

## DISKRETNE SLUČAJNE VARIJABLE

**Slučajna varijabla s binomnom razdiobom**  $X \sim \mathcal{B}(n, p)$

$$X(\Omega) = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\} \quad P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

$$E(X) = np, \quad V(X) = npq, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{npq}$$

**Slučajna varijabla s Poissonovom razdiobom**  $X \sim \mathcal{P}(\lambda)$

Poissonova razdioba aproksimira binomnu: provjeriti uvjet  $np \leq 10$  i  $n > 50$  i tada  $\lambda = np$ .

$$X(\Omega) = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\} \quad P(X = x) = \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$E(X) = \lambda, \quad V(X) = \lambda, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{\lambda}$$

**Slučajna varijabla s geometrijskom razdiobom**  $X \sim \mathcal{G}(p)$

$$X(\Omega) = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \quad P(X = x) = q^{x-1} \cdot p, \quad q = 1 - p$$

**Slučajna varijabla s hipergeometrijskom razdiobom**  $X \sim \mathcal{H}(n, m, d)$

$$X(\Omega) = \{0, 1, \dots, m\} \quad P(X = x) = \frac{\binom{d}{x} \binom{n-d}{m-x}}{\binom{n}{m}}, \quad x \leq m \leq d \leq n$$

## NEPREKINUTE SLUČAJNE VARIJABLE

**Slučajna varijabla s eksponencijalnom razdiobom**  $X \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0; \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0; \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \leq a) = F(a) = 1 - e^{-\lambda a}$$

$$P(X > a) = 1 - F(a) = e^{-\lambda a}$$

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a) = e^{-\lambda a} - e^{-\lambda b}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$V(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

**Slučajna varijabla s normalnom razdiobom**  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}; \quad F(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

Nestandardna normalna razdioba  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$P(X \leq a) = F(a) = \Phi\left(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$P(X > a) = 1 - F(a) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$P(a < X < b) = F(b) - F(a) = \Phi\left(\frac{b-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$E(X) = \mu$$

$$V(X) = \sigma^2$$