

## VARBŪTĪBU TEORIJA FORMULAS

$$P(A) = \frac{m}{n}; \quad P(A) = \frac{S_1}{S}$$

$$P_n(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m) = \frac{n!}{k_1! k_2! \dots k_m!} \quad A_n^k = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}; \quad C_n^m = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} \quad 0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A+B) &= P(A) + P(B) && \text{nesavienojamiem notikumiem;} \\ P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_n) &= 1 && \text{pilnai notikumu sistēmai;} \\ P(A) + P(\bar{A}) &= 1 && \text{pretējiem notikumiem;} \quad P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}); \\ P(AB) &= P(A)P(B) && \text{neatkarīgiem notikumiem;} \\ P(AB) &= P(A) \cdot P(B/A) && \text{atkarīgiem (patvaļīgiem) notikumiem;} \\ P(A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot \dots \cdot A_n) &= P(A_1)P(A_2/A_1)P(A_3/A_1A_2) \dots P(A_n/A_1 \dots A_{n-1}) && \text{savienojamiem (patvaļīgiem) notikumiem;} \\ P(A+B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \\ P(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n) &= 1 - P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \dots \bar{A}_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(H_i)P(A/H_i) \quad \text{pilnās varbūtības formula;} \quad P(H_1) + P(H_2) + \dots + P(H_n) = 1$$

$$P(H_i/A) = \frac{P(H_i)P(A/H_i)}{P(A)} \quad \text{Beijesa formula;}$$

$$P_n(m) = C_n^m p^m q^{n-m} \quad \text{Bernulli formula;}$$

$$P_n(m) \approx \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \quad \text{Puasona formula;} \quad \text{Nosacījumi: 1) } p < 0.1; \text{ un } \lambda = np < 10. \\ \text{vai: 2) } p > 0.9; \text{ un } \lambda = np < 10 \quad (P_n(m) \rightarrow P_n(n-m))$$

$$P_n(m) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{npq}} \phi\left(\frac{m-np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right) \quad \text{Muavra-Laplasa lokālā formula;} \quad \phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$P_n(m_1 \leq m \leq m_2) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{m_2-np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{m_1-np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right) \quad \text{Muavra-Laplasa integrālā formula.}$$

## Gadījuma lielumi

Sagaidāmās vērtības (matemātiskās cerības) īpašības:

$$\begin{aligned} E(C) &= C; & E(E(X)) &= E(X) \\ E(CX) &= CE(X) & E(X+Y) &= E(X)+E(Y) \\ E(XY) &= E(X)E(Y), & \text{ja } X \text{ un } Y \text{ ir neatkarīgi} \\ E(X^2) &> (E(X))^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$D(X) = E((X - E(X))^2) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

Dispersijas īpašības:

$$\begin{aligned} D(C) &= 0 & D(CX) &= C^2 D(X) \\ D(X+Y) &= D(X)+D(Y) & \text{ja } X \text{ un } Y \text{ ir neatkarīgi} \\ D(X-Y) &= D(X)+D(Y) & \text{ja } X \text{ un } Y \text{ ir neatkarīgi} \\ D(X+Y) &= D(X)+D(Y)+2\text{cov}(X,Y) & \text{ja } X \text{ un } Y \text{ ir patvaļīgi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{D(X)} \quad \mu_k(X) = E(X^k) \quad - \text{ k-tais sākuma moments}$$

$$m_k(X) = E((X - E(X))^k) \quad - \text{ k-tais centrālais moments}$$

$$\text{Skew}(X) = \frac{m_3(X)}{\sigma(X)^3} \quad - \text{ asimetrija;} \quad \text{Kurt}(X) = \frac{m_4(X)}{\sigma(X)^4} - 3 \quad - \text{ ekscess.}$$

## Diskrēti gadījuma lielumi

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i p_i \quad \mu_k(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^k p_i$$

$$m_k(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - E(X))^k p_i \quad D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - E(X))^2 p_i = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 p_i\right) - (E(X))^2$$

## Nepārtraukti gadījuma lielumi

$F(x) = P(X \leq x)$  sadalījuma funkcija jeb integrālā sadalījuma funkcija.

Īpašības:  $0 \leq F(x) \leq 1$ ;  $F(x)$  ir nepārtrauktā un nedilstoša funkcija;

kad  $X \in [a, b]$ ,  $F(x)=0$ , ja  $x \leq a$ ;  $F(x)=1$ , ja  $x \geq b$ ;  $P(x_1 \leq x \leq x_2) = F(x_2) - F(x_1)$

$f(x) = F'(x)$  blīvuma funkcija jeb diferenciālā sadalījuma funkcija.  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx$

$$\text{Īpašības: } f(x) \geq 0; \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{Me} f(x) dx = \int_{Me}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx \quad D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - E(X))^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx - (E(X))^2$$

$$\mu_k(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^k f(x) dx \quad m_k(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - E(X))^k f(x) dx$$

$$Y = \varphi(X), \quad X = g(Y) \quad \text{tad} \quad f_Y(y) = \left| \frac{dg(y)}{dy} \right| \cdot f_X(g(y))$$

$$\text{Vienmērīgais sadalījums: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{ja } x \in [a; b] \\ 0 & \text{ja } x \notin [a; b] \end{cases} \quad E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}; \quad D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$\text{Eksponenciālais sadalījums: } f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{ja } x < 0, \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & \text{ja } x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \lambda > 0 \quad E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}; \quad D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\text{Normālais sadalījums: } X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad P(x_1 \leq x \leq x_2) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{x_2 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{x_1 - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

## Matemātiskās statistikas elementi

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k x_i n_i \quad s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k (x_i - \bar{x})^2 n_i}{n-1}; \quad s_{\%} = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} \cdot 100\%$$

$$C = \frac{x_{\max} - x_{\min}}{1 + 3.32 \lg n} \quad \text{Skew}(X) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n n_i (x_i - \bar{x})^3}{ns^3} \quad \text{Kurt}(X) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n n_i (x_i - \bar{x})^4}{ns^4} - 3$$

$$\text{Ticamības intervāli: } \mu \in \left[ \bar{x} - t_{\text{krit.}} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}; \bar{x} + t_{\text{krit.}} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right] \quad \sigma^2 \in \left[ \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-1}^2}; \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-1}^2} \right]$$

$$t_{\text{krit.}} = t_{\alpha, n-1}, \quad \text{ja } n \text{ ir mazs } (n < 30)$$

$$t_{\text{krit.}} = z_{\alpha}, \quad \text{ja } n \text{ ir liels } (n \geq 30) \quad \text{vai } \sigma \text{ ir zināms}$$

$$\text{Lineārā regresija: } \hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} X_i \quad \hat{\beta} = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - (\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} \quad \hat{\alpha} = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta} \bar{X}$$

$$r_{XY} = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - (\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)}{\sqrt{(n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2)(n \sum y_i^2 - (\sum y_i)^2)}}$$