

**1****1.1**

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

**1.2**

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in (-\infty, 0) \\ x & \text{else} \\ 1 & x \in (1, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$P(0.5) = 0$$

$$P(X \leq 0.5) = 0.5$$

**1.3**

$$Y = X^2, F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = P(X \leq \sqrt{y}) = F(\sqrt{y}) \rightarrow \sqrt{y}$$

$$f_y(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

**1.4**

$$T = (b - a) \cdot X + a$$

**2****2.1**

$$\int_0^\infty ce^{-x/5} dx = 5c \cdot [e^{-y}]_0^\infty = 5c[0 + 1] = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1/5$$

**2.2**

$$F(t) = \int_0^t 0.2 \cdot e^{-x/5} = 0.2 \cdot [-e^{-x/5}]_0^t = 1 - e^{-t/5}$$

**2.3**

$$F(X \geq 5) = 1 - F(X < 5) = 1/e$$

**2.4**

$$F(X \in (2, 5)) = F(X \leq 5) - F(X \leq 2) = -1/e + 1/e^{2/5}$$

**2.5**

$$P(X \geq 10 | X \geq 5) = \frac{P(X \geq 10 \wedge X \geq 5)}{P(X \geq 5)} = \frac{P(X \geq 10)}{1/e} = \frac{1/e^2}{1/e} = 1/e$$

## 2.6

$$Y = 5 + 3X$$

$$P(Y \leq y) = P(5 + 3X \leq y) = P(X \leq (y - 5)/3) = 1 - e^{-\frac{y-5}{15}} = F_Y(y), y \in [5, \infty)$$

$$f_Y(y) = 1/15 \cdot e^{-\frac{y-5}{15}}, y \in [5, \infty)$$

$$F(Y \geq 35) = 1 - F(Y \leq 35) = e^{-2}$$

## 2.7

$$Z = \lceil X \rceil$$

$$P(Z = z) = P(\lceil X \rceil = z) = P(X \in [z - 1, z)) = \dots \text{diskrétní rozdělení}$$

Druhý je vždy lepší

## 2.8

$$U = 1 - e^{-X/5} = F(X)$$

$$P(U \leq u) = P(F(X) \leq u) = P(X \leq F^{-1}(u)) = F(F^{-1}(u)) = u (u \in [0, 1))$$

## 2.9

$$\text{Strčíme tam } F^{-1} \rightarrow P(F^{-1}(x) \leq u) = P(x \leq F(u)) = F_X(F_U(u)) = F_U(u)$$

## 3

### 3.1

$$\begin{aligned} c \int_0^2 1 - |x - 1| dx &= 1 \\ c \int_0^1 x dx + c \int_1^2 2 - x dx &= 1 \\ c[x^2/2]_0^1 + c[2x - x^2/2]_1^2 &= 1 \\ c/2 + c[4 - 2 - 2 + 1/2] &= 1 \\ c &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

### 3.2

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= \int_0^t 1 - |x - 1| dx, t \in (0, 2) \\ &= \frac{(x - 1)^2 \operatorname{sgn}(1 - x) + 2x - 1}{2} \\ P(X \geq 1/2) &= 1 - P(X \leq 1/2) = 7/8 \end{aligned}$$

## 4

### 4.1

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c \cdot e^{-|x|} &= c \left[ \int_{-\infty}^0 e^x dx + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx \right] = c[[e^x]_{-\infty}^0 = [e^{-x}]_0^{\infty}] = \\ &= c[1 + 1] = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1/2 \\ |F(t)| &= 1/2 \cdot \int_0^t e^x dx = e^{-t} - 1 \\ P(X \geq 2) &= 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - 1/2 \cdot (e^2 - 1) = 1 - e^{-2}/2 \approx 93.23 \end{aligned}$$