

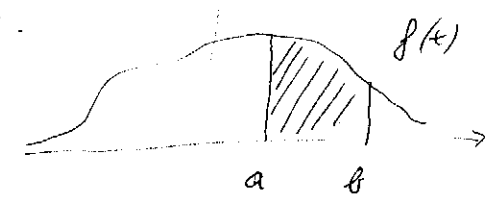
ideje: množ.; metodno veličine; minim & izračun; "Gaussov klobouk".

X ... metodno veličine (realne)... hustota: $f(x): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$

Pr $\{a < X < b\} = \int_a^b f(x) dx$. $f \geq 0; \int_{\mathbb{R}} f = 1.$

obecněji: Pr $\{X \in A\} = \dots$

heuristicdy: Pr $\{a < X < a + \epsilon\} \approx f(a)\epsilon$.

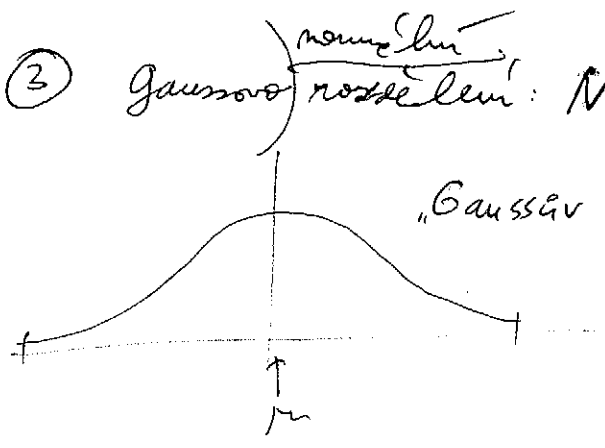


Príklady:

1) X ... metodno veličine na $[0, K]$. hustota $f(x) = \frac{1}{K}; x \in (0, K)$
↳ uniform.

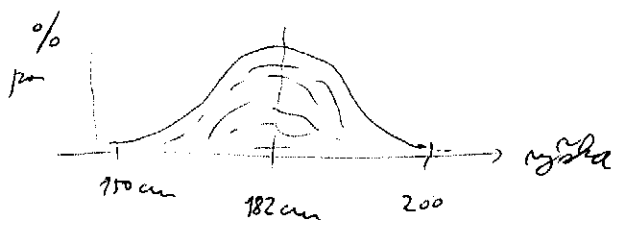
2) hod hrackou:... hustota $f(x) = \frac{1}{6} (\delta_1 + \delta_2 + \dots + \delta_6)$.

3) Gaussovo rozdělení: $N(0, 1)$. hustota $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$



"Gaussov klobouk"

- vplytují se velmi často;
moc.??



Věta [centrál. limitní věta.]

X_1, X_2, \dots metodno veličiny, nezávislé, stejně rozdělené.

Potom $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow N(0, 1)$

střední hodnota $EX_i = 0$

rozptyl = 1

"u většiny aplikací". idea: shodně srovnávání

Pozu: $\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_m}{m} \rightarrow 0$ (limita $\sigma_0 = EX_i$)

X -- metoda (rel.) EX -- sredni hodnota $\varphi(x)$.

$\varphi(\cdot)$ funkce

$f(x)$ -- hustota X

$$EX = \int \varphi(x) f(x) dx$$

sec: $EX = \int x f(x) dx$ -- sredni hodnota X

$$\sigma^2 = \text{var } X = E(X - EX)^2 \text{ -- "rozptyl"}$$

σ_0 -- rozptyl je 0 = $E(X^2) - (EX)^2$ -- jik moc je X reslocene od sredni hodnoty.
 (= "rozmarovani" $f(x)$).

$$\text{var } X = \int (x - EX)^2 f(x) dx = \int x^2 f(x) dx - (EX)^2$$

Pozu: $Y_m = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_m}{\sqrt{m}}$

$EX_m = 0 \cdot m \cdot EX_1 = 0$ $\text{var } Y_m = 1$
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~~relativni~~

Def: X, Y jsou nezavisle: $\forall A, B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$

$$\Pr(\{X \in A\} \& \{Y \in B\}) = \Pr(\{X \in A\}) \cdot \Pr(\{Y \in B\})$$

(homocedastic)

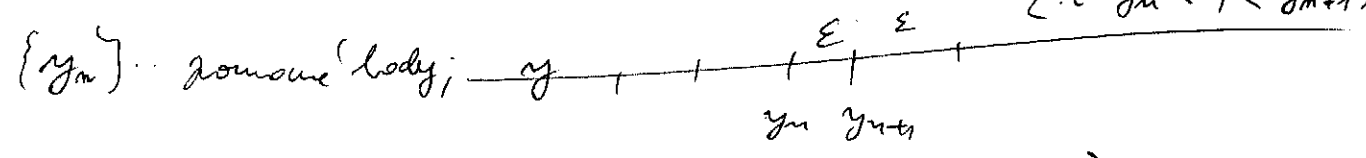
~~Famous~~ Lemma 1. $X \dots$ homotro $f(x)$ (c>0)
 $c \cdot X \dots$ homotro $\frac{1}{c} f(\frac{x}{c})$

2. $X, Y \dots$ independ! homotro $f(x), g(x)$
 $\Rightarrow X+Y$ me! homotro $f * g(x)$

dz: (c>0): 1. $\Pr\{a < cX < b\} = \Pr\{\frac{a}{c} < X < \frac{b}{c}\}$
 $= \int_{a/c}^{b/c} f(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{1}{c} f(\frac{y}{c}) dy$ (with $x = \frac{y}{c}, y \in (a, b)$ and $y = x \cdot c$)
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{c} f(\frac{\cdot}{c})$ - homotro cX .

2. heuristic $\Pr\{a < X < a + \epsilon\} \doteq f(a) \epsilon$ % just redu.

$\Pr\{a < X+Y < a + \epsilon\} \doteq \sum_n \Pr\left\{a - y_n < X < \frac{a + \epsilon}{y_{n+1}}\right\} \cdot \Pr\left\{a - y_n < Y < y_{n+1}\right\}$ (with ϵ -malle!



$= \sum_n \Pr\left\{y_n < X < y_n + \epsilon\right\} \cdot \Pr\left\{a - y_n < Y < y_{n+1}\right\}$

$= \sum_n f(y_n) \epsilon \cdot g(a - y_n) \epsilon$

$\doteq \epsilon \int f(y) g(a - y) dy$

Exempla:

homotro f_{X+Y} .

"De Moivre" CLV: $Y_m = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_m}{\sqrt{m}}; Z_m = X_1 + \dots + X_m$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} Z_m.$$

X_i ... kurtose $f(x)$.

Z_m ... kurtose $f_m = \underbrace{f * f * \dots * f}_{m\text{-mal}}$

$Y_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} Z_m$... kurtose $g_m = \sqrt{m} f_m(\sqrt{m}x)$.

?? $g_m(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = g(x)$

wäre $\hat{g}_m \rightarrow \hat{g}$ (F...rate, ist richtig durch Konvergenz..)

$$[\widehat{g_m(x)}](\xi) = \hat{g}_m\left(\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{m}}\right) = (\hat{f})^m\left(\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{m}}\right)$$

$$\left[\hat{f}\left(\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{m}}\right)\right]^m = \left[\hat{f}(0) + (\hat{f})'(0) \cdot \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{m}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{m}}\right)^2 (\hat{f})''(0) + \dots\right]^m$$

$$(\hat{f})'(0) = [-2\pi i \int x f(x) dx] = 0$$

$$(\hat{f})^{(m)}(0) = [(-2\pi i)^m \int x^m f(x) dx] \quad | \xi=0$$

$$(\hat{f})^{(1)}(0) = -2\pi i \int x f(x) dx = 0 \quad (\text{weil } EX=0)$$

$$(\hat{f})^{(2)}(0) = \underbrace{(-2\pi i)^2}_{1} \int x^2 f(x) dx = -4\pi^2 \quad (\text{weil } \text{var } X = 1)$$

~~\hat{f}~~ über: $(\hat{f})^{(m)}(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-2\pi i)^m x^m f(x) dx$

$= \left[1 + \frac{-2\pi i \xi^2}{m} + \dots \right]^m \rightarrow e^{-2\pi^2 \frac{\xi^2}{m}} = \hat{f}\left(\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{m}}\right)$

l. Grenze $\left(1 + \frac{a}{m}\right)^m \rightarrow e^a$

$(\hat{f})^{(m)}\left(\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{m}}\right) = \left[(-2\pi i)^m x^m f(x) \right]^{(m)}\left(\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{m}}\right) \quad | \quad \xi=0$
 $= (-2\pi i)^m \int x^m f(x) e^{-2\pi i \xi x} dx$

$\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n - nEX}{\sqrt{n} \text{ var } X} \rightarrow N(0,1)$
Wieder normalisiert

BÜNO. $EX = 0$
 $\text{var } X = 1$

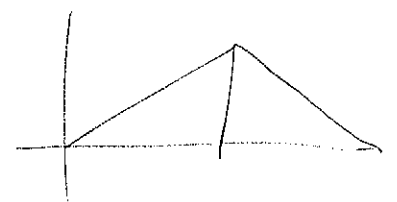
Pr: ① $\frac{1}{k^2} (f * f)(x) = \int_0^x f(y) f(x-y) dy$

(0.17): $(f * f)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x-y) f(y) dy = \int_0^1 f(x-y) dy$

$x < 0$: $f * f = 0$ ($x-y < x < 0$)

$x > 2$: $f * f = 0$ ($x-y > 2-1 > 1$)

$x \in (0,1)$: $f(x-y) = \begin{cases} 1; & y \in (0,x) \\ 0; & y \in (x,1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow f * f = x$



$x \in (1,2)$

$2-x$

$$(\delta_0 + \delta_1) * (\delta_0 + \delta_1) = \frac{1}{4}(\delta_0 + \delta_1 + \delta_1 + \delta_0)$$

$$f * \delta_a = \int f(y) \delta_a(x-y) dy = \int f(x-y) \delta_a(y) dy = f(x-a)$$

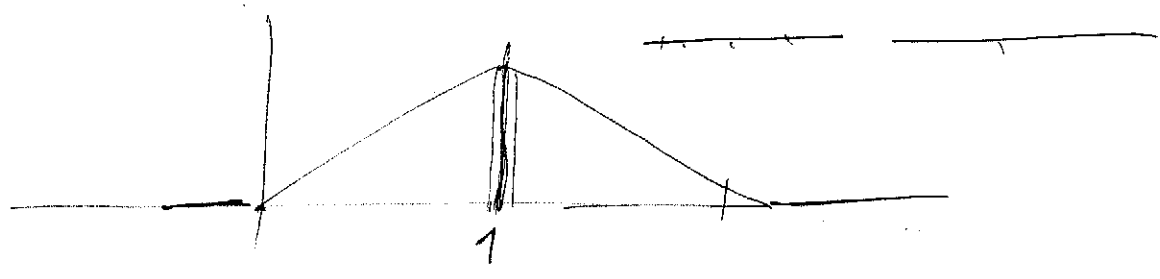
$$\delta_a * \delta_b = \delta_{a+b}$$

$$\int (\int \varphi(x+y) d\delta_a(x)) d\delta_b(y) = \int \varphi(a+y) d\delta_b(y) = \varphi(a+b) = \delta_{a+b}(y)$$

$$\delta_a * \delta_b$$

$$f(x) = (0, 1)$$

$x = (0, 1)$; $2-x \sim (1, 2)$ a 0 žil.



$$EX = 1/2$$

$$E(x+y) = 1$$