Praudépodobnost & stadistika 1

Zakladni ula stuossi;

V praudépodobnostnim prostoru (D,F,P) plat, pro A,DE F:

1)
$$P(A) + P(A^c) = 1$$

3)
$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$\frac{\partial k}{\partial x} = A \cup A^{c}$$

$$1 = P(\Omega) = P(A) + P(A^{c})$$

$$P(D) = P(A) + P(D(A) \ge P(A)$$



$$P(A) = P(A \setminus B) \cup P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(B) = P(B \setminus A) \cup P(A \cap B)$$

$$= >$$

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

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

$$= P(A \cup A) + P(D \cup A) \cup P(A \cap D)$$

4) použijeme trik "zdisjumktnemi"

$$D_{1} = A_{1}$$

$$D_{2} = A_{2} \setminus A_{1}$$

$$D_{3} = A_{3} \setminus A_{2}$$

$$D_{3} = A_{3} \setminus A_{2}$$

$$D_{4} = A_{5} \setminus A_{5}$$

$$D_{5} = A_{5} \setminus A_{5}$$

$$D_{7} = A_{7} \setminus A_{1}$$

$$D_{8} = A_{1} \setminus A_{2}$$

$$D_{1} = A_{1} \setminus A_{2}$$

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$$D_{3} = A_{3} \setminus A_{2}$$

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$$D_{5} = A_{5} \setminus A_{5}$$

$$D_{7} = A_{7} \setminus A_{1}$$

$$D_{8} = A_{1} \setminus A_{2}$$

$$D_{9} = A_{1} \setminus A_{2}$$

$$D_{1} = A_{1} \setminus A_{1}$$

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$$D_{8} = A_{2$$



2-etezené podminovaní

Pokud An..., Am e F a P(Ann... n Am) >0, tak.

 $P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m) = P(A_1)P(A_2|A_1)P(A_3|A_1 \cap A_2)\dots P(A_m|A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-1})$

Dk = definice P.P. RL

dûsledek ded. podm. 784: .

 $P(A \cap B) = P(A \mid B) P(D)$

P(A1) P(A2 |A1) P(A3 | A1 | A2) ... P(Am (A1 | A1 | Am-1)

 $= P(A_1) \cdot \frac{P(A_1 \cap A_2)}{P(A_1)} \cdot \frac{P(A_1 \cap A_2)}{P(A_1 \cap A_2)} \cdot \frac{P(A_1 \cap A_2)}{P(A_1 \cap A_2)} \cdot \frac{P(A_1 \cap A_2)}{P(A_1 \cap A_2)}$

 $= \mathcal{P}(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_m)$



Pozklad Iz proP

Pokud B, Bz, ... je rozklad Da AEF, tak:

$$P(A) = \sum (A | B) P(B)$$

Dk & definice P.P. (LR)



dûsledek ded. podm. 784: :

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A \mid B) P(D)$$

$$P(A) = \bigcup P(A \cap B_i) = \sum P(A \mid B_i) P(B_i)$$

Bayesova veta

Pokud D1, B2, ... je vozklad D, AEF a P(A), P(Bi) >0, tak:

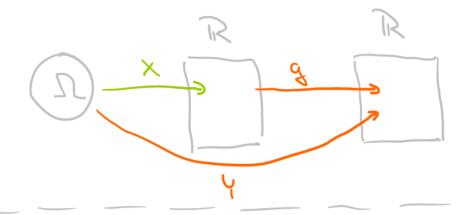
$$P(D_{j}|A) = \frac{P(A|D_{j})P(D_{j})}{\sum P(A|D_{i})P(B_{i})}$$

Dk pomoc' voly o rozkladu De (R)



LOTUS

Pro realmon toi & a diskretm! m.v. X je g(X) také diskrétní m.v.



Pokud X je d.m.v a g je realna foe, tak:

$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_{x \in lm(X)} g(x) P(X = x)$$

Preznatine: $Y = g(X), \overline{I} = lm(X)$

≥ def: E(4) = > y. P(4=4) = > y.P(4=5)

JE (M(4)

46 9(I)

 $= \sum_{y \in g(I)} y \cdot \sum_{g(x) = y} P(x = x) = \sum_{x \in I} \sum_{y = g(x)} y$

 $\sum_{\lambda} P(\lambda = k) = \sum_{\lambda} |g(k)| P(\lambda = k)$

suma ma jen 1 prvek.

4: 52 -> PK

lmy = g(lm X)

rotrebujeme overit 2 rodm. d.m.v.

1) Ilm 4/ = Ilm XI Prolože lm X je spocetma, je i lm y : početna

 $^{2)}Y'(y) = X'(g'(y))$

9(x)=4, x e cm(X)

coz je spocetné sjednocem a X (x) ∈ F, coz je množina uzavrena na spoc. sjednoveni

Ucstrosdi E

Necht X, Y jsou diskrédmi m.v. a a, b ER

echt X, Y jou diskrédmi m.v. a
$$a_1b \in \mathbb{R}$$

1) Pokud $P(x \ge 0) = 1$ & $\mathbb{E}(x) = 0$ tak $P(x = 0) = 1$ heraporna a strije o musi byt $P(x = 0) = 1$

$$r = \mathbb{E}(X + A) = \mathbb{E}(X) + \mathbb{E}(A)$$

Dk

1)
$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Q}_{M}(x) \geq 0} \mathbb{E}(x = x) = 0$$

2)
$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \sum_{k} \mathbb{E}(x - P(x = k)) \ge 0$$
 => $\mathbb{E}(x) \ge 0$ => $\mathbb{E}(x)$

$$\sum_{x} (a + b) P(x = x) = a \sum_{x} x P(x = x) + \sum_{x} b \cdot (x = x) = a \sum_{x} x P(x = x) + b \sum_{x} P(x = x)$$

$$= \underbrace{c \cdot \mathbb{E}(x) + b}$$

$$Q(x,y) = (x+y) \frac{1}{E}(x+y) = \sum_{x \in lm(x)} \frac{1}{g(x+y)} P(x=x,y=y) = \sum_{x \in lm(x)} \frac{1}{g(x+y)} P(x=x,y=y) = \sum_{x \in lm(x)} \frac{1}{g(x+y)} P(x=x,y=y) = \sum_{x \in lm(x)} \frac{1}{g(x+y)} P(x=x,y=y)$$

$$= \sum_{x \in I_{m}(x)} \sum_{y \in I_{m}(x)} \sum_{y \in I_{m}(x)} \sum_{x \in I_{m}(x)} \sum_{y \in I_{m}(x)} \sum_{x \in I_{m}(x)} \sum_{x \in I_{m}(x)} \sum_{y \in I_{m}(x)} \sum_{x \in I_{m}(x)} \sum_{x \in I_{m}(x)} \sum_{y \in I_{m}(x)} \sum_{x \in I_{m}(x)} \sum_$$

Roskled 2 pro H

rokud B, B2, ... je rozkled S2 a A E F, tak:

$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_{i=A}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}(X|\mathcal{D}_i) P(\mathcal{D}_i)$$
 Valgable ma sourced smyst

(B) =0 povozujeme za O

def. podm. str. lod.

$$\sum_{i=1,2,...} \mathbb{E}(X|\mathcal{B}_i)P(\mathcal{B}_i) = \sum_{i} \sum_{w \in l_m(x)} w \cdot P(X=w|\mathcal{B}_i) \cdot P(\mathcal{B}_i) = \sum_{i} w \cdot \sum_{i} P(X=w|\mathcal{B}_i) \cdot P(\mathcal{B}_i)$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \mathbb{I}_{m}(x)} x \cdot P(x = x) = \underbrace{\mathbb{F}(x)}_{x \in \mathbb{I}_{m}(x)}$$



I. definice nozptylu

$$\operatorname{res}_{(X)} = \mathbb{E}((X - \mathbb{E}X)_{\delta}) = \mathbb{E}(X_{J}) - \mathbb{E}(X_{J})$$

The Pormoci linearity E (R)

$$\mathbb{E}((x-EX)_{\mathcal{S}}) = \mathbb{E}(X_{\mathcal{S}} - 5X \cdot EX + (EX)_{\mathcal{S}})$$

Pouzijeme zobecnorou VOLE: [(aX+bY+c2)=aE(X)+bE(4)+cE(2)

rodle m:

$$\mathbb{E}\left(x_{J}-5\mathbb{E}X\cdot X+\left(\mathbb{E}X\right)_{J}\right)=\mathbb{E}\left(X_{J}\right)-5\mathbb{E}X\cdot\mathbb{E}\left(X\right)+\left(\mathbb{E}X\right)_{J}=\mathbb{E}\left(X_{J}\right)-J\left(\mathbb{E}X\right)_{J}+\mathbb{E}\left(X\right)$$

$$= \widetilde{\mathbb{E}(x_{\mathcal{I}})} - \widetilde{\mathbb{E}(x)}_{\mathcal{I}}$$



Obecmy uzovec Pxy -> Px, Py

Mèjne dis.m.v. X, y potom:

A)
$$P_{X}(x) = P(X=x) = \sum_{y \in lm(y)} P(X=x) & Y=y) = \sum_{y \in lm(y)} P_{X,y}(X,y)$$

Here

2)
$$P_{Y}(y) = \sum_{x \in l_{m}(x)} P_{X,Y}(x,y)$$
 $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$

Jelm(4)

Dk

$$T_{X}(\omega) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = \omega \}) = P(\bigcup_{y \in U_{M}(Y)} \{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = \omega \})$$

$$= \sum P(X = \omega \& Y = y)$$



Funkce mah. vektoru

Near X,Y jsov m.v. ma (Ω, f, P) , a medit $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ je funkce. Potom je 2 = g(X,Y) m.v. ma (Ω, F, P) , a plat!: $2(\omega) = g(Y(\omega), Y(\omega))$ $F(z) = F(g(X,Y)) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n(X)} g(x,y) P(X=x, Y=y)$ $x \in \mathbb{R}^n(X) g\in \mathbb{R}^n(Y)$ $F_{x,Y}(x,y)$

Dk (jako Lotus)

Linearita IE & disledek vety o fei hal vektoru

Pro m.v. X,Y a a,b & R plat:

$$\mathbb{E}(\alpha X + \beta Y) = \alpha \cdot \mathbb{E}(X) + \beta \cdot \mathbb{E}(Y)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(\alpha X + bY) = \mathbb{E}(g(X,Y)) = \sum_{\text{velm}(X)} \sum_{\text{pelm}(Y)} g(x,y) P(X = x, Y = y)$$

=
$$\sum_{x \in lm(x)} ax T(x=x, Y=y) + \sum_{y \in lm(x)} b_y P(x=x, Y=y)$$

 $x \in lm(x) \text{ yelm(x)}$

$$= \alpha \cdot \sum_{x \in \mathbb{N}(\lambda)} x \cdot \sum_{x \in \mathbb{N}(\lambda)} b(x = x' \lambda = x$$

$$P(x=x) \qquad P(Y=y)$$

$$P(Y=y)$$

$$P(Y=y)$$

=
$$0$$
 $\sum_{x \in l_m(x)} \times P(x=x) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{y \in l_m(y)} P(y=y)$

$$= \alpha \cdot \mathbb{E}(X) + \beta \cdot \mathbb{E}(Y)$$



Soutin nezavislyd m.v.

Pro nezavisle diskretmi m.v. X, 4 peti:

$$\mathbb{E}(XY) = \mathbb{E}(X) \cdot \mathbb{E}(Y)$$

Z mezavislosti

 $\mathbb{E}(x \cdot x) \neq \mathbb{E} x \cdot \mathbb{E} x$ skovo uzdy je X zavisla sama na sobe

E(xY)= E(x) E(Y) X> Lezavislost

$$= \sum_{x \in lm(x)} \sum_{y \in lm(y)} v \cdot P(x=x) \cdot P(y=y)$$

$$IE(XY) = \sum_{x \in lm(X)} \sum_{y \in lm(Y)} (x \cdot y) P(x = x, Y = y) = \sum_{x \in lm(X)} \sum_{y \in lm(Y)} (x \cdot y) P(x = x) \cdot P(Y = y)$$

$$= \sum_{x \in l_{m}(x)} k \cdot P(x = x) \cdot \sum_{y \in l_{m}(y)} y \cdot P(y = y) = \underline{\mathbb{E}(x) \cdot \mathbb{E}(y)}$$



Jouret mezavioligh m.v. "konvoluce"

Pokud X,Y jsou m.m.v., må jejich soucet Z=X+Y pstmi. fumkci:

$$P(Z=z) = \sum_{\kappa \in l_{m}(x)} P(X=\omega) \cdot P(Y=z-\kappa)$$

Dk z det. nezavislosti M.V. (IR)

$$P(Z=z) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} P(X=k, Y=z-k)$$
 cos platí obecne (tedy i pro zavisle m. v.)

* pro X,4 nozdvisla to alejdo prepsad jako:

$$\sum_{x \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{N}}(X)} P(X = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{x})$$



Prace s Rustotou

Neclt spojità n.v. X ma Rustolu fx. Pak:

1)
$$P(X=x)=0$$
 pro $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

2)
$$P(a \le X \le b) = \int_{a}^{b} f_{x}(t) dt$$
 pro $\forall a \le b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{Dk}{D}$$
 $\approx 2 = 0$ $\Rightarrow 0$ \Rightarrow

1) (IR) provdepodobnosti

$$P(X=x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} P(x-\varepsilon \land X \preceq x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} P(X=x) - P(X \preceq x - \varepsilon)$$

$$=\lim_{\xi\to 0^+}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{$$

$$P(C \subseteq X \subseteq P) = P(X \subseteq G) - P(X \subseteq G) + P(X \subseteq G)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x}(x) dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x}(x) dy = \int_{0}^{\infty} f_{x}(t) dt$$



Spejity LOTUS

Pokud je Y s.m.v s lustotou fx a g je realma funkce, tak:

$$\mathbb{E}(g(x)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) \cdot f_{x}(x) \cdot dx$$

Dk

vynechavame kveli složitosti, myslenka:

It = P(t = X = 7+E) ... odpovida psti, ze jsme blizko t,

poté by se másobilo g(x)...

Universalita uniformailo rozdeleni

Necht Fje rostouci spojita tumbre s lim Fx(x) = 0 a lim Fx(x) = 1. Potom:

1) Nedt U~ U(OM) a X=F-(U). Pak F je distribución funkció X.

2) Nedd X je m.u. s distributomi foi F=Fx. Pak F(X) ~U(0,1)

$$F = \frac{1}{11} \operatorname{and}_3 \times + \frac{1}{2} - - - - -$$

 $x \rightarrow F(x) = \frac{1}{11} \operatorname{avel}_{9} x + \frac{1}{2}$

Obecme:

"jok de mapalid":

to ale

 $F(x) = P(X \le x) \ge def$ -> moll: Lychom si myslet, $\ge e$ $F(X) = P(X \le X) = 1$ <u>NEUDES</u> rozepsámo korektme:

F(X(w)) = P(X = X(w)) +a X nejsou stejma vec

$$U \sim U(0,1)$$
, $X = F^{-1}(U)$ \longrightarrow F^{-1} je dobre def na $(0,1)$ $=$ prædpolitiedů pro F $=$ def.

$$F_{x(u)} = P(x = u) = P(F^{-1}(u) = u) = P(u = F_{x}(u)) = F_{u}(F_{x}(u)) = F_{x}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{x} = F$$

$$F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{pro } y \ge 0 \\ 1 & \text{pro } y \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
The form $Y = F(x)$... will choose $Y = F(x)$

(9=> poled umma generouat n.v. XE (OM), dokaze me vyrobit n.v. 5 lib. distribuci

D=> rdyz mame nejakou n.v. a mysline si ze ma distribucci XY, tak ji do dané distribucni tozdelení distribucni tozdelení

