

# Varbūtība

03.02.2026 | Lekcija | Oksana Pavļenko

## Notikumi

$H_1, H_2, \dots, H_n$  – pilna notikumu sistēma

$$\sum_{i=1}^n P(H_i) = 1$$

$$A = H_1 A + H_2 A + \dots + H_n A$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(H_i A)$$

$$P(H_j A) = P(H_j) P(A/H_j)$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n (P(H_i) P(A/H_i)) \text{ – pilnas varbūtības formula}$$

## Bernulli formula

$$P(H_j/A) = \frac{P(H_j) P(A/H_j)}{P(A)}$$

$n$  – mēginājumu skaits,

$P(A) = p$  – notikuma  $A$  izpildīšanas varbūtība vienā mēginājumā,

$m$  – cik reizes notiek  $A$ .

$$\text{Bernulli formula: } P_n(m) = C_n^m \cdot p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$$

## Moda

**Moda** – visvarbūtīgākais notikumu skaits

$$np - q \leq M \leq np + p, M \in \mathbb{N}$$

## Bernulli formulu tuvinājumi

### Muavra–Laplasa lokālā formula (MLLF)

Ieteicama, ja  $n$  ir liels skaitlis

$$P(m/n) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{npq}} \varphi \left( \frac{m - np}{\sqrt{npq}} \right)$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{\exp(-0,5x^2)}{\sqrt{2\pi}}; \quad \varphi(x) = \varphi(-x)$$

$$|P(m/n) - \text{MLLF}| = \frac{0,5}{\sqrt{npq}}$$

## Muavra–Laplasa integrālā formula (MLIF)

$$P_n(m_1 \leq m \leq m_2) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{m_2 - np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{m_1 - np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right)$$

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x \exp\left(-\frac{t^2}{2}\right) dt; \quad \Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x)$$

$$|P(m/n) - \text{MLIF}| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{npq}}$$

**Ar nepārtrauktības korekciju:**

$$P_n(m_1 \leq m \leq m_2) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{m_2 + 0,5 - np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{m_1 - 0,5 - np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right)$$

$$|P(m/n) - \text{MLIF}^*| < \frac{0,5}{\sqrt{npq}}$$

## Puasona formula

Ieteicams, ja  $n$  ir mazs skaitlis

$$P_n(m) \approx \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} \exp(-\lambda);$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \lambda = np, \text{ ja} & \lambda = nq, \text{ ja} \\ p < 0,1 & q > 0,9 \\ np < 10 & nq < 10 \end{array}$$