## Variabile aleatoire continue

def. X: Si > IR o functie masurabile este o v.a. continua daca X(Si) este o multime infinita, dar menumarabila.

Obs. ① In cazul v.a. continue evenimentele de probabilitate menula sunt de tipul " $X \in A$ " on  $A \subseteq R$ .

(i.e. X ia o valoare aflata ûn multimea A)

2) Toate everimentele de tipul "X = x " au probabilitatea egale cu o.

3 0 v.a. continua poate si reprezentate prin intermeduil functiei densitate de probabilitate.

def. O functie f: R-IR se numeste densitate de probabilitate dacă indeplineste urmatorele conditii (cumulatio): (pt. v.a. X)

1) f(x) >0 + x E/R

2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1.$ 

def. O functie F: IR > IR se numerte functie de reportitie (pt. v.a. X.) dacă:

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt$$

Obs.: La fel ca un cagul v.a. discrete:  $\overline{F(x)} = IP(X \leq x)$ 

Proprietati ale functies de reportitie (valabile atat un caz discret cat si un caz continum)

2) lim 
$$F(x) = 0$$
  
 $x \to -\infty$ 

line 
$$F(x) = 1$$
 nu maparat strict crescatore

3) F este crescatoare (i.e. 
$$\forall \chi_1, \chi_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$
,  $\chi_1 < \chi_2 = F(\chi_1) \leq F(\chi_2)$ 

4) F este continua la dreapta (i.e. lin 
$$F(x) = F(x_0)$$
)

 $x \to x_0$ 
 $x \to x_0$ 

$$\frac{Obs.: 1)}{P(a < X \leq b)} = F(b) - F(a)$$

2) In cazul v.a. continue 
$$P(a < X \le b) = P(a < X < b)$$
  
=  $P(a \le X < b) = P(a \le X \le b)$ 

• 
$$\mathbb{P}\left(\alpha \leq X < \mathcal{C}\right) = F(\mathcal{C}) - F(\alpha) - \mathbb{P}(X = \mathcal{C}) + \mathbb{P}(X = \alpha)$$

• 
$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a) + P(X = a)$$

4) 
$$P(a < X \le b) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$
 ûn cagul v.a. continue

Media si momentele unei v.a. continue Fie X o v.a. continua si f densitatea sa de probabilitate.  $\frac{\text{def.}}{\text{def.}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \, dx \qquad \text{media}$ def.  $Var(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - m)^2 f(x) dx$  dispersia (varianța) Obs. The practice este mai estele folosirea relatici:  $Var(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$ def. pur =  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - m)^{r} f(x) dx$  moment central de f(x)def.  $m_r = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^r \cdot f(x) dx$  mornent initial de ordin rObs.: Proprietatele mediei si dispersiei raman valabile si in cazul v.a. continue.

## Problème au v.a. continue

$$f(x) = \int C \cdot (4x - 2x^2)$$
,  $0 < x < 2$ ,  $C \in \mathbb{R}$   
0, ên rest

- a) Determinați constanta reala C.
- b) Calculati P(X>1)
- c) Calculati E(X) si Var (X).
- d) Determinati functia de reportitie a v.a. X

a) 
$$f$$
 densitate de probabilitate (=>  $f$ )  $f(x) > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $f(x) = 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $f(x) = 1$ .

$$(=) 2C \mathcal{R}(2-\mathcal{X}) \geqslant 0 + \mathcal{X} \in (0,2) = \sqrt{C > 0}$$

2) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \iff \int_{-\infty}^{0} dx + \int_{0}^{2} (4x-2x^{2}) dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} dx = 1$$

$$(=) C \left( 4 \int_{0}^{2} x dx - 2 \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} dx \right) = 1 (=) C \left( \frac{2}{2} \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{0}^{2} \right) = 1$$

(a) 
$$C(8-\frac{16}{3})=1$$
 (b)  $C\cdot\frac{8}{3}=1$  (c)  $C=\frac{3}{8}>0$ 

2) 
$$P(X > 1) = \int_{1}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{3}{8} (4x - 2x^{2}) dx + \int_{2}^{\infty} 0 dx = \frac{3}{8} \cdot (\frac{3x^{2}}{8x^{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{3}}{5}|_{1}^{2}) = \frac{3}{8} \cdot (6 - \frac{15}{3}) = \frac{8}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

E)  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot 0 dx + \int_{0}^{2} x \cdot \frac{3}{8} (4x - 2x^{2}) dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} x \cdot 0 dx + \int_{0}^{2} x \cdot \frac{3}{8} (4x - 2x^{2}) dx = \frac{3}{8} \cdot (4 \cdot \frac{x^{3}}{3})|_{0}^{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{5}}{2}|_{0}^{2}) = \frac{3}{8} \cdot (\frac{32}{3} - 8) = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{8}{3} = 1$ 

When  $E(X) = E(X^{2}) - E(X)^{2}$ 
 $E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \cdot \frac{3}{8} (4x - 2x^{2}) dx = \frac{3}{8} \cdot (\frac{x^{3}}{4})|_{0}^{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{5}}{5}|_{0}^{2}) = \frac{3}{8} \cdot (16 - \frac{64}{5}) = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{16}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$ 

Var  $E(X) = \frac{6}{5} - 1^{2} = \frac{1}{5} \checkmark$ 

d)  $E(X) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2}$ 

 $= \frac{3}{8} \cdot \left(2 \times^2 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \chi^3\right) = \frac{3}{4} \chi^2 - \frac{1}{4} \chi^3$ 

Deci 
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} \cdot x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot x^3, & x \in (0, 2) \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
Obs. & P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X \le 1) = 1 - F(1) = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1\right) \\
= 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$[2] \quad \text{Tie } f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} k x^3 \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{in rest} \end{cases}$$

Determinati:

a) 
$$k \in \mathbb{R}$$
 a.i. I sa fie densitatea de probabilitate a unei v.a. X

b) 
$$IE(X)$$
,  $Var(X)$ 

a) 
$$f$$
 derivitate de probabilitate (=)  $\int 1 f(x) > 0 + x \in \mathbb{R}$   
(2)  $\int f(x) dx = 1$ 

1) 
$$f(x) \ge 0$$
  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} (=)$   $k \times 3$ .  $e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \ge 0 \Rightarrow k > 0$ 

2) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \iff \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0 + \int_{0}^{\infty} kx^{3} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx = 1$$

$$(=) k \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{3} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = 1$$

S.V. 
$$\frac{\alpha}{2} = t \Rightarrow \alpha = 2t \Rightarrow d\alpha = 2dt$$
  
 $\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0$   
 $\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow \infty$ 

$$k \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{3} \cdot e^{-t} \cdot 2dt = 1 \iff 2^{4} \cdot k \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{3} \cdot e^{-t} dt = 1$$