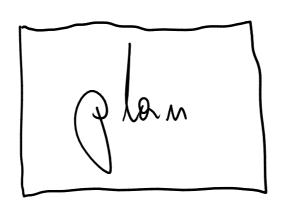
metody statustyczne 1

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- problem Montiego Halla - aksjomaty pravdopodobinisture - Woscino En Brand pro do 6: enst un - tuierdzense Boyese -jinterpretacje probolopoolobienstwa -dyskretne zomlenne boord -cipate & mienne losoure - Junkere gestorii prevolopoolobienst ve - utos a vosar rozhodru prevolopoolobienst ve Paradoks Montiego Halla

- Feleturnej: koza samodrá lcoza — magrooly

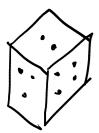
1 2 3 — try zostony O Monty Hall uczostnik Prebieg: 1) uctentnik nybiere testong 3) uctesta 2) Monty Hell odstonie 1cozq 4) Ustys' - czy uctestnik powinien zwienie nybor 3) uczestnik mo re & mienic & ostong 4) uszysthie zootony ida ugora monty hall. n b Link dostepny ne stronie

aksjomaty pravdopodobieństve

- Koloyomorov 1933 (Ω, F, P) Lesor vezystkich "zolonen losovych"

Z6:5~ vezystkich "zolonen elemetornych"

Junkcje zwypisują ca "zoloneniu losovemu" "provolopodobierstus" (20,1)



J zdanense elementorne nieponysto livobe octek F = { Ø, { [], [], [], ...} {

$$P(1 \square 1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

due outher lub try out lub estery outher P((10,00,003) $P(L\Box, \Box, \Box 3)$

Fin $E_i = d$: $P(E_1 n E_2 n ... n E_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(E_i)$ • E; eF , Y Fin E; = à Lictenie premoloppoolobien atue zoloner roztqanych može to vystoruty aby polivzyći
P(201,001,001) 中(红河、四、四3)

anta neidologo obsorg is zou is to Tu

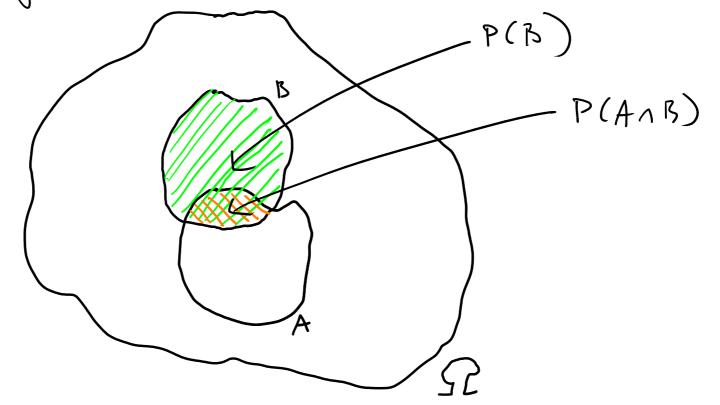
$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \land B)$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(p) = 0$$

Awierd zenie Bayese

P(AIB) = P(AnB)

Prandopodobinistro warunhoue



$$P(A \cap B) = P(A \mid B) P(B)$$

$$P(B \cap A) = P(B \mid A) P(A)$$

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$$P(A \mid B) P(B)$$

ANB BAA

- Monty Hall bet zmiony! samo hod 3-e 1 • $P(B) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} +$ $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$ P(BIA) = 1 Coolstoniacie losy se B pool wormhier somo dodn wy657 somodord zu? oolstoniede 2 lub 3 4 3 · O +

uwaya! mismorieny ode Tomic?'

1 tu. Boyone $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1$ P(AIB) = P(BIA) · P(A) = 1 Pool voruntiem od stonke av hory re 2, provologoolobierotro somodod se 3 nie możeny odetonii 1,3

- Monty Hall te Emiana C: - some dood to too fong i X: - pierusty wy bir gravia to i H; - ools Tonig c. c sostony: PLC2nH3n XD = P(H31(C2nXn)) P(C2nXn) • P (C z l (H3 ∧ X1)) P(H3 1X1) grave wybine 1 P(H3/(C2n Xn))P(C2n Xn) Emoteos obalmorabo P(H3 IXA) P(XA) Be fostone 2 good 2 mienie wybr zorton ne 2 $P(H_3 | (C_A \land X_\Delta)) = \frac{1}{7}$ cute mid olognologong P(H2/(C21 X1)) = 1 P(C:1X)= euglie tva $= P(C_i) P(X_i)$ P(H3((C31X1))-0 1,2,3 -3 2,1,3 mieroleine = 12. 1= 1 1,1,3 > 1,3,1 P(X:) = 3

interpretage provolopoolobienstur

· provoloppolobienstvo objekt june (frequentiet probability) pontanajaça sia proces Jugotepuje & czertoicien & 0.166

Di vyotepuje & czertoicien & 0.166

Di vyotepuje & czertoicien & 0.166 częstość kojanymy z prawdopodobienstvem)

· proudopodobien et uo subjetit y une (Beyesien probability) p(hle) De dowrol Lipotez. p(elh) posterior probability provdopodobienstvo odzwiercielle posicolone viedza
thu:

provo Beyera

(h) na portethu:
p(h)

pryhtool. $P \left(h = (M, N-M) \right) = M;$ = L. czormych L. biolych $SP \left(e = M; \middle| h = (M, N-M) \right) \cdot P(h = (M, N-M))$ m-czarnych N-n Gratych · losujemy kule m, = c, 6 pred wylosowanien · me poolstovie uylesovenyt mozemn un li (ty i = worden Mormelitocji Zp (hle) = 1 stourionny hipotety dotycząte M Znomy N

Layes. n 6 Link dosteppy no stronie

· ollottego me konicu nie manny ostrego pilu dhe w Torive i lizby? O - informaja o 6 ienacej litabie kul w pudle moine sprobonai dodei

Emienne losour

o & mionne, ktorý wortosí zoleży ool wynihu procesulosowego

· formalnic:

fundajo X: S2 >> E

Provolopedobinatuo Emienne; Lovowej:

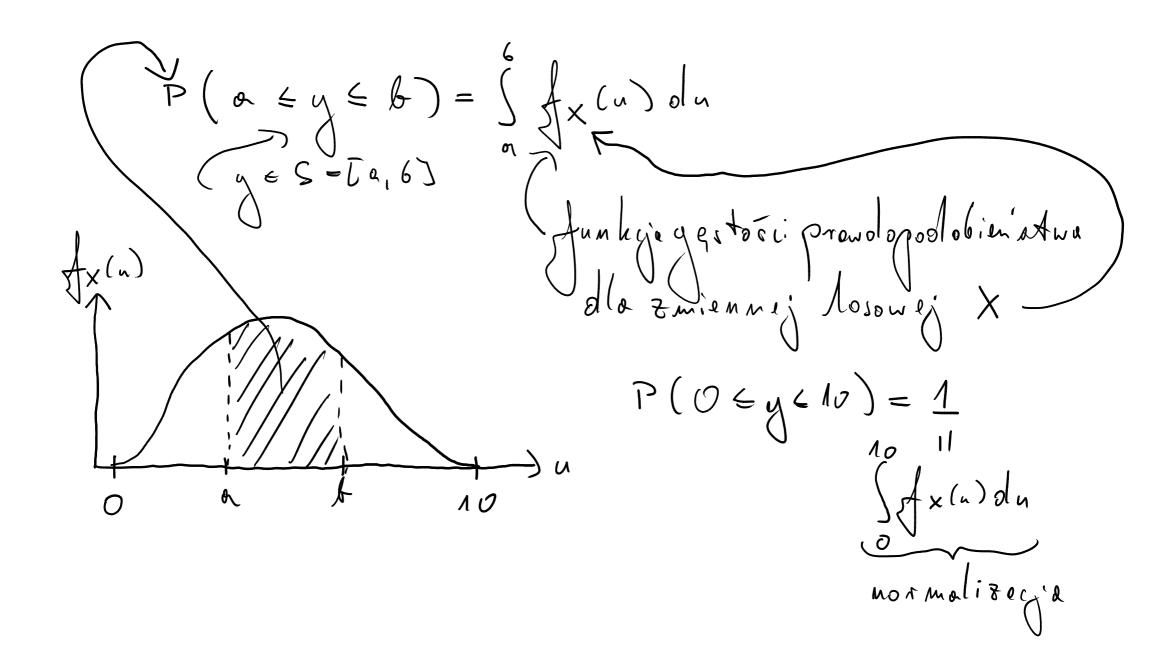
P(yes) = P(raesz) X(a)esz)

ScE

v praktyce: X(U)=1 ×([...]) -7 ×(⊡)=3 ×(::)=4 X(回)=5 $X(\boxtimes)=\zeta'$ $P(y \in \{1,2,3\}) = P(1,0) = \frac{1}{2}$ $(x \times (x) = 1 + 5) \times (x \times (x) = 3 + 5)$ $(x \times (x) = 1 + 5) \times (x \times (x) = 3 + 5)$ cierate 8 mienne lorone

nioshon chemie cienter igt.

$$P(y \in \{33\}) = ? = 0$$



u Toscivosci Lunkeji gestorici provolopoolobiens dvo:

- e Soft (u) du = 1
- $P(z \leq y \leq z + dz) = A(z)dz$
- o y P(z ≤ y ≤ z + 0/z) > 0 => ∀ d(z) > 0

histogramy Szeroleic 6 inn vysolosé traciego binn-

Jak dobroc vysohość Ginów?

P((i-1) w &y \(\in \) i \(\in \) A mumene i:

P((i-1) w &y \(\in \) i \(\in \) d u

(i-1) w

· ile bedze éliven v 6 inie i:

N. $P((i-1) w \leq y \leq i \cdot w)$ cotkowite Liceba prypodkou

prypodkou

prypodkou

P((i-1) w \leq \leq i \cdot w) \text{\$\text{\$\alpha\$} w \left.}

P((i-1) w \leq \leq i \cdot w) \text{\$\text{\$\alpha\$} w \left.}

\[
\left. \left. \frac{1}{2}((i-1) w + i w) \right) \quad \left. \left. \text{\$\alpha\$} \frac{P(\ldots)}{v}

wysokor c Istupha

CFG240 mosma

wytro i w 6: fliatehad do Amonenie wytrestr

opis funkcji gestosia provolopodobienistva

vontosi octekiwana

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u \int_{X(u)} du$$

$$E(g(X)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(u) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi(u) du$$

Zmienne losove $R \to R$

$$g(x) = c$$

$$E(c) = \int_{-c}^{c} f_{x}(u) du = c \int_{-c}^{c} f_{x}(u) du = c$$

$$g(x) = e \times + 6$$

$$E(e \times + 6) = \int_{-c}^{c} e u + 6 \int_{-c}^{c} f_{x}(u) du = c$$

$$= \int_{-c}^{c} e u + 6 \int_{-c}^{c} f_{x}(u) du + \int_{-c}^{c} f_{x}(u) du = c$$

$$= \int_{-c}^{c} e u + f_{x}(u) du + \int_{-c}^{c} f_{x}(u) du = c$$

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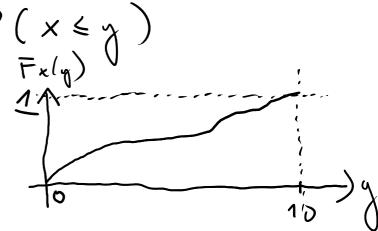
$$= \int_{-c}^{c} e u + f_{x}(u) du + \int_{-c}^{c} f_{x}(u) du + \int_{-c}^{c$$

Japanb Link me stronie

dystrybuentu

 $F_{x}(y) = \int du f_{x}(u) = P(x \leq y)$ $F_{x}(y)$ $f_{x}(y)$ $f_{x}(y)$ $f_{x}(y)$

$$\frac{dF_{x}(y)}{dy} = \int_{X} x(y)$$



warianchia

$$Var(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} du \left(u - E(x)\right)^{2} dx(u) - E(x) du \left(u^{2} - 2uE(x) - E(x)\right) dx(u) = E(x^{2}) - 2E(x) + E(x) = E(x^{2}) - E(x)$$

odchylenie standardoure $\sigma(X) = \sqrt{\text{Von}(X)}$ $\sigma\left(q(x)\right) = \sqrt{var\left(q(x)\right)}$ momenty nozkradu MK = E(xk) = względen D

$$\mu_n = E\left(\left(x - \mu_n\right)^k\right)$$

$$E(x)$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\lambda_3}{\sigma(x)^3}$$

Kuntoze

$$\beta_2 = \frac{\mu_4}{\sigma(X)^4} - 3$$

kwanty 1

m 0 0

