

1.1 tzv. Monty Hall problem.

Pr2 Uvážijme hru s mincemi, kde pst hlavy je  $p \in (0,1)$  a orla  $q=1-p$ .

At pedre hlavu (H), hntc získan 1kor, 1k pedre orol hntc přehyji 1kor.  
 Nea  $S_0 = k$  je počítanč vlnstřitvo hntc. Hntc dce křipit-nto v hntcote N.  
 Bude hnt-ntc dltko, dokyjn  $S_n = N$  alebo  $S_n = 0$  (bankot+)  
 Aká je pst, že hntc sbankotuje?

Ma dne  $S_n = S_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ , kde  $P(X_i = 1) = p, P(X_i = -1) = q$   
 $\uparrow$  "skoro ako Binomial model"  $X_i$  svezit'ost?

hntc dcy pces  
 = postyprnost  
 nntc dcyjch celicjn

Definijte jay:

$P_0(A) = 1$   
 $P_N(A) = 0$

$A =$  hntc sbankotuje  
 $H =$  pedre orol hlavu  
 $O =$  pedre orol

VEŤA OSA PLNEŠ OT:

$P(A) = P(A|H) \cdot P(H) + P(A|O) \cdot P(O)$

$(p+q) \cdot P_k(A) = P_{k+1}(A) \cdot P(H) + P_{k-1}(A) \cdot P(O)$

$p \cdot (P_k(A) - P_{k+1}(A)) = q \cdot (P_{k-1}(A) - P_k(A))$

$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{-P_{k+1}(A) + P_k(A)}{-P_k(A) + P_{k-1}(A)}$

$P_k(A) = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^i (P_1(A) - P_0(A)) + P_0(A)$   
 ←  $\frac{q}{p} < 1$  t;  $q < p + \frac{1}{2}$

$P_k(A) - P_0(A) = P_k(A) - P_{k-1}(A) + P_{k-1}(A) - P_{k-2}(A) + \dots + P_1(A) - P_0(A)$

$P_k(A) = \frac{1 - (q/p)^k}{(q/p)^k - 1} \cdot \frac{1 - (q/p)^k + 1}{1 - q/p}$   
 $= \frac{1 - (q/p)^k}{(q/p)^k - 1} + 1 = \frac{(q/p)^k - (q/p)^k}{(q/p)^k - 1}$

$q = p = 1/2$

$1 = \frac{P_k(A) - P_{k-1}(A)}{P_k(A) - P_{k-1}(A)} \rightarrow$  konštantn dilerenč  
 aritmetičn pces

$l = N$

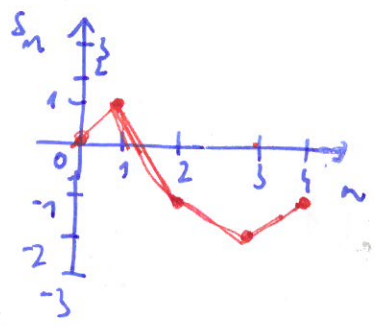
$0 = P_N(A) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^i (P_1(A) - 1) + 1$

$\frac{-1}{P_1(A) - 1} = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^i = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^N - 1}{\frac{q}{p} - 1}$

$P_1(A) - 1 = \frac{-q/p + 1}{\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^N - 1}$

$1 - \frac{l}{N}$

$P_k(A) = P_0(A) + l \cdot (P_1(A) - P_0(A))$   
 $0 = P_N(A) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^N (P_i(A) - 1)$   
 $-1 = N(P_1(A) - 1) \Rightarrow P_1(A) = \frac{1-1}{N}$



Neto'dn  
 podmneten  
 1. koba:

$P_k(H) =$  pst bankotaj  
 qk hntc nntc  
 počítanč vlnstřitvo

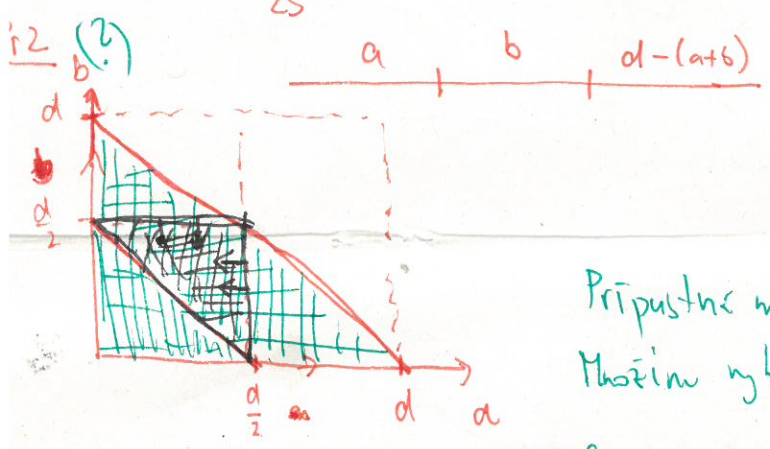
P1 A = NAHOVNE VORAM ŠTUDENT SKUSKY ZLOŽI

NIKO K = -||- JE ZO ŠTIPIM DOBRÝCH ŠTUDENTOV  
 L = -||- PRIEMERNA -||-  
 M = -||- SLABÝA -||-

(VETA O ÚPNEJ PST):

$P(A) = ?$   
 $P(A|K) = 0,9$   
 $P(A|L) = 0,6$   
 $P(A|M) = 0,1$   
 $P(K) = \frac{8}{23}$   
 $P(L) = \frac{12}{23}$   
 $P(M) = \frac{3}{23}$

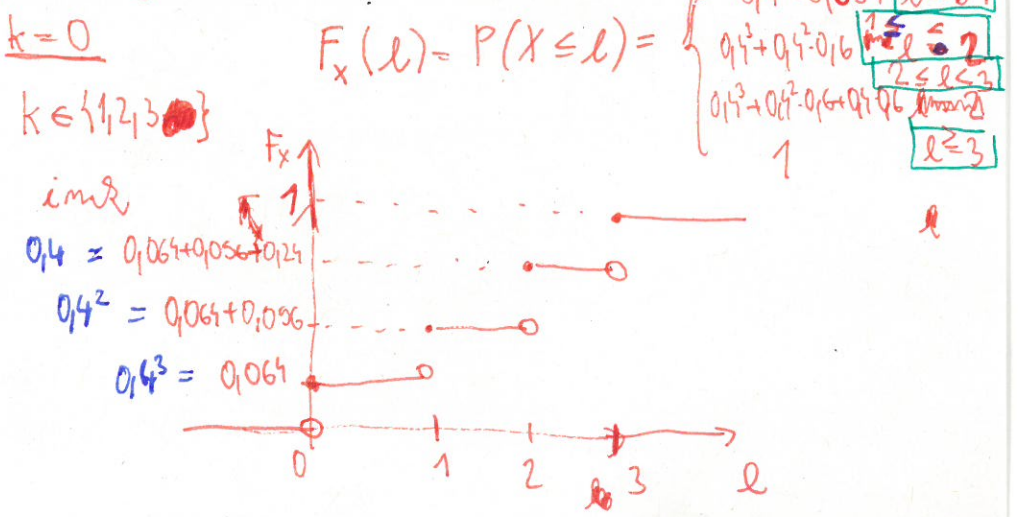
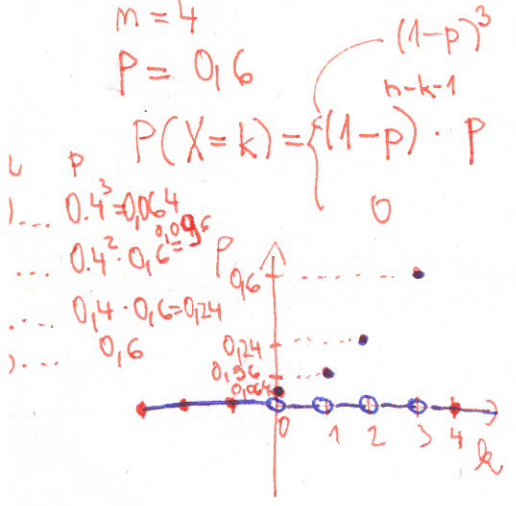
$P(A) = P(A|K) \cdot P(K) + P(A|L) \cdot P(L) + P(A|M) \cdot P(M)$   
 $= 0,9 \cdot \frac{8}{23} + 0,6 \cdot \frac{12}{23} + 0,1 \cdot \frac{3}{23} = \frac{7,2 + 7,2 + 0,3}{23} = \frac{14,7}{23}$   
 $P(M|A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{P(M \cap A)}{P(A)} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{P(A|M) \cdot P(M)}{P(A)} = \frac{0,1 \cdot \frac{3}{23}}{\frac{14,7}{23}} = \frac{0,3}{14,7} = 0,0204$



Trojblnikové nerovnosti:  
 $a + b > d - (a + b) \Rightarrow a + b > \frac{d}{2}$   
 $a + d - (a + b) > b \Rightarrow \frac{d}{2} > b$   
 $b + d - (a + b) > a \Rightarrow \frac{d}{2} > a$

Prípustné množiny:  $d$  (triangle) plocha  $\frac{d^2}{2}$   
 Množinu vybraných zadaní  $\frac{a}{2}$  plocha  $\frac{(\frac{d}{2})^2}{2} = \frac{d^2}{8}$   
 Geometrický pst je  $\frac{\frac{d^2}{8}}{\frac{d^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$

NIKO X = počet nepotrebovaných nábojov  
 n = 4  
 P = 0,6



④ CVIKO  $\pi(x) = P(X=x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{7} \cdot 0,7^x & i=1,2,3, \dots \\ 0 & \text{inac} \end{cases}$   $\frac{3}{7} (0,7 + 0,7^2 + 0,7^3) = \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{0,7}{0,3} = \frac{0,7}{0,3} = 1$  ✓

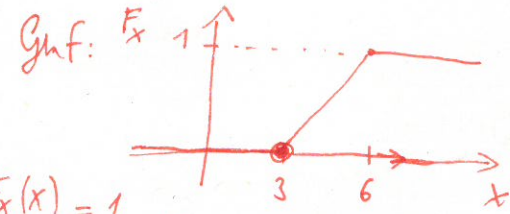
a)  $P(X < 3) = \frac{3}{7} (0,7 + 0,7^2) = \frac{3}{7} \cdot 0,1 (1 + 0,7) = 1,7 \cdot 3 \cdot 0,1 = 0,51$

b)  $P(X > 4) = 1 - (\frac{3}{7} \cdot (0,7 + 0,7^2 + 0,7^3)) = 1 - 3 \cdot 0,1 \cdot (1 + 0,7 + 0,7^2) = 1 - 0,3 \cdot \frac{1 - 0,7^3}{0,3} = 1 - (1 - 0,7^3) = 0,7^3$

c)  $P(1 < X < 4) = P(X=2) + P(X=3) = \frac{3}{7} (0,7^2 + 0,7^3) = \frac{3}{7} \cdot 0,7^2 \cdot 1,7$

⑤ CVIKO

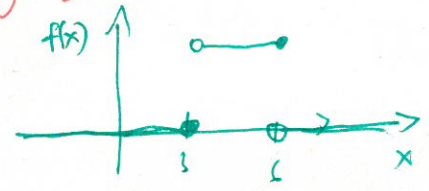
$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 3 \\ \frac{1}{3}x - 1 & 3 < x \leq 6 \\ 1 & 6 < x \end{cases}$



a) nedeležica, vprava spojitá,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F_X(x) = 1$

Existuje točenko, že pre funkciu s takými to vlastnosťami existuje náhodná veličina i tálejš distribúcia funkcia je práve  $F_X$ .

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F_X(x) = 0$

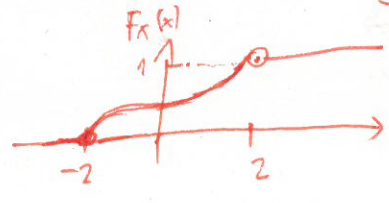


b)  $f_X(x) = F'_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 3 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 3 < x \leq 6 \\ 0 & 6 < x \end{cases}$

c)  $P(2 < X < 4) = \int_2^4 f_X(x) dx = F_X(4) - F_X(2) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 - 1 - 0 = \frac{1}{3}$

⑥ X

$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arcsin(\frac{x+2}{2}) & -2 < x \leq 2 \\ 1 & 2 < x \end{cases}$



a)  $F'_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq -2 \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x+2}{2})^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} & -2 < x < 2 \\ 0 & 2 < x \end{cases} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$

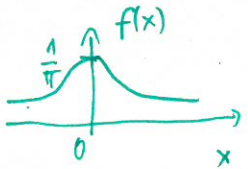
b)  $P(-1 < X < 1) = F(1) - F(-1) = \frac{1}{\pi} (\arcsin(\frac{1}{2}) - \arcsin(-\frac{1}{2})) = \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

⑦ CVIKO

$f(x) = \frac{a}{1+x^2}$

a)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{a}{1+x^2} dx = 1 = a \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = a \cdot (\arctan(\infty) - \arctan(-\infty)) = a \cdot (2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) = a \cdot \pi$   
 $\boxed{a = \frac{1}{\pi}}$

f popisuje študentovo rozdelenie (alebo Cauchyho rozdelenie) s parametrom 1



$$b) F_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} [\arctan(x) - \arctan(-\infty)] = \frac{1}{\pi} [\arctan(x) + \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$c) P(-1 < X < 1) = \frac{1}{\pi} (\arctan(1) - \arctan(-1)) = \frac{12 \cdot \pi}{\pi \cdot 4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Použijte vzorečky:

1. X DISKRÉTNÁ NÁHONNÁ VELIČINA (spočetne velu  $i \in \mathbb{R}$  takje, že  $P(X=i) \neq 0$ )

$$\pi(k) = P(X=k) \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

PRAVEPODOBIVOSTNÁ FUNKCIA X je  $\pi(k)$ , splňuje  $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{R}} \pi(k) = 1$ .

DISTANČNÁ FUNKCIA X je  $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{y \leq x} \pi(y)$  (kumulatívny súčet)

(má spočetne velu bodov respojitih,  
je spojita sprava)

2. X SPOJITÁ NÁHONNÁ VELIČINA

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt, \text{ kde } f \text{ je rezidua funkcia na } \mathbb{R}.$$

Mä vlastnosti:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt = 1$ ,  $f(t) = F'(t)$  (nie je jednoznačná na množine mlovej Lebesgueovej miery)

$$P(X=x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$P(a < X < b) = F(b) - F(a) =$$

$$P(a \leq X < b) = P(a < X \leq b) = P(a \leq X \leq b)$$

V. NEK  $F_X$  je distribučná funkcia náhodnej veličiny X, potom

a)  $F_X$  je sprava spojita

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F_X(x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F_X(x) = 0$$

c)  $F_X$  je neklesajúca.

Plati aj opačne tvrdenie: Nech F splňuje a), b), c), potom existuje náhodná veličina tak, že F je jej distribučná funkcia.