

cvs2.R

Marko

2023-02-23

```
#Izlozketne a spojite rozdelenia pravdepodobnosti
#Prave rozdelenie na svoji zalozky prikas a k nam dane
#planeno, podiatkovo, ozratane
#d ratane P(x=k)
#p ratane P(x<=k)
#q ratane kvantily
#z generujeme nahodne cislo z danoho rozdelenia
#binomické rozdelenie
#V statistickej kontrole akosti, n/krat nezavlie na sebe opakujeme
#pokos, sledujeme vyskyt danej udalosti
#Pravdepodobnosť danej udalosti v jednom pokuse je p,
#parametre su n,p, binom

#Pr-1
#Účinnosť antibiotika je 80%, Podavame ho 10 pacientom na oddeleni.
#Zistajte tieto pravdepodobnosti:
#Viaci pacienti sa vyliecia P(x=10)
#Prave 7 sa vylieci P(x=7)
#Najviac 8 sa vylieci P(x<=8)
#Aspon 5 sa vylieci P(x<=5) - P(x=4) odzra nerovnosť je lepšia

n <- 10
p <- 0.8
dbinom(10, n, p) #prva uloha

## [1] 0.1073742
```

```
dbinom(7, n, p) #druha uloha

## [1] 0.2032666

pbinom(8, n, p) #tretia uloha

## [1] 0.6241904

pbinom(4, n, p, lower.tail = F) #stvrta uloha - prva moznost

## [1] 0.9936306

1 - pbinom(4, n, p) #stvrta uloha - druha moznost

## [1] 0.9936306

# DO tej hodnoty je neostre, OD tej hodnoty je ostre
# pbinom ked kumulujeme
#vystrojite tabulku a graf rozdelenia pravdepodobnosti
xk <- 0:10
hustotaB <- dbinom(xB, n, p)
hustotaB

## [1] 0.0000001024 0.0000003960 0.000778260 0.007066820 0.0053050240
## [6] 0.0264241152 0.0880803840 0.2013265920 0.3019898880 0.2684354560
## [11] 0.1073741824
```

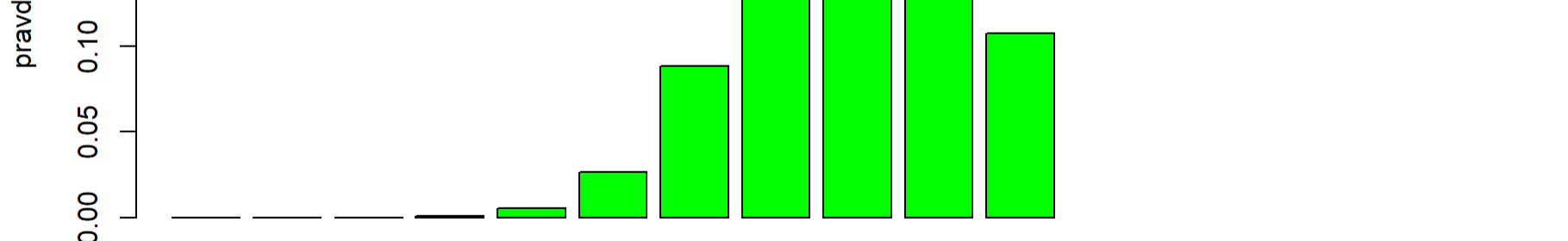
```
(tabulkaB <- data.frame(hodnota = xB, pravdepodobnost = hustotaB))
```

```
## hodnota pravdepodobnost
## 1 0 0.0000001024
## 2 1 0.0000049960
## 3 2 0.0000737880
## 4 3 0.0007664320
## 5 4 0.0053050240
## 6 5 0.0264241152
## 7 6 0.0880803840
## 8 7 0.2013265920
## 9 8 0.3019898880
## 10 9 0.2684354560
## 11 10 0.1073741824
```

```
tabulkaB

## hodnota pravdepodobnost
## 1 0 0.0000001024
## 2 1 0.0000049960
## 3 2 0.0000737880
## 4 3 0.0007664320
## 5 4 0.0053050240
## 6 5 0.0264241152
## 7 6 0.0880803840
## 8 7 0.2013265920
## 9 8 0.3019898880
## 10 9 0.2684354560
## 11 10 0.1073741824
```

```
View(tabulkaB)
barplot(tabulkaB$pravdepodobnost, main = "Binomické rozdelenie", names.arg = xB,
xlab = "hodnota", ylab = "pravdepodobnost", col = "green")
```



```
# hodnoty distribucnej funkcie
(diatB <- pbinom(xB, n, p))

## [1] 0.0000001024 0.0000041984 0.000778264 0.008643584 0.066593824
## [6] 0.032793496 0.1208738916 0.322204736 0.6241903616 0.8926258176
## [11] 1.0000000000
```

```
#####
# Hypergeometrické rozdelenie
# Pouzitie v statistickej kontrole akosti. Moznina obsahuje
# n-prvkov zo sledovanej vlastnosti a
# k-prvkov bez tejto vlastnosti,
# nahodne vyberieme k-prvkov.
# Nahodna premenna je pocet prvkov zo sledovanej vlastnosti v nasom vybere.
# Prikas je hyper, planovska platia, parametre v poradí n, n1, k

# Príkaz
# Student sa nauči na skúsku 12 z 20 otázok. Test obsahuje 5 otázok.
# Vypočítajte nasledujúce pravdepodobnosti:
# Student dostane Ačku, zodpovie všetky otázky P(x=5)
# Student neurobí otázku, zodpovie menej ako 3 P(x<=3) pre dolnú hranicu neostre
# Student urobí otázku (doplňok k predchádzajúcej), zodpovie 3 a viac P(x>=3)
# Parametre su n = 12, n1 = 8, k = 5
m <- 12
n <- 8
k <- 5
# prva uloha
dhyper(5, m, n, k)
```

```
## [1] 0.05108359
```

```
# druha uloha
phyper(2, m, n, k)

## [1] 0.2961816
```

```
# tretia uloha
1 - phyper(2, m, n, k) # ako doplnok

## [1] 0.7038184
```

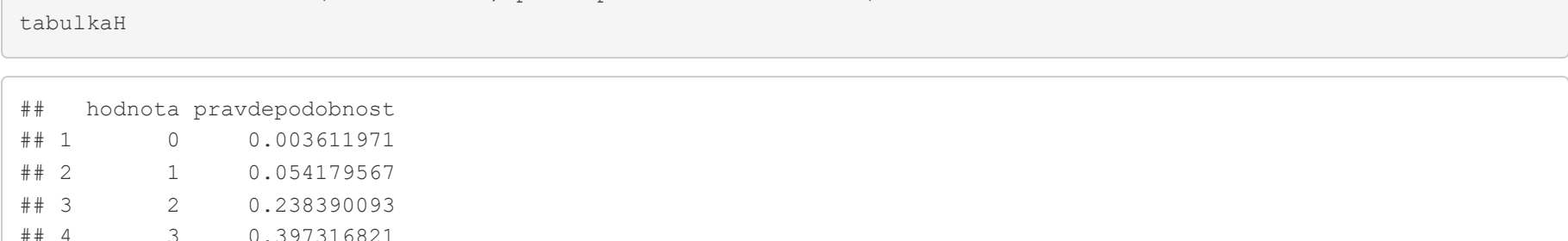
```
phyper(2, m, n, k, lower.tail = F)

## [1] 0.7038184
```

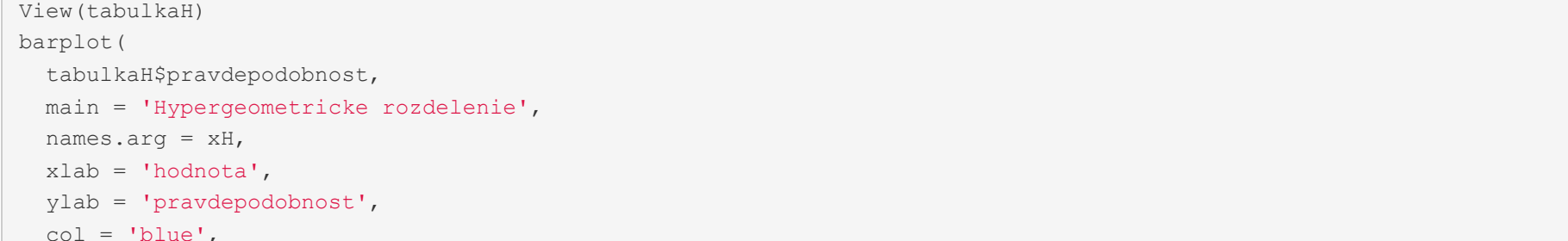
```
# tabulka a graf rozdelenia pravdepodobnosti
xk <- 0:5 # vias zodpovedat ani jednu az vsetkych 5 otazok
hustotaB <- dhyper(xB, m, n, k)
tabulkaB <- data.frame(hodnota = xB, pravdepodobnost = hustotaB)
tabulkaB
```

```
## hodnota pravdepodobnost
## 1 0 0.006131870
## 2 1 0.054179567
## 3 2 0.238392093
## 4 3 0.387336420
## 5 4 0.255617957
## 6 5 0.051083593
```

```
View(tabulkaB)
barplot(
  tabulkaB$pravdepodobnost,
  main = "Hypergeometrické rozdelenie",
  names.arg = xB,
  xlab = "hodnota",
  ylab = "pravdepodobnost",
  col = "blue",
  ylim = c(0,0.4)
)
```



```
# nakreslite empiricku distribucnu funkciu pomocou nasimulovanych dat 10 000
data <- dhyper(1000, m, n, k)
plot(ecdf(data), main = "Empirická distribucna funkcia")
```



```
#####
# Poissonovo rozdelenie
# pouziva sa v teorii hromadnej udalosti, pravdepodobnosti vzniknutyh javov
# v casovom intervale, na nejakom objeme, na jednot parameter lamda
# Pri znove casovoho intervalu treba parameter ties prepocitat.
# lamda je ocakavana hodnota v sadni.
# Príkaz je pois
# Na namobilovnu linku pride 20 ludi za hodinu. Vypočítajte tieto pravdepodobnosti:
# V priebehu 15 min. pride 1 cioviek P(x = 1), prepocet lamda = 20/60 je jedna minuta
# 15 = 5
# V priebehu 5 min. nikto nepride P(x = 0), lamda = 20/60, 5 = 5 / 3
# V priebehu 10 min. pride aspon 10 ludi, P(x >= 10) = P(x > 9),
# lamda = 20/60, 10 = 33.333
#prva uloha
dpois(5, 5)
```

```
## [1] 0.03368973
```

```
#druha uloha
dpois(0, 5/3)
```

```
## [1] 0.1888756
```

```
#tretia uloha
ppois(5, 10/3, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 0.002356375
```

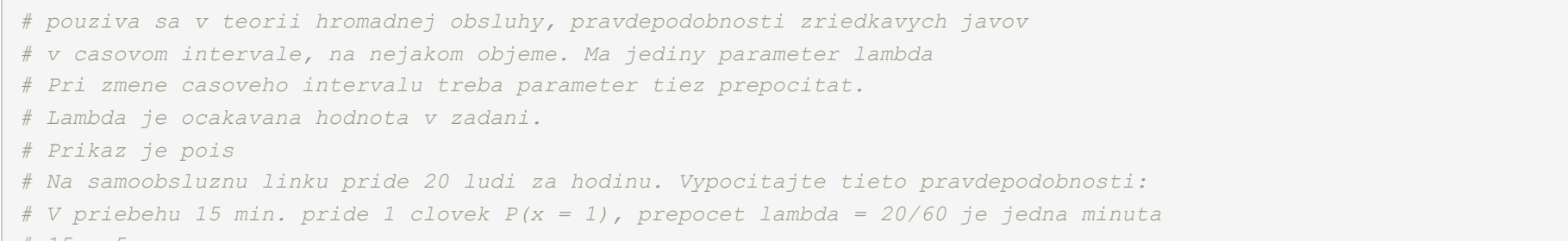
```
# Dvadsimty casovy okamih 1 hodinu, urcite maximalny pocet ludi, ktorí navstivia
# linku s pravdepodobnosťou 90% (na linku pride max. toľko ľudí) ... narucujeme
# 0.9, ze na 90% toľko pride max
qpois(0.9, 20)
```

```
## [1] 26
```

```
# zostrojite tabulku a graf rozdelenia pravdepodobnosti
# pre interval 1 hodina a prvych 40 hodnot
xP <- 0:45 # vias zodpovedat ani jednu az vsetkych 5 otazok
hustotaB <- dpois(xP, 20)
tabulkaB <- data.frame(hodnota = xP, pravdepodobnost = hustotaB)
tabulkaB
```

```
## hodnota pravdepodobnost
## 1 0 2.061154e-09
## 2 1 4.122307e-08
## 3 2 4.122307e-07
## 4 3 2.748202e-06
## 5 4 1.374102e-05
## 6 5 5.496410e-05
## 7 6 0.000137e-04
## 8 7 0.000267e-04
## 9 8 1.308669e-03
## 10 9 2.908139e-03
## 11 10 5.816307e-03
## 12 11 1.057510e-02
## 13 12 1.742015e-02
## 14 13 2.711658e-02
## 15 14 3.873664e-02
## 16 15 5.144895e-02
## 17 16 6.456107e-02
## 18 17 7.595420e-02
## 19 18 8.493350e-02
## 20 19 8.893320e-02
## 21 20 8.893320e-02
## 22 21 8.440206e-02
## 23 22 7.691369e-02
## 24 23 6.688147e-02
## 25 24 5.574454e-02
## 26 25 4.458765e-02
## 27 26 3.429819e-02
## 28 27 2.546070e-02
## 29 28 1.814719e-02
## 30 29 1.251530e-02
## 31 30 8.345359e-03
## 32 31 5.382927e-03
## 33 32 3.364329e-03
## 34 33 2.028987e-03
## 35 34 1.199404e-03
## 36 35 6.857390e-04
## 37 36 3.807623e-04
## 38 37 2.058180e-04
## 39 38 1.083253e-04
## 40 39 5.553144e-05
## 41 40 2.775751e-05
```

```
View(tabulkaB)
barplot(
  tabulkaB$pravdepodobnost,
  main = "Poissonovo rozdelenie",
  names.arg = xP,
  xlab = "hodnota",
  ylab = "pravdepodobnost",
  col = "red",
  ylim = c(0,0.15)
)
```



```
#####
# spojite rozdelenia
# binomické rozdelenie pravdepodobnosti na dva parametre, strednu hodnotu
# nu (co je asi nejakej pismenko) a smerodajnu odchylku sigma
# prikas je norm
# zivotnost bateriek do mobilnych telefonov sa riadi normalnym rozdelenim
# so strednou hodnotou 8 a smerodajnou odchylkou 2
# Dlohy
# Koľko 8 bateriek treba vymeniť do 7.5 roka P(x <= 7.5)
# Koľko 8 bateriek vydrži v rozpätí 7-9 rokov P(7 <= x <= 9)
# Koľko vydrži viac ako 10 P(x >= 10)
# Za ako dlho zivotnosť sa môže naruciť na 90% (toľko a viac)

# prva uloha
qnorm(7.5, mean = 8, sd = 2)
```

```
## [1] 0.4012897
```

```
# druha uloha
# na dva kresky, najskor apocitan po-a potom odciat
qnorm(5, mean = 8, sd = 2) - qnorm(1, mean = 8, sd = 2)
```

```
## [1] 0.3829249
```

```
# tretia uloha
qnorm(10, mean = 8, sd = 2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 0.1586553
```

```
# stvrta uloha
qnorm(0.5, mean = 8, sd = 2, lower.tail = F) #narucujeme sa na toľko a hornu hranicu
```

```
## [1] 5.436897
```

```
# nakreslime histogram nasimulovanych dat, N(0, 1), prelozime hustotu cez histogram
xx <- rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(-1, 3, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dnorm(xx, 0, 1), col = "blue")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```

```
# Dloha 3
qexp(0.05, rate = 1/2, lower.tail = F)
```

```
## [1] 5.991465
```

```
# Nakreslime histogram, prelozime hustotu
xx <- rexp(500, rate = 1/2) # pre histogram
xx <- seq(0, 5, 0.01) # pre kreslenie hustoty
hist(xx, freq = F) # freq F na zmenu miery na pravdepodobnostnu
lines(xx, dexp(xx, rate = 1/2), col = "purple")
```

```
## [1] 0.6065307
```

```
# Dloha 2
pkppl(1, rate = 1/2)
```

```
## [1] 0.917915
```