

① $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$, tj. $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ pro $x > 0$ a $f(x) = 0$ pro $x \leq 0$
 $L(\lambda) = \lambda e^{-2,7\lambda} \cdot \lambda e^{-1,5\lambda} \cdots \lambda e^{-3,1\lambda} = \lambda^{10} e^{-30\lambda}$
 $l(\lambda) = 10 \ln \lambda - 30\lambda$
 $l'(\lambda) = \frac{10}{\lambda} - 30 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{10}{\lambda} - 30 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{3}}}$

② $X_i \dots$ doba mezi příchodem $(i-1)$. a i . zákazníka; $i=1, \dots, 100$
 $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}X_i = 3, \text{var } X_i = 9$ pro $i=1, \dots, 100$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \geq 270\right) &= P\left(\frac{\sum X_i - 100 \cdot 3}{\sqrt{100 \cdot 9}} \geq \frac{270 - 100 \cdot 3}{\sqrt{100 \cdot 9}}\right) = \\ &= P\left(\underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_{Z} \geq \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_{-1}\right) = \\ &= 1 - P(Z \leq -1) = 1 - \Phi(-1) = \Phi(1) = \underline{\underline{0,241}} \end{aligned}$$

NEBO :

$Y \dots$ počet zákazníků za 4,5 hod. $\sim \text{Po}(90)$

Jelikož $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$, kde $Y_i \sim \text{Po}(\frac{90}{n})$ a přitom

$\mathbb{E}Y = \text{var } Y = 90$ jsou dostatečně velké (density), lze použít aproximaci $Y \sim N(90, 90)$. Pak

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y < 100) &= P\left(\underbrace{\frac{Y-90}{\sqrt{90}}}_{Z} < \underbrace{\frac{100-90}{\sqrt{90}}}_{\frac{10}{\sqrt{90}} = 1,05}\right) = P(Z < 1,05) = \\ &= \Phi(1,05) = \\ &= \underline{\underline{0,85}} \end{aligned}$$