

# VEROJATNOST

## | STATISTIKA

SAŽETAK BY Cope

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- dodatno: - obzari koji su se pojavljivali prošlih godina

# 1. DISKRETNÁ VEROJATNOST

## 1. VEROJATNOST

### 1.1. ALGEBRA DOGADAJA

→ def. ELEMENTARNI POKUS - svaki poskus kjerim uporabljen ne znano blod

→ def. ELEMENTARNI DOGADAJ / - blod poskusa ( $w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots$ )

$\Omega$  → skup svih elem. dogadaja  $|\Omega|$  - KORDINATNI SKUP - broj elementov

→ def. DOGADAJ - podskup od  $\Omega$  (oznake A, B, C, D...)

UNIA:  $A \cup B = \{w \in \Omega : w \in A \text{ ali } w \in B\}$

PRESEK:  $A \cap B = \{w \in \Omega : w \in A \text{ in } w \in B\}$

RAZLICA:  $B \setminus A = \{w \in \Omega : w \in B \text{ in } w \notin A\}$

KOMPLEMENT:  $\bar{B} = \{w \in \Omega : w \notin B\}$

$$A \setminus B = A \cap \bar{B}$$

DEMORGAN:

$$\begin{aligned} A \cup B &= \bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \\ A \cap B &= \bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \end{aligned}$$

DOKAZIC:  $w \in A \cup B$

$$w \notin A \cup B \Rightarrow w \notin A \text{ in } w \notin B \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow w \in \bar{A} \text{ in } w \in \bar{B} \Rightarrow w \in \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$$

→ ALGEBRA DOGADAJA / familyja F podskupova od  $\Omega$ :

i)  $\emptyset \in F, \Omega \in F$

ii)  $A \in F \Rightarrow \bar{A} \in F$

iii)  $A, B \in F \Rightarrow A \cup B \in F$

## 1.2. VEROJATNOST

→ def. VEROJATNOST - preslikavanje  $P: F \rightarrow [0, 1]$  def. na algebral dogadaja F kjer je vira sestra:

1)  $P(\Omega) = 1, P(\emptyset) = 0 \Rightarrow$  NORMIRANOST

2) ako je  $A \subset B \Rightarrow P(A) \leq P(B) \Rightarrow$  MONOTONOST

3) ako su A i B DISJUNKTNI ( $A \cap B = \emptyset$ ), tada

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

→ ADITIVNOST

→ VJER. KOMPLEMENTA:

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$\text{DOKAZIC}: 1 = P(\Omega) = P(A \cup \bar{A}) = P(A) + P(\bar{A})$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

→ VJEZ, VNIJE - ab dogadaji nbo diskjunktiv

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

### 1.3. KONAKNI VJEZ. PROSTOR

def. VEROJATNOSNI PROSTOR  $\Omega$  logi projedje boračnog dogadaja nazivamo KONAKNI VJEZ. PROSTOR

$$\Omega = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\} \quad P(w_1) = p_1, \dots, P(w_n) = p_n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1$$

→ svj element. dogadaji su jednako vjerovatni:  $p_1 = p_2 = \dots = p_n$

$$P(A) = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{\text{broj jasnjih}}{\text{broj ukupnih}}$$

$$\sum p_i = n \quad p = \frac{1}{n}$$

### → KOMBINATORIKA

1) PRODUKTNO PRAVICA  $\square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square$  npr.  $5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2$  → npr. faktorijeli ili potencije

2) KOMBINACIJE  $\binom{n}{k}$  - odabir k elemenata od n

→ Ponavljanje pokusa - parol: u kojem smo ponavljaju parolu!  $\binom{n}{k}$  (bitan redoslijed)

### 1.4. BEZKONAKNI VJEZ. PROSTOR

def. Algebra dogadaja F je  $\sigma$ -algebra abo varfedi:  $A_1, A_2, \dots \in F \Rightarrow \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in F$

- ujet  $\sigma$ -ADITIVNOST:  $P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n)$  za dñgi  $A_1, A_2, \dots$

→ svojstvo reprezentante vjerovatnosti:

$$A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = P(A)$$

→  $\Omega$  beskonadan → 1. PROBABLJU  $\rightarrow \Omega = \{w_1, w_2, \dots\} \rightarrow n \in \mathbb{Z}$

→ 2. NEPROBABLJU  $\rightarrow \Omega = \Omega \rightarrow$  geometrijska

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{za } |x| < 1$$

→ ljudska ide od 1:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} - 1$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n < 1 / \ln\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) \rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) < 1 \rightarrow \text{mjerljivo znak nejednakosti}$$

$n > 12,63$

# 1.5. GEOMETRIJSKA VJEZ.

def. Geom. vjez. definicijama kao

$$P(A) = \frac{m(A)}{m(\Omega)}$$

→ nepravilnost točke  $\Omega$  pravce ako je  $\Omega \rightarrow \infty \neq 0!!!$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + ax + b > 0 \Rightarrow D < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4b < 0$$

# 2. UVJETNA VJEZOVATNOST

## 2.1. DEFINICIJA I PRIMJERI

def. Neka je  $B$  dogadjaj takav da je  $P(B) > 0$ . UVJETNA VJEZOVATNOST dogadjaja  $A$  uz uvjet  $B$  je  $F \rightarrow [0, 1]$  definisana s;

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cdot B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(A \cdot B) = P(B) \cdot P(A|B) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A)$$

## 2.2. NEZAVISNOST DOGAĐAJA

def. Za  $A$  i  $B$  kažemo da su nezavisni ako je:

$$P(A) = P(A|B) \text{ i } P(B) = P(B|A)$$

→ nuan i dovoljan uvjet za nezavisnost:  $P(A \cdot B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

def. Dogadjaji  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  su nezavisni ako za svaki  $i$  broj  $A_1, \dots, A_k$  vrijedi  $P(A_{i_1} \cdot \dots \cdot A_{i_k}) = P(A_{i_1}) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_{i_k})$

## 2.3. POKPUNA VJEZOVATNOST I BAYESOVA FORMULA

→ pokpuna vjezovatnost:

$$P(A) = P(H_1) \cdot P(A|H_1) + P(H_2) \cdot P(A|H_2) + \dots + P(H_n) \cdot P(A|H_n)$$

→ Bayesova formula:

$$P(H_i|A) = \frac{P(H_i) \cdot P(A|H_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n P(H_i) \cdot P(A|H_i)}$$

### 3. DISKRETE SLUČAJNE VARIJABLE

#### 3.1. DEFINICIJE I OSNOVNA SVOJSTVA

def. Prestilkananje  $X: \Omega \rightarrow S$  je DISK. SLUČ. VAR. ako je za

$\forall x_k \in S$  skup  $A_k = \{ \omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = x_k \}$  dogadaj

$$\rightarrow P_k = P(X=x_k), P_k > 0, \sum P_k = 1$$

$\rightarrow$  ZAKON RAZDIOBE:

$$X \sim (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_k, \dots)$$

$\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k, \dots$

$$X_k, Y_j \in S \text{ vjerojed}: P(X=x_k, Y=y_j) = P(X=x_k) \cdot P(Y=y_j)$$

#### FUNKCIJE SLUČ. VARIJABLI:

Matica je  $X$  neka sluč. var.  $\Psi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Kolika je raspodjela

od varijable  $Y = \Psi(X)$  ?  $\rightarrow$  fja. ovisno o  $x_k$ , NE o  $P_k$  !!!

#### 3.2. DISKRETE SLUČ. VARIJABLI

def. Raspodjela skraćeno vektora  $(X, Y)$  se definira sa:

$$P_{ij} = P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)$$

XY		$y_1$	$y_2$	$\dots$	$y_m$	
$x_1$	$P_{11}$	$P_{12}$	$\dots$	$P_{1m}$	$P_1$	
$x_2$	$P_{21}$	$P_{22}$	$\dots$	$P_{2m}$	$P_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$x_n$	$P_{n1}$	$P_{n2}$	$\dots$	$P_{nm}$	$P_n$	
	$q_1$	$q_2$	$\dots$	$q_m$	1	

marg. raspodjela od  $Y$

$$\rightarrow \sum_i \sum_j P_{ij} = 1 \quad P_{ij} \geq 0$$

marg. raspodjela od  $X$   $\rightarrow$  MARGINALNE RAZDIOBE - sume u nekom redovu ili stupcu

$\rightarrow X; Y$  su nezavisni ako i samo

$$\text{ako } P_{ij} = P_i \cdot P_j \text{ za } \forall i, j$$

$\rightarrow$  ako je 0 u tabeli, sigurno su zavisni!

### 3.3. NUMERIČKE KARAKTERISTIKE

def. Očekivanje (očekivani ishod) sluč. varijable definiramo kao

$$E(X) = \sum_k x_k \cdot p_k$$

ako konvergira. Ako suma divergira, očekivanje ne postoji.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

→ razlozi na prvi član! → ako je član manji od prvega člana menja se, onda nista ne odustanemo (dž. odustanemo 0)

#### TM SUVJETNO OČEKIVANJA

Neka su  $X, Y$  na istom prostoru  $\Omega$ , a  $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$ :

i)  $E(sX + tY) = sE(X) + tE(Y)$  → LINEARNOST

ii) ako su  $X, Y$  nezavisne:  $E(X \cdot Y) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$

#### DOKAZI

$$E(sX) = \sum_k s \cdot x_k \cdot p_k = s \cdot \sum_k x_k \cdot p_k = s \cdot E(X)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X+Y) &= \sum_{jk} (x_j + y_k) p_{jk} = \sum_{jk} x_j p_{jk} + \sum_{jk} y_k p_{jk} = \sum_j x_j \underbrace{\sum_k p_{jk}}_{p_j} + \sum_k y_k \underbrace{\sum_j p_{jk}}_{p_k} = \\ &= \sum_j x_j p_j + \sum_k y_k p_k = E(X) + E(Y) \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X \cdot Y) = \sum_{jk} x_j \cdot p_j \cdot y_k \cdot p_{jk} = \sum_{jk} x_j \cdot p_j \cdot \underbrace{y_k \cdot p_{jk}}_{p_k} = \sum_j x_j p_j \sum_k y_k p_k = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$$

$$\rightarrow E(\psi(X)) = \sum_k \psi(x_k) p_k$$

def. (slučajni) moment reda  $n$  od sluč. var.  $X$  definira se kao

$$E(x^n) = \sum_k x_k^n p_k$$

def. centraeni moment reda  $n$  definiramo sa

$$E[(X - E(X))^n] = \sum_k (x_k - mx)^n p_k$$

$$mx = E(X)$$

def. DISPERZIJA (VARIJANCA, RASIPANJE) skođjne varijable  $X$  je

$$D(X) = E[(X - E(X))^2]$$

(centralni moment za  $n=2$ )

→ mjeri raspršenosti

$$D(X) \geq 0 !$$

def. STANDARDNA DEVIJACIJA IZ OBZVOPAMBI:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{D(X)}$$

$$\rightarrow D(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \sum_k x_k^2 p_k - mx^2$$

Dokaz / Razvoj:

$$D(X) = E[(X - E(X))^2] = E[X^2 - 2XE(X) + E(X)^2] =$$

$$= E(X^2) - 2E(X)E(X) + E(X)^2 = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 //$$

[TM] SVOLJSTVO DISPERZIJE:

i)  $D(sX) = s^2 D(X)$

ii) Ako su  $X$ ;  $Y$  nezavisne tada:

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$$

$$D(X-Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$$

Dokaz:

$$D(X+Y) = E((X+Y)^2) - (E(X+Y))^2 = E(X^2) + 2E(XY) + E(Y^2) - (E(X) + E(Y))^2 =$$

$$= \underbrace{E(X^2) - E(X)^2}_{D(X)} + \underbrace{E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2}_{D(Y)} + 2E(XY) - 2E(X)E(Y) =$$

= 0 ako su nezavisni

$$= D(X) + D(Y)$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \quad | \cdot x \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \quad |' \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1} = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3} \quad | \cdot x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = x \cdot \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}$$

\* MEROVODNI UDARCI 2 VARIJABICE:

def. KOKOVARIJACIJSKI MOMENT od  $X$  i  $Y$  se definira kao

$$\text{cov}(XY) = E[(X-m_x)(Y-m_y)]$$

$$\text{cov}(XY) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y)$$

⇒ kod zavisnih varijabli!

→ KOEFICIJENT KORELACIJE:

$$r(x,y) = \frac{\text{cov}(x,y)}{\sqrt{D(x) \cdot D(y)}}$$

(7)

→ Ako su  $x, y$  nezavisni, tada je  $\text{cov}(x,y)=0$ , pa je i  $r(x,y)=0$ , tj.  
 $x, y$  NO SU KOL/NEZAVNI. Obrat ~~ne~~ vrednosti!

### TM DISPERZIJA ZBROJA

$$D(\sum x_i) = \sum D(x_i) + 2 \sum_{ij} \text{cov}(x_i, x_j)$$

DOKAZ

$$\begin{aligned} D(\sum x_i) &= E\left[\sum (x_i - mx_i)\right]^2 = \sum E(x_i - mx_i)^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} E((x_i - mx_i)(x_j - mx_j)) = \\ &= \sum D(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i \neq j} \text{cov}(x_i, x_j) \end{aligned}$$

→ Ako su  $x_i$  nezavisni:  $D(\sum x_i) = \sum D(x_i)$

### \*CENTRIRANE I NORMLIRANE VARIJABLE

$$\begin{aligned} E(x-a) &= E(x) - a \\ D(x-a) &= D(x) \end{aligned}$$

→  $D(x)$  se ne mijenja, pa se ne mijenja ni  $\text{cov}(x,y)$  ni  $r(x,y)$

→ da bismo  $a = mx$ :  $\hat{x} = x - mx$  je CENTRIRANA varijable

→  $\hat{x}^* = \frac{x - mx}{\sigma_x}$  je NORMLIRANA slj. varijable  $E(\hat{x}^*) = 0, D(\hat{x}^*) = 1$

→ u centriranje i normliranje ne mijenja se  $r(x,y)$

Dokaz:  $r(x^*, y^*) = \frac{E(x^* \cdot y^*) - E(x^*)E(y^*)}{\underbrace{\sigma(x^*)}_{=1}\underbrace{\sigma(y^*)}_{=1}} = \frac{E\left(\frac{x-mx}{\sigma_x} \cdot \frac{y-my}{\sigma_y}\right)}{\frac{\text{cov}(x,y)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}} = r(x,y)$

TM Vrednosti  $|r(x,y)| \leq 1$ . Jednako je vrednosti samo ako je  $y = ax + b$ .

## DOKAZ:

$$\text{znamo: } r(x^*, y^*) = r(x, y)$$

$$D(x^* \pm y^*) = D(x^*) + D(y^*) \pm 2\text{cov}(x^*, y^*) = 2[1 \pm r(x, y)] \geq 0$$

$$1 \pm r(x, y) \geq 0$$

$$\pm r(x, y) \leq 1$$

$$|r(x, y)| \leq 1 //$$

\* KARAKTERISTIČNE PUNKOVI

def. KARAKTER. PUNKT. varjable  $X$  definisamo s

$$\mathcal{V}_X(t) = E[e^{itX}] = \sum_k e^{itx_k} \cdot p_k$$

$i$ -Imaginarna jedinicna

[TM] SVOJSTVA KAR. PUNKTA,

i) jednoznačno određuje sluč. varjabilu

ii) ako su  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  nezavisne, tada je:  $\mathcal{V}_{X_1+X_2+\dots+X_n}(t) = \mathcal{V}_{X_1} \cdot \mathcal{V}_{X_2} \cdot \dots \cdot \mathcal{V}_{X_n}$

$$E(X^n) = \frac{\mathcal{V}^{(n)}(0)}{i^n}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{za } n=1: E(X) = -i \mathcal{V}'(0)$$

$$D(X) = -\mathcal{V}''(0) + \mathcal{V}'(0)^2$$

$$\cos t = \frac{1}{2} (e^{it} + e^{-it}) \quad \sin t = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{it} - e^{-it})$$

4. PRIMJERI DISKRETNIH RAZDIOBA4.1. GEOMETRIJSKA RAZDIOBA

→ ponavljaju se počesno prve realne vrijednosti nekog događaja → sa vrednjem!

→ neka je  $X$  bilo ponavljajuća a  $P$  vjerojatnost realne vrijednosti događaja A

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & k \\ P & (1-P)P & (1-P)^2P & \dots & (1-P)^{k-1} \cdot P \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X \sim G(P)$$

$$P(X=k) = (1-P)^{k-1} \cdot P, \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p = p \frac{1}{(1-(1-p)p)} = \frac{p}{p^2 - p^2} = \frac{1}{p} = E(X)$$

→ KARAKT. PIA:

$$\mathcal{V}_x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{itk} (1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p = p(1-p)^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [e^{it}(1-p)]^k = \frac{p}{1-p} \left( \frac{1}{1-e^{it}(1-p)} - 1 \right)$$

$$\mathcal{V}_x(t) = \frac{pe^{it}}{1-(1-p)e^{it}}$$

$$E(X) = i \mathcal{V}'(0) = \frac{1}{p}$$

### TM ODSUSTVO PAMĆENJA

X ima geom. raspodobu ako i samo ako vrijedi za sve  $k, m \geq 1$

$$P(X=k+m | X>k) = P(X=m)$$

DOKAZ:

$$P(X=k+m | X>k) = \frac{P(X=k+m, X>k)}{P(X>k)} = \frac{(1-p)^{k+m-1} \cdot p}{(1-p)^k} =$$

$$= (1-p)^{m-1} \cdot p = P(X=m)$$

$$P(X>k) = (1-p)^k$$

### 4.2. BINOMNA RAZDIOBA

→ X - koliko puta se dogodio dogadaj (od n)

$$X \sim B(n, p)$$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad k=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$E(X) = n \cdot p$$

$$\mathcal{V}_x(t) = (pe^{it} + 1-p)^n$$

$$D(X) = np(1-p)$$

### EVOLUSIJSKO STABILNOSTI

$$\begin{cases} X_1 \sim B(n_1, p) \\ X_2 \sim B(n_2, p) \end{cases} \quad \text{nezavisno} \rightarrow X_1 + X_2 \sim B(n_1 + n_2, p)$$

DOKAZ:  $\mathcal{V}_{X_1+X_2}(t) = \mathcal{V}_{X_1}(t) \cdot \mathcal{V}_{X_2}(t) = (pe^{it} + 1-p)^{n_1} \cdot (pe^{it} + 1-p)^{n_2} = (pe^{it} + 1-p)^{n_1+n_2} \Rightarrow X_1 + X_2 \sim B(n_1 + n_2, p)$

## → BERNOULLIEVA SLUČAJNA VARIJABLA

→ slv. varijabla  $X_1$  koja vrijedi je li se neko dogodilo i/ili nije, odnosno jednog počasna

$$X_1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-p & p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_1) &= p \\ D(X_1) &= p(1-p) \end{aligned}$$

→ binomna raspodjela je suma Bernoullijevih slv. var.

$$X \sim B(n, p) \rightarrow X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$E(X) = E\left(\sum X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = np$$

$$D(X) = D\left(\sum X_i\right) = \sum D(X_i) = np(1-p)$$

## 4.3. POISSONOVA RASPODJELA

$$E(X) = \lambda$$

$\lambda$ -intenzitet dobara

(pojavljivanja)

$$\lambda = np$$

[TM] Nekaje u velikim p maticama. Ako je  $\lambda = np$ , onda binomna raspodjela

$$\binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \approx \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned} p = \frac{\lambda}{n} \rightarrow \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k} &= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{n^{k+k-1}} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k} = \\ &= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)}_1 \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)}_1 \dots \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)}_1 \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)}_1^{n-k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \text{ za } n \rightarrow \infty //$$

$$B(n, p) \approx P(\lambda)$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty$$

→ KARAKT. PJA:

$$\mathcal{D}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{itk} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(e^{it}\lambda)^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{it\lambda} = e^{\lambda(e^{it}-1)}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = e^x$$

$$\mathcal{D}(t) = e^{\lambda(e^{it}-1)}$$

$$E(X) = \lambda$$

$$D(X) = \lambda$$

→ SWOJSSTVO STABILNOSTI

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X_1 \sim P(\lambda_1) \\ X_2 \sim P(\lambda_2) \end{array} \right\} \text{nezavisno} \Rightarrow X_1 + X_2 \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

DOKAZATI:

$$\mathcal{D}_{X_1+X_2}(t) = \mathcal{D}_{X_1}(t)\mathcal{D}_{X_2}(t) = e^{\lambda_1(e^{it}-1)} e^{\lambda_2(e^{it}-1)} = e^{(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)(e^{it}-1)} //$$

## 2. SLUČAJNE VARIJABLE

### 5. NEPREKINUTE SLUČAJNE VARIJABLE

#### 5.1. DEFINICIJE I SWOJSSTVA

def. Presekavanje  $X: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  je slučajna varijabla, ako za  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Delta_x = \{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) < x\} \in F$$

→ FUNKCIA RAZDOBE varijable  $X \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$  definirana s

$$F(x) = P(X < x)$$

#### TM SWOJSSTVA PJE, RAZDOBE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1$$

ii)  $F(x)$  je rastuća fja. (1. derivačija  $> 0$ ) → zato je vidi  $X$  sve više je obuhvaćen  $x$

iii)  $F(x)$  je neprekinita s lejeva, ali samo s lejeva

$$P(x_1 \leq X \leq x_2) = F(x_2) - F(x_1) !$$

def. Za sluci var.  $X$  kazemo da je NEPREKINTA ako postoji; NENEGATIVNA fja.  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$  takva da je

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

odnosno  $f(x) = F'(x)$

$\rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow$  PUNKCIJA GUSTOCÉ VEROJATNOSTI

$$f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\mathbb{P}(x_1 \leq X \leq x_2) = F(x_2) - F(x_1) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx$$

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

def. ODOBIVANJE:

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

abo integral konvergira.

def. DISPERZIJA:

$$D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx - E(X)^2$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{D(X)}$$

$\rightarrow$  SWJSTVA:

$$i) E(sX + tY) = sE(X) + tE(Y)$$

$$ii) D(sX) = s^2 D(X)$$

$$iii) \text{ abo su } X \text{ i } Y \text{ nezavisni: } E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$$

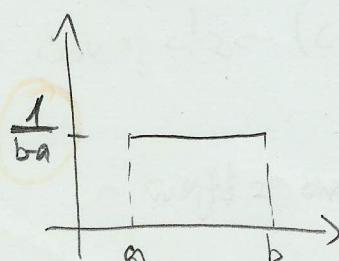
def. KARAKT. PJA:

$$\mathcal{L}_x(t) = E(e^{itX}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} f(x) dx \rightarrow \text{Fourier}$$

$\rightarrow$  JEDNOLIKA (UMIFORMNA) RAZDJOBA

$$+\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^x dt \rightarrow P(X < x)$$

$$X \sim U[a, b]$$



$$F(x) = \Phi(X < x) = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$E(X) = \bar{x} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

## 5.2. FUNKCIJSKE SLEDE NARODJABU

→ neka je  $\Psi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $X$  je sluč. varijable,  $Y = \Psi(X)$

$F(x) = \text{razdloba od } X$

$G(y) = \text{razdloba od } Y$

$$G(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\Psi(X) \leq y)$$

→ ljud nježne bježkajte - intervali:

$$G(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X \in A_1) + P(X \in A_2) + P(X \in A_3)$$

→ određivanje  $G(y)$  (ljud bože nisu bježkajte)

1. ako nježna zadana  $f(x)$  → određivanje  $G(y)$

2. nećemo  $y = \Psi(x)$

3. nećemo za ljud  $x$  je  $Y \leq y$  podjeliti na intervale tako da treba

4. računamo vjer. od  $f(x)$   $x$  preko intervala upr.  $P(x-2)^2 \leq y) =$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{preko:}} \int f(x) dx$$

$$= P(2-\sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 2+\sqrt{y})$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (x-2)^2 / 4 \\ \sqrt{y} &= |x-2| \\ x &= 2-\sqrt{y} \\ x &= 2+\sqrt{y} \end{aligned}$$

5. paralelne slike  $y$ ,

(tako smo dijeli na intervale)

→ za integracije funkcije:

(u intervalu)

$$g(y) = G'(y) = f(x) \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right| = f(\Psi^{-1}(y)) \left| \frac{d\Psi^{-1}(y)}{dy} \right|$$

→ ljud traže  $G(y)$ , bolje na prvi redak <sup>bježkajte</sup> jer on može biti teško integrirati

## 6. PRIMJERI NEPREKINUTIH RAZDLOBOA

### 6.1. EKSPONENCIJALNA RAZDLOBA

→ ujedno do sljedeće pojava dogadaja

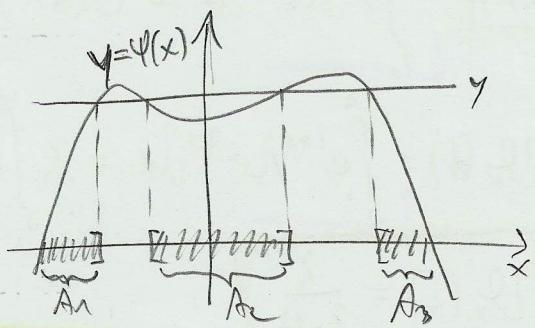
→  $Z \sim P(x)$ ,  $Z$  broj pojavljivanja u  $[0, x]$ ,  $Z_x \sim P(\lambda \cdot x)$

$X$ -ujenje do pojava dogadaja

$$F(x) = P(Z \leq x) = 1 - P(Z_x = 0) = 1 - \frac{(\lambda x)^0}{0!} e^{-\lambda x} = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0$$

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0$$

$$X \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda)$$



$$E(X) = \int_0^\infty x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \left| \text{parc.} \right| = \boxed{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \quad E(X^n) = \frac{n!}{\lambda^n}$$

$$D(X) = \int_0^\infty x^2 \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx - E(X)^2 = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{dvegaud} \\ \text{parc.} \\ \text{Int} \end{array} \right| = \boxed{\frac{1}{\lambda^2}}$$

$$V_x(t) = \int_0^\infty e^{tx} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \int_0^\infty e^{(t-\lambda)x} dx = \frac{\lambda}{t-\lambda} e^{(t-\lambda)x} \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{-\lambda}{t-\lambda}$$

$$V_x(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t}$$

### TM ODSUSTVO PAMĆENJA

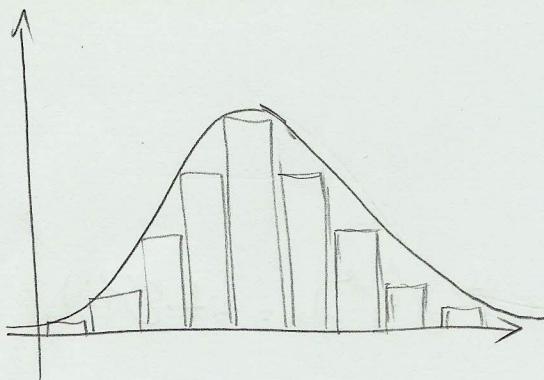
$X$  ima eksponencijalnu distribuciju ako i samo ako vrijedi:

$$P(X < x+t | X > t) = P(X < x)$$

DOKAZ:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X < x+t | X > t) &= \frac{P(t < X < x+t)}{P(X > t)} = \frac{F(x+t) - F(t)}{1 - F(t)} = \\ &= \frac{\lambda - e^{-\lambda(x+t)}}{\lambda + e^{-\lambda t}} = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} = F(x) = P(X < x) \end{aligned}$$

## 6.2. NORMALNA (GAUSSOVA) RAVNIOBA



$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$\mu$  = srednja vrednost

$\sigma^2$  = varijanca (disperzija)

$\sigma$  = std dev

$\rightarrow$  veća  $\sigma \rightarrow$  veća raspširenost  $\rightarrow$  rastegnutija krivulja

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

- jednostavno:  $X^* \sim N(0, 1)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \phi^*(x)$$

Avod:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x) &= \int f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \phi^*(x) // \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi(x) = \int f(t) dt = P(X < x)$$

$$\Phi^*(x) = \int f(t) dt = P(-x < X^* < x) \rightarrow \text{TABLICA}$$

za zadatke:

$$P(-a < X^* < a) = \phi^*(a)$$

$$P(X^* < a) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \phi^*(a)$$

$$P(X^* > a) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \phi^*(a)$$

$$P(a < X^* < b) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi^*(b) - \phi^*(a)]$$

$\rightarrow$  normirajuće ( $\sim N(0, 1)$ )

$$X^* = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\phi^*(-a) = -\phi^*(a)$$

$\Rightarrow$  neparna fja.

## PRAVICO 30

$$\rightarrow 1\sigma \Rightarrow p = 0,6827$$

$$\rightarrow 2\sigma \Rightarrow p = 0,9545$$

$$\rightarrow 3\sigma \Rightarrow p = 0,9973$$

## KORAKI. PIA.

Dokaz:

$$\mathcal{V}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx \quad | \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\mathcal{V}'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ix e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} e^{itx} dx = \text{parc.} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -te^{itx} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx = -t\mathcal{V}(t)$$

$$\mathcal{V}'(t) = -t\mathcal{V}(t) \quad (y' = x \cdot y \Rightarrow \text{separacija var})$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{x^*}(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_x(t) = \mathcal{V}_{\mu + \sigma x}(t) = e^{it\mu} \mathcal{V}_{x^*}(t)$$

$$\mathcal{V}_x(t) = e^{\mu t - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2}$$

## TM SWESTVO STABILNOSTI

Neka su  $X_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$  i  $X_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$  NEZAVISNE!

Tada:  $\alpha X_1 + \beta X_2 \sim N(\alpha \mu_1 + \beta \mu_2, \alpha^2 \sigma_1^2 + \beta^2 \sigma_2^2)$

DOKAZ:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}_{\alpha X_1 + \beta X_2}(t) &= \mathcal{V}_{\alpha X_1}(t) \cdot \mathcal{V}_{\beta X_2}(t) = e^{it\alpha \mu_1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 \sigma_1^2 t^2} \cdot e^{it\beta \mu_2 - \frac{1}{2}\beta^2 \sigma_2^2 t^2} = \\ &= e^{it(\alpha \mu_1 + \beta \mu_2) - \frac{1}{2}(\alpha^2 \sigma_1^2 + \beta^2 \sigma_2^2)t^2} // \end{aligned}$$

## APROXIMACIJA BINOMNE NORMALNOJ

TM "MONTE-LAPLACE - PRVI C.G.T."

$$\mathcal{B}(n, p) \approx N(np, np(1-p)) \quad \text{za dovoljno velik } n$$

$\rightarrow$  za  $n < 50$  probalno interval za  $0,5$  je sva keskoare

# 7. SLUČAJNI VEKTORI

(7)

## 7.1. NEPREKINUTI SLUČ. VEKTORI

- uvedena n-torka sluč. varijabli:  $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$
- FJA. RAZDIOBE:  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = P(X_1 < x_1, X_2 < x_2, \dots, X_n < x_n)$
- 2D: 
$$F(x, y) = P(X < x, Y < y)$$

def. Za sluč. vektor lazišto da je NEPREKINUT, ako postoji nonegativna funkcija  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  takva da je:

- PJA. GUSTOĆA:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dx dy$$

- vjerojatnost:

$$P((x, y) \in G) = \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

- MARGINALNE RAZDIOBE

$$F_x(x) = P(X < x) = P(X < x, -\infty < Y < +\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^x f_x(x) dx$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy \quad f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

$$f(x, y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y)$$

Dakle:  $F(x, y) = P(X < x, Y < y) \stackrel{\text{nez.}}{\equiv} P(X < x) \cdot P(Y < y) = F_x(x) \cdot F_y(y) / \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y}$

$$f(x, y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) //$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L} \quad P(X \in A, Y \in B) &= \iint_{A \times B} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_A f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) dx dy = \\ &= \int_A f_x(x) dx \int_B f_y(y) dy = P(X \in A) \cdot P(Y \in B) // \end{aligned}$$

- **OČEKIVANJE**:  $E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f_x(x) dx$

-  **jednostavno:**  $X \sim U[a, b] \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{P}$$

- **eksp:**  $X \sim E(\lambda) \Rightarrow$  očekivanje:  $E(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$   $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$

**OČEKIVANJE SLUČ. VEKTORA**

$$E(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy$$

### [TM] SVOJSTVA OČEKIVANJA

a)  $E(sX + tY) = sE(X) + tE(Y)$

b)  $E(X \cdot Y) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$  samo ako su nezavisni

DOKAŽIĆ:

$$E(X \cdot Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) dy = \int x f_x(x) dx \int y f_y(y) dy = E(X) \cdot E(Y) //$$

### 7.2. UVJETNE RAZDIOBE

def. Neka je  $f(x, y)$  gustoća vektora  $(x, y)$  te neka je poznata razdoblja od  $y$ . Tada se uvjetna gustoća od  $x$  uz uvjet  $y=y_0$

definira se:

$$f_{x|y=y_0}(x) = \frac{f(x, y_0)}{f_y(y_0)}$$

→ definicije

$$f(x, y) = f_{x|y=y_0}(x) \cdot f_y(y)$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x|y=y_0}(x) f_y(y) dy$$

def. UVJETNO OČEKIVANJE:

$$E(x|y=y_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f_{x|y=y_0}(x) dx$$

→ vrjednost:

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E(x|y=y_0) f_y(y) dy$$

def. VEROVATNOSTI A KOJI OVISE O REALIZACIJI OD X

$$P(A) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(A|x=x) f_x(x) dx$$

## 8. FJE, SLUČ. VEKTORA

$$g(y_1, \dots, y_n) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_n)} \end{vmatrix}$$

za  $n=2$ :  $x=X$

$$y=\Psi(x, z)$$

-Novod.  $J$  za  $n=2$ :

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(x, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right|$$

SAKOBLJAN!

$$J = \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_n)} =$$

stare var.

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial y_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial y_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

-marginalne od z

$$g(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right| dx$$

-postupak:

1) Kako vrijednosti može poprimiti  $z$ ?  $\rightarrow z \in (a, b)$

2) Što je  $y$ ?  $\rightarrow y = \Psi(x, z)$

$$3) J = \left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right|$$

4) Nacrtati  $y = \Psi(x, z) \rightarrow$  za granice od  $x$

$$5) g(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) |J| dx$$

# 9. TEORIJA VJEROJATNOSTI

- Indikatorska varijabla:  $I_k \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-p & p \end{pmatrix}$
- u pada ponavljamo počevši:  $X_n = I_1 + I_2 + \dots + I_n = \sum I_k \Rightarrow X_n \rightarrow np$
- teorija  $\frac{X_n}{n} \xrightarrow{?} p$   $\hookrightarrow$  koliko puta se dogodio dogadaj u n bacanjima

## 9.1. NEJEDNOSTI I ZAKONI VEĆKIH BROJEVA

def. Niz  $X_n$  konvergira po vjerojatnosti k slv. varijabli  $X$   
 ako  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  vrijedi

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n - X| > \epsilon) = 0$$

$\rightarrow$  plisemo:  $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X$

### TM a) "NEJEDNOST MARKOVA"

Ako  $X$  popolna negativne vrijednosti, onda za  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  vrijedi  
 da je

$$P(X \geq \epsilon) \leq \frac{E(X)}{\epsilon}$$

### b) "ČEBIŠEVova NEJEDNOST"

Za svaku slv. var. s konacnim ocekivanjem vrijedi da je

$$P(|X - E(X)| \geq \epsilon) \leq \frac{D(X)}{\epsilon^2}$$

### SLABI ZAKON VEĆKIH BROJEVA

def.  $X_n \xrightarrow{P} Y$  ako  $\forall \epsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n - Y| \geq \epsilon) = 0$$

$\rightarrow$  konvergencija po vjerojatnosti;

def. Niz  $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  zadovljava SzbVB ako

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n [X_k - E(X_k)] \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

[TM] „DOLJNI UVJETI ZA SZVB“

Ako varijable  $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  zadovljavaju uvjet  
da  $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  zadovljava SZVB.

### JAKI ZAKON VELIKIH BROJEVA

def.  $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  konvergira GOTOV SIGURNO sljedećoj var. Y ako

$$\boxed{\mathbb{P}\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = y\right) = 1} \quad \text{te označavamo } X_n \xrightarrow{(s.s.)} y$$

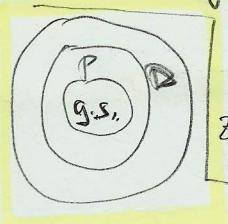
def. Kazemo da  $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  zadovljava JZVB ako  $\boxed{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n [X_k - E(X_k)] \xrightarrow{(s.s.)} 0}$

[TM]  $X_n \xrightarrow{(s.s.)} y \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{P} y \quad \rightarrow$  JZVB poveđi SZVB

[TM] Neka je  $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  niz nez. jednako distribuiranih sluč. var. s očekivanjem m.  
Tada vrijedi JZVB, tj.;  $\boxed{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \xrightarrow{(s.s.)} m}$

### KONVERGENCIJA PO DISTRIBUCIJI

def. Niz  $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  konvergira po distribuciji prema sluč. var. Y ako za  
poljedan niz funkcija distribucije vrijedi:

oznaka:  $\boxed{X_n \xrightarrow{D} Y}$   za svaki  $x$  u bojmu je  $F_Y(x)$  neprekidna

$$\boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{X_n}(x) = F_Y(x)}$$

### [TM] KARAKT. PZA.

$$X_n \xrightarrow{D} X \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{E}_{X_n}(t) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_X(t), \text{ za } t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \boxed{\mathcal{E}_X(t) = E[e^{itX}]}$$

# CENTRALNI GRANIČNI TEOREM (CGT)

TM

- (X<sub>n</sub>) niz nezavisnih jednako distribuiranih slvč. varijabli s očekivanjem m i dispersijom σ<sup>2</sup>. Tada za normirani zbroj vrijednosti:

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n \cdot m}{\sigma \sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{D} N(0,1)$$

- spec. slučaj: MONTE-LAPLACEOV TEOREM:

- jednostavnica:  $E(X) = \frac{b-a}{2}$ ,  $D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$

$$\frac{B(n,p) - n \cdot p}{\sqrt{npq}} \xrightarrow{D} N(0,1)$$

- pogreška zbroja:

$$\sum [y_i] - \sum y_i = \sum (\underbrace{[EY_i] - y_i}_{X_i \rightarrow \text{grefke}})$$

## 10. STATISTIKA

### 10.1. TOČKASTE PROCYBNE

- predmet procenavanja: populacija X

- proučavamo podatke: obvezje.

def. Za  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  kažemo da je UZORAK ako su  $x_i$  međusobno nezavisni i uzeti iz iste populacije X

def. Slučajna varijabla  $\Theta = g(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  se naziva STATISTIKA

za statistiku  $\Theta$  kažemo da je proganjivi parametar  $\vartheta$ , a vrijednost  $\hat{\vartheta} = g(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  nazivamo PROCYBNA od  $\vartheta$ .

- kriterij za odabir dobrih statistika:

- 1)  $\Theta$  je NEPOŠTRENA statistika (proganjivi) za  $\vartheta$  ako je  $E(\Theta) = \vartheta$ .
- 2) Ako niz statistika  $\Theta_n$  kvs. po vjerojatnosti prema parametru  $\vartheta$ , tada je  $\Theta_n$  VJERJATNA statistika.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|\Theta_n - \vartheta| \geq \varepsilon) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

3)  $\Theta_1$  i  $\Theta_2$  daju nepotpune statistike  $\rightarrow \Theta_1$  bolja ako  $D(\Theta_1) < D(\Theta_2)$  (23)

TM Nepotpuna statistika je valjana ako pog disperzija jest  $< 0$ .

STATISTIKA ZA PROCJENU OČEKIVANJA  $a$ :

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

- nepotpunitost:  $E(\bar{x}) = E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}\right) = \frac{E(x_1) + \dots + E(x_n)}{n} = \frac{n \cdot a}{n} = a$

- valjanost:  $D(\bar{x}) = D\left(\frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n}\right) = \frac{\sum D(x_i)}{n^2} = \frac{n \sigma^2}{n^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$

STATISTIKA ZA PROCEJENU DISPERZije

1)  $a$  poznat:

$$D^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - a)^2$$

- nepotpunitost:

$$E(D^2) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i - a)^2 = \frac{1}{n} n \sigma^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$D(D^2) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(x_i - a)^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} n D(x - a)^2 = \frac{1}{n} (E(x-a)^4 - (E(x-a)^2)^2) = \\ = \frac{\mu^4 - \sigma^4}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

2)  $a$  nepoznat:

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

- nepotpunitost:  $\Theta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \Rightarrow E(\Theta) = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2$

$$E\left[\frac{n}{n-1} \Theta\right] = \sigma^2$$

$$E(S^2) = \sigma^2$$

- češće:

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2 \right)$$

- min učjek  $>$   
max učjek  $<$

## 10.2. Kriterij najveće vjerojatnosti (KNI)

### MAXIMUM INTENSITY LIKELIHOOD FUNCTION (MILF)

def. Neka je  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  reakcija morka iz neke populacije  $X$ .  
čija funkcija gustoće  $f$  ovisi o parametru  $\vartheta$ .

FUNKCIJA VJEROJATNOSTI se definira kao

$$L(\vartheta, x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(\vartheta, x_1) \cdot \dots \cdot f(\vartheta, x_n)$$

za diskretnu  
variablu:

$$= P(X=x_1) \cdot \dots \cdot P(X=x_n)$$

$\rightarrow$  množstvo  
vjerojatnosti

- za procjenju parametra  $\vartheta$  traži se vrijednost za koju  $L$  poprima GLOBALNI MAXIMUM  $\rightarrow$  derivacija raspodjelit s nulom

$$-\ln: \ln(\lambda^n) = n \ln \lambda / \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \rightarrow \frac{n}{\lambda}$$

$\ln$  umnoga = zbroj  $\ln$ -ova

## 11. INTERVALNE PROCJENE

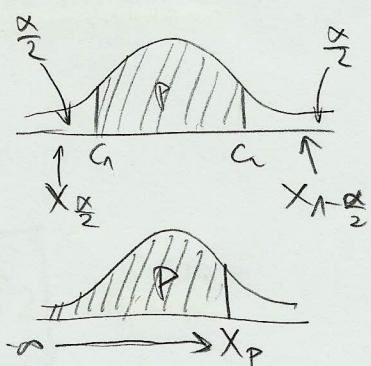
### 11.1. KVANTILI / UVOD

def. Interval  $[c_1, c_2]$  za koji vrijedi  $P(c_1 < X < c_2) = p$  naziva se INTERVAL POKJERENJA (POUDANOSTI) reda  $p$ .

def. Veličina  $\alpha = 1 - p$  se naziva NIVO ZNAČAJNOSTI.

def. Realan broj  $X_p$  za koji vrijedi da je  $F(X_p) = p$ ,

tj.  $\int_{-\infty}^{X_p} f(t) dt = p$  se naziva KVANTIL reda  $p$ .



### 11.2. INT. PROCJENE ZA PARAMETRE NORMALNE RAZDIOBE

$\rightarrow$  formule i tablice!

$\rightarrow$  studentova:  $t_{n-1, 1-\alpha}$   $\rightarrow$  u tablici gledamo  $\bar{x}$   $\downarrow$   $n-1 = \boxed{n}$  tablica  $\rightarrow$  dobavimo 95%-tui interval, oduz  $\alpha = 5\% = 0,05$

$\rightarrow \chi^2$  razdoba:  $\chi^2_{n-1, 1-\alpha} \rightarrow$  u tablici je  $\geq \boxed{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ , ne  $\alpha$   $\rightarrow$  normalna:  $\boxed{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} (u_p)$

## M. 3. INTERVALNE PROCJENIB ZA VJEROJATNOST

$$\hat{P} = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{\text{broj pozitivnih}}{\text{ukupan broj}}$$

→ za zadani kvantil  $t_{\alpha/2}$   
preko  $\Phi^*$  →  $x_p = \Phi^*[2 \cdot (t_{\alpha/2} - u_p)]$

## 12. TESTIRANJE HIPOTEZA

### 12.1. UVOD I OSNOVNI POJMOVI

$H_0$  ... NULTA HIPOTEZA

$H_1$  ... ALTERNATIVNA HIPOTEZA

def. POGREŠKA PRVE VRSTE se definira kao  $\alpha = \sup_{\theta} S(\theta)$  ako je  $\theta \in H_0$ .

Vjerojatnost da smo prihvativi  $H_1$ , a istinita je  $H_0$ ! → OZBIJNJA

POGREŠKA DRUGE VRSTE se definira kao  $\beta = \sup_{\theta \in H_1} (1 - S(\theta))$  ako je  $\theta \in H_1$ .

Vjer. da prihvadimo  $H_0$  ako je istinita  $H_1$ .

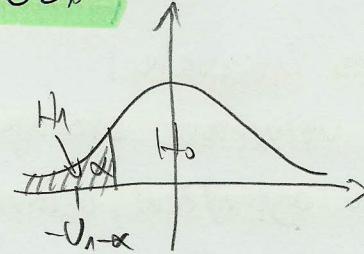
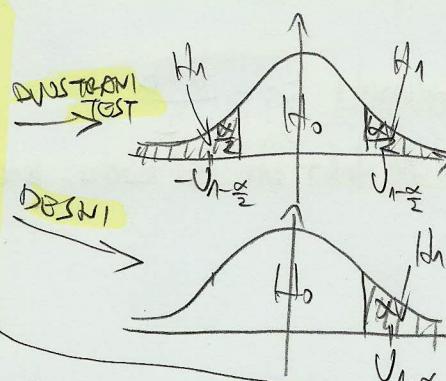
### 12.2. TESTIRANJE PARAMETARSKEIH HIPOTEZA

①  $H_0: \bar{v} = v_0$

$H_1: \bar{v} \neq v_0$

$v > v_0$

$v < v_0$



② Izdvojiti statističke mjerice ( $U, T, \dots$ )

③ Usporediti sa kvantilom → testovati

→ kod JEDNOSTRANOG t-testa, Až tablice gledamo  $\alpha' = 2\alpha$

→ duplo veći  $\alpha$ ! jer imamo  $t_{n-1, 1-\alpha}$

### 12.3. USPOREDBA 2 POPULACIJA

→ neva nista dolacy

12.4. TEST PRILAGODBE RAZDOBAMA ( $\chi^2$ -test)

$x_j$	$n_j$	$p_j$	$n_p j$	$\frac{(n_j - n_p j)^2}{n_p j}$
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
$\sum = N$	1	N	$\Sigma = \chi^2_q$	

fu spajamo tek

→ svaki razred sa  $n_j < 5$  spajamo sa susjednim → uvjet odabira

→  $\chi^2$  usporedimo sa  $\chi^2_{m-r-1, 1-\alpha}$

m = broj razreda nakon spajanja

r = broj prečinjenih parametara razdoblja

→ podjednik - Poisson:  $P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$   
 $E(X) = \lambda = \bar{x}$

$$\text{Eksp: } P(a < X < b) = P(b) - P(a) = 1 - e^{-b\lambda} - (1 - e^{-a\lambda}) = e^{-a\lambda} - e^{-b\lambda}$$

$$P(X < x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{x}$$

→ kod intervala:

$$- za  $x_j$  uzimamo srednje vrijednosti  $\bar{x}_j = \frac{a+b}{2}$$$

- ali nisu ograničeni, ograničimo ih tako da su budu iste duljine

# DOKAZI, (ZVOD), ISKOBI

2010.

-ugostvo stabilnosti normalne (iskaz)

-def. kvantil reda  $p$  (za  $p \in (0,1)$  i fju raspodele  $F$ )

2011.

-dokaz: Markova

$$P(X \geq \varepsilon) = \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} f(x) dx \leq \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}\right) f(x) dx \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \frac{E(X)}{\varepsilon}$$

-def. kvantil reda  $p$

2012. /

2013 - progjena disperzije  $\hat{s}^2$

$$\hat{s}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2x_i \bar{x} + \bar{x}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}^2 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \underbrace{2\bar{x} \cdot n\bar{x}}_{= 2n\bar{x}^2} + n\bar{x}^2 \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right) //$$

-def. kvantil

-dokaz: da za kvantile jed. norm. raspodele vrijedi:  $y_p = -y_{1-p}$

$$\int_0^{y_p} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx = - \int_{-y_p}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx$$

parne fja.  $\rightarrow$  jednako vrijedi

2014.

reprostogramm  $\bar{x}$   
 $\sum_{i=1}^n$

$\rightarrow \sum$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(\sum) &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}(x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n D(x_i - \bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n D\left(x_i - \frac{\sum x_i}{n}\right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{n-1}{n} x_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j \neq i} x_j \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum \left[ \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right)^2 D(x_i) + \frac{1}{n^2} D\left(\sum_{j \neq i} x_j\right) \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left( n \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right)^2 \sigma^2 + n \cdot \frac{n-1}{n^2} \sigma^2 \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \frac{(n-1)^2}{n} \sigma^2 + \frac{(n-1)}{n} \sigma^2 \right) = \\ &= \sigma^2 \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \frac{(n-1)^2}{n} + \frac{(n-1)}{n} \right) = \sigma^2 \left( \frac{n-1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{n-1+1}{n} = \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{n}{n} = \sigma^2\end{aligned}$$

2015. /