

Bayesovo: $P(B_j|A) = P(B_j) \cdot P(A|B_j) / \sum_i P(B_i) \cdot P(A|B_i)$ | d.m.v.

Pois. prav.: A_1, \dots, A_n sú nezávislé, $P(A_i) = p_i$, $\sum_i p_i = \lambda$. Nechajme n kolbi, A_i málo. Pak $\{J_{A_i}\}_{i=1}^n \sim Pois(\lambda)$. Máj. vtedy: $P_X(x) = P(X=x) = \sum_i P(X=x \cap J_{A_i}) = \sum_i P(X=x \cap Y=y) = \sum_i P_{X,Y}(x,y)$ | Umožňuje uvozovací značky X, Y , $Z = X+Y$

mý postup: $P(2=z) = \sum_x P(X=x \cap Y=2-x) = g(x,y) = x+y$. $2 = g(X,Y)$. $P_2(z) = P(2=z) = \sum_{x,y: g(x,y)=z} P(X=x \cap Y=y) = \sum_{x,y: x+y=z} g(x,y) \cdot P_{X,Y}(x,y) \rightarrow$ to je ale disjunktívnejšie, jež je lepšie napísť. Hlavné sú mazivé.

Lin. E pro X, Y : X, Y n.r., až ež R: $E(ax+b)Y = aE(X)+bE(Y)$ | $g(x,y) = ax+by$. $2 = g(X,Y)$. $E(2) = 2 \cdot P_2(z) = 2 \cdot \sum_{x,y: x+y=2} g(x,y) \cdot P_{X,Y}(x,y) = \sum_{x,y: x+y=2} g(x,y) \cdot P(X=x \cap Y=y) = \sum_{x,y: x+y=2} g(x,y) \cdot P_{X,Y}(x,y)$ | Pro X, Y n.n.r.: $E(XY) = EX \cdot E(Y)$

Spoj. n.r. X, Z: $P(X=x) = 0$, $P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f_X(t) dt = P(X \leq b) - P(X \leq a) = F_X(b) - F_X(a) = \dots = \int_a^b f_X(x) dx$. Ak bud $b=x$, $a=(b-1)/n$, tak pro $n \rightarrow \infty$ náspe obdob do 0. $P(a \leq X \leq b) = P(a \leq X \leq b) + P(X=x)$

X s.n.v. s $F = F_X$. $F(X) \sim U(0,1)$ | $Y = F(X)$, pro q.e. $P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq F(y)) = P(X \leq x) = F(x) = y$, teda F_Y je rovnaké s $U(0,1)$, teda $Y \sim U(0,1)$

$U \sim U(0,1)$ a F distr. Bud Q ožig. horizont. fce. Pat $Q(U)$ je n.v.s dist. fir F . $X = Q(U)$: $P(X \leq x) = P(Q(U) \leq x) = P(U \leq F_x) = F_x \rightarrow$ parciálne sú závislosti vo väčšine. Pro náspe nevadí Q fi. n. väčšia $Q(U)$

Past \square : $F = F_{X,Y}$, $P(X \in (a,b) \cap Y \in (c,d)) = F(b,d) - F(a,d) - F(b,c) + F(a,c)$ | Náv. spoj. n.r.: $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \cdot (z-x) dx dy$ | $Exp(x) \text{ m} F_x = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$, teda $Q(p) = \log(1-p)/\lambda$, $Q(u) = \log(1-u)/\lambda$

O rozklade hustoty: X s.n.v. B_{n_1}, B_{n_2} riešiak $\mathcal{L} \Rightarrow F_X(x) = \sum_i P(B_i) F_{X|B_i}(x)$ a $f_X(x) = \sum_i P(B_i) \cdot f_{X|B_i}(x)$ | Slojd. jah: $P(A) = \sum_i P(B_i) \cdot P(A|B_i)$ | $A = (A \cap B_1) \cup (A \cap B_2) \cup \dots$, teda $P(A) = \sum_i P(A \cap B_i)$

Markovova ner.: $X \geq 0$, $a \in \mathbb{R} > 0 \Rightarrow P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E(X)}{a}$ | $EX = P(X \geq a)E(X|X \geq a) + P(X < a)E(X|X < a) \geq P(X \geq a) \cdot a + 0$, teda formulujem. $P(X \geq b, E(X)) \leq 1/b$

Čebys. ner.: $X \sim E(X) = \mu$, $Var(X) = \sigma^2 \Rightarrow P(|X-\mu| \geq \sigma) \leq 1/\sigma^2$, náspe $P(|X-\mu| \geq h) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{h^2}$ | $Y = (X-\mu)^2 \Rightarrow Y \geq 0$, $E(Y) = \sigma^2$ a myši Markovovu ner.

Chernoffova ner.: $X = E(X)$, n.n.r. s hodnotami ± 1 s postk 1/2 $\Rightarrow \dots : P(X \leq -t \cdot \sigma) = P(X \geq t \cdot \sigma) \leq e^{-t^2/2}$, kde $\sigma = \sigma_X = \sqrt{n}$

S2VC: X_1, X_2, \dots stejné rozdelené n.n.r. s $E(X_i) = \mu$, $Var(X_i) = \sigma^2$. $\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i X_i \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{X}_n = \mu$ skončiť (postk = 1)

N2VC: $-1 \leq \varepsilon \leq 0 : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{X}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) = 0$, konverguje v pravdepodobnosti, $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{P} \mu$ | $E(\bar{X}_n) = (\sum_i E(X_i))/n = \mu$, jednoznamen. $\Rightarrow Var(\bar{X}_n) = (\sum_i Var(X_i))/n^2 = \sigma^2/n$, teda podľa Čebys.: $P(|\bar{X}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow$ to náspe jasom dôraz, ak je riadok na akčioním min. počtu postk.

CLV: X_1, X_2, \dots stejné rozdelené n.n.r. s $E(X) = \mu$, $Var(X) = \sigma^2$. Náspe $Y_n = ((\sum_i X_i) - n\mu) / (\sqrt{n}\sigma)$. Pak $Y_n \xrightarrow{D} N(0,1)$, teda podľa F_n je dist. fce Y_n , tak $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) = \Phi(x) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$ | $g(x,y) = x+y$: $E(g(X,Y)) = \sum_x \sum_y g(x,y) \cdot P(X=x \cap Y=y) = \sum_x \sum_y (x+y) \cdot P(X=x \cap Y=y) = \sum_x \sum_y x \cdot P(X=x \cap Y=y) + \sum_x \sum_y y \cdot P(X=x \cap Y=y) = \sum_x x \cdot P(X=x) + \sum_y y \cdot P(Y=y) = EX + EY$

$E(X \cdot Y)$ n.n.r.: $E(X \cdot Y) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$ pre n.n.r. | $E(X \cdot Y) = \sum_x \sum_y x \cdot y \cdot P(X=x \cap Y=y) = \sum_x \sum_y x \cdot P(X=x) \cdot y \cdot P(Y=y) = \sum_x x \cdot P(X=x) \cdot \sum_y y \cdot P(Y=y) = EX \cdot EY$ | $\leftarrow \sum_y P(X=x \cap Y=y) = P(X=x)$

Doplňok $E(X)$: $E(X) = \sum_i P(B_i) \cdot P(X|B_i)$ | $E(X) = \sum_i x \cdot P(X=x) = \sum_i x \cdot \sum_j P(B_j) \cdot P(X|B_j) = \sum_i P(B_i) \cdot \sum_i x \cdot P(X=x|B_i) = \sum_i P(B_i) \cdot E(X|B_i)$

Vlastnosti Emp. dis. fce: $E(F_b(x)) = F(x)$, $Var(F_b(x)) = (F(x) \cdot (1-F(x))) / n$, $\hat{f}_n(x) \xrightarrow{P} F(x)$

Ovocné hustoty: Integrujme $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$ do $+\infty$ náspe byť raven 1.