

$$1) P(A) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad P(B) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{36} = \frac{1}{12}$$

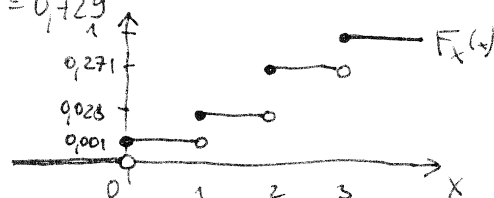
$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$2) X \sim B(n, p), \quad n=3, \quad p=0.9 \quad P_k = \binom{n}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n$$

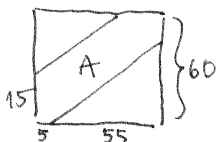
$$P_0 = \binom{3}{0} \cdot 0.9^0 \cdot 0.1^3 = 0.001 \quad P_1 = \binom{3}{1} \cdot 0.9^1 \cdot 0.1^2 = 0.027$$

$$P_2 = \binom{3}{2} \cdot 0.9^2 \cdot 0.1^1 = 0.243 \quad P_3 = \binom{3}{3} \cdot 0.9^3 \cdot 0.1^0 = 0.729$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 0.001 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0.028 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0.271 & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1 & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$



$$3) \quad P(A) = \frac{60^2 - \frac{55^2}{2} - \frac{45^2}{2}}{60^2} = \underline{\underline{0.299}}$$



4) A... selhání podvozku, B... kontrolka blízka

$$P(A) = 0.002 \quad P(B|A) = 0.999 \quad P(B|A^c) = 0.005$$

$$P(A|B^c) = \frac{P(B^c|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B^c|A) \cdot P(A) + P(B^c|A^c) \cdot P(A^c)} = \frac{0.001 \cdot 0.002}{0.001 \cdot 0.002 + 0.995 \cdot 0.998} = \underline{\underline{2 \cdot 10^{-6}}}$$

5) Pížeje (Ω, \mathcal{A}, P) . Funkci $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$ nazveme náhodná veličina, jestliže $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^1$ platí $\{\omega \in \Omega: X(\omega) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{A}$.

$$6) \quad \hat{EX} = \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i \cdot p_i = 0 \cdot \frac{109}{200} + 1 \cdot \frac{65}{200} + 2 \cdot \frac{22}{200} + 3 \cdot \frac{3}{200} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{200} = \frac{122}{200} = 0.61$$

$$EX^2 = \sum x_i^2 \cdot p_i = 0^2 \cdot \frac{109}{200} + 1^2 \cdot \frac{65}{200} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{22}{200} + 3^2 \cdot \frac{3}{200} + 4^2 \cdot \frac{1}{200} = \frac{196}{200}$$

$$\text{var } X = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{196}{200} - \left(\frac{122}{200}\right)^2 = \frac{9800}{10000} - \frac{3721}{10000} = \frac{6079}{10000} = 0.6079$$

princip momentové metody: kvědi rozdělení závisí na parametrech
rýstí se ~~š~~ vhodný moment jako funkce těchto parametrů; současně
se z náhodného výběru rýstí odhad tohoto parametru

n Poissonova rozdělení je $EX = \lambda$ i $\text{var } X = \lambda$, odhad parametru λ
tedy může být $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{X}$ i $\hat{\lambda} = \text{var } X$, je vidět že řešení je vždy $\hat{\lambda} = 0.6$

$$P_5 = \frac{0.6^5}{5!} \cdot e^{-0.6} = \underline{\underline{0.000356}}$$

$$7) X \sim N(0.120, 0.009^2); \quad P(0.117 < X < 0.126) = F_X(0.126) - F_X(0.117) =$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{0.126 - 0.120}{0.009}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{0.117 - 0.120}{0.009}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \approx 0.75 - 0.37 = \underline{\underline{0.38}}$$

levo hustota, vpravo distr. funkce $N(0.1)$ viz obr. $\approx 0.8 - 0.4 = \underline{\underline{0.4}}$

8) $\hat{y} = 1 + 0,542x$

$\hat{y}_1 = 1 + 0,542 \cdot 1 = 1,542$

$e_1 = y_1 - \hat{y}_1 = 1 - 1,542 = -0,542$

$\hat{y}_2 = 1 + 0,542 \cdot 3 = 2,626$

$e_2 = y_2 - \hat{y}_2 = 2 - 2,626 = -0,626$

$\hat{y}_3 = 1 + 0,542 \cdot 4 = 3,168$

\vdots

$\hat{y}_4 = 1 + 0,542 \cdot 6 = 4,252$

$\hat{y}_5 = 1 + 0,542 \cdot 8 = 5,336$

$\hat{y}_6 = 1 + 0,542 \cdot 9 = 5,878$

$\hat{y}_7 = 1 + 0,542 \cdot 11 = 6,962$

$\hat{y}_8 = 1 + 0,542 \cdot 14 = 8,588$

$e_8 = y_8 - \hat{y}_8 = 9 - 8,588 = 0,412$

rezidualni somat
členni

$S_e = \sum_{i=1}^8 e_i^2 = 4,06$

