

STATISTIKA

uvjetna vjerojatnost
Bayesova formula

9.3.21.

$n(A \cap B)$

PAKO

POKOJE ZAD. UKET

#HOG KODE ZAD. UKET

$n(B)$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)} = \frac{\cancel{P(A \cap B)}}{\cancel{P(B)}} = \frac{\cancel{n(A \cap B)}}{\cancel{n(B)}}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A|B) \underline{P(B)}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n nisu binala/petlja

$$B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset$$

$$B_1 \cup B_2 \cup B_3 \cup \dots \cup B_n = SVE$$

$$A = A \cap (SVE) = A \cap (B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_n)$$

$$= (\underbrace{A \cap B_1}_i \cup (A \cap B_2) \cup \dots \cup (A \cap B_n))$$

i su su disjunktivni

$$\frac{P(A \cap B_1)}{P(A)} = P(B_1 | A) \quad \text{ako}$$

$$P(A) = P(A \cap B_1) + P(A \cap B_2) + \dots + P(A \cap B_n)$$

(FLA) TOTALNA VJER.

$$P(A) = P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2) + \dots + P(A|B_n)P(B_n)$$

$$P(A|B_1)P(B_1)$$

Bayes

$$P(B_1 | A) = \frac{P(A|B_1)P(B_1)}{P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2) + \dots}$$

Primjer

Pero ide Crvenkapici u posjetu Nekad ide stazom kod Baštinog potoka, a nekad Lugarevom stazom. Ukoliko je lijepo vrijeme odabire da ide Babinim potokom, a inače Lugarevu stazu. Vjerojatnost da naleti na vuka je 0.03 ako ide Babinom potokom, a 0.04 ako ide Lugarevom stazom. Lijepo vejirme je 4 puta tjedno u prosjek. Koja je vjerojatnost da u nasumičan dan Pero naleti na vuka?

Rješenje. Najprije označimo događaje i ekstrahiramo podatke iz gornjeg teksta.

BP	Pero ide Babinim potokom	$P(V BP) = 0.03$
LS	Pero ide Lugarevom stazom	$P(V LS) = 0.04$
V	Pero sreo vuka	V^C nije sreo vuka $P(K) = 3/7 = P(LS)$
K	pada kiša	K^C nije pao $P(K^C) = 4/7 = P(BP)$
	$P(V)$	$P(BP K^C) = 1$ $P(BP) = P(K^C)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(V) &= P(V|BP) \cdot P(BP) + P(V|LS) \cdot P(LS) \\
 &= 0.03 \cdot 4/7 + 0.04 \cdot 3/7 \\
 &= 0.12/7 + 0.12/7 = 0.24/7 \\
 &= 0.03428571\dots \approx 3.4\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Koja je vjerojatnost da je Pero išao Lugarevom stazom ako znamo da je naletio na vuka?

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(LS|V) &= \frac{P(V|LS) \cdot V(LS)}{P(V|LS) \cdot V(LS) + P(V|BP) \cdot P(BP)} \\
 &= \frac{0.04 \cdot 3/7}{0.03 \cdot 4/7 + 0.04 \cdot 3/7} \\
 &= 0.5 = 50\%
 \end{aligned}$$

slučajno jer
 $0.03 \times 4/7 = 0.04 \times 3/7$

U tvornici se proizvode dvije vrste čizmica i jedne vrste cipela i to visoke čizmice oko 30%, niske čizmice 50% i cipele u 20% asortimana. Jedna od pet visokih čizmica ima grešku u proizvodnji, jedna od četiri niske čizmice i 12% cipela.

Ako na izlazu iz pogona nasumice izaberemo prozvod i taj proizvod ima grešku kolika je vjerojatnost da je to visoka čizmica, niska čizmica i cipela (svako posebno? razdioba vjerojatnosti po slučajevima).

V, N, C gr (greška)
 $\checkmark \cup \text{N} \cup \text{C}$ je ove

$$P(V) = 0.3$$

$$P(N) = 0.5$$

$$P(C) = 0.2$$

$$P(V | \text{gr}) =$$

$$P(N | \text{gr}) = \frac{P(N \cap \text{gr})}{P(\text{gr})} =$$

$$P(C | \text{gr}) =$$

$$P(\text{gr} | V) = 1/5 = 20\%$$

$$P(\text{gr} | N) = 1/4 = 25\%$$

$$P(\text{gr} | C) = 0.12 = 12\%$$

$$= \frac{0.20 \times 0.3}{0.205} = \frac{0.060}{0.205} = 60/205$$

$$= \frac{0.125}{0.205} = 125/205$$

$$= \frac{0.024}{0.205} = 24/205$$

$$(P(\text{gr})) = P(\text{gr} | N)P(N) + P(\text{gr} | V)P(V) + P(\text{gr} | C)P(C)$$

$$= 0.25 \times 0.5 + 0.20 \times 0.3 + 0.12 \times 0.2$$

$$= 0.125 + 0.060 + 0.024$$

$$= 0.209$$

$$P(V | \neg \text{gr}) = \frac{P(V \cap \neg \text{gr})}{P(\neg \text{gr})} = \frac{0.80 \times 0.3}{0.791}$$

$$P(\neg \text{gr} | V) = 4/5 = 0.80$$

$$P(\neg \text{gr} | N) = 3/4 = 0.75$$

$$P(\neg \text{gr} | C) = 0.88$$

$$\rightarrow P(\neg \text{gr} | V)P(V)$$

$$P(\neg \text{gr}) = P(\neg \text{gr} | V)P(V) + P(\neg \text{gr} | N)P(N) + P(\neg \text{gr} | C)P(C)$$

$$= 0.80 \times 0.3 + 0.75 \times 0.5 + 0.88 \times 0.2$$

$$= 0.240 + 0.375 + 0.176$$

$$= 0.791$$

Igraču kocku bacamo 3 puta. Kolika je vjerojatnost da su sva tri broja bila parna, ako su prva dva broja oba veća ili jednaka 4?

$$P(\text{ppp} | \geq 4 \geq 4 ?) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{9}$$

svatini parna

1. mjesto
2. mjesto
3. mjesto
puna dva ≥ 4

$$P(\text{PPP} | \geq 3 \geq 4 ?) = \frac{n(\text{PPP} \cap \geq 3 \geq 4 ?)}{n(\geq 3 \geq 4 ?)}$$

$$n(\text{PPP}) = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$$

$$n(\geq 3 \geq 4 ?) = 3 \times 3 \times 6 = 54$$

$$n(\geq 3 \geq 4 ?) = 6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$$

$$n(\text{PPP} \cap \geq 3 \geq 4 ?) = 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$$

$$P(\text{PPP} | \geq 3 \geq 4 ?) = \frac{P(\text{PPP} \cap \geq 3 \geq 4 ?)}{P(\geq 3 \geq 4 ?)} = \frac{\frac{12}{216}}{\frac{54}{216}} = \frac{1}{9}$$

Izvlačimo iz špila od 32 karte, 4 karte. Ako u ruci imamo barem jedan par istih karata po skali (7,8,9...), kolika je vjerojatnost da imamo barem jednu tricu istih karata?

JK JH QH 8P par
 ~~JK JH Jp 8P~~
 JK JH Jp JT trič (unutar četvrtke)

Kolika je vjer. da su trič barem
ako su barem dvoje

$$P = \frac{P(\text{trič ižvan})}{P(\text{par})} = \frac{n(\text{trič})}{n(\geq \text{par})} =$$

$$= \frac{n(\text{trič}) + n(\text{četvrtka})}{n(\text{dvoje+1}) + n(2+2) + n(3+1) + n(4)}$$

$$\subseteq \frac{8 \cdot \binom{4}{3} \cdot 28 + 8 \cdot \binom{4}{4}}{8 \binom{4}{2} \cdot \binom{7}{2} \cdot 4 + 8 \binom{4}{2} \cdot \binom{4}{2} + 8 \binom{4}{3} \cdot 28 + 8 \binom{4}{4}}$$

$$n(2+2) = \# \text{ duplik parova} = \binom{8}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 4$$

$$n(\text{dvoje+1+1}) + n(2+2) = 8 \cdot \binom{4}{2} \cdot \binom{7}{2} \cdot 4 + \binom{8}{2} \cdot \binom{4}{2} \cdot \binom{4}{2}$$

$$= 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 21 \cdot 16 + 28 \cdot 36 = 17136$$

$$n(\text{dvoje+boje}) = 8 \cdot \binom{4}{2} \cdot \binom{28}{2} = 18144$$

$$\text{Preuči jer je } \frac{n(\text{par+par})}{28 \cdot 36} \text{ računato dva puta!!}$$

$$= 17136 + 1008 \quad \text{preuči!}$$

15 novčića raspodijelimo na 3 hrpice. Na koliko načina to možemo učiniti i koja je vjerojatnost da su sve tri hrpice po točno 5 novčića. Svaka hrpica mora imati barem jedan novčić. Pri tome novčiće ne razlikujemo, nego samo koliko novčića je na svakoj hrpici. Kod vjerojatnosti gledamo da su sve raspodjele veličina hrpica jednakovjerojatne.

$$00000|000000|000 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (17) \\ (2) \end{array} \right\} \text{načina} = 17 \times 8 = 136$$

2 pregrade

$0 + 10 + 5$

$0,0,0 \quad 3 \text{ moram stanti}$

$17 \text{ predmeta } 150, 2/$ ali moguće da nema netko hrpi
nije ista

$136 - 51 = 45$

$$0000|000000|0 \quad 12+2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (14) \\ (2) \end{array} \right\} \text{načina}$$

$\begin{array}{r} 0012 \\ + 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$1 \quad //$

$$P = \frac{1}{\binom{14}{2}} = \frac{1}{91} \approx 0.01091 \approx 1.09\% \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 1113 \\ 14, 13 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\} = 7.13 = 91$$

$100 : 91 = 1.091$ (REDOSLJED HRPICA
IMA VREZE)

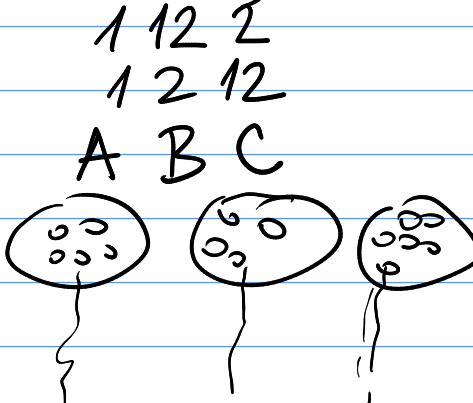
$$\binom{17}{2} - \text{nedozvoljeni rasporedi}$$

$14 = \binom{14}{1} \rightarrow 0 \quad ? \quad ? \quad ? \quad 0 \quad ? \quad ? \quad ? \quad 0$

$3 \rightarrow 0 \quad 0 \quad 15 \quad 15 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 15 \quad 0$

$\cancel{0 \quad 0} \quad ? \neq 0$

$\nwarrow \text{NETOGUĆE je 15 novčića}$



$$14 \times 3 + 3 = 45$$

$45 \text{ nem. } \boxed{91 \text{ mogućih}}$ ukupno $\left. \begin{array}{l} 17 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\} = 136$

mora veci biti