

1. balení = 200 kusů ^{nekompletní} počet = $\frac{1}{3}$; objednávka = 90

$$P(\text{kompletní} > 70) = ?$$

$$K \sim \text{Bi}(n, p), n = 90, p = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(K > 70) = ~~1 - \sum_{i=0}^{70} P(K_i)~~ 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{70} P(K_i) \dots$$

pomocí CLV

$$K_i \sim \text{Alt}(p), p = \frac{2}{3}, n = 90, \mu = p = \frac{2}{3}, \sigma^2 = p(1-p) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{90} K_i > 70\right) \sim P(N(n \cdot \mu, n \cdot \sigma^2) > 70) = 1 - F(71)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{71 - 90 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{\sqrt{90 \cdot \frac{2}{9}}}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{11}{2\sqrt{5}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(2.4537)$$

$$\in 1 - (0.99286; 0.99305) = (0.00695; 0.00714)$$

$$\sim 0.7\%$$

$$2. \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a-x} + 1, & x \geq 2 \\ 0, & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(i) \quad a = ? ; F(x) = \frac{1}{a-x} + 1, x \in (2; \infty)$$

$$F(2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a-2} + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 = -1(a-2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 = a-2 \Leftrightarrow a = 1$$

$$F(\infty) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a-\infty} + 1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a-\infty} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a < \infty$$

$$a \in 1 \cap (-\infty; \infty - 1) \Leftrightarrow a = 1$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x} + 1, & x \geq 2 \\ 0, & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) \quad f(x) = F(x)' = \frac{d(\frac{1}{1-x} + 1)}{dx} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (iii) \quad EX &= \int_2^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} dx = \left| \begin{matrix} v = x & v' = 1 \\ u' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} & u = \frac{1}{1-x} \end{matrix} \right| = \left[\frac{x}{1-x} \right]_2^{\infty} - \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-x} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x}{1-x} \right]_2^{\infty} \left| \begin{matrix} a = 1-x & \infty \rightarrow -\infty \\ \frac{da}{dx} = -1 & 2 \rightarrow -1 \end{matrix} \right| - \left[-\ln|a| \right]_{-1}^{-\infty} \\ &= \left[\frac{x}{1-x} + \ln|1-x| \right]_2^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{1-x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln|1-x| - \frac{2}{1-2} - \ln|1| \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1)}{x(-1+\frac{1}{x})} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln|1-x| + 2 + 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{-1+\frac{1}{x}} + \ln|1-x| + 2 \\ &= \infty \end{aligned}$$

$var X =$ v poznámkách je vzpätý definovaný
pokud střední hodnota leží $-\infty < X < \infty$

(iv) $P(X > 5) = 1 - F(5) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{1-5} + 1\right) = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{4} + 1\right) = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$P(|X-2| \leq 1) = \begin{cases} x-2 < 0: -x+2 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1 \\ x-2 > 0: x-2 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \leq 3 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow P(1 \leq X \leq 3) = F(3) - F(1) = F(3)$

$= \frac{1}{1-3} + 1 = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$u_{0.25} = \left| F(u_{0.25}) = \frac{1}{4} \right| \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-u_{0.25}} + 1 = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow 1 = -\frac{3}{4}(1-u_{0.25})$

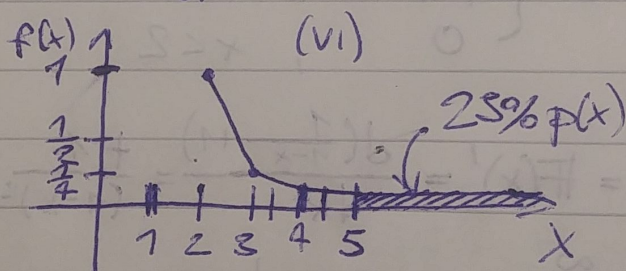
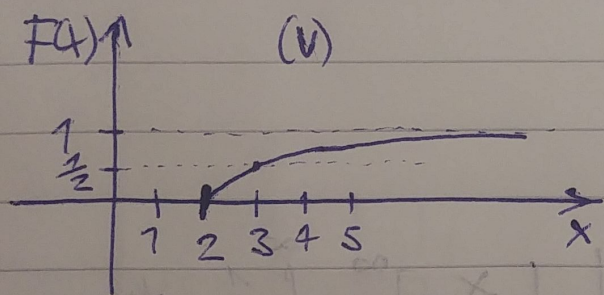
$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{4}{3} = 1-u_{0.25} \Leftrightarrow u_{0.25} = \frac{7}{3}$

$u_{0.5} = ? \Leftrightarrow F(u_{0.5}) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-u_{0.5}} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(1-u_{0.5})$

$\Leftrightarrow -2 = 1-u_{0.5} \Leftrightarrow u_{0.5} = 3$

$u_{0.75} = ? \Leftrightarrow F(u_{0.75}) = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-u_{0.75}} + 1 = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow 1 = -\frac{1}{4}(1-u_{0.75})$

$\Leftrightarrow -4 = 1-u_{0.75} \Leftrightarrow u_{0.75} = 5$



$$3. P(H|S) = \frac{1}{3} \quad P(H|M) = \frac{2}{3} \quad P(M) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(M) P(I) = P(I|S) \cdot P(S) + P(I|M) \cdot P(M) \\ = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$(nn) P(M|H) = \frac{P(H|M) \cdot P(M)}{P(H)} = \frac{P(H|M) \cdot P(M)}{P(H|S) + P(H|M)} \\ = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$4. P_Y: \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} Y_i & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline P(Y_i) & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{array} \quad P_Z: \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} Z_i & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline P(Z_i) & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

(a)

$$Y, Z \text{ nezávislé} \Leftrightarrow p(Y_i, Z_j) = p(Y_i) \cdot p(Z_j) \quad \forall Y_i, Z_j \in Y, Z \\ p(0,0) = p_Y(0) \cdot p_Z(0) \Leftrightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{32} \\ Y, Z \text{ nejsou nezávislé}$$

$$(b) EY = \sum_{Y_i \in Y} Y_i \cdot P(Y_i) = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 1 \cdot \frac{3}{8} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{8} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2} \\ \text{var } Y = \sum_{Y_i \in Y} Y_i^2 \cdot P(Y_i) - EY^2 = 0^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 1^2 \cdot \frac{3}{8} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{3}{8} + 3^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{24-12}{8} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$EZ = \sum_{Z_i \in Z} Z_i \cdot P(Z_i) = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$\text{var } Z = \sum_{Z_i \in Z} Z_i^2 \cdot P(Z_i) - EZ^2 = 0^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 1 = \frac{2+4-4}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{cov}(Y, Z) = \sum_{Y_i, Z_j \in (Y, Z)} Y_i \cdot Z_j \cdot P(Y_i, Z_j) - EY \cdot EZ = 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 0 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 - \frac{3}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{4} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1+1+2-6}{4} = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(Y, Z) = (EY, EZ) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right) ; \text{var}(Y, Z) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(bb) P(Y \geq 1 \wedge Z \leq 0) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=0}^0 P(Y_i, Z_j) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(bc) P(|Y-Z|=1) \mid Y-Z=1 \Leftrightarrow Y=Z+1 \vee Y-Z=-1 \Leftrightarrow Y=Z-1 \\ = 0+0+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

(c)

$$\rho(Y, Z) = \frac{\text{cov}(Y, Z)}{\sqrt{\text{var } Y} \cdot \sqrt{\text{var } Z}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

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