'$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$=\sum_{M=0}^{\infty} M \cdot P(X=M) = \overline{E}(X)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\alpha}(x) = \mathbb{E}(\alpha x)^{2} - \left(\mathbb{E}(\alpha x)\right)^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot \mathbb{E}(x^{2}) - \alpha^{2} \left(\mathbb{E}(x)\right)^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot \left(\mathbb{E}(x^{2}) - \left(\mathbb{E}(x)\right)^{2}\right) = \alpha^{2} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}(x^{2})}{\mathbb{E}(x^{2})}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\mathbb{E}(X+J) = \frac{e}{50} = rI$$

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

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

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

$$Var(X+Y) = Var(Y) + Var(Y)$$

= (E(X)+0

(-)

6. Ukažte, že jevy $A,\,B$ jsou nezávislé, právě když jsou nezávislé jejich indikátorové veličiny.

$$P(A \cap D) = P(A) \cdot P(D)$$

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

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \frac{\rho - c + 1}{\sum_{k=0}^{p-c+1}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \frac{b}{\sum_{k=\alpha}^{b-\alpha+1}} \qquad \text{var}(x) = \frac{\sum_{k=\alpha}^{b} x^2 - \mathbb{E}(x)^2}{\sum_{k=\alpha}^{b-\alpha+1}} \qquad \text{visu to cele posumod tok,}$$

$$\frac{b-\alpha+1}{\sum_{k=\alpha}^{b} x^2 - \mathbb{E}(x)^2} \qquad \text{visu to cele posumod tok,}$$

$$\frac{b-\alpha+1}{\sum_{k=\alpha}^{b} x^2 - \mathbb{E}(x)^2} \qquad \text{visu to cele posumod tok,}$$

$$\frac{b-\alpha+1}{\sum_{k=\alpha}^{b} x^2 - \mathbb{E}(x)^2} \qquad \text{visu to cele posumod tok,}$$

$$\frac{b-\alpha+1}{\sum_{k=\alpha}^{b} x^2 - \mathbb{E}(x)^2} \qquad \text{visu to cele posumod tok,}$$

$$=\frac{5}{0+6}$$

$$= \frac{\Im}{\rho_{\mathcal{S}}}$$

$$=\frac{3}{P_{5}}$$

$$E(X_{5})=\frac{3}{\sqrt{5+\frac{5}{5}+\cdots+p_{5}}}\sim\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}\frac{9}{\sqrt{9}}(P+\sqrt{9})(P+\sqrt{9})$$

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

a)
$$P(X=k) = k copedi = x_1..., x_n -> vyserv ted k a vynasobin p * zbytek,

Protože zbytek musi byt nousped, jinak by jid

(k).P. (1-P)

nebylo k$$

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

$$E(x) = E(x_{1}) \qquad k + perusu = h.p \qquad low(x_{1}) = p(1-p)$$

$$E(x) = \sum_{k \in l_{m}(x)} x \cdot p(x = k) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} k \cdot \binom{m}{k} \cdot p \cdot (1-p)^{n-k} \qquad k \text{ waseno upikloded}$$

$$Var(x) = Var(x_{1}) + perusu = hp(1-p)$$

$$Var(x) = Var(x_{1}) + perusu = h$$

k=0:

1) Dalizak mi 52 karet. Vytálnu 2.

X ... # vytrzených es

1... # vytrzenjeh králo

Υ								
7	× _i Y	0	1	2	× ر			
X=	0	(4)	663	3	363 363 363 364			
	1	<u>663</u>	8	٥	a6 663			
	5	863	0	D	<u>3</u> 663			
7,	,	264	90	3	1			
,		663	663	663				

VE UT 02 00 15/2020

 $P_{x_1 Y}(X = 0, Y = 0) = \frac{\binom{4 L_1}{2}}{\binom{52}{2}} = \frac{\binom{473}{663}}{\binom{52}{2}}$

$$(x=1, Y=0) = \frac{(1)(x_1)}{(2)} = \frac{88}{663}$$

$$(X=5^{1}A=0) = \frac{\binom{5}{25}}{\binom{5}{4}} = \frac{553}{3}$$

$$(x=1,Y=1)=\frac{\binom{4}{1}\binom{4}{1}}{\binom{72}{2}}=\frac{8}{663}$$

2) 3. Rody minch
$$X = \# \text{ over } \cup \text{ lodech } 1,2$$

$$Y = \# \text{ pan } \cup \text{ lodech } 2,3$$

b) mejsou
$$P(x=184=1)=\frac{1}{1}+\frac{1}{64}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(x=0|Y=0) = \emptyset$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$(x=0|Y=2) = \frac{0PP}{PPP} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(x=2|Y=1) = \frac{00P}{0PP} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(x=1|Y=2) = \frac{0PP}{PPP} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(x=2|Y=2) = 0$$

- 3. Označme X_1, X_2, X_3 výsledky tří nezávislých hodů čtyřstěnnou kostkou (s čísly $1, \ldots, 4$).
 - (a) Jaká je pravděpodobnostní funkce $Y = \max(X_1, X_2)$?
 - (b) Jaká je pravděpodobnostní funkce $Z = \max(X_1, X_2, X_3)$?
- (c) O kolik se zvýší střední hodnota tím, že můžeme házet třikrát? Neboli, o kolik je vyšší $\mathbb{E}(Z)$ než $\mathbb{E}(X_1)$?

Nápověda: Určete napřed $P(Y \le k)$, $P(Z \le k)$?

c)
$$P(Y \subseteq k) = P(x_1 \subseteq k_1 \mid x_2 \subseteq k)$$

 $P(2 \le k) = P(x_1 \subseteq k_1 \mid y_2 \subseteq k_1 \mid y_3 \in k)$

