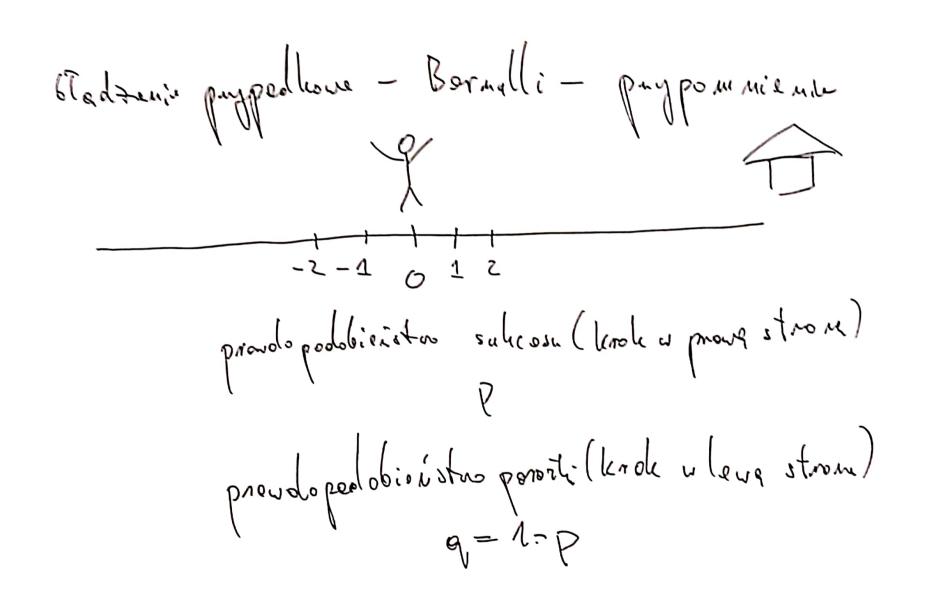
Metody Statystystne ughted 5

10 I 2021

Plan.

- process liczace
- process liczace
- Bernulli
- Poisson



Junkcja autokonelacji czas dycknetny $\mathbb{R}_{\times\times}(M,M) = \mathbb{E}[X_m \cdot X_m] =$ 11 pozyvja n pijaitke" $= \left[\left[\left(\times_{m} - \times_{m} + \times_{m} \right) \times_{m} \right] =$ $= E \left[\left(\times_{m} - \times_{n} \right) \times_{n} \right] + E \left[\times_{n}^{2} \right] = \dots$ nietaleine Zmienne losoure.

procesy le raçe - pocos gdzie zmiemne losowa

N(t)

67macza n liczbe zliczem

w czasie t N(+) = {0,1,7,3,...3 = 7/t

monte Dermilliege sur ces

Mr - sou L. sulvessor - vylosove me tt

Mr - poverha - L. wylosowanjeh T sulcas u probie Bernulliege $\gamma = 1 - p$ $M = M_1 + M_2$ cathonite l'entre monete porgere

.

$$P[N(M)=M] = \binom{M}{M} P^{M_1} Q^{M_2}$$

$$P[N(h)] - \binom{h}{N(h)} P^{M(h)} (1-p)^{h-W(h)}$$

$$M P[N(h)] - \binom{h}{N(h)} P^{M(h)} (1-p)^{h-W(h)}$$

$$M P[N(h)] - \binom{h}{N(h)} P^{M(h)} (1-p)^{h-W(h)}$$

$$M P[N(h)] - \binom{h}{N(h)} P^{M(h)} (1-p)^{h-W(h)}$$

1 ment monete co Δ selevanol $t = 1 \text{men} \cdot \Delta$ $t = 1 \text{m$

$$E[N(\frac{\pm}{\Delta})] = \frac{\pm}{\Delta}P$$

$$E[N(\frac{\pm}{\Delta})] = \frac{P}{\Delta}$$

$$A =$$

T - czas pomiadzy holejnymi zliczeniami

ninterorival rate"

E[T] 3

 $E(T) = E(j\Delta)$ L'hitbe knohr pomiedzy sukcesom? THTTHHT...

0 1 2 3 4 5 6... P = P $T H T H T H H T P [j - 2] = q^{2-1}$ $0 1 2 3 4 5 6 ... P [j - 2] = q^{p}$

$$P[j] = q^{j-1} p = q^{j-1} (1-q)$$

$$E[j] = \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} j P[j] = \sum_{j=3}^{\infty} j q^{j-1} (1-q) = \sum_{j=3}^{\infty} j q^{j-1} = (1-q) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} dq q^{j} = \sum_{j=3}^{\infty} (1-q) \sum_{j=3}^{\infty} dq q^{j} = \sum_{j=3}^{\infty} (1-q) \sum_{j=3}^{\infty} dq q^{j} = \sum_{j=3}^{\infty} (1-q) \sum_{j=3}^{\infty} dq q^{j} = 0...$$

$$= (\Lambda - e_{\gamma}) \frac{d}{de_{\gamma}} \frac{1}{1 - e_{\gamma}} =$$

$$= (\Lambda - e_{\gamma}) (\Lambda - e_{\gamma})^{-2} (-1) (-1) =$$

$$= (\Lambda - e_{\gamma}) (\Lambda - e_{\gamma})^{-2} = \frac{\Lambda}{\Lambda - e_{\gamma}} = \frac{1}{P} - E(\bar{e}_{\gamma})$$

$$E[T] = E[\bar{e}_{\gamma}] \Lambda = \frac{\Lambda}{A}$$

$$A = \frac{\Lambda}{E[T]}$$

$$\sigma^{2}(T) = A^{2} \frac{1-p}{p^{2}} = \frac{1-p}{A^{2}}$$

graf da procesu tecrecego Bernulliez $\sqrt{-1-p}$ $\sqrt{-1-p}$ $\sqrt{-p}$ $\sqrt{-p}$ - mie poricolyety. - nhomogendons' - macien proc prefs pravdo gedobierist v talie sens po hordje kroky czosowyn.

macien prevolo pedolesustu

 $P: j = \left(\begin{pmatrix} h \\ j-i \end{pmatrix} P & q & 0 \leq j-i \leq h \\ 0 & q & 0 \leq j-i \leq h \end{pmatrix}$ pozostote propedhi

- proces Parssona Bornulli

Per per pour de polo join i toro u crosis A

Per per pour polo polo join i toro u crosis A

q-1-p

Q-1-p male czasy has 1-Aht prevdo podobi natoo
poroziei w h proces Poissone jest granicitagn propodicion procesu Bornulliegs P.P. 2 Marrival nate 1 1 to proces littery N(t) ktom: ...

$$P_{o}(t+h) - P_{o}(t) = (\Lambda - \lambda h) P_{o}(t) - P_{o}(t)$$

$$P_{o}(t+h) - P_{o}(t) = -\lambda h P_{o}(t)$$

$$P_{o}(t+h) - P_{o}(t) = -\lambda P_{o}(t)$$

$$h$$

$$P_{o}(t+h) - P_{o}(t) = -\lambda P_{o}(t)$$

$$h$$

$$h \rightarrow 0$$

$$d = \lim_{t \to 0} Q_{o}(t) = -\lambda P_{o}(t)$$

$$\frac{d p_o(t)}{dt} = - \Delta p_o(t)$$

$$P_{m}(t+h) = P_{m}(t)(1-\lambda h) + P_{m-n}(t) \lambda h + \dots$$

$$P_{m}(t+h) - P_{m}(t) = P_{m}(t)(-\lambda h) + P_{m-n}(t) \lambda h + \dots$$

$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} \frac{P_{m}(t+h) - P_{m}(t)}{h} = \lambda \lambda P_{m-n}(t) - \lambda P_{m}(t)$$

$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} \frac{P_{m}(t+h) - P_{m}(t)}{h} = \lambda \lambda P_{m-n}(t) - \lambda P_{m}(t)$$

$$\frac{dP_{\Lambda}(t)}{dt} = AP_{0}(t) - AP_{\Lambda}(t)$$

$$e^{-\Lambda t}$$

$$\frac{dP_{\Lambda}(t)}{dt} = Ae^{-\Lambda t} - AP_{\Lambda}(t)$$

$$P_{\Lambda}(t) = A e^{-\Lambda t} + C_{\Lambda}e^{-\Lambda t}$$

$$P_{\Lambda}(t) = A + e^{-\Lambda t} + C_{\Lambda}e^{-\Lambda t}$$

$$P_{\Lambda}(t) = C_{\Lambda}e^{-\Lambda t} = 0$$

 $P_{1}(+) - (At)e^{-At}$ $P_{2}(+) = \frac{(At)^{2}}{2!}e^{-At}$ P3(+), P4(+), P5(+), --- $\mathcal{F}^{m}(t) = \frac{(x t)^{m}}{m!} e^{-xt}$ - uprouedzié do orginaln Neuvon

$$\frac{dP_{n}(t)}{dt} = A P_{n-1}(t) - A P_{n}(t)$$

$$\frac{dP_{n}(t)}{dt} = -A P_{n}(t)$$

$$N(0) = 0 \Rightarrow P_{n}(0) = S_{n0}$$

$$(C_{0} = 1)$$

$$= 1$$

Hunleye generative (a shortise)
$$G(z,t) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(t) z^n$$

$$G(z,t) = A(z-1) G(z,t)$$

$$G(z,t) = 0$$

$$A(z-1) \neq$$

$$G(z,t) = 0$$

$$G(z_1 +) = a = \frac{\int_{M=0}^{M(z-n)} t}{\int_{M=0}^{M(z-n)} t} = \frac{\int_{$$

"inter errivel times" - niezeleim T Zmienne losoyl ECT) = 1 To To 07 MQ Gen T (-) X Zmiana ornero

t=0

nie memy zliczeń

$$P[X_{\Lambda} > X] = P[N(x) = 0] =$$

$$= P(x) = e$$

$$= P[X_{\Lambda} > X] = f_{\Lambda} =$$

ntereleine zmienne losone

$$P[X_{n} \leq x] = 1 - e^{-Ax}$$

$$d_{y} d_{y} d_{y} d_{y} d_{y} d_{x}$$

$$d(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (1 - e^{-Ax}) = A e^{-Ax}$$

$$E[x] = \begin{cases} x + (x) = 1 \\ A = 1 \end{cases}$$