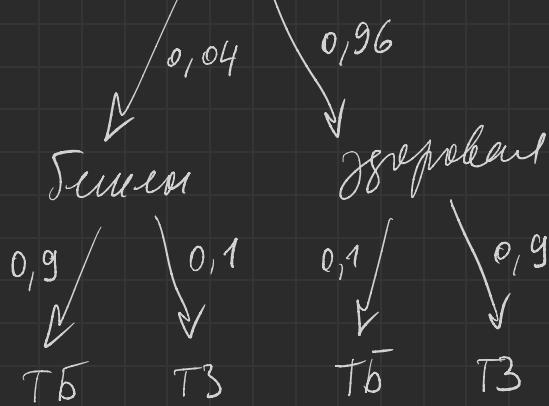


7.7

Коробка



$$P(\text{Гемини} | \text{TB}) = \frac{P(\text{Гемини}, \text{TB})}{P(\text{TB})} = \frac{0,9 \cdot 0,04}{0,9 \cdot 0,04 + 0,96 \cdot 0,1} = \frac{3}{11}$$

Лекция 5.

$$A \begin{cases} 0,03 \\ P: 0,7 \end{cases}$$

$$B \begin{cases} 0,04 \\ P: 0,6 \end{cases}$$

P_n -вероятность ошибка n -ого шага

$$P_n = 0,3A_n + 0,4B_n \quad A_n = P_{n-1}$$

$$P_n = 0,4 - 0,1P_{n-1} \quad B_n = 1 - P_{n-1}$$

A_n - вероятность ошибки n -ого шага из-за A .

вероятность B .

$$A_n + B_n = 1$$

$$P_0 = 1 \quad \downarrow -0,7 \quad (P_n - P_{n-1}) = -0,7 (P_{n-1} - P_{n-2})$$

$$P_1 = 0,3 \quad \downarrow + 0,07$$

$$P_2 = 0,57 \quad \downarrow -0,007$$

$$P_3 = 0,363$$

$$P_n = 1 + 7 \sum_{u=1}^n (-1)^u 10^{-u} =$$

$$= 1 - 0,7 + 0,07 - 0,007 + \dots$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{100} \left(1 + 7 \sum_{u=1}^n (-1)^u 10^{-u} \right) = (-1)^n 10^{-n} \cdot 0,7 =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{0,7 (1 - (-0,1)^{100})}{1 + 0,7}$$

$$\textcircled{=} \quad \frac{4}{11} + \frac{7}{11} \cdot (0,7)^n$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{100} E(I_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{100} P_n = 100 \cdot \frac{4}{11} + \frac{7}{11} \cdot (-0,1) \frac{(1 - (0,7)^{100})}{1 - (-0,1)}$$

$\alpha = A$ An - спосон A ма n-ое спосон

$\beta = B$ Bn - спосон B ма n-ое спосон

$P(M_n)$ - вероятн. спосон ма n-ое спосон.

$$P(B_n \cap M_n) = P(M_n | B_n) P(B_n) = 0,4 \cdot (1 - P(A_n)) =$$

$$= 0,4 \cdot (1 - P(M_{n-1})) = 0,4 \cdot \left(100 - \sum_{n=1}^{99} P_n \right) = 40 - 0,1 E(X) + P_{100} \cdot 0,9 =$$

$$E(X|Y) = E\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I(M_n) \cdot \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} I(M_n \cap B_m)\right) =$$

$$= E\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (I(M_n) - I(M_n \cap B_m))\right) =$$

$$= E\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} I(M_n \cap M_m \cap B_m)\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} P(M_n \cap M_m \cap B_m) =$$

I) $n=m: P(M_n \cap M_m \cap B_m) = P(M_n \cap B_m)$

$$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} P(M_n \cap M_m \cap B_m) = E(Y)$$

II) $n < m: P(M_n \cap M_m \cap B_m) = P(M_m \cap B_m | M_n) \cdot P(M_n)$

Случайное множество.

x_1	x_2	\dots
$P(X=x_1)$	$P(X=x_2)$	\dots

Континтуум. $x \in [0, 1]$

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

Пример:

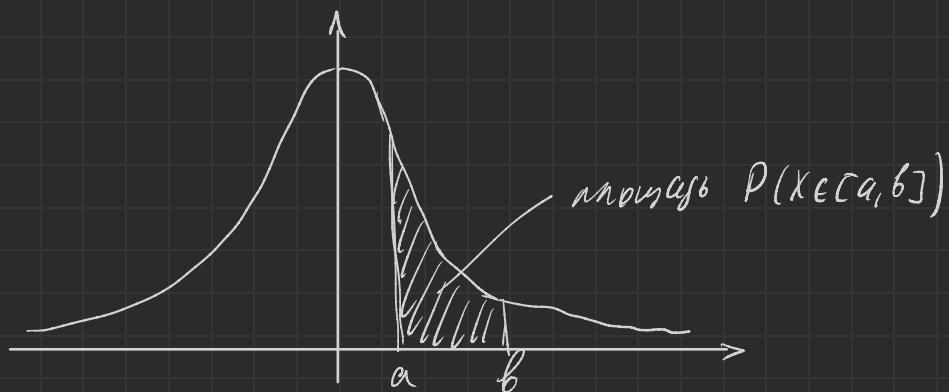
$$P(X \in [a, b]) = \frac{\exp(b)}{\exp(b)+1} - \frac{\exp(a)}{\exp(a)+1}$$

$$a) P(X \in [0, 2]) = \frac{e^2}{e^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{e^2 - e^2 - 1}{2(e^2 + 1)}$$

$$P(X \geq 0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

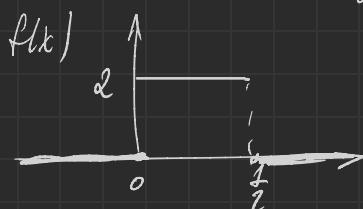
$$P(X \leq 1 | X \geq 0) = \frac{P(X \in [0, 1])}{P(X \geq 0)} = \frac{\frac{e}{1+e} - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{e-1}{e+1}$$

$$P(X \in [a, b]) = F(b) - F(a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



Зад. Розглянути функцію як-що функцію ймовірності
об x , тоді $P(X \in [a, b]) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ ($\forall a \leq b$)

Приклад: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \\ 0, & \text{унівр} \end{cases}$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \geq 0,4) = \int_{0,4}^{0,5} 2 dx + \int_{0,5}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0,2$$

$$P(X \geq 3) = 0$$

$$P(X \in [0,2]) = 1$$

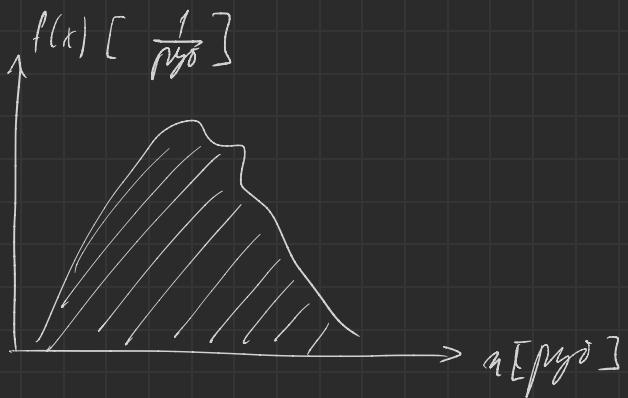
Теорема Функция $f(x)$ является вероятностной плотностью, если и только если:

$$1. f(x) \geq 0$$

$$2. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

X [перем.]

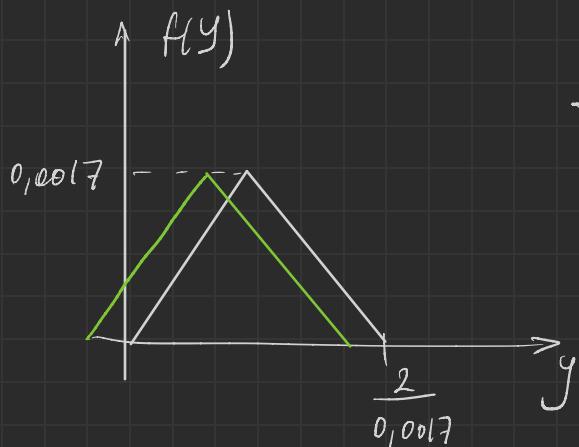
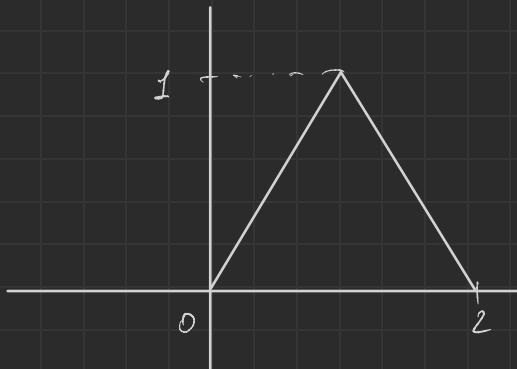
$f(x)$ [$1/\text{перем.}$]



Hyp. $X \sim CB(100)$ $f_x(x) = p$ uner. y X

$$1 \text{ IRR} = 0,0017 \text{ Rub}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{0,0017}$$



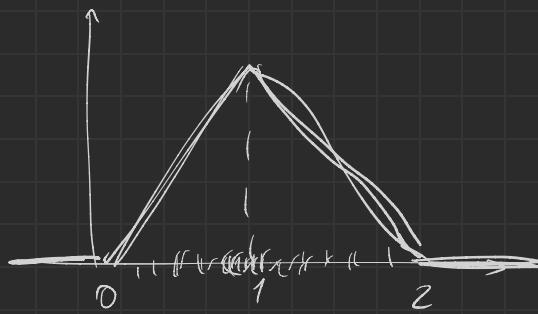
$$f_y(y) = 0,0017 f\left(\frac{x}{0,0017}\right)$$

$$y = \frac{x}{0,0017} - 1$$

$$f(y) = 0,0017 f(x)$$

$$y = kx + b \Rightarrow x = \frac{y-b}{k}$$

$$f_y(y) = \frac{1}{k} f_x\left(\frac{y-b}{k}\right)$$

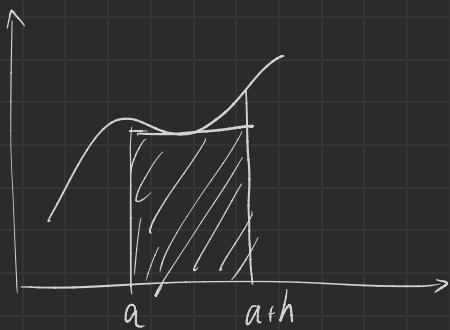


$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 2-x, & x \in [1, 2] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$y = x^2 \quad f_Y(y) = ?$$

2. asymptotische f(x)

$$P(X \in [a, a+h]) = f(a) \cdot h + o(h) \quad \forall a, \forall h \geq 0$$



$$\sin h \doteq h \Leftrightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} = 1$$

Berechne exp. f(x)

$$P(X \in [a, a+h]) \doteq f(a) \cdot h$$

$$P(X \in [u, u+dx]) \doteq f_x(u) dx = f_x(\sqrt{y}) d(\sqrt{y}) = f_x(\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

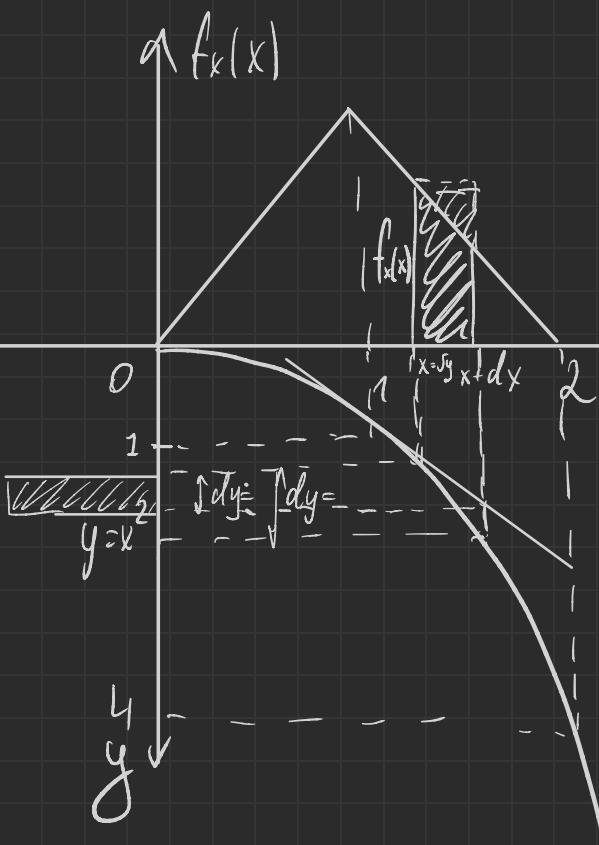
$$P(Y \in [y, y+dy]) \doteq f_y(y) dy$$

$$y = x^2 \quad x \in [0, 2]$$

$$u = \sqrt{y}$$

$$f_x(\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} = f_y(y)$$

$$dx \doteq x' dy$$



$$P(X \in [1, 1+dx])$$

$$P(y \in [1, 1+2dx]) \doteq$$

$$\doteq P(y \in [1, 1+2dx]) =$$

$$= f_y(y) 2dx$$

$$P(y \in [1, 1+dy]) = P(X \in [1, 1 + \frac{dy}{f_x(x)}]) = f_x(1) \cdot \frac{dy}{f_x(x)}$$

Дискретная мерзима - percent

Если y СВ с дискретной мерзимой $f_x(x)$ и $y=g(x)$ непрерывно возрастная фнк-я, то
надо мерзиму $f_y(y)$ определить:

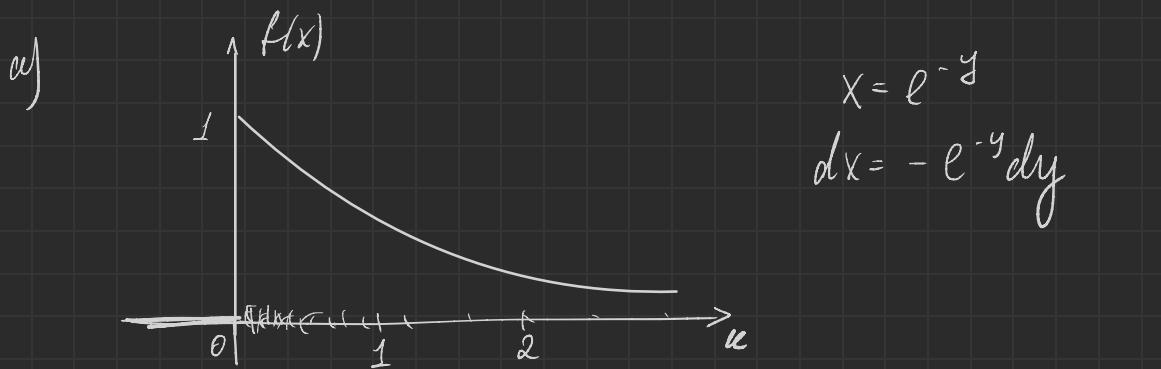
1. Выразить x через y : $x = g^{-1}(y)$

2. Рассмотреть x в $f(x)dx$ и умножить
на вероятность $f_y(y)dy$.

Нпр. X - р-я мерзима $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \exp(-x), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

a) $y = -\ln x$ $f_y(y) = ?$ и написать

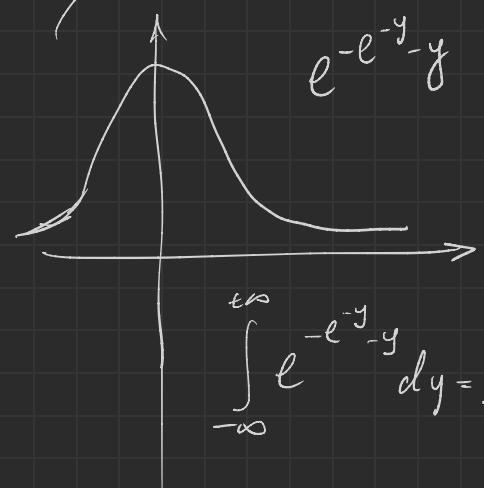
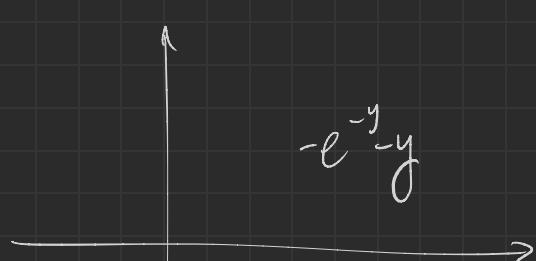
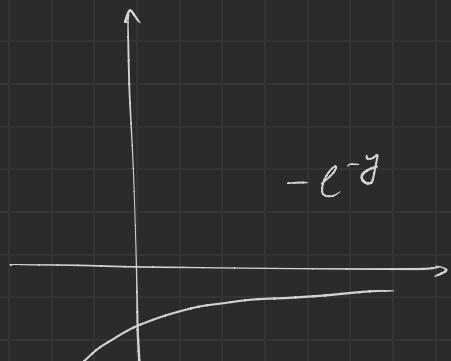
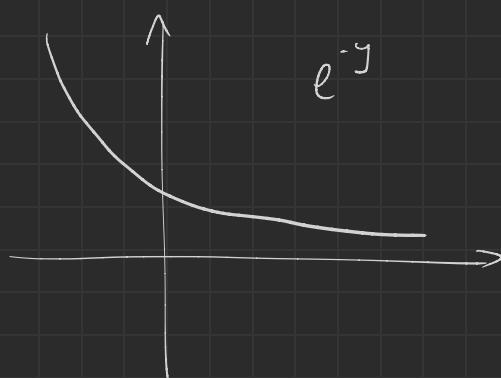
б) $w = \exp(-x)$ $f_w(w) = ?$ и написать



$$f_X(x) dx = \underbrace{e^{(-e^{-y})}}_V \underbrace{(-e^{-y}) dy^0}_{0}$$

$$f_Y(y) = |e^{(-e^{-y})} (-e^{-y})| = e^{(-e^{-y}-y)} \quad y \in \mathbb{R}$$

Preciyan $e^{-e^{-y}-y}$:



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-e^{-y}-y} dy = 1$$

Teori Bayes

$$y = x^2 \quad x = \sqrt{y}$$

$$y = 1 \quad x = \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$f_y(1) dy \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{momeno}}}{=} P(Y \in [1, 1+dy]) = P(X \in [1, 1+\sqrt{1+dy}]) \stackrel{\substack{\text{verwarte c' rückwärts zu } 0(dy)}}{=}$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{\text{momeno}}}{=} P(X \in [1; 1+\cancel{\frac{1}{2}}dy]) = f_x(1) \cdot \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} dy = \underbrace{f_x(1) dx}_{\text{ganz}}$$

Regens:

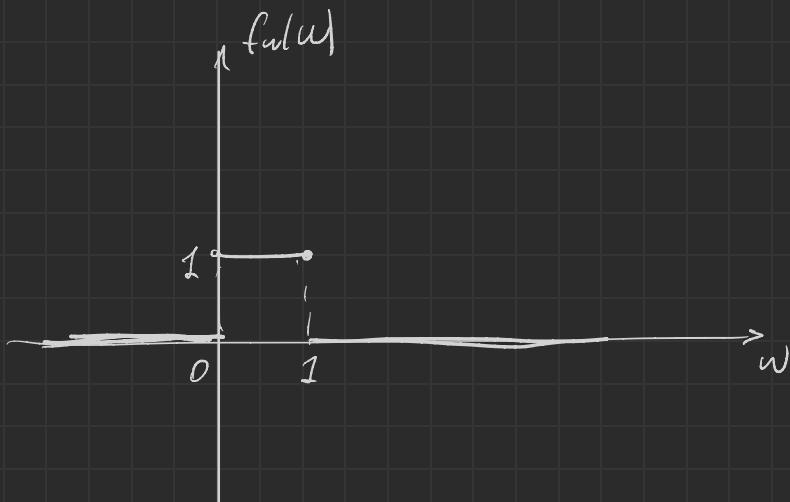
logarithme $f_x(x) dx$ u verträgliche u.

$$\text{S)} \quad w = \exp(-x) \quad f_w(w) \quad x = -\ln w$$

$$\exp(-x) dx \stackrel{\substack{\vee \\ 0}}{=} \exp(\ln w) (-1) \frac{1}{w} dw =$$

$$= \frac{w}{-w} dw = -dw \stackrel{\substack{\wedge \\ 0}}{=} 1(-dw) \stackrel{\substack{\vee \\ 0}}{=}$$

Problem: $f_w(w) = \begin{cases} 1, & w \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & w \notin [0, 1] \end{cases}$



$$P(w = [a, b]) = \int_a^b f(w) dw$$

$$P(w \in [w, w+h]) \doteq f(w) h$$

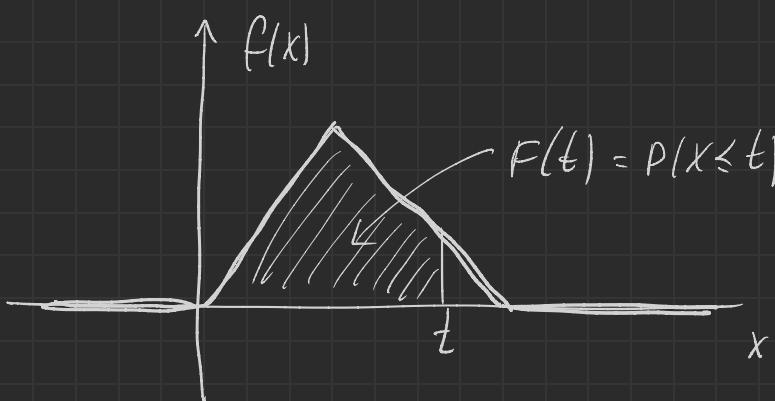
Up. я CB X есть q-я аномосы f(x)

$$P(X=52) \stackrel{?}{=} \int_{52}^{52} f(x) dx = 0.$$

Up я CB X - q. аномоси = f(x)

$$\int_{-\infty}^t f(x) dx = P(X \leq t) = F(t)$$

симметрическое распределение CB X.



Theorem $F(t) \in [0, 1]$

$F(t)$ is increasing in t

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} F(t) = P(X \leq -\infty) = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} F(t) = 1$$

$$F'(t) = f(t)$$

pdf $f(x)$ q. untermocn.

(probability density function)

cdf $F(x)$ q. pacnpengenung

(cumulative distribution function)

$$x \sim \text{Bin}(10, p=0.3)$$

$$\underline{P(X \leq 5)} = ?$$

polt ue y bex CB

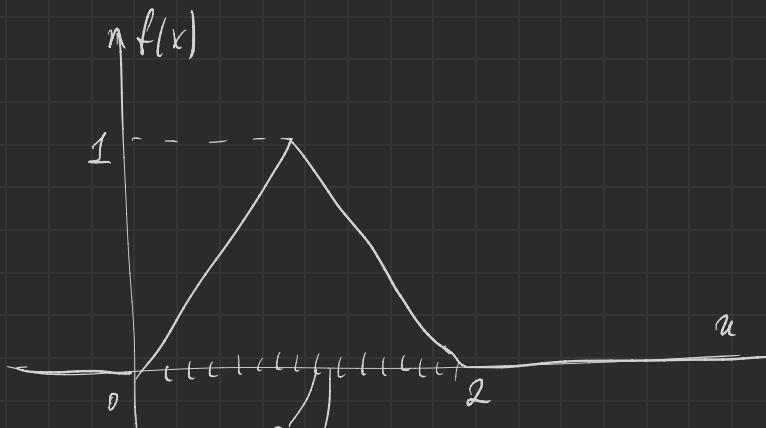
cdf eenu y bex CB

$$P(X \leq 5) = P(X=0) + P(X=1) + \dots + P(X=5)$$

$$P(X=4) = 0,3^4 \cdot 0,7^6 \cdot C_{10}^4$$

from scipy import stats.

stats.binom.cdf(5, n=10, p=0.3) ↴



$X - c$ q. unorm. $f(x)$

$$\tilde{X} \approx X$$

$$E(\tilde{X}) = \sum_{\tilde{u}} \tilde{u} P(\tilde{X} = \tilde{u}) = \sum_u \tilde{u} P(X \in [\tilde{u}, \tilde{u}+h]) \approx$$

$$\approx \sum_u \tilde{u} f(\tilde{u}) h \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u f(x) dx$$

Геометрия если $y \in \mathbb{R}$ есть φ плотность $f(x)$

и если $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$ существует, то

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

и X ожид. /математическое ожидание

$$\text{def. } E(X) = \sum_n n P(X=n) \\ P(X \in [n; n+dx])$$

Геометрия, задача 3:

$$E(X^3) \approx E(\tilde{X}^3) = \sum_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{x}^3 P(\tilde{X}=\tilde{x}) = \sum_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{x}^3 \underbrace{P(x \in [\tilde{x}; \tilde{x}+h])}_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\approx \sum_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{x}^3 f(\tilde{x}) h \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$E(q(x)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} q(x) f(x) dx \quad (\text{если унт. скончное})$$

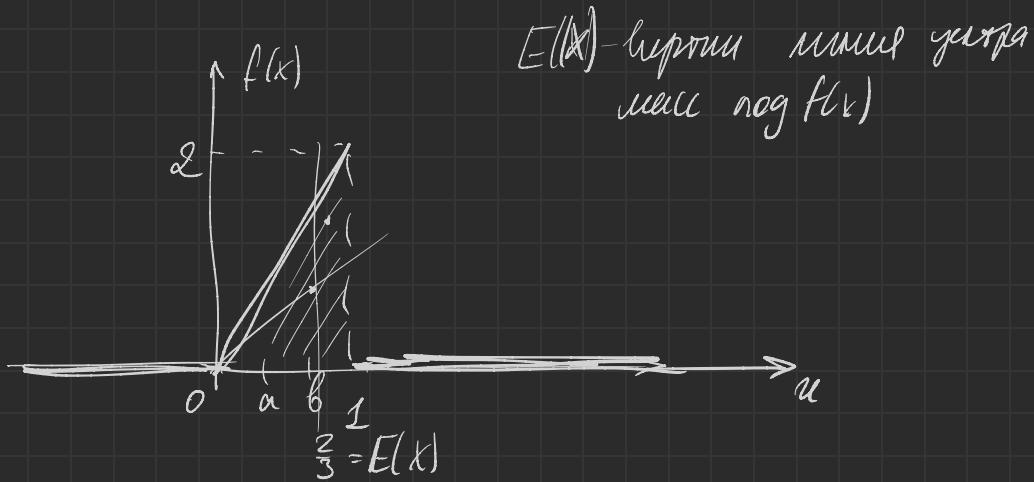
Пр. Ψ СВ X φ . плотности равна

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \in [0,1] \\ 0, & \text{иначе.} \end{cases}$$

$$a) E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2x dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) =$$

Generelle $E(X)$ u $f(x)$



Fazilitätsfunktion

Berechnung für $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ aufgetragen auf $f(x)$
(nach oben)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(X \in [a, b]) = \frac{S[a, b]}{S[0, 1]} = S[a, b] = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2x dx = 2 \quad E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 2x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$