

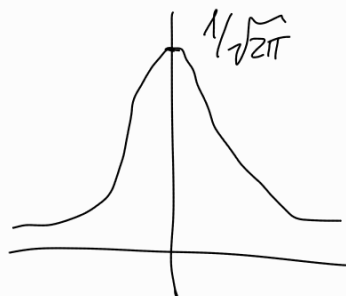
2) Normalna ali Gaussova porazdelitev

$$N(\mu, \sigma) \quad \mu \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma > 0.$$

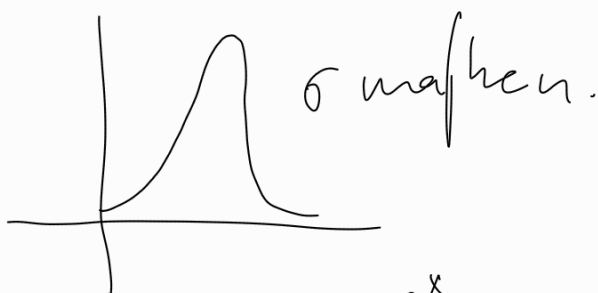
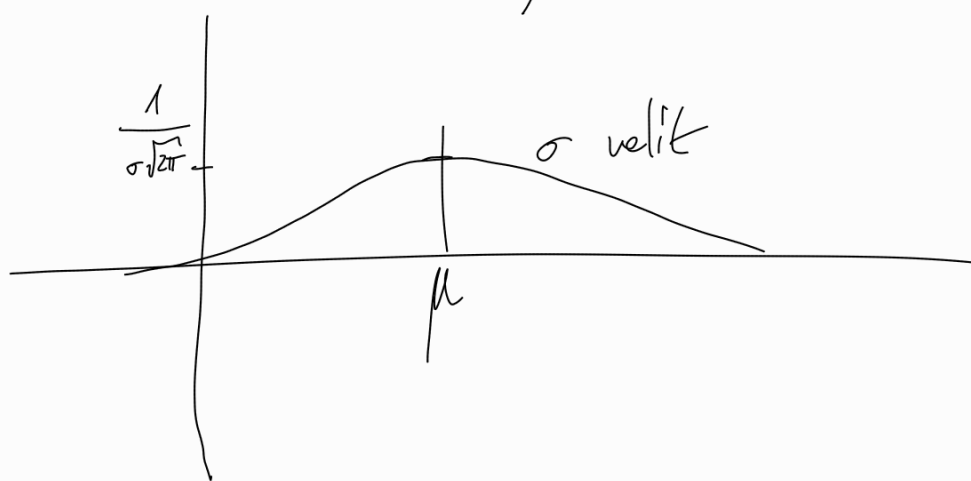
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

$$N(0,1): \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

je standardizirana normalna porazdelitev.



$N(\mu, \sigma)$ je samo raztež v smer x za faktor σ in v smeri y za faktor $\frac{1}{\sigma}$ ter premik v smeri x za μ .



↗, rektrostni integral!

spominimo se $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

tedaj je

$$F_{N(0,1)}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^x \dots = \frac{1}{2} + \Phi(x)$$

$$F_{N(\mu, \sigma)}(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{t-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}u^2} du = \frac{1}{2} + \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$u = \frac{t-\mu}{\sigma}$
 $du = \frac{dt}{\sigma}$

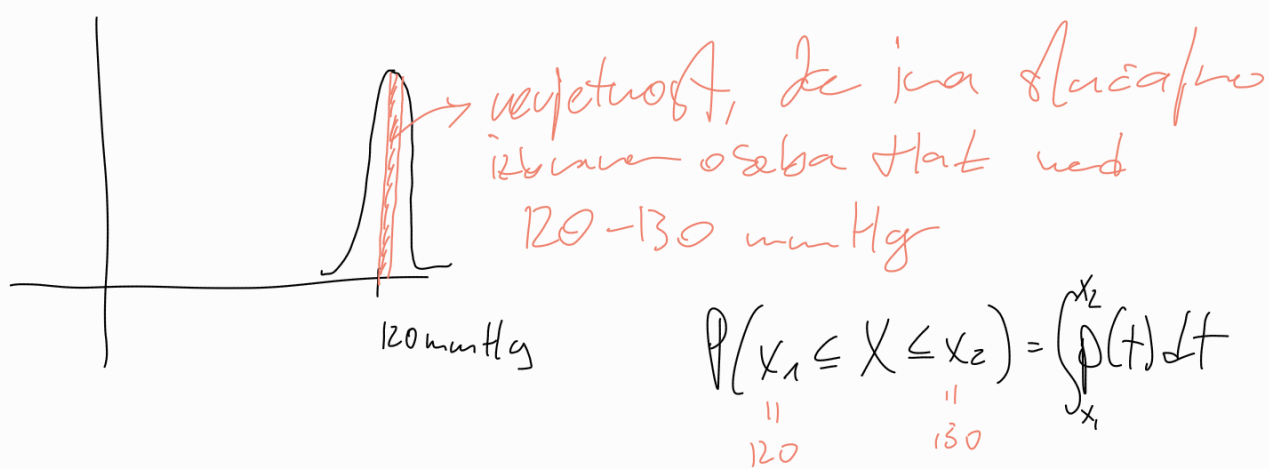
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^0 + \int_0^{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}} \right)$

Laplaceova formula se glasi

$$\text{Bin}(n, p) \approx N(np, \sqrt{npq}), \text{ saj smo imeli}$$

$$p_u(t) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_p} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t - \mu_p}{\sigma_p} \right)^2} = N(\mu_p, \sigma_p^2)$$

zglede: sistolični tlak ljudi je normalno porazdeljen



3.) eksponentna porazdelitev $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$, $\lambda > 0$.

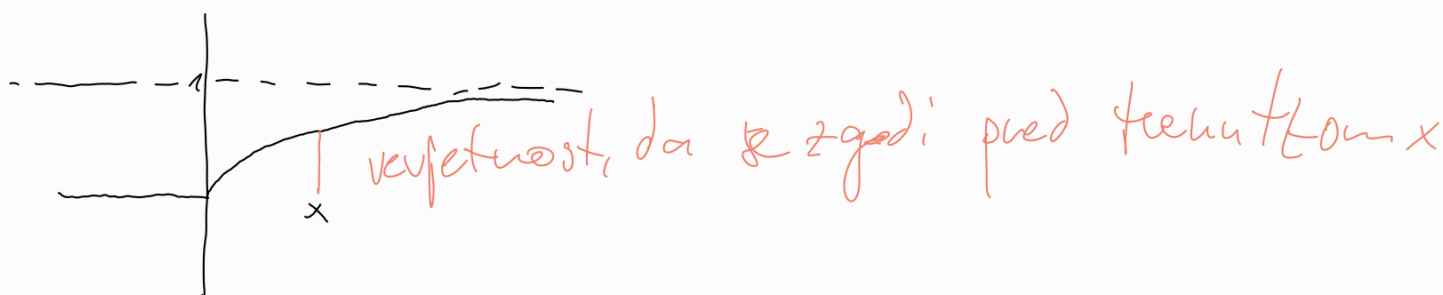
$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & ; \text{če } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & ; \text{če } x < 0 \end{cases}$$



porazdelitelna fga:

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(t) dt = \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = -e^{-\lambda t} \Big|_0^x =$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \quad ; \text{torej} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & ; \text{če } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & ; \text{če } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



zglede: let x potreben čas, da se nekaj zgodi; denimo **radioaktivni razpad**.

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

4.) porazdelitev Gamma $\Gamma(b, c)$, $b > 0$, $c > 0$.

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{c^b}{\Gamma(b)} x^{b-1} e^{-cx} & ; x > 0 \\ 0 & ; \text{sicer.} \end{cases}$$

skladajúcim $\exp(\lambda) = \Gamma(1, 1)$.

Preverenie $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$.

$$\frac{c^b}{\Gamma(b)} \int_0^{\infty} x^{b-1} e^{-cx} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(b)} \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} t^{b-1} e^{-t} dt}_{\Gamma(b)} = 1$$

$t = cx$
 $dt = c dx$

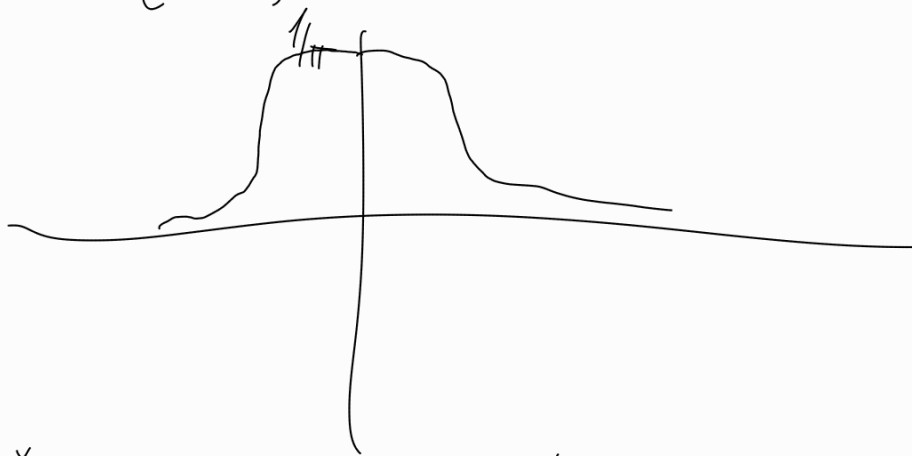
5.) Pomozdelitev

$\chi^2(n)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\chi^2(n) = \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, za $x > 0$ je

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2^{n/2} \Gamma(n/2)} \cdot x^{n/2-1} \cdot e^{-x/2}$$

6.) Cauchyjeva pomozdelitev

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan t \Big|_{-\infty}^x = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2}$$

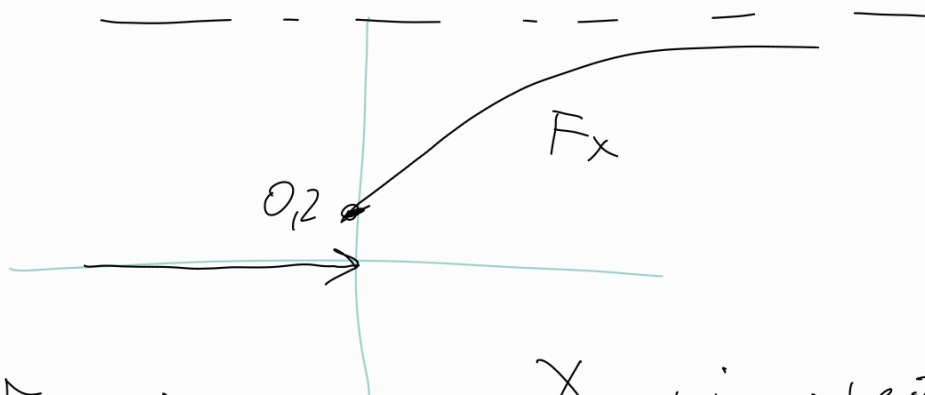
Zafed: to vzamam je pre učen za opravilo, se
 tadešen z verjetnostjo 0,8%. opravilo
 novor zafati učen, čas, se čas je
 pomozdelitev $\exp(\lambda)$.

Naj bo X čas čakanja opravila.

Naj bo B dogodek, da je vzamam post
 tovar, $P(B) = 0,2$ pomozd. fca za X je

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(B) \cdot P(X \leq x | B) + \\ + P(B^c) \cdot P(X \leq x | B^c) = 0,2 \cdot 1 + 0,8 \cdot (1 - e^{-x}) =$$

Exp(1): $F(x) = 1 - e^{-x}$, če $x \geq 0$:



ker F_x ni zvezda, X ni zvezna porazdelitev.

ker F_x ni odstopa konstanta, X ni diskretna porazdelitev.

Torej obstajajo slučajne spremenljivke, ki niso niti diskretne niti zvezne porazdelitve.

Za take interakcijske upanja se navadno definirati s pomočjo večvarnih integralov.

[6. slučajni vektorji].

Definicija:

slučajni vektor je n-tica slučajnih spremenljivk

$$X = (X_1, \dots, X_n) : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\omega \mapsto (X_1(\omega), \dots, X_n(\omega))$$

z lastnostjo, da je možna

$$(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) := \{ \omega \in \Omega : X_1(\omega) \leq x_1, \dots, X_n(\omega) \leq x_n \}$$

dogodek (ω pravi $\in F$) za vse n-tice

$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Negova porazdelitvena f-ja je f-ja $F_x : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$:

$$F_x(x) = F_x(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n)$$

Očitno je $0 \leq F_x(x) \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

glede na vsoto spremenljivk je karabica/ča in z desne zvezla.

$$\text{velja } \lim_{\substack{x_1 \rightarrow \infty \\ \vdots \\ x_n \rightarrow \infty}} F_x(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 1 \quad \text{in}$$

$$\forall i \in [n] \forall x_j \quad j \neq i : \lim_{x_i \rightarrow -\infty} F_X(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

če polje smo proti $-\infty$ usm/ eno poljubno spv.

če polje smo proti $+\infty$ samo uleževe
spuščamo, dobimo paralelne ffo
slučajnega podvektorja (tisti spv, ki jih ulesu
fo stali proti $+\infty$)

$$\lim_{\substack{x_2 \rightarrow \infty \\ \vdots \\ x_n \rightarrow \infty}} F_X(x_1, \dots, x_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1) = F(x_1)$$

To so robne ali marginalne porazdelitve.

Oglemo si podrobneje primer $n=2$.

namesto X_1 pišimo X
namesto X_2 pišimo Y :

$$(X, Y): \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\omega \mapsto (X(\omega), Y(\omega))$$

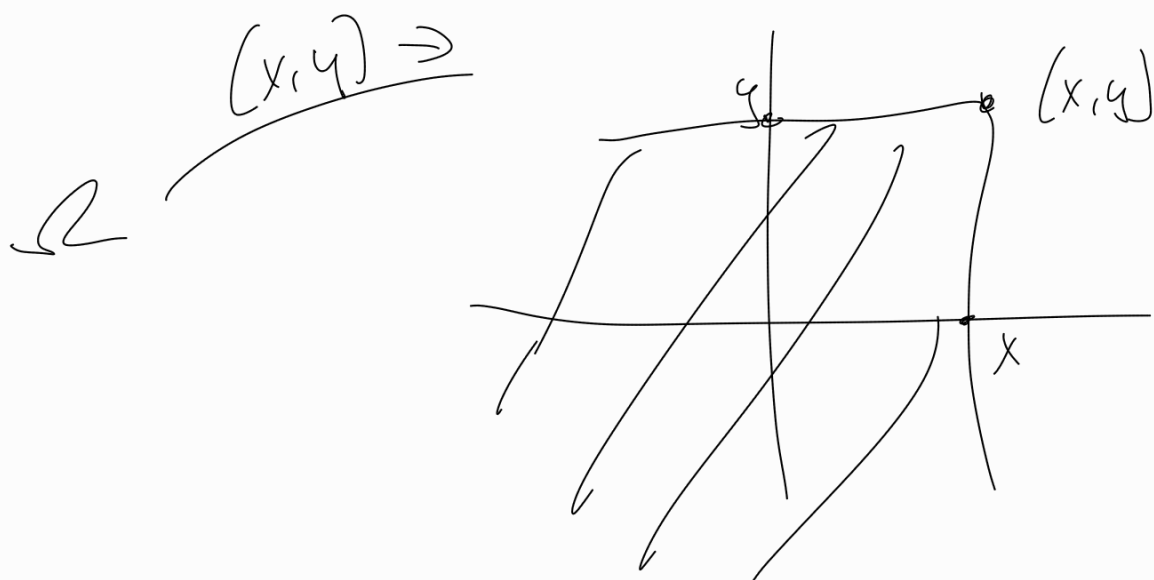
$$F_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$$

$$F_{(X,Y)}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

robni porazdelitvi sta tudi 2:

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} F_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = P(Y \leq y) = F_Y(y).$$



* Analožno pv. X uľo

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = F_X(b) - F_X(a)$$

Ľadno analoano formula v dvochsestion
prineu. $P(a < X \leq b, c < Y \leq d) = ?$

naskedufiž.