```
Náhodná veličina (diskr.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Bayesav vrorec
       Pravděpodobnost
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                F(x) = P(X = x) - distr.
         P(A) = por. A = [A] P(ADB) = P(A) - P(B)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               P(A) = ZP(Hi) P(AIHi)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             p(x) = P(X=x) - proud.
                                                                                                                                A.B. nezavisle
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  P(H1)-P(AlH1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               E(X) = \sum_{x \in M} x \cdot p(x) - stred
      P(A) = 1 - P(A) - opat.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           P(HIA) =-
                                                                                                                                                         Rozdělem (diskr.)
       P(A) = E P(w) -diskv.
                                                                                                                                                          Alternativa 1 Binomické Lypergeometrické
       P(A) = M(A) - geom.
                                                                                                                                                    (strelec strill) ( (házíne Postkou)) (vádné výrobky)

p-st \overline{x}, \overline{x} \in (0,1) (x \sim Bi(n, \overline{x})) (vádné výrobky)

X \sim A(\overline{x}) (p(x) = \binom{n}{x} n^{x}(1-n)^{n-x}) X \sim Hg(N,M,n)

p(x) = \begin{cases} \overline{x} \times (1-\overline{x})^{1-x} & x = 0,1, \\ 0 & \text{inak} \end{cases}

E(X) = \overline{x} D(X) = \overline{x} (1-\overline{x}) D(X) = n\overline{x} (1-\overline{x})

Poissonovo (Ceametrické)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           D(X) = E[X - E(X)] ==
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           = \( \( \( \text{X} \) \) \( \text{Y} \) \( \text{X} \) \( \text{Y} \) \( \text{Y
                                                                                P(AnB)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2
          P(BIA) =
                                                                                           P(A)
         P(ANB) = P(A)-P(BIA)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Kee E(X2) = Ex2.p(x)
      Rozdělení (spojitě)
                                                                                                                                                       Poissonovo

(nouseeni deti)

(pepe hraje Friber

) D(X) = n M(1-M/N-1)

) Notal. 20 jednot in bolled natief Kolemidh

X ~ Po(A)

poiet isp. pied 1. reis

(1-11), x=0, (...
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          6(X) = D(X) odchylka
   X ~ Ro(a, B); f(x) = { - a x < 4 d} 

F(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { a x < 4 d} 

F(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) } E(x) = { x < a x < (a, b) 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Náhodná veličina (spojitá)
                                                                                                                                                     \rho(x) = \frac{\lambda^{x}}{x!} e^{-\lambda} x = 0.1 - \begin{cases} \chi \sim Ge(\pi), & \rho(x) = \pi^{x} (1-\pi), & \chi = 0.1 \end{cases}
E(x) = \lambda^{x}, D(x) = \lambda
E(x) = \frac{\lambda^{x}}{1-\pi}, D(x) = \frac{\pi}{(1-\pi)^{2}}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            [f(x) dx = 1; F(x) = ] f(t) dt
                                                                                        D(x) = (\frac{6-a}{12})^2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         P(a = X46) = (f(x) dx
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 V = \frac{X - M}{C}
       Exponencialní (předpok. Po)
                                                                                                                                                 x > 0 | Normalm

x + 0 | X ~ N(M, 02) | Standardiz. norm.

M=0, 62=1

U~ N(0,1)
     X-dohn meri 2 udad.

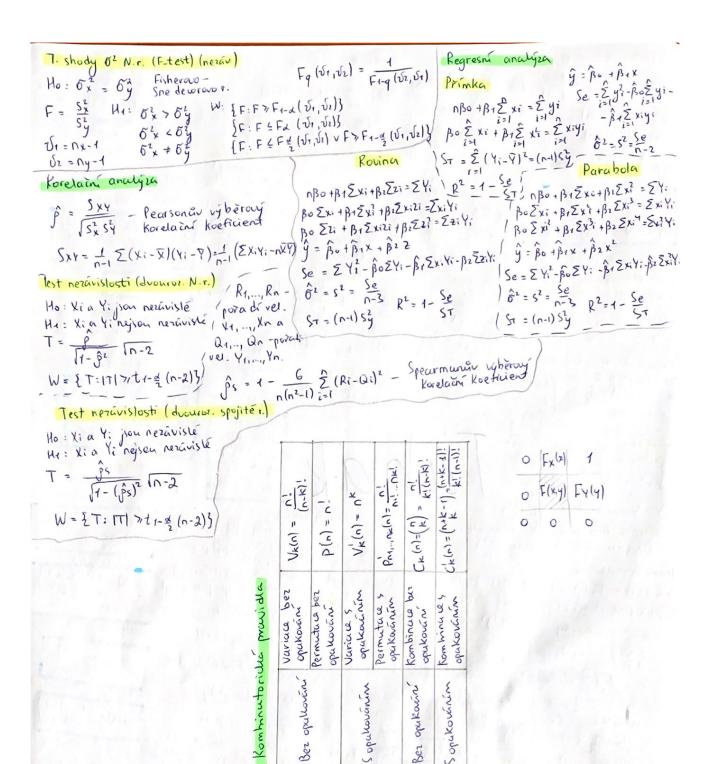
X \sim Exp(\lambda); f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x \\ 0 & x \\ -1 & x \\ 0 & -1 \end{cases}
F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{cases}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    U~ N(0,1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        D(X) = E(X2) - [E(X)]2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        P(X & x) =
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      E(X2) = Px2. f(x)dx
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       D(N+00 = )
     a pramer Kilk Xn VIXI = 12
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Xd = F-1(d) - d- Kuantil
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                0.5-Kartil - median
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Q(-u)=1-9/u)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           ZE P(x,y) = 1, p(x|y) = P(x=x | Y=y) = 1 C(x,Y) = E(XY) - E(XY) E(X)
                1~N(UM'UB5) X~N(M' 2)
     + contrain limital veta (viechny ctejne roed)
      Y~N(nµ, no-1 x DN(µ, 0))

F(x,y) = \( \times \frac{1}{2} \)

F(x,y) = \( \times \frac{
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Kovariana
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         vor(X) = (C(Y,X) D(Y)
        = P(X & new) = Fx (new). Px(x) = P(X=x) = Ep(xy), xer /+jenprodishr. p(xy) = px(x). pyly),

Px(y) = P(Y=y) = Ep(xy), yer | Spojity n. vektor

Bod-ainter. othordy
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 X-n.v. (X,Y)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              varianini (kovarianin)
       \overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_i - v_j b_{er} \cdot premer
E_j D_{viz} \cdot n.v.(s) \cdot f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f(y|y)} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(x,y) \, dy \, dx = 1
Kov_j kov_j v_j D_{in,v} \cdot f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f(y|y)} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(x,y) \, dy \, dx = 1
Kov_j kov_j v_j D_{in,v} \cdot f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f(x|y)} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(x,y) \, dy \, dx = 1
      Bed-ainter odhady
       02=52=1 (\(\int x_1^2 - nx_2\) (\(\int xx_1 - nx_2\) (\(\int xx_1 + xx_2\) (\(\int xx_1 + xx_1\) (\(\int xx_1 + xx_2\) (\(\int xx_1 + xx_1\) (\(\int xx_1 + xx_1\)) (\(\int xx_1 + xx_1\) (\(\int xx_1 + xx_1\)) (\(\int xx_1 + xx_1\) (\(\int xx_1 + xx_1\)) (\(\int xx_1 + 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          C(X,Y)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   p(X.Y) =
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        (DIX)D(Y)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Korelain Koeticier
  cor(X) = (p(Y,X)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Kovelazní mutice
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veuspora dans