(*) Date 80 3 kutie [00] [000]

Nasvuice bizamo jedno kutyo i iz uje jedno kuzlian. Noci vev. da po invierra kuglica bela. (Pohousa usu.)

H2-

A - iquicoua bola buglica

P(4)=?

p(A) = 2 p(Hi) p(A)Hi)

p(A|Hi) = 3, p(A|H2)=3, p(A|H3)= 1/2

P(A) = P(H) .P(A) Hi) + P(H2) . P(A) H3) . P(A) H3) $=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{2}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{3}{4}+\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{2}=\dots=\frac{2^{3}}{30}$

Bojesova fla: Ako je procena bela kuglica koja ji vev. da je Pruseur it I whio? P(4. 1A) = ?

Berles:

P(#H) = P(A) P(H(1A)) P(KA) = / P(Hi) · P(A/Hi)

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

(*) Ouo streka nesavisuo jedan od drugog gastap wet ispalppići 1 metak. Vev. da I pogodi je 0.8, a drugi 0.4.
Poslo predenog gastania meta ji pogostena tačno jednom.
Nosi vrv. da je pogodio prvi.

H1- opelica en bodogya

 $\frac{7}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = 0$ $\frac{7}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = 0$

H3 - prvi pogodio, drugi browaño p(AlH3)= 1 H1 - drugi pogodio, prvi provaño P(AlHu)= 1

A - meta pagadena tama 1

P(H3/A)=? (Bayes)

P(43/A)= P(43). P(A/Hz)

P(Hz), P(Hz) - Mepshebui (Musio se sa 0)

P(Hz) = (pri pogodio i durgi pranaso) = 0.8.0.6 = 0.48

paqada = pranaso = 1-0.4=0.6

P(H1) = (prui pranago); drugi pogadio) = 0.2.0.4 = 0.08

(1) (1) = (0.8 = 0.2)

 $P(H_3|A) = \frac{0.48 \cdot 1}{0.48 \cdot 1 + 0.08 \cdot 1} = \dots = \frac{6}{7}$

(x) Osoba se podurgla test ma bolost od toje obstiona 1% populacije. Povzdanost testa 1e 79% (ato bdest postori tost unek daje positivam resultat, o sa 21%. Sluciojeva desava se positivan resultat i kad kalest vile prisute - (asui positivui tost).

Natou tostkania osoba je dobila pogitkam test. Koja & VRU. da osoba ma bolost?

HI - osoba ma bolost

P(41) = 0.01 (1-1.1

H2 - osoba vema bolost

P(42)= 1-p(47= 0.99

S - osoba dobita positiva u ros.

P(S/H)= 1 (test) P(S1H2)-0.21 (SHX)

p(H115) = ? (Baijes)

D(#1). 6(8/4") P(4,15)= P(H1) · P(S1H1) + P(H2) · P(S1H2)

> - = 0.049 (\$51.1) 0.01-1 + 0.99.0.21

direktor 100.000 Z = 230.000 } sveduja Sekvetavira 30.000 : 12 raduma Uveduost 10 raduma 10.000 = 19.166 (prosek)

10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 30 100

(10) HEDISANA

(prose k, odstrpanje)

Distrotia slucajna promentina

Slucapia promentiva je frukcija X = X(A), ACI koja svakom elementarnom događan dodelnie realan broj. Diskretna slucapia promentiva je slučapia promentiva

Roja mose de vene Loucian l' proboque bestoucian borg vocations.

 $\S x_1, ..., x_n \S - \Rightarrow \text{lup vreduosh slue. prou.} X$ $P_1, ..., P_n - v_{RV}$ da & dogodila vreduost $x_1, ..., x_n$ $L \Rightarrow P_i = P(X = x_i)$ (vev. da slue. prou. $X \text{ non vreduost } x_i$) $L \Rightarrow P_i = P(X = x_i)$ (vev. da slue. prou. $X \text{ non vreduost } x_i$)

{(xi,pi) | xi ∈ X, pi = p(x=xi), i=1,...u) > PASPODELE VRV. Sluč. PLOH. X 000

Odrediti zakou raspodele vev. pojave grba pri bacaul 3 monotica.

$$X - bug$$
 pojave guba $0 \perp 2 \mid 3$

$$\frac{x}{0}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

$$P_2 = P(X = \infty_2) = P(X = 1) = \frac{3}{8}$$
que par tario jeduan

$$P_3 = P(X = x_3) = P(X = 2) = \frac{3}{8}$$
gue pao tako ? pute

Matematières occinanies distribuis pran. X je

$$E(x) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 0 + \frac{3}{8} \cdot 1 + \frac{3}{8} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 3 = 1.5$$

Teorema:
1)
$$E(c) = C$$
 , $C = coust$ $X \mid C$
 $P \mid 1 \leftarrow 1$
 $= C \cdot 1$

2)
$$E(k \cdot X) = k \cdot E(x)$$

$$\frac{(K \cdot X) = K \cdot E(x)}{P \mid P_1 \dots \mid P_n} \frac{(K - coust}{P \mid P_1 \dots \mid k \cdot scn} \frac{(K - coust}{P \mid P_1 \dots \mid k \cdot scn}$$

9:29 AM

3)
$$E(x+Y) = \frac{2}{15}(x+y) \cdot Pi\cdot gi$$
 $\frac{x}{P} \cdot pi$
 $\frac{x}{P} \cdot pi$

Det: Dispersija distr. Stuc. prom. X je madematicko oceknoure knadrata ragliko sluc. prav. i upered mat ocernanja: $D(x) = E(X - F(x))^2$

Teorema:
$$D(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2$$

Vec magnali (1.5)²

$$\frac{x^2}{P} = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{$$

$$\frac{\chi^{2}}{P} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$$

(F(X),D(X))

$$\frac{x}{P} = \frac{1}{0.5} = \frac{1}{0.5}$$

$$\frac{x^{2} | (-1)^{2} | \sqrt{2}}{P | 0.5 | 0.5}$$

$$\frac{x^{2} | (-1)^{2} | \sqrt{2}}{P | 0.5 | 0.5}$$

$$\frac{x^{2} | \sqrt{111}}{P | 0.5 | 0.5}$$

$$\frac{x^{2} | \sqrt{111}}{P | 0.5 | 0.5}$$

$$\frac{x^{2} | \sqrt{11}}{P | 0.5 | 0.5}$$

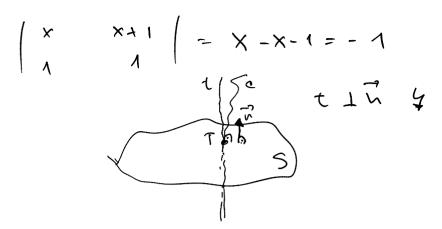
$$\frac{x^{2} | \sqrt{11}}{P | 0.5 | 0.5}$$

$$\frac{x^{2} | \sqrt{11}}{P | 0.5 | 0.5}$$

Thursday, January 13, 2022

$$E(x) = 1.\frac{1}{14} + 3.\frac{2}{14} + 4.\frac{4}{14} + 5.\frac{3}{14} + 6.\frac{3}{14} + 7.\frac{1}{14}$$

$$= 63$$



$$\begin{cases}
f_1(x) = 0 \\
f_2(x) = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f_1(x) = 0 \\
f_2(x) = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f_1, f_2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f_1, f_2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f_1, f_2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f_1, f_2
\end{cases}$$