

$$P\left(\left|\frac{X_n}{n} - p\right| < \delta\right) \approx 1 - \beta$$

$$P\left(p - \delta < \frac{X_n}{n} < p + \delta\right) =$$

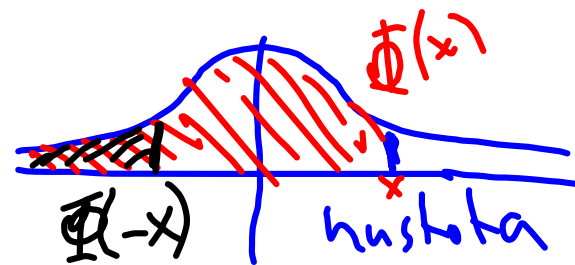
$$= P\left(-\delta < \frac{X_n - np}{n} < \delta\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{-\delta n}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} < \frac{X_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} < \frac{\delta n}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{-\delta\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} < \frac{X_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} < \frac{\delta\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}}\right)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{\delta\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-\delta\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}}\right)$$

$$\Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x)$$

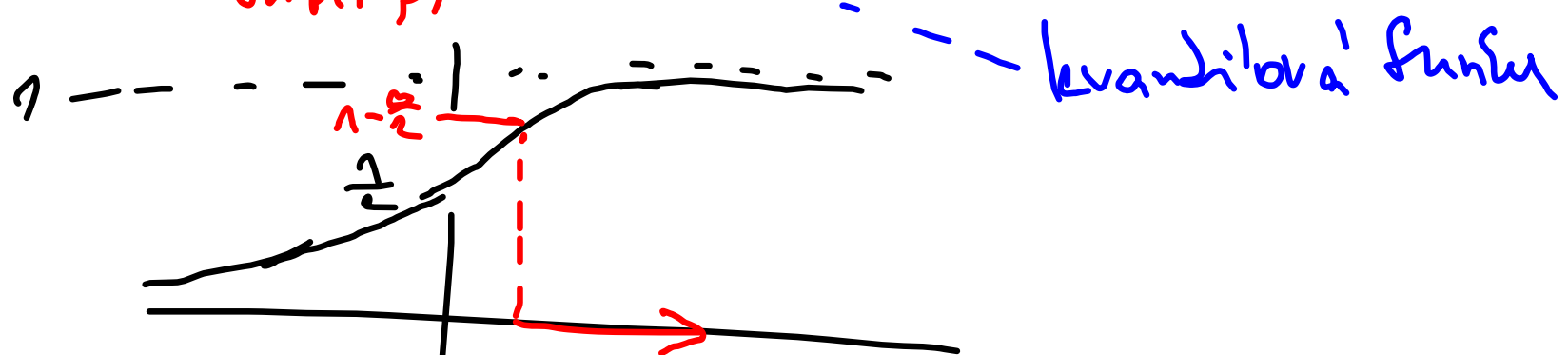


$$= 2 \Phi\left(\frac{y\delta}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}\right) - 1 \approx 1 - \beta$$

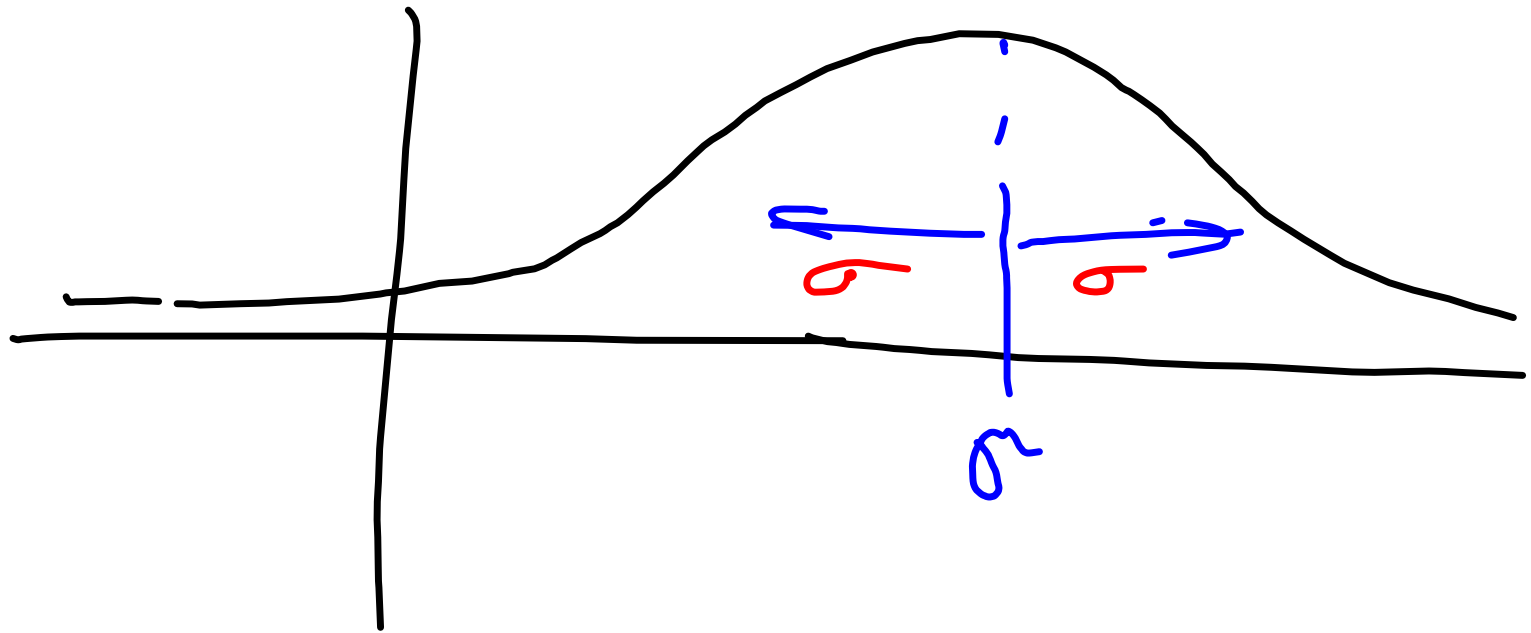
\Leftrightarrow

$$\Phi\left(\frac{y\delta}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}\right) \approx 1 - \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$\frac{y\delta}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \approx \Phi^{-1}\left(1 - \frac{\beta}{2}\right)$$



$$p(1-p) \approx \frac{z^2}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{y\delta}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \approx \frac{y\delta}{\sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{z}{2}} \approx z(\beta/2)$$



třední hodnota transformované náhodné veličiny

Střední hodnotu můžeme přímo vyjádřit také pro funkce $Y = \psi(X)$ náhodné veličiny X . V diskrétním případě můžeme přímo spočít

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= \sum_j y_j P(Y = y_j) && P(Y = \psi(X) = y_j) \\ &= \sum_j y_j \sum_{\psi(x_i) = y_j} P(X = x_i) && P(X = \psi^{-1}(y_j)) \\ &= \sum_i \psi(x_i) P(X = x_i) = \sum_i \psi(x_i) f_X(x) \end{aligned}$$

Je tedy $E(\psi(X))$ přímo spočítatelná pomocí pravděpodobnostní funkce f_X .

Příklad

Spočtěme střední hodnotu binomického rozdělení.

Řešení

Pro $X \sim \text{Bi}(n, p)$ je

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X) &= \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \\
 &= np \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-k)!(k-1)!} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-k} = \\
 &= np \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1-j)!j!} p^j (1-p)^{n-1-j} = \\
 &= np (p + (1-p))^{n-1} = np.
 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}$

$\binom{n-1}{j}$

$k = j + 1$
 $j = k - 1$

$$E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$$

diskr. náh. X, Y :

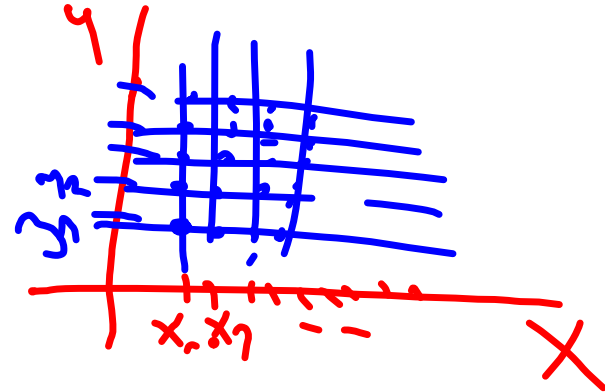
$$E(X+Y) = \sum_{i,j} (x_i + y_j) P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) =$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_j x_i P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) + \sum_j \sum_i y_j P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)$$

$$= \sum_i x_i \sum_j P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) + \sum_j y_j \sum_i P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)$$

$$= \sum_i x_i \cdot P(X=x_i) + \sum_j y_j P(Y=y_j) =$$

$$= E(X) + E(Y)$$



X, Y stoch. nezavisle

$$P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) = P(X=x_i) \cdot P(Y=y_j)$$

$$E(X \cdot Y) = \int_a^b \int_c^d x \cdot y \cdot f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy =$$

$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$ (*)

$$= \int_a^b \int_c^d x \cdot y \cdot f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) dx dy =$$

$$= \int_a^b x \cdot f_X(x) \left(\int_c^d y \cdot f_Y(y) dy \right) dx =$$

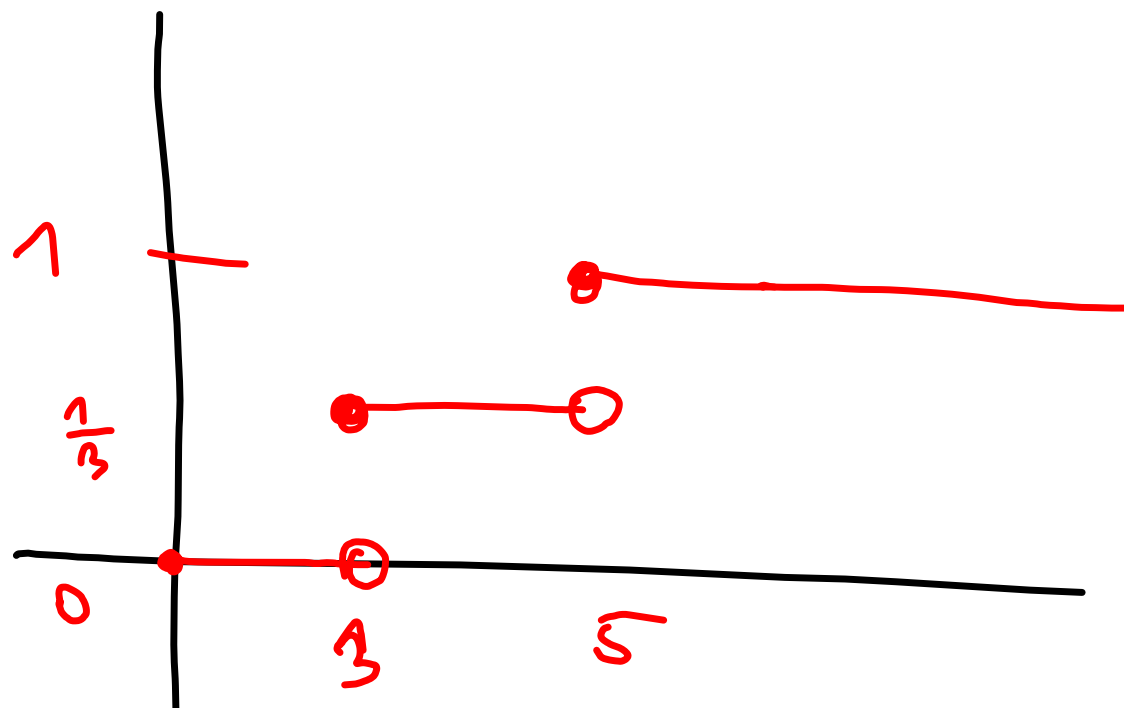
$E(Y)$

$$= E(Y) \cdot \int_a^b x \cdot f_X(x) dx = E(Y) \cdot E(X),$$

$$P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) \stackrel{?}{=} P(X \leq x) \cdot P(Y \leq y)$$

nez.

$$\Downarrow f_{X,Y} = f_X \cdot f_Y$$



$$f^{-1}(a) = \inf \{ x \in \mathbb{R} ; f(x) \geq a \}$$

$$f^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 3 \quad f^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 3, \quad f^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 5$$

$$\underline{Dk: D(a+bX) = b^2 \cdot D(X)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(a+bX) &= E\left[\left((a+bX) - E(a+bX)\right)^2\right] = \\ &= E\left((a+bX - a - bEX)^2\right) = \\ &= E\left((b \cdot (X - EX))^2\right) = E\left(b^2(X - EX)^2\right) \\ &= b^2 \cdot E\left((X - EX)^2\right) = b^2 \cdot DX \end{aligned}$$

$$DX = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$$

$$DX = E\left((X - EX)^2\right) = E\left(X^2 - 2X \cdot EX + (EX)^2\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= E(X^2 - 2X \cdot EX + (EX)^2) = \\ &= E(X^2) - E(\underline{2X} \cdot \underline{EX}) + (EX)^2 = \\ &= E(X^2) - \underline{2 \cdot EX \cdot E(X)} + \underline{(EX)^2} = \\ &= \underline{E(X^2) - (EX)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ad 5. } D(X+Y) \rightarrow D(X) + D(Y) + 2C(X, Y)$$

$$D(X+Y) = E((X+Y)^2) - E(X+Y)^2 =$$

$$= E(X^2 + 2XY + Y^2) - (EX + EY)^2 =$$

$$= \underline{E(X^2)} + 2E(XY) + \underline{E(Y^2)} - \underline{(EX)^2} - 2EXEY - \underline{(EY)^2} =$$

$$= D(X) + D(Y) + 2 \frac{E(XY) - EX \cdot EY}{(3) \Rightarrow C(X, Y)}$$

$$= DX + DY + 2C(X, Y)$$

X, Y nez. $\Rightarrow E(XY) = EX \cdot EY \xrightarrow{0} C(X, Y) = 0$

