

Spčetná množina M :

\exists bijekce $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow M$

(M je možné uspořádat do posloupnosti)

$\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}$

\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}

Cantorova diagonalizace

$0, \underline{0}, 0, 1, 0, 2, \dots \quad | \quad 0, \underline{0}, \underline{0}, 1, 0, 3, \dots \quad | \quad 0, \underline{0}, 0, \underline{3}, 0, 1, \dots \quad | \quad \dots \quad | \quad \dots$

pročítá místo všech číslic 11000 ? $1, \underline{0}, \dots = 0,99\dots 9\dots$

$$z=0, \bar{z}$$

$$10 \cdot z = 9, \bar{z}$$

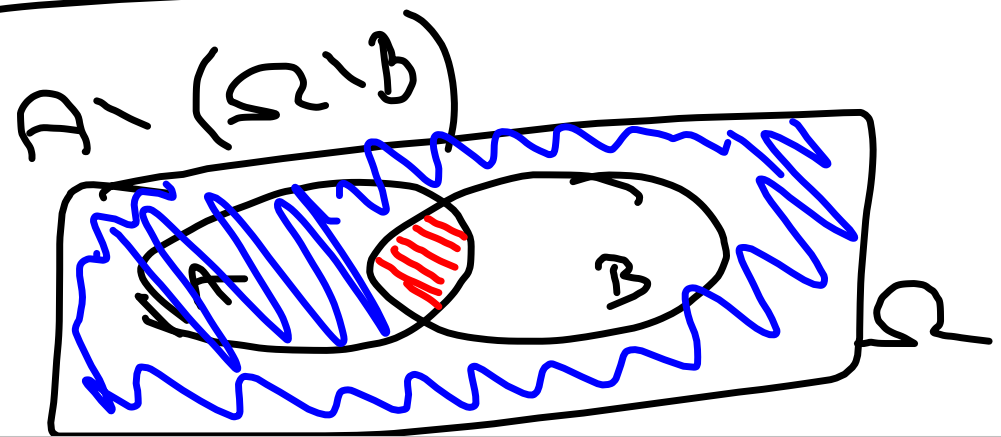
$$10z - z = 9$$

$$9z = 9$$

$$\underline{\underline{z=1}}$$

$$\Omega \ni z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$A \ni z \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \Omega \setminus A \ni z \in \mathbb{C}$$



A má za disjunkci B : $A \subseteq B$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

podmínka $A \cap B = \emptyset$

$$P(\emptyset) = 0, \quad 0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$$

$$P(\Omega \cup \emptyset) \stackrel{\text{nest.}}{=} P(\Omega) + P(\emptyset) = \underline{1 + P(\emptyset)}$$

$$\stackrel{||}{=} \underline{P(\Omega) = 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$P(A) \leq 1:$$

$$\Omega = \underbrace{A \cup (\Omega \setminus A)}_{\text{vesle.}}$$

$$1 = P(\Omega) = P(A) + \underbrace{P(A^c)}_{\geq 0} \Rightarrow P(A) \leq 1$$

$$\underline{1 - P(A^c) = P(A)}$$
$$\underline{1 \geq P(A)}$$

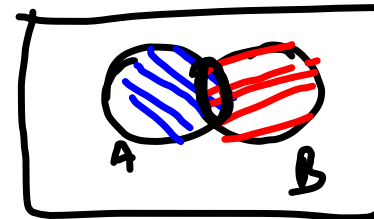
ad 3. $A \subseteq B$ $B = A \cup (B \setminus A)$

$$P(B) = P(A) + \underbrace{P(B \setminus A)}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\text{ad 4. } P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$A \cup B = A \cup (B \setminus A)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + \underline{P(B \setminus A)}$$



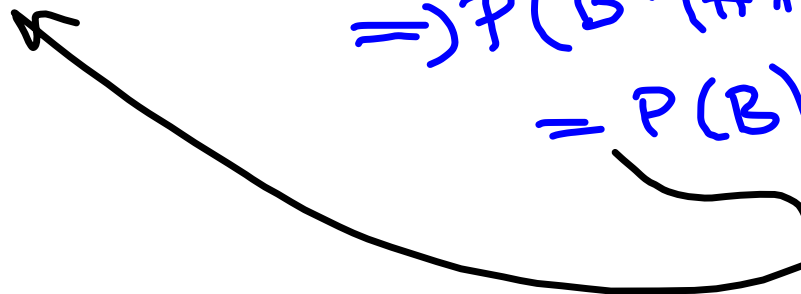
$$\underline{B \setminus A = B \setminus (A \cap B)}$$

$$= P(A) + P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$A \cap B \subseteq B$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B \setminus (A \cap B)) =$$

$$= P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

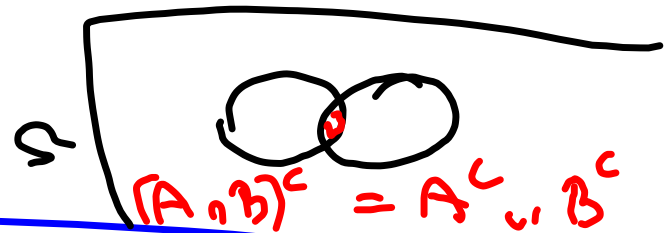


$$A_1 \subset A_2 \subset \dots$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i &= A_1 \cup (A_2 - A_1) \cup (A_3 - A_2) \cup \dots \\ &= P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1) + P(A_3) - P(A_2) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} P(A_i)$$



obecní:

$$P(A_2 - A_1) \leq P(A_2)$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) \leq P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots$$

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = \Omega - \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i^c$$

$$\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right)^c = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i^c$$

$$P(\cap A_i) = 1 - P((\cap A_i)^c) =$$

$$= 1 - P(\underbrace{\cup A_i^c}_{\leq \sum P(A_i^c)}) =$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \sum P(A_i^c) = 1 - \sum (1 - P(A_i))$$

$$P(A) = P(A|H) = \frac{P(A \cap H)}{P(H)} \quad | \cdot P(H)$$

$$P(A) \cdot P(H) = P(A \cap H)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(H) = \frac{P(A \cap H)}{P(A)} = P(H|A)$$

A_1, A_2, A_3 po dvoch než sú čísla!
 ~~A_1, A_2, A_3 možná čísla!~~

x_1, x_2, x_3 po dvoch nesondičné! $\Rightarrow x_1, x_2, x_3$
nesondičné!
 ~~(\neq)~~

$$\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = P(A|B)$$

$$P(B) > 0$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(B) \cdot P(A|B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{“} \\ & P(B \cap A) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A) \\ & P(A) \cdot P(B|A) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A) \cdot P(B|A)}{P(B)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (B \cap A) \cup (B \cap A^c) \\ & \text{“} \\ & B \cap (A \cup A^c) = \\ & = B \cap \Omega = B \end{aligned}$$

$$P(B) = \underbrace{P(A) \cdot P(B|A)}_{\frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} P(B)} + P(A^c) \cdot P(B|A^c)$$
$$\underbrace{P(B \cap A)}_{P(A) P(B)} \quad \underbrace{P(B \cap A^c)}_{P(A^c)}$$

Podobně pro

A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n jsou vzájemně vylučující
takové, že $\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \Omega$ platí!

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) \cdot P(B|A_i)$$

$$\underline{P(A|B)} = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B|A) \cdot P(A) + P(B|A^c) \cdot P(A^c)}$$

