Metooly. statystyizme

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12 XI. 2.017

Numerical Recepies in C' W.H. Press, S.A. Tenkolsky. W.T. Wetterling, B.P. Flannery Combridge University Press

Literatura

No 201210 7.2

Funkcija Gestosci Prawoloppolobionstua

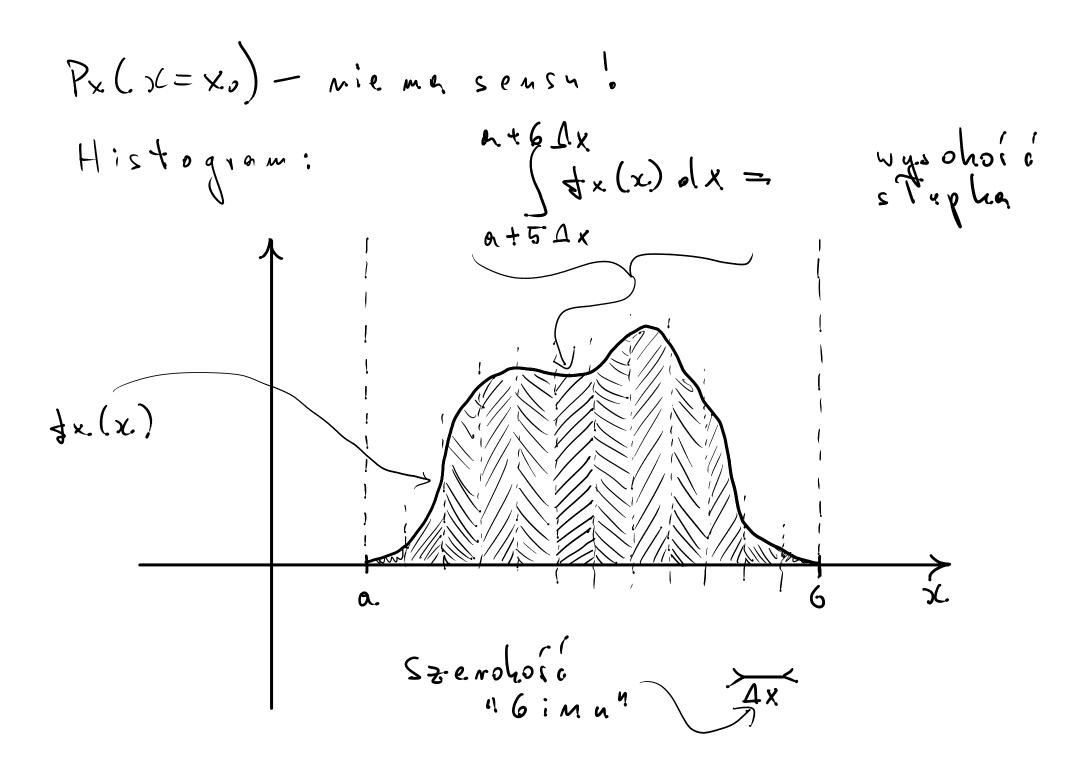
Jx(X) zmienna losowa FGP  $a \leq x \leq b$ 

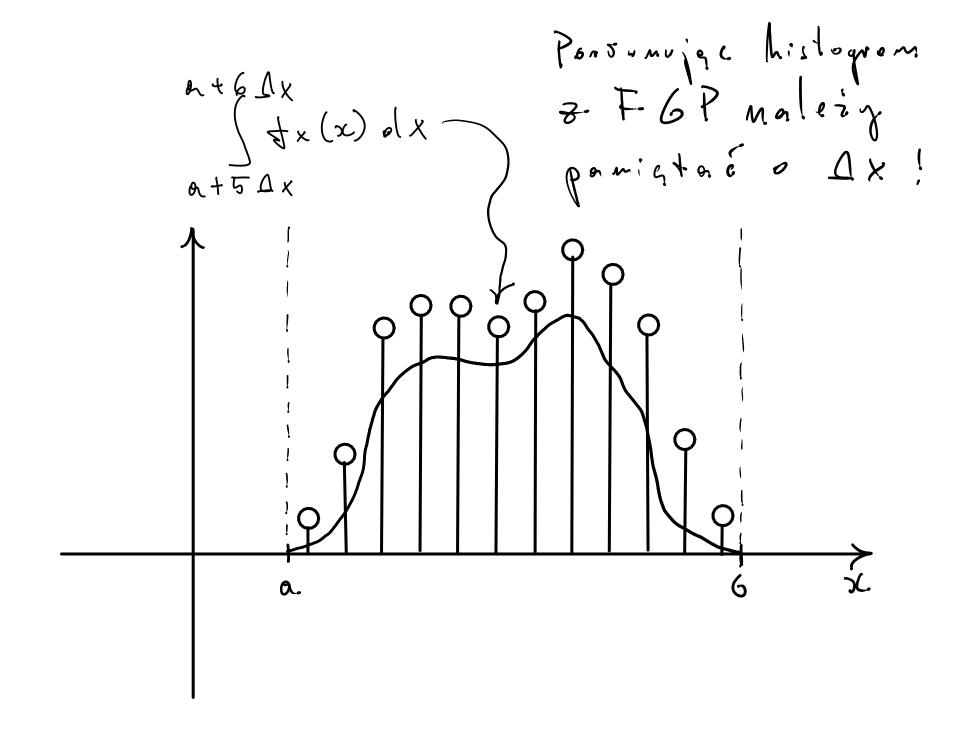
Prandopodobionstuo 2 malezionia x v proolziale Xo \( \times \times \times \times \times \)

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Vormalizacja:  $P_X(a \in x \in G) = \int_{a} f(x) dx = 1$ 





Box - Muller

$$y_1 = \sqrt{-2 \ln(x_1)} \cos(2\pi x_2)$$

$$y_2 = \sqrt{-2 \ln(x_1)} \sin(2\pi x_2)$$

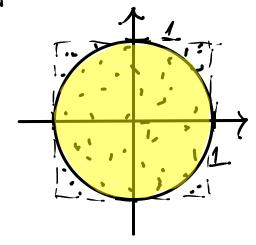
$$x_1 = \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(y_1^2 + y_2^2))$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{orcton}(\frac{y_2}{y_1})$$

$$\frac{\left|\frac{\Im(y_1, \chi_2)}{\Im(y_1, \chi_2)}\right|}{\left|\frac{\Im(y_1, \chi_2)}{\Im(y_1, \chi_2)}\right|} = \frac{\left(-\frac{y_1}{2\pi}\right)}{\left|\frac{\Im(y_1, \chi_2)}{\Im(y_1, \chi_2)}\right|} = \frac{\left(-\frac{y_1}{2\pi}\right)}{\left|\frac{\Im(y_1,$$

Metoola polarna

vi) vz majpieru lossworne w okregu:



Vouc Emilma losoul:

$$R^{2} = v_{1}^{2} + v_{2}^{2}$$

$$Q = arctan\left(\frac{v_{1}}{v_{z}}\right)$$

rozkrad jednorodny (0,1)
rozkrad jednorodny (0,25)

r= R2

jorkie jest provolopoolobierist wo vylosovania OKTK a

 $P(O \leq T \leq a) = \frac{1}{\pi 1^2}$ rozktad jednordang

$$y_1 = \sqrt{-2 \ln(x_1)} \cos(2\pi x_2)$$

$$y_2 = \sqrt{-2 \ln(x_1)} \sin(2\pi x_2)$$

$$y_1 = \sqrt{-2 \ln(x_1)} \cos(\Theta)$$

$$y_2 = \sqrt{-2 \ln(x_1)} \sin(\Theta)$$

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$$y_2 = \sqrt{-2 \ln(x_1)} \cos(\Theta)$$

$$y_3 = \sqrt{-2 \ln(x_1)} \cos(\Theta)$$

$$y_4 = \sqrt{-2 \ln(x_1)} \cos(\Theta)$$

$$y_5 = \sqrt{-2 \ln(x_1)} \cos(\Theta)$$

$$y_7 =$$

Problom ruing gracza (nyktaol R. S. Z.) GNACT A - Lapital poctet howy
GNACT B - Lapital poctet howy a = 26 & 7/ 己=のもら A wygrywa 1 - prawdopodobisnitus q=1-p Q: - zolorzenie ruing A pry kapitale pouzathowym i

M- wygrana w pierwstej kolejce P(Q:) = P(Q:|M) P(M) + P(Q:|M) P(M)P(Q:|M) = P(Q:+1) = Ni+1P(Q:1M) = P(Q:-1) = N1-1  $m_i = P(Q_i)$ > N' = N'+1. b + N:-1 d  $r_i(p+q) = r_{i-1}p + r_{i-1}q$  $d(u^{i}-u^{i-v})=b(u^{i+v}-u^{i})$ 

$$\frac{N:+1-N:}{P}=\frac{QV}{P}=condt$$

$$\frac{\Delta_{2}}{\Delta_{1}} + \frac{\Delta_{2}}{\Delta_{2}} + \frac{\Delta_{3}}{\Delta_{3}} = \kappa_{3} - \kappa_{0}$$

$$\kappa_{\Lambda} - \kappa_{0} \kappa_{2} - \kappa_{\Lambda} \kappa_{3} - \kappa_{2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \left(\frac{\varphi}{P}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \left(\frac{\varphi}{P}\right)} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\varphi}{Q}\right)^{n}}{1 - \left(\frac{\varphi}{Q}\right)^{n}} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\varphi}{Q}\right)^{n}}$$

$$N_{i} = N_{i+1} \cdot P + N_{i-1} \cdot Q$$

$$N_{i} = N_{i+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + N_{i-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( N_{i+1} - N_{i-1} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{N_{0} \cdot N_{0}} = \frac{N_{0} + N_{0}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{N_{0}} \cdot \frac{1}{N_{0}} = \frac{1}{N_{0}} \frac{1}{N_{0}$$

$$r_{m}=1-\frac{n}{z}$$

$$r_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Jahie jast pravolopoolobishstro, ie yne sig zelood czy?

Na - popmednio

Na - popmednio

Na - popmednio

$$P = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad r + r = \frac{1}{6} = \left( \frac{1}{a + 6} - \frac{6}{a + 6} \right) = \frac{1}{a + 6} = \frac$$

$$ra + rb = \frac{\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) - \left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^{2}}{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{2}} - \frac{\left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^{2}}{1 - \left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^{2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^{2}}{1 - \left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^{2}}$$

A ma kvota a skoniczy gra yoly Problem: 1) z-bankrutuja 2) wygra 5a P(A w y/ra 5 a) = ? P(Auggre Sa) + P(Apriegra a) = 1 B 6 anterntaje A 6 anterntaje gra sig shoriczy P(Auggryva JA) = 1 - P(Apneprywea)

Problem: A ma ~ kapital, B ma 6

$$P = q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A = qqque) = \lim_{A \to \infty} r_0^3 = \lim_{A \to \infty} \frac{a}{a+b} = 1$$

$$P(A = qqque) = \lim_{A \to \infty} r_0^3 = \lim_{A \to \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{a}{2}}{1 - \frac{a}{2}}$$

$$P(A = qqque) = \lim_{A \to \infty} r_0^3 = \lim_{A \to \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{a}{2}}{1 - \frac{a}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^5 p(q)$$

Problemy

A

e Implementacia generatora licz-6 losowych z rozkłady N(O,1) w artocc oczeliwana n w ariancja o<sup>2</sup>

Nanysowanie histogramu i pordwinanie ze  $\sqrt{(x-\mu)^2}$   $\sqrt{(x)} = \sqrt{20^2 \text{ ii}}$ 

Ruina gracea dla 2 gracey A, B Prawdopodobieństwo sakcera

prawdopodobieństwo sakcera

w jednej rozgrywce

prawdopodobieństwo

prawdopodo

a=50 } kapitaly poczetkowe A,B

· Poroumanie z wynshism anality cznym olle voingcha, 6

· Ruina gracta dla 2 gracty A, B 

$$P_{t} = \frac{1}{2}$$

· Portunamie wyniku à teoria

Diczba Nozgryvek do uhończenia gry – L

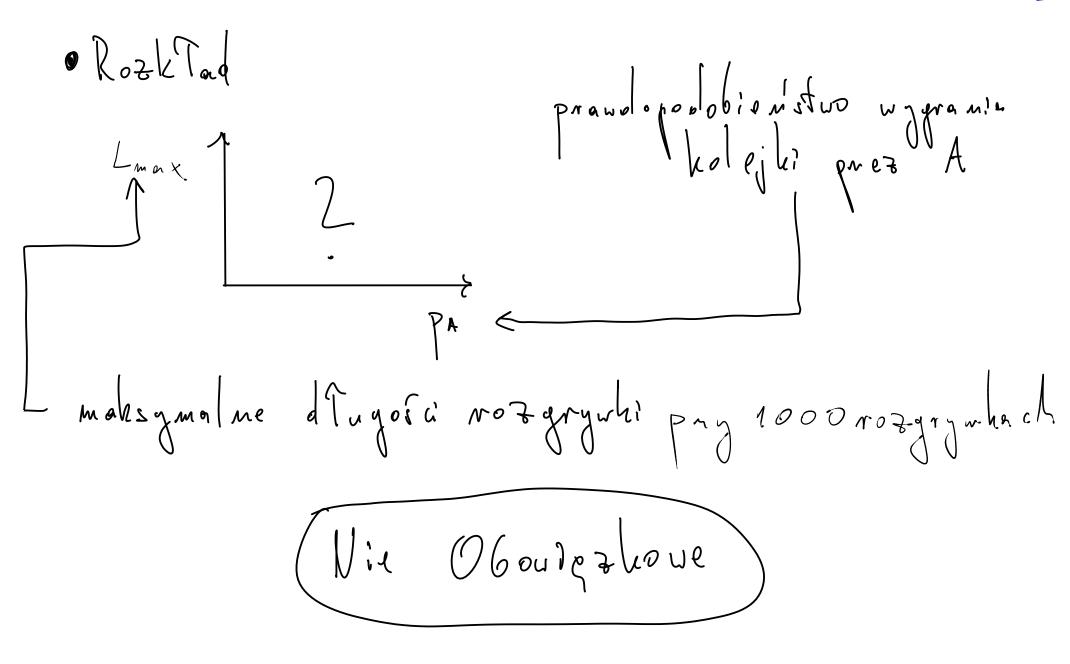
prowolopodobieństwo D>P(L)

dTagość Nozgrywki

$$P^{A} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

$$a = 6 = 50$$

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P(M) 1 2 M

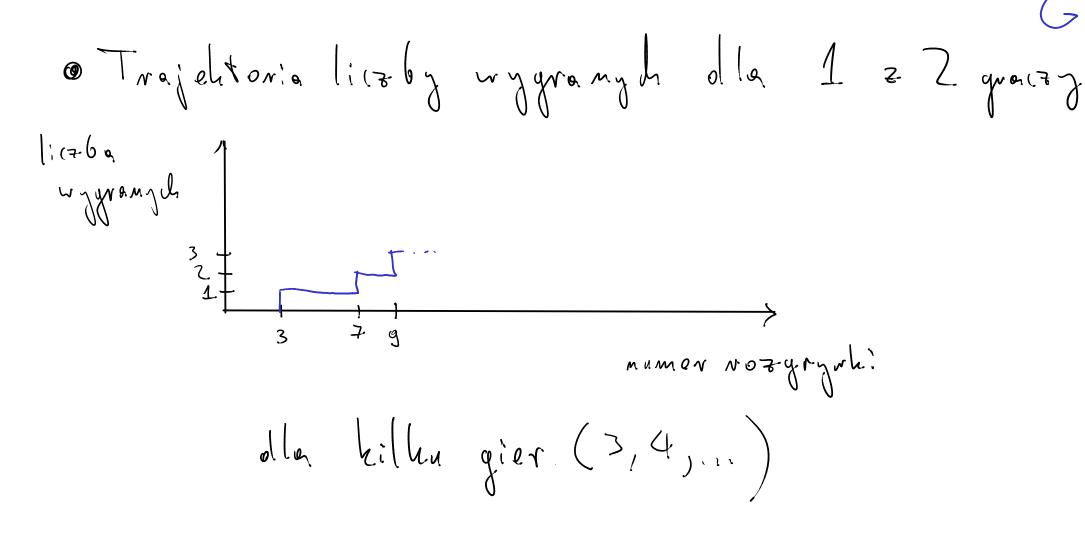
kapital gracia 1 po M = 10,  $M = 0.5 \overline{M}$ ,  $M = 0.9 \overline{M}$ 

rozarywha di

- provologodobienstvo kapituly M

$$0 = 6 = 50$$

$$P_{4} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}$$



· B, C, D, G dla kilky gracty

(u G trejeltone mener olla wszytkich

gracty)

roine hombinaire p: (pravolopodobienstwo vygranie gracze ";" w holyce)

Vie Obowiezhove