Rosklad De pro H

Sold Deprote

X ~ Geom(P) ... Tekan' ma uspech (posloupnost Derm(P), promi uspech = longe)

$$D_1 = \text{"poprote uspecjeme"}$$
 $D_2 = D_1$
 $D_2 = D_2$
 $D_3 = D_4$
 $D_4 = D_4$
 $D_5 = D_4$
 $D_5 = D_4$
 $D_6 = D_6$
 $D_7 = D_7$
 $D_7 = D_7$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lodne velke N

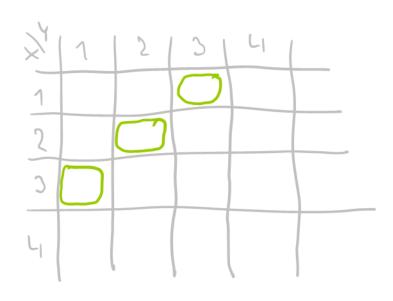
Opolujeme Berm(P) vjsledky (2 knevspech

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

The half is a second of the property of the pro

Soucet mezavislych m.v.

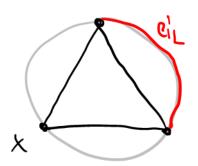
Mame-lidano Px,y, joh zjistit vozdělení součtu Z=X+Y.



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

Nahodma tětiva kruhu

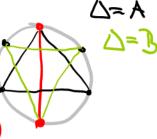
jeu D: tětiva je delsi než IADI z DABC rovnostramm.



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	

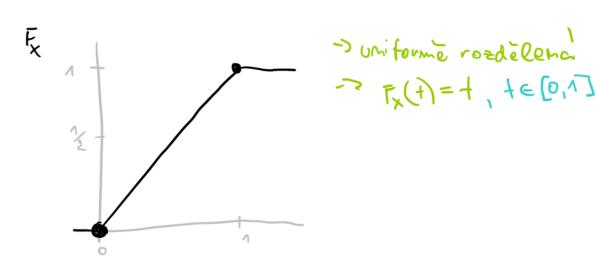
PXIY	 10	11	15	
1	۵	0	0	
2	•			
3		•		
L	1/3			Σ≠ 1
3	1/3	1/2		Σ+ 1
6	%	1/2	1	Z # 1
	2=1	2=1	Σ=1	,

Z#1

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

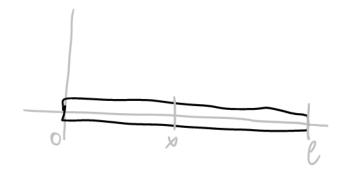
which hadnotes Y

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

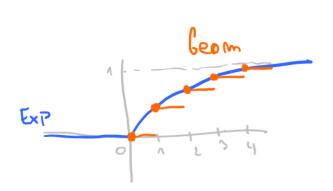
$$\lim_{t \in \mathbb{Z}: \forall de} \text{ trusky} = \int_{0}^{C} C(t) dt = m_{x}$$

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

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

Normalni rozdeleni

$$X = M + 0.2$$

$$1) \quad H = 0.2$$

$$2) \quad 0.20$$

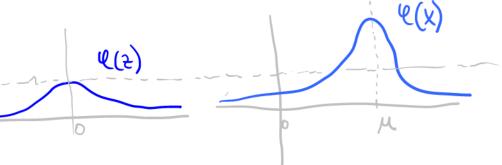
$$3) \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad N(0,1)$$

Potom plaeme:

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

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \mathbb{E}(h + 0.5) = h + 0.5(5) = \overline{h}$$

$$Var(x) = Var(\mu + \sigma \xi) = \sigma^2 \underbrace{Var(\xi)} = \underline{\sigma}^2$$



CLU

X, ..., X K M.M.V. X; N Norm

* pokud man normalne rozdělene n.n.v.

jejiel součet, je také norm. rozdélen

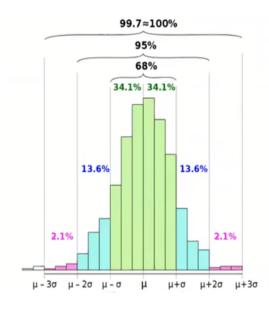
 $X_i = \begin{cases} 0 & s = \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & s = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ man-l; možinu a lytiram z hi k pruků s $P = \frac{1}{2}$ taki

- 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) > (12-4) = 3.0)