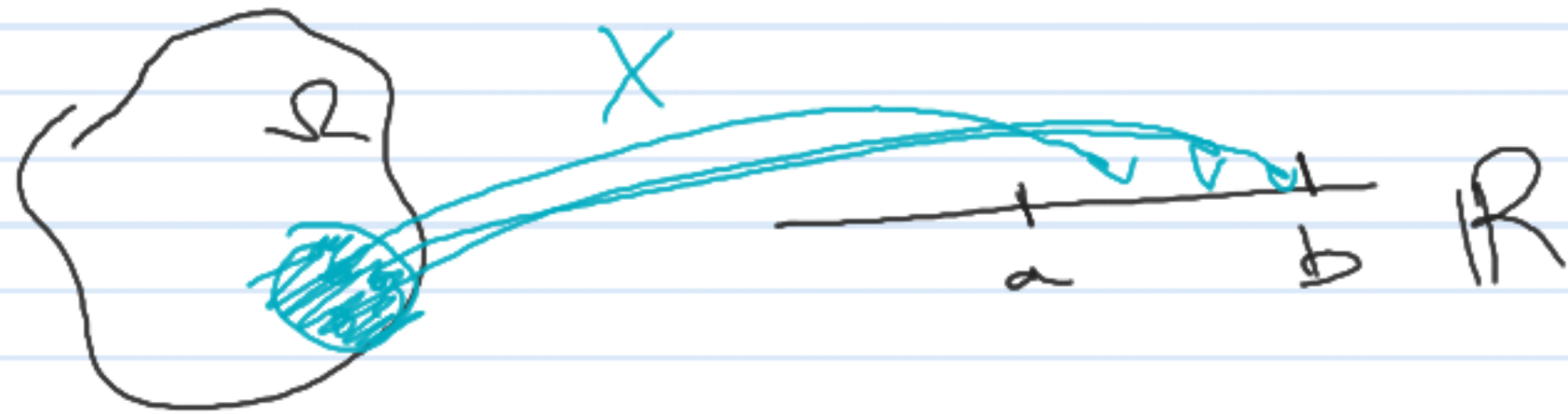


Непр. снз. бн. $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$

$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$X^{-1}((a, b)) \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in (a, b)) = \dots$$

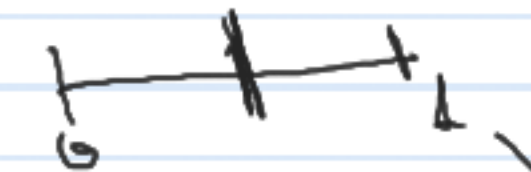


Ако X има плотност - е непр.

~~group.~~

X	x_1	x_2	x_3	
	p_1	p_2	p_3	\dots

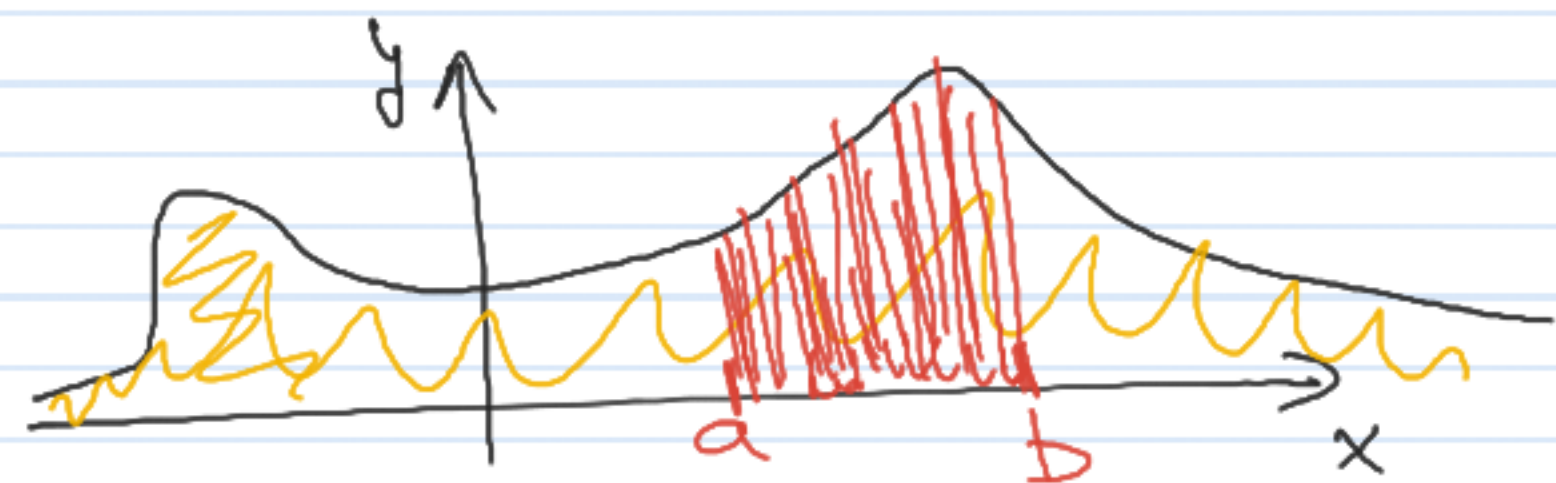
$$\sum p_i = 1$$



$$P(X = \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{|\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]|}{1} = 0$$

~~help.~~
~~pdf~~

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$$



$$P(X \in [a, b]) = P(X \in (a, b))$$

$$= \dots = \int_a^b f_X(x) dx$$

~~cdf~~

$$F_X(x) = P(X < x)$$

Ако има някаква $P(X=y) = \int_y^y f_X(t) dt = 0$
 има някаква $\Leftrightarrow F_X$ непрекъснато + още нещо

$$\boxed{F'_x(x) = f_x(x)}$$

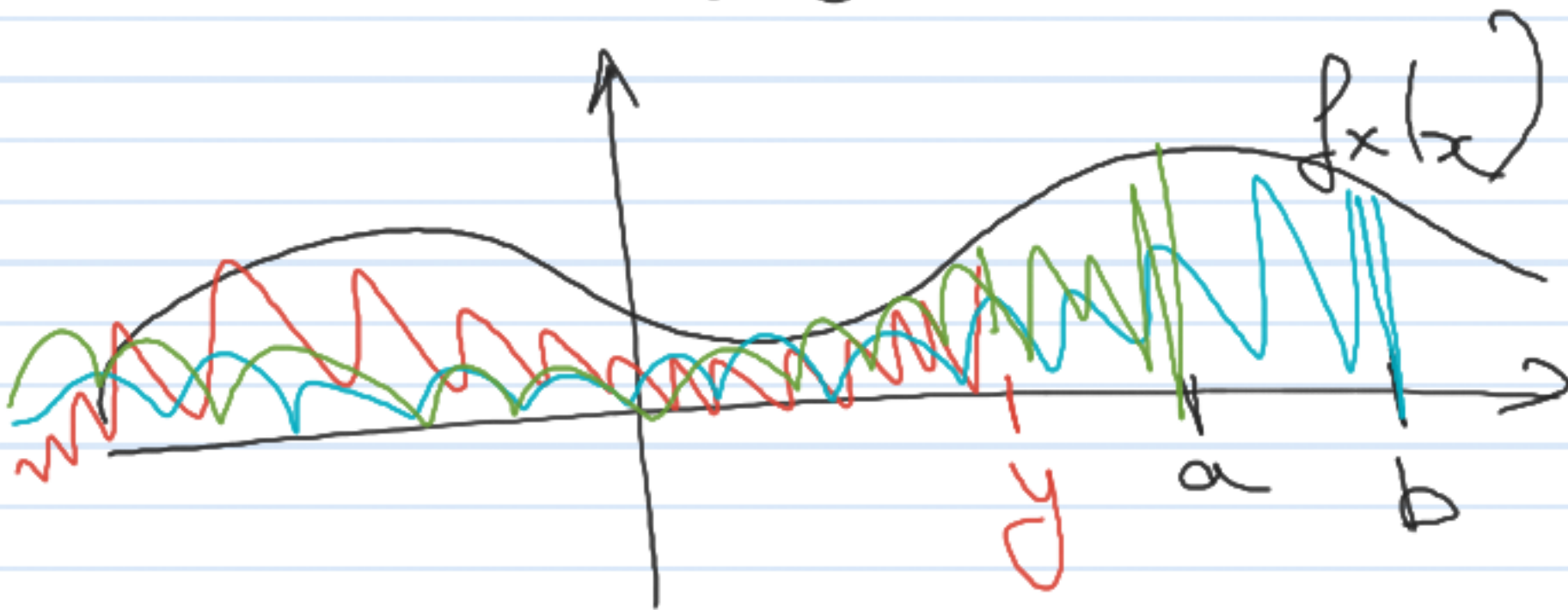
$$F_x(y)$$

$$P(X \in (a, b)) = \int_a^b f_x(x) dx$$

$$= \underline{\underline{F(b)}} - \underline{\underline{F(a)}}$$

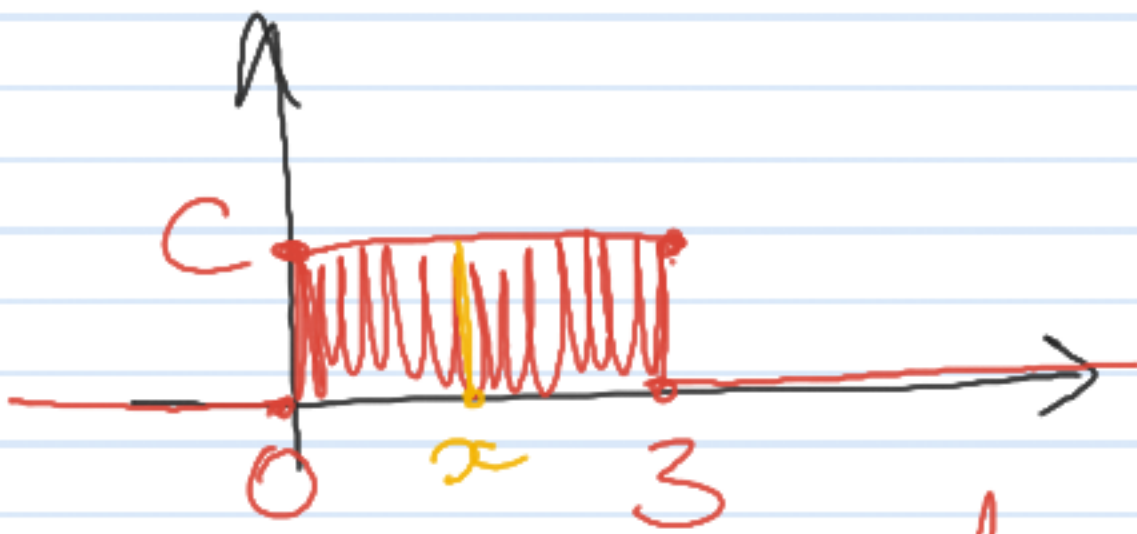
$$F_x(x) = P(X < x)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^x f_x(x) dx$$



$X \sim U(a, b)$
 $\sim U_{\text{unif}}(a, b)$ — равномерно б/г $[a, b]$

Какая е известность на $X \sim U[0, 3]$?



$$3c = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{x \in [0, 3]\}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & x \in [0, 3] \\ 0, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_0^3 c dx = 1$$

$$X \sim U(a, b)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{x \in [a, b]\}}$$

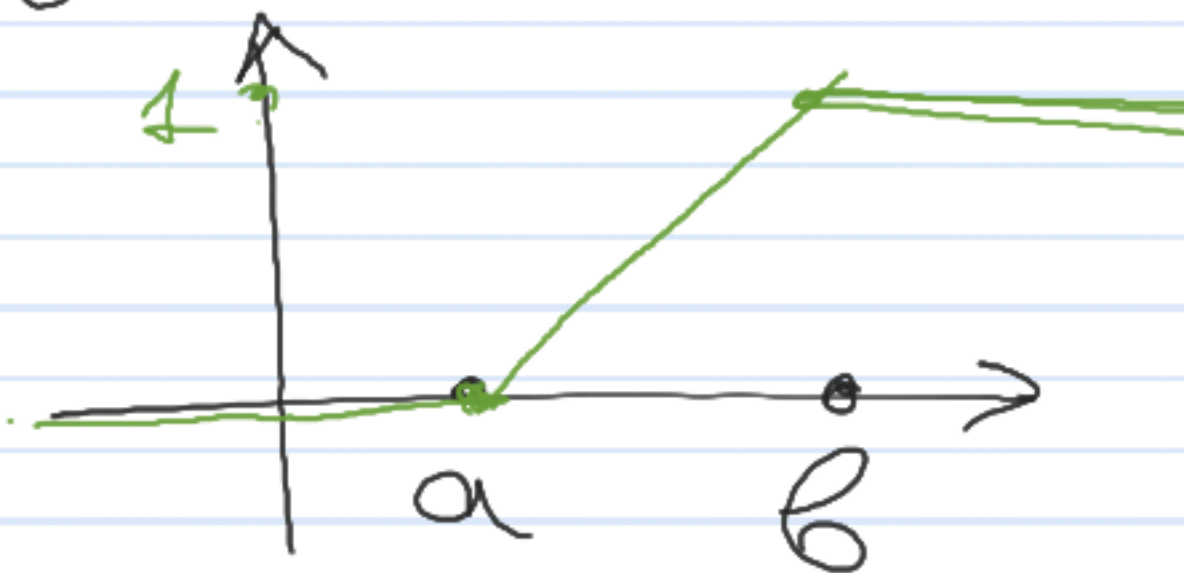
$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(t) dt$$

$$= P(X \leq x)$$

Ако $x \leq a$: $e 0$

$x \geq b$: $e 1$

$$\int_a^x \frac{1}{b-a} dt = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$$



$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx$$

$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx$$

$$Eg(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(y) \cdot \underbrace{f_X(y)}_{\text{Law of the unconscious statistician}} dy$$

$$E U(a, b) = \frac{b-a}{2}$$

$$D[U(a, b)] = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$EX^2 = \sum x^2 \cdot P(X=x)$$

geg. $f_X(x) = c(x^2 + 2x) \mathbb{1}_{\{x \in [0,1]\}} = \begin{cases} \dots \end{cases}$

1. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1 = \int_0^1 c(x^2 + 2x) dx = c \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1$

$$= c \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) \Rightarrow \boxed{c = \frac{3}{4}}$$

2. EX, DX

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot c \cdot (x^2 + 2x) dx$$

$$= c \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + 2 \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = c \cdot \frac{11}{12} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{11}{12} = \underline{\underline{\frac{11}{16}}}$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2$$

$$EX^2 = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot f_X(x) dx = \dots \text{аналог.}$$

$$3) P(X < EX) \stackrel{!}{=} P(X < \frac{11}{16})$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{11}{16}} f_X(x) dx$$

$$P(X < \frac{11}{16}) = F_X(\frac{11}{16})$$

$$f_X(y) = ?$$

$$F_X(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ c(\frac{y^3}{3} + y^2) & \exists y \in [0, 1] \\ 1 & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

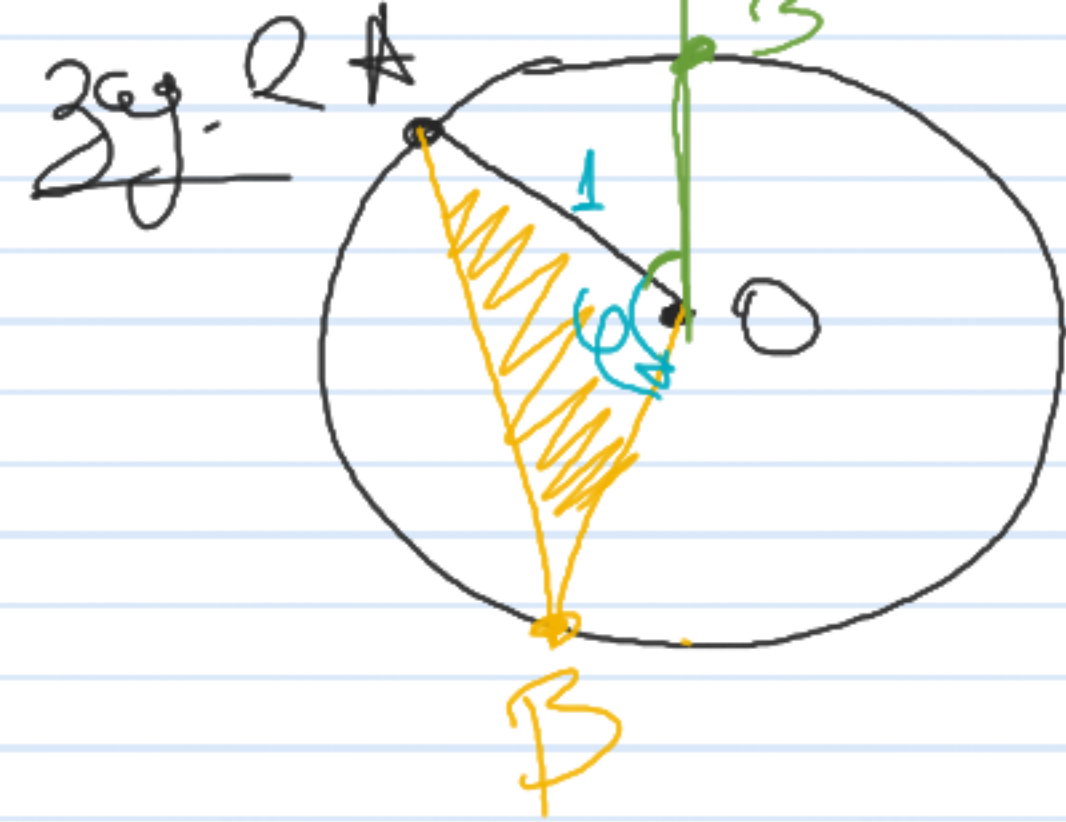
$$P(X < y) = \int_0^y c \cdot (x^2 + 2x) dx \\ = c \cdot \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^y$$

$$4) EX^2 + 3EX$$

$$\stackrel{I}{\Rightarrow} EX^2 + 3EX = \dots$$

берем с учетом 6

$$\stackrel{II}{\Rightarrow} \int_0^1 (y^2 + 3y) f_X(y) dy \quad 2.$$



$$\text{If } S_{AOB} = ?$$

$$\text{I} \rightarrow \varphi \in (0, \pi)$$

$$\text{II} \rightarrow \varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$\text{If } X = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\text{If } \sin X = \int_a^b \sin x f(x) dx$$

$$\text{I) } S_{AOB} = \frac{\sin \varphi}{2}$$

$$\text{If } S_{AOB} = \frac{\sin \varphi}{2} = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} [-\cos x]_0^1 = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\text{II) } S_{AOB} = \frac{\sin \varphi}{2} \downarrow \{\varphi \leq \pi\} + \frac{\sin(2\pi - \varphi)}{2} \downarrow \{\varphi > \pi\}$$

$$\text{If } S_{AOB} = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin y}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dy + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin(2\pi - y)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dy$$

$$= \dots = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

3.3 $X \sim U(0, 7)$ - "време до сзупаре"

→ на 5-та регина се сменя

→ или преди това, ако се сзупари

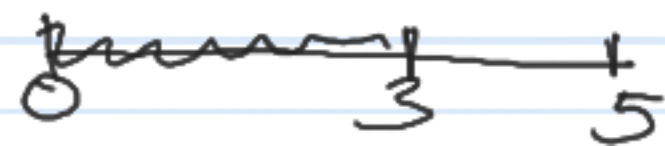
Y = "време до смяна"

$F_Y(y), \mathbb{E}Y, DY = ?$

Ако са продадени 1000, колко
средно ще се подменил преди 5-тата рег.

$$P(Y < 3) = P(X < 3) = \frac{3}{7}$$

Ако $X \sim U_{\text{unif}}[0, 5]$: $P(Y < 3) = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$



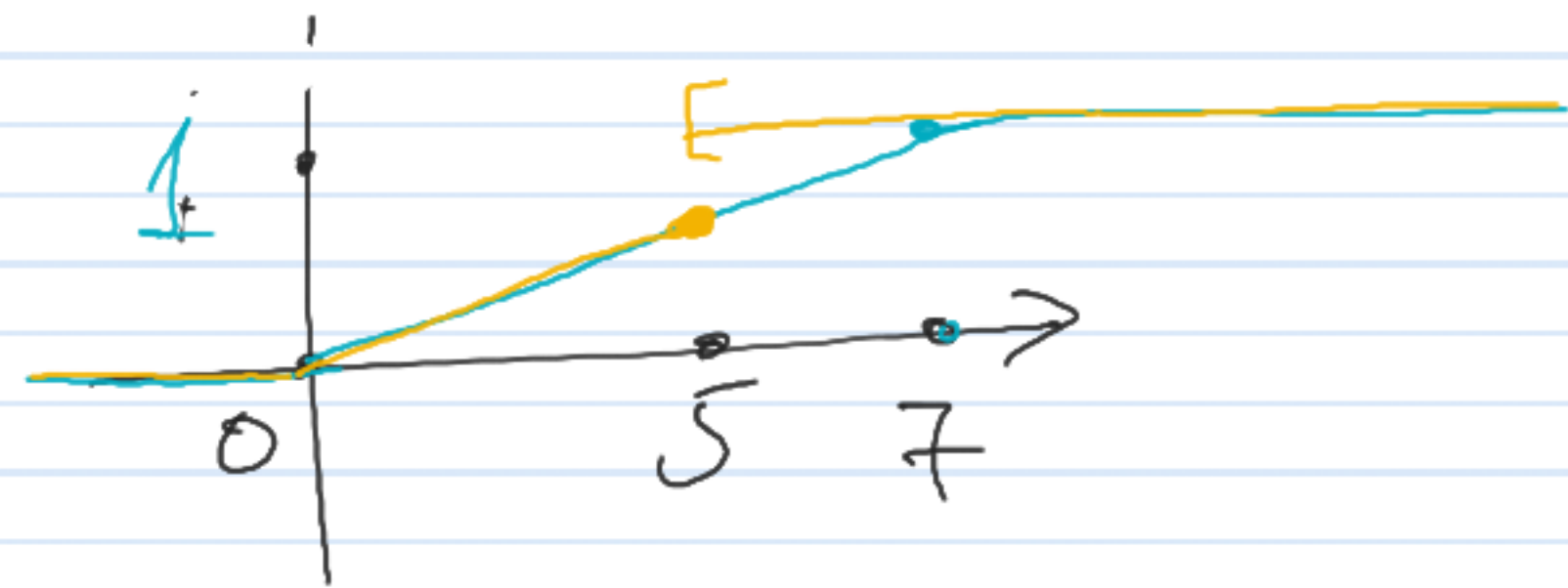
4) $Y \in [0, 5]$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y < y)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & , y \leq 0 \\ \frac{y}{5} & , y \in (0, 5] \\ 1 & , y > 5 \end{cases}$$

Ако $y \leq 5$:

$$P(Y < y) = P(X < y) = \frac{y}{7}$$
$$= \int_0^y \frac{1}{7} dx = \frac{y}{7}$$



$$\underline{F_Y(x)} = P(U(0, 7) < x) \\ = \int_0^x \frac{1}{7} dy = \frac{x}{7}$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y < y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \dots \\ \frac{y}{7} & \text{for } y \in [0, 5] \\ 1 & y > 5 \end{cases}$$

Ано има вероятност $P(Y=y) = 0$

B ^{ако разгледам:}

$$P(Y=y) = P(X \geq 5) = \frac{2}{7}$$

Y няма вероятност! , т. е.

• $F_Y(y)$ е непрекъсната

• $P(Y=5) = \frac{2}{7} \neq 0$

#Y?

$$\#X = \sum P(X | A_i) \cdot P(A_i)$$

$$Y = X 1_{\{X \leq 3\}} + 5 1_{\{X > 3\}}$$

$$\mathbb{E} Y = \mathbb{E} X 1_{\{X \leq 3\}} + 5 \cdot \mathbb{E} 1_{\{X > 3\}}$$

$$= \mathbb{E} X 1_{\{X \leq 3\}} + 5 \cdot \mathbb{E} 1_{\{X > 3\}}$$

$$= \int_0^3 x \cdot f_X(x) dx + 5 \int_3^7 f_X(x) dx$$

$$\star \mathbb{E} 1_A = P(A)$$

$$\mathbb{E} X 1_A = \int_A x f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{25}{14} + 5 \cdot \frac{2}{7}$$

$$= \frac{45}{14}$$

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

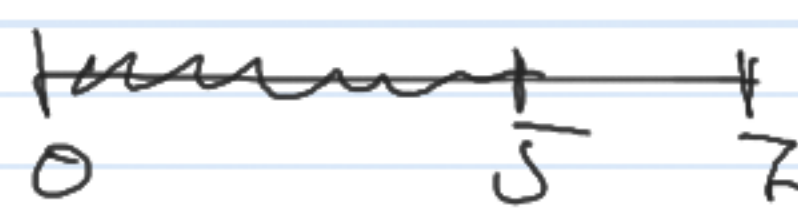
$$\mathbb{E} Y^2 = \mathbb{E} X^2 1_{\{X \leq 3\}} + \mathbb{E} 5^2 1_{\{X > 3\}}$$

$$= \int_0^3 x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{7} dx + \int_3^7 25 \cdot \frac{1}{7} dx$$

$$= \frac{125}{21} + \frac{50}{7} = \frac{275}{21}$$

$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{ako aparat } i \text{ e curen prema 5-ta reg.} \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{cases}$

$X_i \sim \text{Ber}(P(X < 5))$ $p = P(X < 5) = \frac{5}{7}$



$$EX_i = p$$

$$\# \text{cynosa} = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{1000} \sim B_n(1000, p)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E\# \text{cynosa} &= E(X_1 + \dots + X_n) \\ &= n \cdot EX_1, \quad n = 1000 \end{aligned}$$