Exercise 1

Hustota a distribuční funkce

Beta distribuce

```
f(x,lpha,eta)=rac{1}{B(lpha,eta)}x^{lpha-1}(1-x)^{eta-1}
```

B je je beta funkce, která zajišťuje, že celková pravděpodobnost je 1. Používá se k modelování meření s hodnotami mezi 0 a 1, což mnohdy bývají pravděpodobnosti.

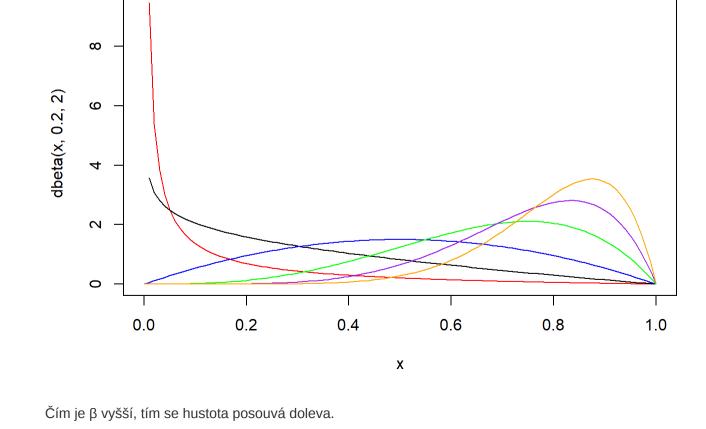
Příklady viz tento článek:

```
• míra prokliku reklamy na našem webu
```

- jaká je pravděpodobnost, že diváci dají lajk našemu videu na YouTube

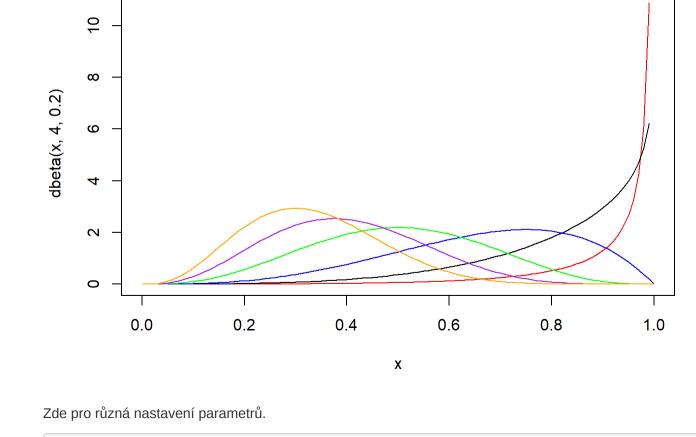
- pravděpodobnost, že Biden vyhraje druhé volební období
- 5letá šance na přežití pro ženy s rakovinou prsu
- Má dva parametry α >0 a β >0. Čím je α vyšší, tím se hustota posouvá doprava.

```
x < - seq(0, 1)
curve(dbeta(x, 0.2, 2), col='red')
curve(dbeta(x, 0.8, 2), add = TRUE, col='black')
curve(dbeta(x,2,2), add = TRUE, col='blue')
curve(dbeta(x,4,2), add = TRUE, col='green')
curve(dbeta(x,6,2), add = TRUE, col='purple')
curve(dbeta(x,8,2), add = TRUE, col='orange')
```



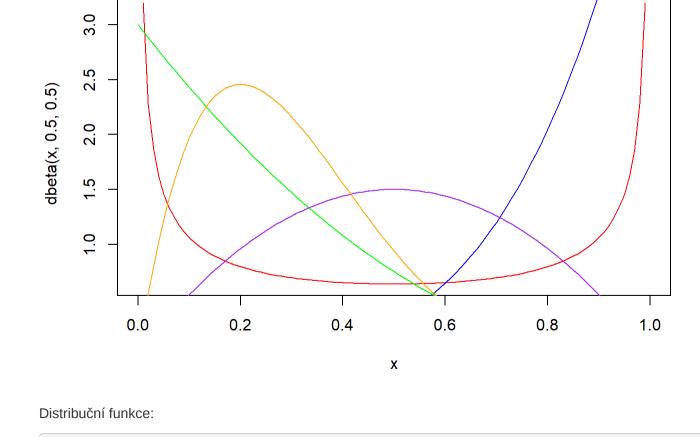
curve(dbeta(x, 4, 0.2), col='red')

```
x < - seq(0, 1)
curve(dbeta(x,4,0.8), add = TRUE, col='black')
curve(dbeta(x,4,2), add = TRUE, col='blue')
curve(dbeta(x,4,4), add = TRUE, col='green')
curve(dbeta(x, 4, 6), add = TRUE, col='purple')
curve(dbeta(x,4,8), add = TRUE, col='orange')
```



curve(dbeta(x, 0.5, 0.5), col='red')

```
curve(dbeta(x,5,1), add = TRUE, col='blue')
curve(dbeta(x,1,3), add = TRUE, col='green')
curve(dbeta(x,2,2), add = TRUE, col='purple')
curve(dbeta(x, 2, 5), add = TRUE, col='orange')
```



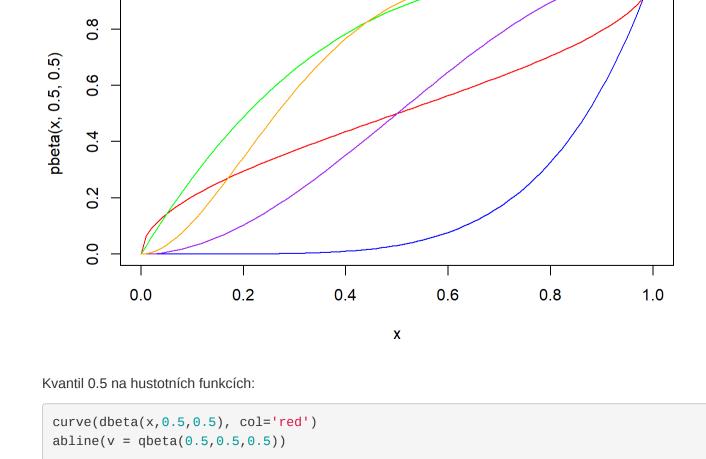
curve(pbeta(x,1,3), add = TRUE, col='green')

1.0

curve(pbeta(x, 0.5, 0.5), col='red')

curve(pbeta(x,5,1), add = TRUE, col='blue')

```
curve(pbeta(x,2,2), add = TRUE, col='purple')
curve(pbeta(x, 2, 5), add = TRUE, col='orange')
```



3.0

2.5

2

4

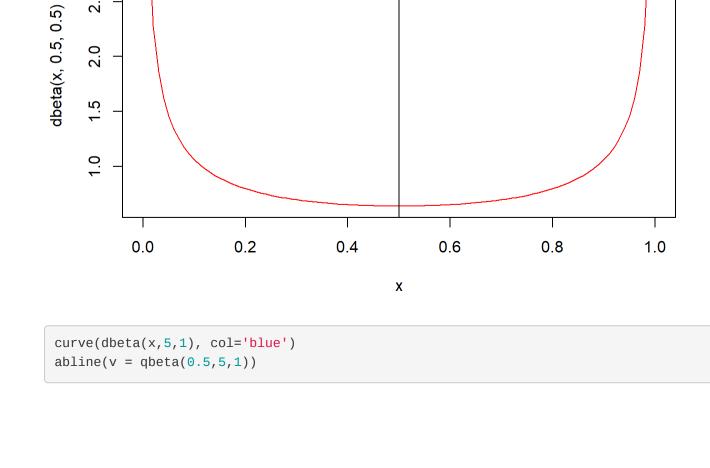
2.0

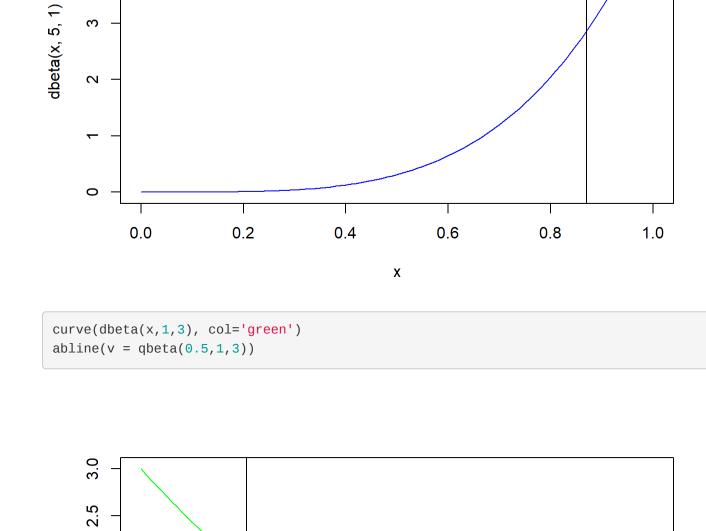
1.5

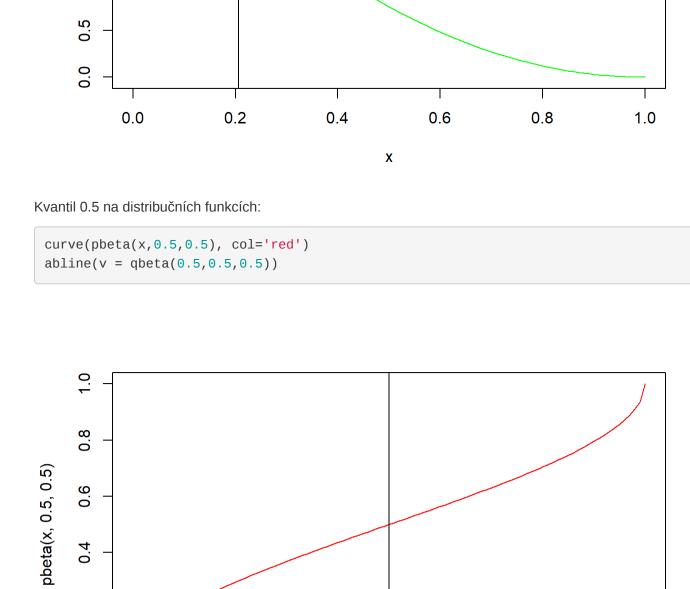
1.0

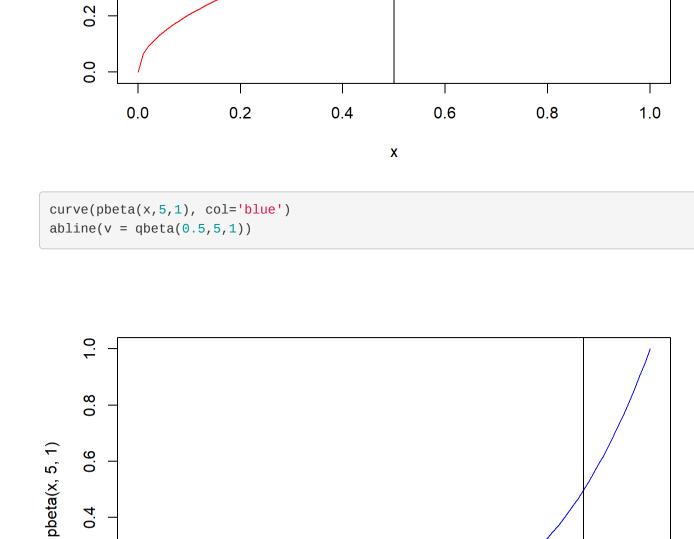
0.4

dbeta(x, 1, 3)









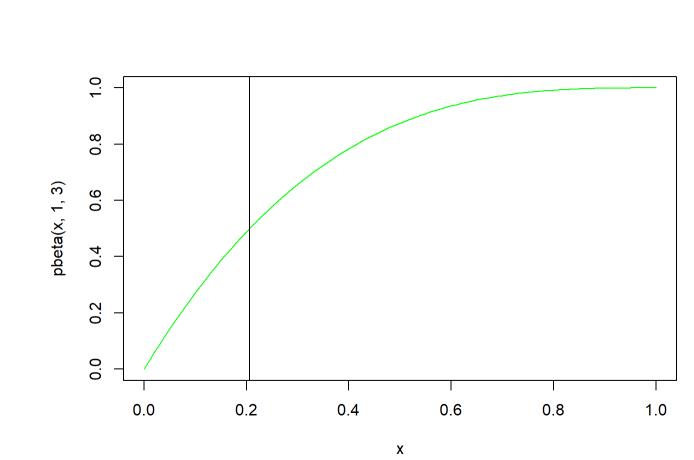
0.0 0.0 0.2

curve(pbeta(x,1,3), col='green')

abline(v = qbeta(0.5, 1, 3))

0.4

0.2



0.4

0.6

X

8.0

1.0