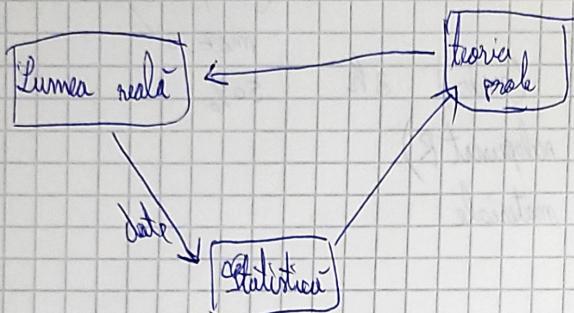


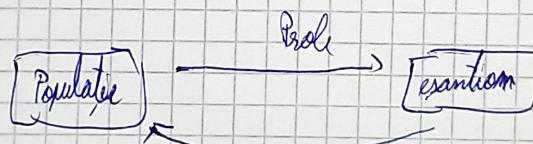
Introducere în Prob. și Statistica

AI
Machine Learning



Exp. Urmă cu bile albe și negre. Proportia bălilor albe este $p \in (0,1)$, necunoscut

Prob.: $P = 17\%$ (probabilitatea extragerea 10 bile care sunt probabilitatea ca în cele 10 bile să aibă și de culoare altă).



Stat.: Am extras 10 bile (cu întoarcere)
des. 4 sunt albe
ce pot spune despre P

1600 → 1900

Camp de probabilitate, operații cu evenimente

Experiment aleator = actiune care conduce la un rezultat incunoscut (fenomen) înaintea realizării lui

Ω - multimea evenimentelor elementare / spațiul stăriilor / spațiul probelor

$$\Omega = \{H, T\}$$

head tail

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$\omega \in \Omega$

→ eveniment elementar

a)

a) mutual excluderită

b) colective exhaustive

- 1) H și afară plouă
- 2) T și afară plouă
- 3) H și afară nu plouă
- 4) T și afară nu plouă

$$\Omega = \{H, T\}$$

Ex: 1) $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid x, y, z \in \{H, T\}\}$

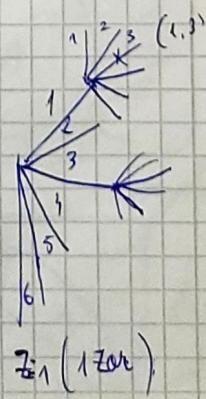
2) Două zaruri

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \{1, \dots, 6\}\}$$

6					
5					
4					
3					
2					
1					
	1	2	3	4	5
	x_1				

$$(3, 4)$$

$$(4, 3)$$



$$3) \quad \underline{\mathcal{R}} = [0, T] \quad , \quad T \geq 0$$

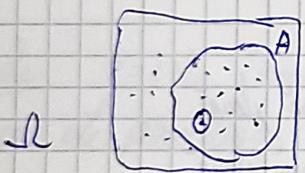
\mathbb{R}_+



$$\mathcal{R} = \{ (x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2 \}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \{ (x, y) \mid \begin{array}{l} -a \leq x \leq a \\ -b \leq y \leq b \end{array} \} \quad a, b > 0$$

Def.: O submulțime a lui $A \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ s.m. eveniment. spunem că
ev. A se realizează dacă în urma desfășurării experimentului obținem $a \in A$.



$$\mathcal{R} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$A = \{4\}$$

$$A = \{2, 4, 6\}$$

$$A = \{2, 3, 5\}$$

Teoria multumelor

Ω multimea Ω

w un element din Ω

\emptyset multimea vida

A multimea A

$A^c(C_A, \bar{A})$ compl. lui A în Ω

$A \cup B$

uniunea

$A \cap B$

intersectie

$A \setminus B$

diferenta

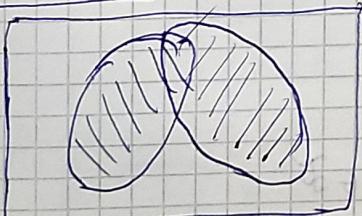
$A \Delta B$

diferenta simetrică

$$(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$$

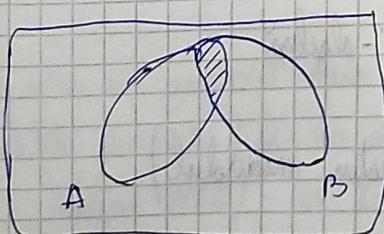
Diagrame Venn

Ω



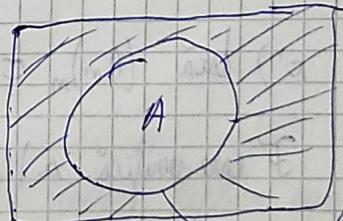
reuniune

Ω



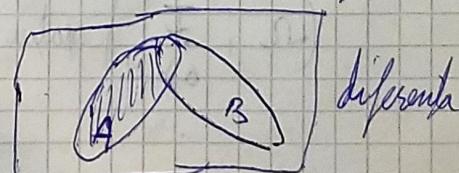
intersectie

Ω



complementor

Ω



diferenta

Teoria probabilității

spațiul probabilității / spațiu fundamental

evenimentul elementar

ev. imposibil

ev. A

ev. contrar al ev. A

cel puțin unul din ev. A sau B se realizează

(ev. A sau B)

ev. A și ev. B (ev. A și B se realizează simultan)

A se realizează dar B nu

nau A sau B se realizează dar nu ambele ambele



Diferență simetrică

Def: Multimea evenimentelor posibile asociate experimentului aleator cu numărul sărăilor n este o submultime $\mathcal{F} \subseteq P(\mathbb{N})$ care verifică următoarele prop.:

- algebra
- a) $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$
 - b) dacă $A \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A^c \in \mathcal{F}$
 - c) dacă $A, B \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A \cup B \in \mathcal{F}$

Ex: Înunțăm cu barul până obținem prima sără H.

$$\mathbb{N} = \left\{ 1, 2, 3, \dots \right\} = \mathbb{N}^*$$

↓ ↓
 TH TH

$$A = \left\{ \text{am obținut pt. prima sără H după un nr. par de ori} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ 2, 4, 6, \dots \right\} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \{2i\}$$

$$c') \text{ dacă } -(A_m)_m \subset \mathcal{F} \text{ atunci } \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \in \mathcal{F}$$

\mathcal{F} care verifică a), b) și c) se numește σ -algebra

$(\mathbb{N}, \mathcal{F}_{0,1,2})$ spațiu probabilizabil (spațiu-măsurabil)

exp. aleator $\rightarrow (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$

$$1) \Omega = \{H, T\}$$

Prop: a) Axiom (Ω, \mathcal{F})

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega) = \{\emptyset, \{H\}, \{T\}, \Omega\}$$

$$2) \Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega) \subset \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$A \rightarrow (0, 1, 1, \dots, 0)$$

Curs 2

Camp de probabilitate. Operări cu evenimente.
Formule de calcul.

exp. aleator $\rightarrow (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ mulțimea re. posibile

ap. răsuflare
mulțimea evenimentelor elementare

$$\begin{cases} a) \Omega \in \mathcal{F} \\ b) A \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A^c \in \mathcal{F} \\ c) A, B \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A \cup B \in \mathcal{F} \\ c') (A_m)_m \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bigcup_m A_m \in \mathcal{F} \end{cases}$$

algebră

$$a), b) + c' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}-\text{alg.}$$

$$P, \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$
$$A \xrightarrow{\psi} p$$

Pă că avem un experiment aleator și un eveniment A de interes. Repetăm experimentul (în condiții similare) de un nr. mare de ori: N

Notăm $N(A)$ - nr. de realizări ale lui A

$$\frac{N(A)}{N} - \text{freac. relativă de realizare a lui } A$$

$$P(A) \simeq \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(A)}{N}$$

▽

$$N(A) \in \{0, \dots, N\}$$

$$\frac{N(A)}{N} \in [0, 1]$$

$$P(A) \in [0, 1]$$

$$\text{Dacă } A = \Omega$$

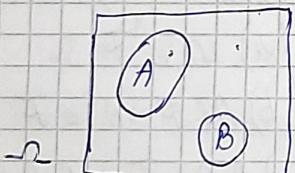
$$\Rightarrow N(A) = N$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N(A)}{N} = 1 \Rightarrow P(\Omega) = 1$$

$$P(A) \in [0, 1]$$

$$P(\Omega) = 1$$

$$\text{P.P. } A, B \in \mathcal{F}, A \cap B = \emptyset$$



$$A \cup B \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$N(A \cup B) = N(A) + N(B) / \text{.n}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) \quad (\text{fapt aditivitate})$$

Def.: O funcție $P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ care verifică

$$(\mathcal{F}\text{-aditivitate}) \quad a) \quad P(\Omega) = 1$$

b) $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ disjuncte două cu două

$$P(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n)$$

S.m. măsură de probabilitate pe (Ω, \mathcal{F})
(probabilitate)

Experiment aleator

↓
 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) camp de probabilitate

Ex. 1: a) Aruncatul cu banul

$$\Omega = \{H, T\}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{P}(\Omega) = \{\emptyset, \{H\}, \{T\}, \Omega\}$$

$$P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0,1]$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\Omega) = 1, \quad \mathbb{P}(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\{H\}) = p \in [0,1] \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\{T\}) = 1-p$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{moneda echilibrata}$$

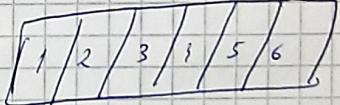
Ex. 2) Aruncatul cu zarul

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{P}(\Omega) \quad 2^6 \text{ elemente}$$

$$\{0,1\}^\Omega = \{f: \Omega \rightarrow \{0,1\}\}$$

$$A^B = \{f: B \rightarrow A\}$$



$$P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0,1]$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\Omega) = 1, \quad \mathbb{P}(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$\Omega = \{1\} \cup \{2\} \cup \dots \cup \{6\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\{i\}) = p_i \in [0,1], \quad i \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$$

$$p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4 + p_5 + p_6 = 1$$

a) $\mathbb{P}(\Omega) = 1$

b) $(A_m)_{m \in \mathcal{F}}$ disjuncte două răte două

$$\mathbb{P}(\bigcup_{m \in \mathcal{F}} A_m) = \sum_{m \in \mathcal{F}} \mathbb{P}(A_m)$$

Prop: a) $\underline{P}(\emptyset) = 0$ \rightarrow finit (im def. xi. inf.)

aus
bew. $\begin{cases} \Omega \cup \emptyset = \Omega \Rightarrow \underline{P}(\Omega \cup \emptyset) = \underline{P}(\Omega) = 1 \\ \Omega \cap \emptyset = \emptyset \quad \underline{P}(\Omega) + \underline{P}(\emptyset) = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{P}(\emptyset) = 0 \end{cases}$

Geral $A_m = \emptyset$

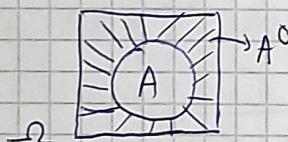
$\bigcup_n A_m = \emptyset$

P. $\underline{P}(\emptyset) > 0$

Fol. b) $\underline{P}(\emptyset) = \sum \underline{P}(\emptyset)$ { contradiction}

b) $\underline{P}(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m \underline{P}(A_i)$, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m disj. ω -catez

c) $A \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \underline{P}(A^c) = 1 - \underline{P}(A)$



$A \cap A^c = \emptyset$

$\Omega \cup A^c = \Omega \Rightarrow \underline{P}(\Omega \cup A^c) = \underline{P}(\Omega) = 1$

"
 $\underline{P}(A) + \underline{P}(A^c)$

(A și A^c sunt disj.)

d) $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \underline{P}(A) \leq \underline{P}(B) = \underline{P}(A) + \underline{P}(B \setminus A) \geq 0$ ($B = A \cup (B \setminus A)$)



e) $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$, $\underline{P}(A \cup B) = ?$ $\underline{P}(A) + \underline{P}(B) - \underline{P}(A \cap B)$

$A \cup B = A \cup (B \setminus A)$

$A \cap (B \setminus A) = \emptyset$

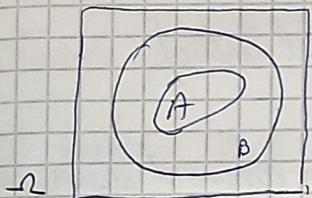
$\underline{P}(A \cup B) = \underline{P}(A) + \underline{P}(B \setminus A)$

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

$\underline{P}(B) - \underline{P}(A \cap B)$

$B \setminus A = B \cap (A \cap B)$

2)

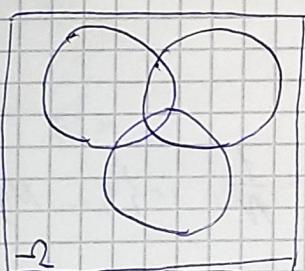


$$A \subseteq B \Rightarrow P(A) \leq P(B)$$

$$P(B \setminus A) = P(B) - P(A)$$

2) A, B, C

$$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$



3) Formula lui Bincari - (când nu sunt disjuncte)

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) + \dots \\ &+ (-1)^{m+1} P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m) \quad (\text{Termenii}) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A \cup B) \leq P(A) + P(B)$$

$$P(A \cap B) \geq P(A) + P(B) - 1$$

$$P(\{\text{H}\}) = p \in (0, 1)$$

$$A = \{ \text{rea picătă mai devreme sau mai târziu} \}$$

$$P(A) = 1$$

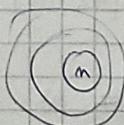
$$A = \bigcup_m A_m \quad A_m = \{ \text{ream areține H în maruncăr} \}$$

$$\bigcup_m A_m = \lim_m A_m$$

$$A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq A_3$$

H...T...F

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\lim_m A_m\right) &= \lim_m P(A_m) \\ &\xrightarrow{1 - (1-p)^m} \end{aligned}$$



Modelul clasic de probabilitate (Modelul Laplace)

Dacă $N \geq 1$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$ și considerăm un experiment aleator cu N rezultate posibile

$$\Omega = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N\}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega) \quad (\text{2}^N \text{ elemente})$$

$$P : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0,1] \quad P(\{w_i\}) = \frac{1}{N}, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, N\} \text{ echipărată}$$

Fie $A \in \mathcal{F}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P\left(\bigcup_{w_i \in A} \{w_i\}\right) = \sum_{w_i \in A} P(\{w_i\}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{w_i \in A} 1 = \frac{|A|}{N} \\ A &= \{w_1, w_2, w_3\} \quad = \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{\text{nr. evn. favorabile}}{\text{nr. evn. posibile}} = \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} \end{aligned}$$

a) Formula sumei

$$A, B \text{ finite disjuncte} \Rightarrow |A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$$

$$\text{casoare} \Rightarrow |A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

Principiul inlălderii - excluderii

A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m finite

$$\begin{aligned} |A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_m| &= \sum_{i=1}^m |A_i| - \sum_{i < j} |A_i \cap A_j| + \sum_{i < j < k} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k| + \dots \\ &+ (-1)^{m-1} |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m| \end{aligned}$$

Def: $\varphi(n) = \text{nr. de nr. primi cu } n \leq m$

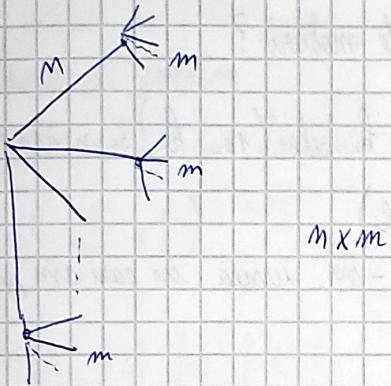
fd Euler

$$\varphi(n) = n \prod_{p \mid n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$$

b) Formula produs

A, B finite $A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$

$$|A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B|$$



$$A^m = \{(a_1, \dots, a_m) \mid n, a_i \in A\}$$

$$|A|^m$$

x, u, m

h, w

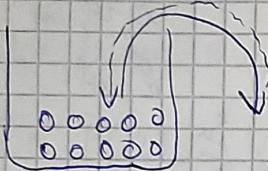
The diagram shows a directed graph with 6 nodes arranged in two rows. The top row has 3 nodes labeled x, u, m from left to right. The bottom row has 3 nodes labeled h, w, c from left to right. Every node in the top row is connected to every node in the bottom row by a directed edge pointing downwards. The label $6 = 2 \times 3$ is written to the right of the graph.

$$6 = 2 \times 3 \\ = 3 \times 2$$

Bună 3

1) Schema cu rezervare (cu întoarcere)

Urmă cu n bile $1 \dots n$ și efectuăm k extrageri cu rezervare.



În câte moduri?

Reformulare: k bile $(1 \dots k)$ cu m arre
 (x_1, \dots, x_k)

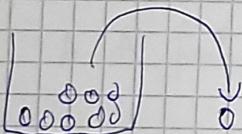
x_i - nr. urnei în care am pus bila

n^k moduri

- nr. de siruri de lungime k cu termeni careau din $\{1, \dots, n\}$

2) Schema de extragere fără rezervare (fără întoarcere)

Urmă cu n bile $1 \dots n$ și efectuăm k extrageri fără întoarcere.



În câte moduri?

Reformulare: Nr. de siruri de lungime k cu termeni
distanță din $\{1, \dots, n\}$

$$m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (m-2) \cdots (m-k+1) = \frac{m!}{(m-k)!}$$

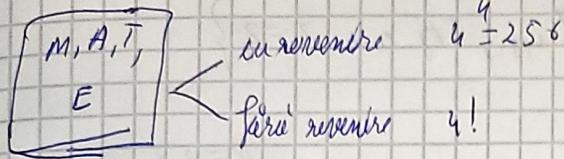
ordinea
nu contează

cu rezervare
fără rezervare

$\frac{m!}{(m-k)!}$	$\binom{m}{k}$
---------------------	----------------

Boole - Einstein

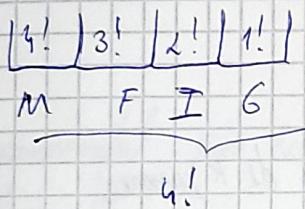
Ex: 1) MATE



2) Vrem să participe
grupate cărțile din domeniul

$$4! \cdot (4! \cdot 3! \cdot 2! \cdot 1!)$$

domenii



4 Matematică
3 Fizica
2 Istorie
1 Geografie

Ex: (Pb. aniversarilor) m persoane. Vrem să vedem care este probabilitatea ca cel puțin două să se fi nașut în același zi.

Iată: - anul are 365 zile
- urirepartitie
- nu avem gemini

Cărțile de prob.

$$\Omega = \{ (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m) \mid z_i \in \{1, \dots, 365\} \}$$

$$|\Omega| = 365^m$$

$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ - multimea evenimentelor posibile

P. $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0,1]$

$$P(\{\omega\}) = \frac{1}{365^m}$$
 urire.

A - cel puțin 2 persoane s-au născut în același zi

$$A = \left\{ (z_1, \dots, z_m) \in \Omega \mid \exists i, j, i \neq j \text{ a.i. } z_i = z_j \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(A) = ? \quad \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|}$$

$$m=23 \\ \mathbb{P}(A) \approx 51\%$$

$$\mathbb{P}(A) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(A^c) = 1 - \frac{\frac{365!}{(365-m)!}}{365^m}$$

A^c - toate cele m persoane s-au născut în zile diferite

$$\mathbb{P}(A^c) = \frac{|A^c|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot \dots \cdot (365-m+1)}{365^m}$$

Aleem n persoane și vom să formăm comisi de k persoane.

Reformulare: Nr de submultimi cu k elem. a unei multimi cu n elem.

Ordinea nu contează!

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \quad C_m^k, \binom{n}{k}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) \rightarrow \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

$k!$

Ex: 1) 52 cărti

să luăm maini de 5 cărti

$$\binom{52}{5}$$

Ex: 2) Cate maini de 5 carti contin exact 2 as, 2 pozi si o dame

$$\binom{4}{2} \times \binom{4}{2} \times \binom{4}{1}$$

52
rănduri de joc

4 culori: inimă roză, inimă neagră, rombă, trapez
13 figuri: 2, 3, ..., 10, J, Q, K, A

3) În jocul de poker vom să determinăm probabilitatea Full House

Full House: $\{Q, Q, 3, 3, 3\}$

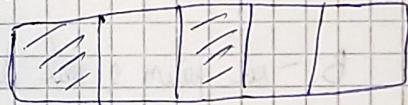
$$\Omega = \left\{ \{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5\} \mid w_i \in \text{cartile de joc} \right\}$$

$$|\Omega| = C_{52}^5, \quad \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega), \quad P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1], \quad P(\{w_1, \dots, w_5\}) \text{ se hărțește}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{52}^5} = \frac{1}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$A =$ evenimentul prin care vom obține Full House

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



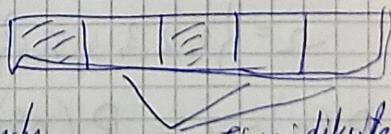
$|A| =$ - putem alege figură pt. perche în $\binom{13}{1}$ iar culoare în $\binom{4}{2}$ ori,

iar pt. cele 3 cărți avem $\binom{12}{1}$ moduri de alegere a figurii și $\binom{4}{3}$ moduri de alegere a culorii

$$|A| = \binom{13}{1} \binom{4}{2} \binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{3}$$

ii) o perche

B - eș. prim cărți avem o perche



$$\binom{13}{1} \binom{4}{2} \binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{3}^3$$

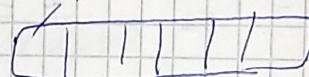
Ex: Problema lui I. B. Newton - R

- Cel putin un 6 apare atunci cind aruncam 6 zaruri
- Cel putin 2 valori de 6 apar at. cind aruncam 12 zaruri
- cel putin 3 valori de 6 apar at. cind aruncam 18 zaruri

a) $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}^6$

$$\{1, \dots, 5\}$$

A - ev. de intres



$$P(A) = \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} = 1 - P(A^c) = 1 - \frac{5^6}{6^6}$$

b) $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}^{12}$

B - cel putin 2 rezultate de 6 in 12 zaruri

$$P(B) = 1 - P(B^c)$$

$$P(B^c) = P(\underbrace{\text{nu are rezultat de 6}}_U \cup \underbrace{\text{nu are exact 1 rezultat de 6}}_{\text{exat 1 rezultat de 6}}) = P(\text{nu are rezultat de 6}) +$$

$$+ P(\text{exat 1 rezultat de 6}) = \frac{5^{12}}{6^{12}} + \frac{\binom{12}{1} \cdot 5^{11}}{6^{12}}$$

c) C - ev. cel putin 3 rezultate de 6 in 18 zaruri

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}^{18}$$

$$P(C) = 1 - P(C^c)$$

nu are rezultat =
exact 1 rezultat

$$= \frac{5^{18}}{6^{18}} + \frac{\binom{18}{1} \cdot 5^{17}}{6^{18}} + \frac{\binom{18}{2} \cdot 5^{16}}{6^{18}}$$

Partitii - sof. multinomial

Teorem de multime cu m elem. si fix $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k \in \mathbb{N}$ a.i. $m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_k = m$

Consideram o part. cu K submultimi a.i. numarul elementelor in fiecare multime este m_i elem.

$$K=2 \quad m_1 + m_2 = m$$

Echivalent cu: multimea sirurilor de

$$\binom{m}{m_1}$$

lung m cu m_1 elem de tip 1

m_2 elem. de tip 2

$$\text{pt. } K \quad \binom{m}{m_1} \times \binom{m-m_1}{m_2} \times \binom{m-m_1-m_2}{m_3} \times \dots \times \binom{m-m_1-\dots-m_{k-1}}{m_k}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \checkmark & \checkmark & \checkmark \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\dots \times \binom{m-m_1-m_2-\dots-m_{k-1}}{m_k} =$$

$$\begin{matrix} \checkmark \\ A_k \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{m!}{m_1!(m-m_1)!} \times \frac{(m-m_1)!}{m_2!(m-m_1-m_2)!} \times \frac{(m-m_1-m_2)!}{m_3!(m-m_1-m_2-m_3)!} \times \dots \times \frac{(m-m_1-m_2-\dots-m_{k-1})!}{m_k!(m-m_1-m_2-\dots-m_k)!} \\ &= \frac{m!}{m_1! m_2! \dots m_k!} = \binom{m}{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k} \end{aligned}$$

Ex 1) MATEMATICA

$M \rightarrow 2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A \rightarrow 3$

$T \rightarrow 2$

$i \rightarrow 1$

$C \rightarrow 1$

$F \rightarrow 1$

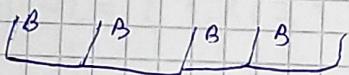
2) 4 băieți și 12 fete

Prof. formează în mod aleator 3 subgrupe de cete și studenți

Care este proba ca în fiecare subgrupă să fie 1 băiat?

$$\binom{16}{4, 4, 4, 4} = \frac{16!}{4!4!4!4!}$$

$$P(w) = \frac{1}{\binom{16}{4, 4, 4, 4}} \text{ echiv.}$$



$$\frac{4! \binom{12}{3, 3, 3, 3}}{\binom{16}{4, 4, 4, 4}}$$

Estragem cu rezervare, ordinea nu contează
În câte moduri putem păstra 2 băieți (care nu se disting între ele) în n urne.

$$\underline{(oo)} \quad \underline{(ooo)} \quad \underline{(o)} \quad \underline{(oo)} \quad \underline{(ooo)}$$

$$\begin{matrix} m=6 \\ k=12 \end{matrix}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m = k$$

$$x_i \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\binom{m+k-1}{m-1} = \binom{m+k-1}{k}$$

(*)

Probabilitate

Probabilitate Montmort

n plasuri

n surorii

$$G_m = \frac{m!}{n!(n-m)!} = 1$$

Probabilitatea ca cel putin o persoare sa fie alesa la destinatarul de dest.

$$\Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & m \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \dots & \sigma(m) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma: \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \text{ bij}$$

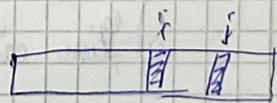
$$\Omega = S_m = \left\{ \sigma : \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\} \mid \sigma \text{ bij} \right\}. |\Omega| = n!, \text{ Pe calea:}$$

$$A = \left\{ \sigma \in S_m \mid \exists i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ a.s. } \sigma(i) = i \right\} \quad n \rightarrow \infty, P \rightarrow \frac{1}{e}$$

În A_i - are loc prim care dest. i a numit resursele destinate lui =

$$= \left\{ \sigma \in S_m \mid \sigma(i) = i \right\} \quad A = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n$$

$$P(A) = P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n) =$$



$$P(A_i) = \frac{|A_i|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$P(A_i \cap A_j) = \frac{(n-2)!}{n!} = \frac{|A_i \cap A_j|}{n!} = \frac{(n-2)!}{n!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k} P(A_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k}) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k} \frac{(n-k)!}{n!}$$

$$P(A) = \sum (-1)^{k+1} \binom{n}{k} \frac{(n-k)!}{n!} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k!} = - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} =$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(-1)^k}{k!}$$

$$\sqrt{m \rightarrow \infty} \quad 1 - \frac{1}{e}$$

Ursu 4

Probabilități conditionate

a)

Ex 1: Aruncăm cu o monedă de 3 ori

a) Care este proba să obținem HHH?

$$\Omega = \{H, T\}^3$$

		Ω_2	
		HHH	HHT
		HTH	HTT
		THH	THT
		TTH	TTT

$$A = \{HHH\}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{8}$$

b) Stim că la prima aruncare am obținut H.

$$\Omega_2 = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT\}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = P(A|B)$$

stând că
rez. sare s-a realizat

B - rez. prim care la prima aruncare am obținut H
rez de interes

$P(A|B)$ - prob. realizării lui A stând că B s-a realizat
 prob. sond. a lui A la B

Din perspectiva frequentistă: Avem un experiment aleator pe care îl repetăm de un nr. N de ori. Ne interesează la care $A \cap B$.
 interesează

$$\frac{N(A \cap B)}{N(B)} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\frac{N(A \cap B)}{N}}{\frac{N(B)}{N}} \approx \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

Def.: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) un camp de prob., $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ cu $P(B) > 0$. Atunci definim prob. sond. a lui A la even. B și o notăm $P(A|B)$, numit
 "A|B" nu este un eveniment (a notatie)

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

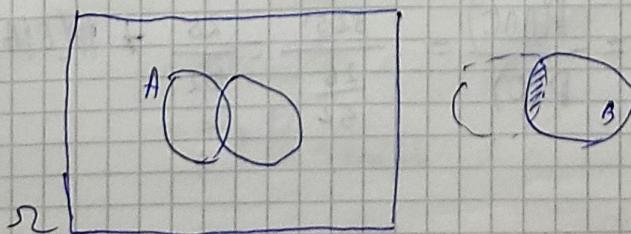
$P(A)$ - prior sau prob. a priori

$P(A|B)$ - posterior sau prob. a posteriori

Ex. (cont.)

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$P(B|B) = 1$$



Ex 2: Aceeași probabilitate de căști de joc se extrag în mod aleator
2 căști succesiive și fără întoarcere

- 52 căști
13 numere roșii
26 numere negre
- A - "prima căștă este de număr roșie"
B - "a doua căștă este de număr roșie"
C - "a treia căștă este de număr roșie"

Vrem să calculăm:

$$P(B|A), P(C|A), P(A \cap B), P(A \cap C)$$

sol: $P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{13 \cdot 12}{52 \cdot 51}}{\frac{13}{52}} = \frac{12}{51}$

$$P(A) = \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{13 \cdot 12}{52 \cdot 51}$$

$$P(C|A) = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(A)} = \frac{25}{51}$$

$$P(A \cap C) = \frac{13 \cdot 25}{52 \cdot 51}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{12}{51} = P(B|A)$$

$\downarrow \frac{1}{4}$

$$P(C) = \frac{25}{52}$$

$$P(A|C) = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{\frac{13 \cdot 25}{52 \cdot 51}}{\frac{25}{52}} = \frac{25}{102} \neq P(C|A)$$

Ex 3 O familie are 2 copii:

a) Care este probabilitatea ca cei 2 copii să fie de sex F stăind că cel mai vîîn copil este F?

b) - " - , stăind că cel puțin unul dintre ei este F?

Întrebare: $\begin{cases} - \{F, B\} \\ - P(F) = P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \\ - rezultatul unui copil este influențat de sexul celuilalt copil. \end{cases}$

$$\Omega = \{BB, BF, FB, FF\} \quad A = \{FF\}$$

a) $B = \{\text{cel mai învârstătiv este } F\} = \{FB, FF\}$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

C = $\{\text{cel puțin unul este de sex } F\} = \{FB, BF, FF\}$

$$P(A|C) = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

c) ~~Fata moartă~~ Iarna! Examen

I, P, V, T $\Omega = \{FI, FP, FI, FT, BI, BP, BV, BT\}$ 2 grade elementare

$$P(\text{cei 2 copii nu sunt } F | FI) = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$P(FI) = \frac{15}{64}$$

FI, -

→, FI
3 → doar fiice

FI, - $\overset{8}{\swarrow}$ (FI FI)

FI, FI
↓, ↓

Ex 4) Dacă o avionare apără în zona de interes numărată de un radar atunci se declanșează o alarmă cu probabilitate de 99%. Dacă nu apără avionătul nu declanșează o alarmă (fașă) de declanșare în 1%.
 Să se calculeze probabilitatea ca o avionare să fie în zona de interes = 5%.

a) Care este probabilitatea ca în zona de interes să nu apără avionătul și să nu declanșeze o alarmă?

b) Care este probabilitatea ca un avion să fie detectat?

$$A = \{ \text{avionătul apără în zona de interes} \}$$

$$B = \{ \text{se declanșează alarmă} \}$$

a) $P(A^c \cap B^c)$

b) $P(A \cap B^c)$

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

Inversă

$$P(A) = 0.05$$

$$P(B|A) = 0.99$$

$$P(B|A^c) = 0.1$$

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

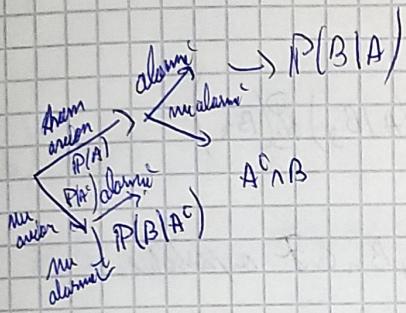
$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$$

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

$P(A|B)$

a) $P(A^c \cap B) = P(B|A^c) \cdot P(A^c)$
 $= P(B|A^c) (1 - P(A))$
 $= 0.1 \times 0.95 = 0.095$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) P(A \cap B^c) &= P(B^c | A) \cdot P(A) \\
 &= (1 - P(B | A)) \cdot P(A) \\
 &= 0.01 \cdot 0.05 = 0.0005
 \end{aligned}$$

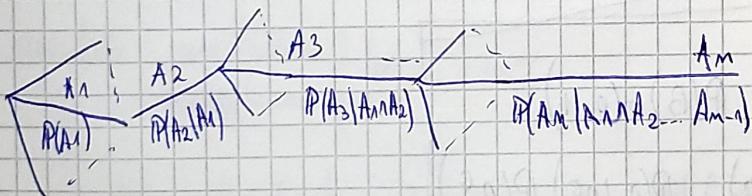


(P) (Formula produsului) (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) o.p. $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m \in \mathcal{F}$

Astură:

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m) > 0$$

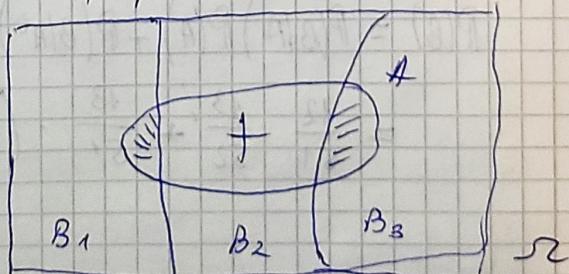
$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m) = P(A_1) \times P(A_2 | A_1) \times P(A_3 | A_1 \cap A_2) \times \dots \times P(A_m | A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-1})$$



Formula proba - totală

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) o.p. și particele a lui Ω , $\{B_1, B_2, B_3\} \subset \mathcal{F}$. $P(B_i) > 0$

$$\begin{cases}
 B_1, B_2, B_3 \subseteq \Omega \\
 B_1 \cup B_2 \cup B_3 = \Omega \\
 B_1 \cap B_2 = \emptyset \\
 B_2 \cap B_3 = \emptyset \\
 B_1 \cap B_3 = \emptyset
 \end{cases}$$



$$A = A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n$$

$$= A \cap (B_1 \cup B_2 \cup B_3)$$

$$= (A \cap B_1) \cup (A \cap B_2) \cup (A \cap B_3)$$

$$P(A) = P(A \cap B_1) + P(A \cap B_2) + P(A \cap B_3) =$$

$$= P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2) + P(A|B_3)P(B_3)$$

(P) Für (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) ein c.p. $\alpha: B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n \in \mathcal{F}$ & partielle

$n=2$ an $P(B_i) > 0, i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Dann $A \in \mathcal{F}$ ist mit:

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A|B_i)P(B_i)$$

$m=2$

$A \in \mathcal{F}, B \in \mathcal{F} \quad P(B) \in (0, 1)$

$$P(A) = P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|B^c)P(B^c)$$

Exp (wirkt auf)

$$P(B) = P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A^c)P(A^c)$$

$$= \frac{12}{51} \cdot \frac{13}{52} + \frac{13}{51} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{13}{52}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Formula lui Bayes

În (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p. $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ cu $P(A) > 0$, $P(B) > 0$

$$a) P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|B)P(B)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|B)P(B)}{P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|B^c)P(B^c)}$$

b) $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m \in \mathcal{F}$ o part. a lui Ω , $P(B_i) > 0$

$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m P(A|B_j)P(B_j)}{\sum_{j=1}^m P(A|B_j)P(B_j)}$$

Ex: Se presupune că prevalența unei boli în pop. este 1%. Pe că efectuăm un test de detectie cu o acuratețe de 95%.

acuratețe: sensibilitatea } falsului = 95%
specificitatea }

$P(T|D) = \text{sensibilitate} = \text{rată de true positive} = \text{prob. ca testul să fie + stând că pacientul este infectat}$
 $P(T^c|D^c) = \text{specificitate} = \text{rată de true negative} = \text{prob. ca testul să fie - stând că pacientul nu e infectat}$

D - pacientul este infectat

T - testul este pozitiv

$P(T|D)$ = false pozitive

$P(T^c|D^c)$ = false negative

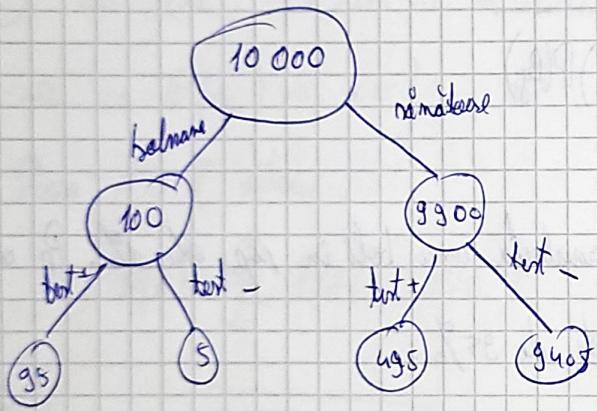
Pp. că am efectuat testul și a rezultat pozitiv. Care este prob. să avem virul să vedea că testul e +?

$P(D|T) = ?$ Formula lui Bayes

$$P(D|T) = \frac{P(T|D)P(B)}{P(T)} = \frac{P(T|D)P(D)}{P(T|D)P(D) + P(T|D^c)P(D^c)} = \frac{P(T|D)P(D)}{1 - P(D)}$$

$$P(T|D^c) = 1 - P(T^c|D^c) = 0.05$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{0.95 \times 0.01}{0.95 \times 0.01 + 0.05 \times 0.99} = \frac{0.0095}{0.0095 + 0.049} = \frac{0.095}{0.0585} = 0.16$$



$$\frac{95}{95+495} = 0.16$$

(P) Prob. cnditionata este o probabilitate

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) cp. $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}, P(A) > 0$

$$\text{def } Q(\cdot) = P(\cdot | A)$$

$$Q(B) = P(B|A)$$

$$(A, \mathcal{F} \cap A) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q(A) = 1 \\ A_m | m \subseteq \mathcal{F} \cap A \text{ disjointe} \end{array} \right.$$

$$Q(V A_m) = \sum Q(A_m)$$

$$Q(A) = P(A|A) = \frac{P(A \wedge A)}{P(A)} = 1$$

$$Q(\cup A_m) P(\cup A_m | A) = \frac{P(\cup A_m \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{\sum P(A_m \cap A)}{P(A)} = \sum Q(A_m)$$

Def: (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) o.p

$$A, B, C \in \mathcal{F} \quad P(A \cap B) > 0$$

$$P(A \cap C) > 0$$

$$P(B \cap C) > 0$$

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

$$Q(\cdot) = P(\cdot|C)$$

Cuadis 5

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) , $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(A) > 0$

$Q(B) = P(B|A)$, $\# B \in \mathcal{F} \wedge A = \{ F \cap A \mid F \in \mathcal{F} \}$
este prob.

Formula lui Bayes:

$$Q(\cdot) = P(\cdot|C)$$

$$Q(A|B) = \frac{Q(B|A) \cdot Q(A)}{Q(B)}$$

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

$$Q(A|B) = P(A|B, C)$$

Ex: P_p să aruncăm 2 monede
 una echilibrată (prob $H = \frac{1}{2}$)
 una trucată (prob $H = \frac{3}{4}$)

Sansă să alegem oricare dintre cele 2 monede este $\frac{1}{2}$.

Obltin în urma celor 3 aruncări: HHH

- a) Având această info care este proba să fi ales moneda echilibrată?
 b) P_p să urmări pt. ană-a sără moneda. Care este proba să fi obținut H?

a) A - ev. primă sare în primele 3 aruncări are obținut HHH
 B - ev. primă sare are ales moneda echilibrată

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

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{16}}{\frac{1}{16} + \frac{27}{32}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{27}{32}}$$

b) C - ev. primă care la a 4-a aruncare am obținut H.

$$P(C|A) = ? \quad Q(\cdot) = P(\cdot|A)$$

Dacă notăm $Q(C) = P(C|A)$

Formula probabilității totale: $Q(C) = Q(C|B)Q(B) + Q(C|B^c)Q(B^c)$

$$Q(B) = P(B|A)$$

$$Q(B^c) = 1 - Q(B)$$

$$Q(C|B) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{probabilitatea H dăunătoreala este echivalentă}$$

$$Q(C|B^c) = \frac{3}{5}$$

Independentă

Dacă ore sunt independente dacă realizarea uneia nu aduce nicio fel de info suplimentară despre realizarea altulalt.

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P), A, B \in \mathcal{F}$$

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

Def.: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) un o.p. și $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$. spunem că $A \cap B$ sunt independenți

dacă notăm $A \perp\!\!\!\perp B$ dacă $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$

Dacă $A \perp\!\!\!\perp B$ at:

$$\text{Ex: Dacă } A \perp\!\!\!\perp B$$

$$A \perp\!\!\!\perp B^c$$

$$A^c \perp\!\!\!\perp B^c$$

Ex: Arunăcăm o dată de 2 ori

A_1 - ev. prima care la prima aruncare am obținut H

A_2 - II - a 2-a aruncare - II -

$$\Omega = \{H, T\}^2$$

A2
 A2
 A3
 A3
 A4
 A4
 A1
 A1
 A2
 A2

$$A_1 = \{(H, H), (H, T)\}$$

$$A_2 = \{(T, H), (H, H)\}$$

$$A_1 \cap A_2 = \{(H, H)\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(A_1 \cap A_2) = \frac{1}{4} \\ P(A_1) = \frac{1}{2} \\ P(A_2) = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1) \times P(A_2) \Rightarrow A_1 \text{ și } A_2$$

Ex: Zar cu 4 fețe: Aruncări de zar



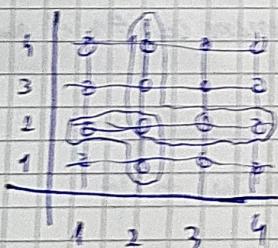
$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}^2$$

$$A = \{\text{primul zar are fata } 1\} = \{(1, x) \mid x \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\} \quad P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$B = \{\text{suma punctelor este } 5\} = \{(1, 4), (2, 3), (3, 2)\} \quad P(B) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$C = \{\text{minimal este } 2\} \quad A \cap B = \{(1, 4)\} \quad P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$D = \{\text{maximal este } 2\}$$



$$P(C) = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$P(D) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{16}$$

DJ: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) o.p și $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m \in \mathcal{F}$. Spunem că A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m sunt indep. (mutual) dacă

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i\right) = \prod_{i \in I} P(A_i), \quad \forall I \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$$

Obs: A_1, A_2, A_3 sunt independenți \Leftrightarrow

$$\begin{cases} P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1)P(A_2) \\ P(A_1 \cap A_3) = P(A_1)P(A_3) \\ P(A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_2)P(A_3) \\ P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3) \end{cases}$$

P. n. evenimente $2^m - m - 1$ condiții

$$C_m^2 + C_m^3 + \dots + C_m^m$$

Exp. (cont) Aruncăm 2 monede

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_1) &= \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \{(H,H), (H,T)\} = A_1 - prima H & A_1 \perp\!\!\! \perp A_2 \\ P(A_2) &= \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \{(H,H), (T,H)\} = A_2 - a două H \\ P(A_3) &= \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \{(T,T), (H,T)\} = A_3 - cele 2 sunt diferibile \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1 \cap A_3) = P(A_2 \cap A_3) = \frac{1}{4}$$

(H,H) (H,T) (T,H)

A_1, A_2, A_3 sunt independenți doar dacă doar

$$A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 = \emptyset \Rightarrow P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = 0 \neq \frac{1}{8} = P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3)$$

A_1, A_2, A_3 nu sunt independenți

Def: (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) o.p. și $A, B, C \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(C) > 0$

Suntem să $A \cap B$ sunt indep. conditionat la C dacă

$$P(A \cap B | C) = P(A|C) \cdot P(B|C)$$

Obs: $Q(\cdot) = P(\cdot | C) \rightarrow Q(A \cap B) = Q(A) \cdot Q(B)$

Exp: $D = \{\text{o persoană are afecțiunea}\} \quad P(D) = 1\% \quad (\text{exemplul: curs ant.})$
 $T \rightarrow \{\text{testul a rezult pozitiv}\}$

$$P(D) = 1\%$$

acuracitate (sensitivitate = specificitate) = 95%

$$P(T|D) = P(T \cap D) / P(D) = 95\%$$

$$P(D|\bar{\pi}) \approx 15\%$$

Ya spunem că persoana mai efectuează un test (P_D da rezultatul celor două teste sunt independente în raport cu starea bolii) și total este tot +. Care este probabilitatea să avem covid?

T₁ - primul test +

$$P(D|T_1, \bar{T}_2) = ?$$

T₂ - al 2-lea test +

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(T_1 \cap T_2 | D) = P(T_1 | D) \cdot P(T_2 | D) \\ P(T_1 \cap T_2 | D^c) = P(T_1 | D^c) \cdot P(T_2 | D^c) \end{array} \right.$$

0.35	0.95	0.0090 +
0.05	0.05	0.0024 +

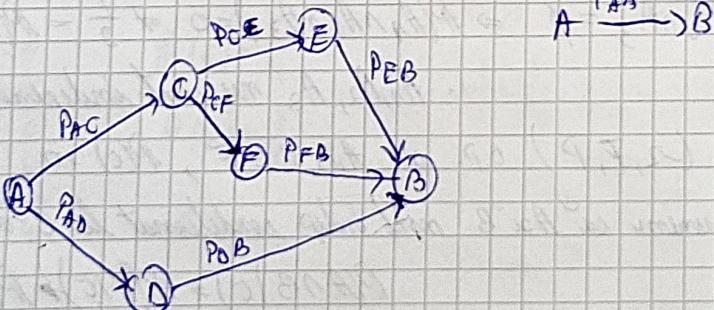
$$P(D|T_1, \bar{T}_2) = \frac{P(\cancel{D}) \cdot P(\bar{T}_1 \cap \bar{T}_2 | D) P(D)}{P(T_1 \cap \bar{T}_2)} \xrightarrow{-0.01} \approx 0.78$$

$$P(T_1 \cap \bar{T}_2) = P(T_1 \cap \bar{T}_2 | D) P(D) + P(T_1 \cap \bar{T}_2 | D^c) P(D^c)$$

0.95	0.95 - 0.01	0.99
0.05	0.05 + 0.05	-

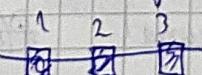
$$\frac{0.95 - 0.95 - 0.01}{0.95 + 0.05 + 0.05 + 0.99} = 0.72$$

E xp:

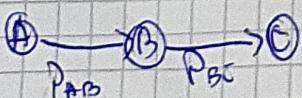


Care este prob. să transmită un mesaj de la A la B?

a) Selezionăm xru

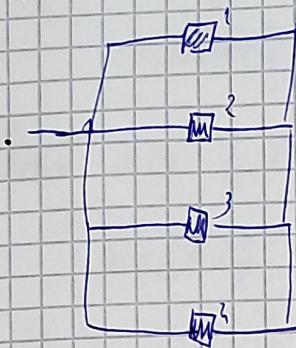


$$P_1 \times P_2 \times \dots \times P_m$$



$$P_{AC} = P_{AB} \cdot P_{BC}$$

b) Sistem paralel



$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\text{transmit message in rest parallel}) &= 1 - P(\text{no message transmitted in rest parallel}) \\
 &= 1 - P(\text{error in node 1, error node 2, ..., error node } n) \\
 &= 1 - P(\text{error node 1}) \times \dots \times P(\text{error node } n) = \\
 &= 1 - (1 - p_1) \times (1 - p_2) \times \dots \times (1 - p_n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A \rightarrow B) = ?$$

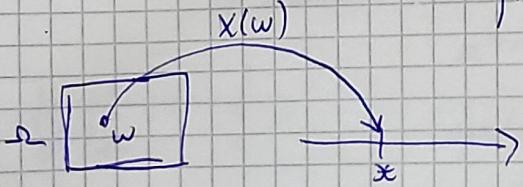
$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{OB} &= P(C \rightarrow B) = 1 - (1 - P(C \rightarrow E, E \rightarrow B)) (1 - P(C \rightarrow F, F \rightarrow B)) = \\
 &= 1 - (1 - P_{CE} \times P_{EB}) (1 - P_{CF} \times P_{FB})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A \rightarrow B) = 1 - P_{AC} \times P_{CB}$$

Variabile aleatoare

Def: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) un o.p.a. $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o funcție. Spunem că X este o variabilă aleatoră, X este a variabilă aleatoră, dacă multimea

$$\{w \in \Omega \mid X(w) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



Ex: Arunăăm 2 zaruri

Def X = număr punctelor de pe rolă 2 zaruri

$$3, 5 \rightarrow 8$$

$$X((3, 5)) = 8$$

$$X(x, y) = x + y$$

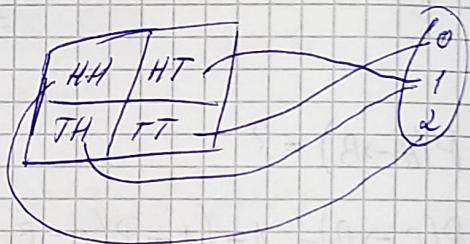
$$3, 5 \rightarrow 8$$

Ex: Arunăăm de două ori cu banul

$X = \text{nr. de } H \text{ din cele 2 arunări}$

$$\omega = \{(H, H)\}$$

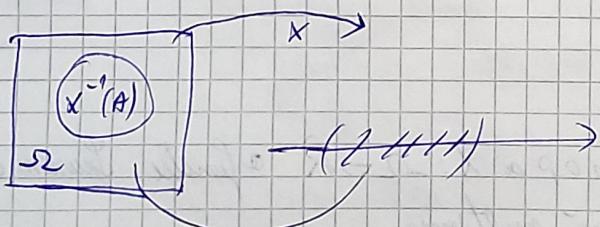
$$\omega = \{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$$



$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$$\{X \leq x\} = \{\omega \in \omega \mid X(\omega) \leq x\}$$

$$\{X \in A\} = \{\omega \in \omega \mid X(\omega) \in A\} = X^{-1}(A)$$



$$X^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{TT\}$$

$$X^{-1}(\{1\}) = \{HT, TH\}$$

$$X^{-1}(\{2\}) = \{HH\}$$

$$\{x \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

"

$$\mathcal{P}(\omega)$$

Dacă $x < 0$ $\{x \leq x\} = \emptyset$

$$x \in [0, 1) \quad \{x \leq x\} = \{\text{TT}\}$$

Dacă $x \in [1, 2)$

$$\{x \leq x\} = \{\text{HT}, \text{TH}\} \quad \{\text{TT}, \text{HT}, \text{TH}\} = \{x=0\} \cup \{x=1\}$$

$$\{x=0 \text{ sau } x=1\}$$

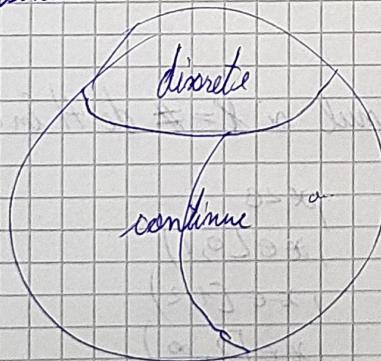
$x \in [2, +\infty)$

$$\{\star \leq x\} = \emptyset \sim \omega$$

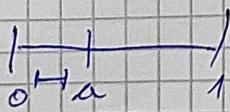
Notă: Vă rețineți că literelor mari X, Y, Z, T, W, \dots

\rightarrow discrete: $X(\omega)$ este col mult numărabilă

X \rightarrow continuu



Ex: $[0, 1)$ nu este un pot.
la întâmplare



$$a^3 \rightarrow \text{continuu}$$

$$\text{sgn}(a) = \begin{cases} -1, & a < 0 \\ 0, & a = 0 \\ 1, & a > 0 \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow discontinu

Vom să calculăm $P(X \in A)$ unde $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

Def: (Repartitia unei s.a.)

Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p. și $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ s.a.

Să numeștez rep. lui X (distribuție) probabilitățile pe \mathbb{R} definite prin

$$P_X(A) = P(X \in A) = P(X^{-1}(A))$$

$$= (P \circ X^{-1})(A) \quad , \quad \forall A \text{ interval din } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (a, b) \\ (-\infty, x] \end{matrix}$$

$$\boxed{P_X = P \circ X^{-1}}$$

Def: (Funcția de repartitie)

Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p., $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ s.a.

Definim fct. de rep. a lui X

$$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1] \text{ prin}$$

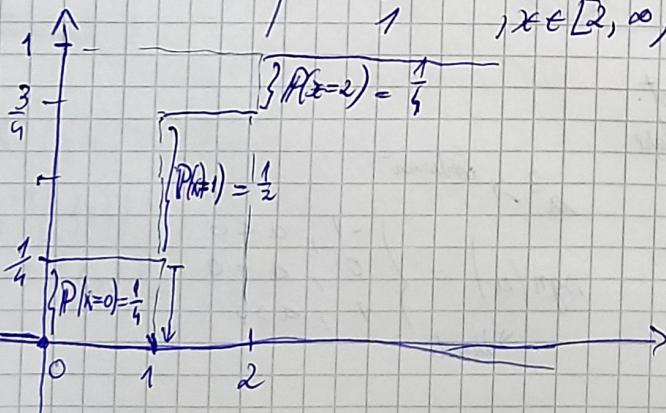
$$F(x) = P(X \leq x), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Obs: $A = (-\infty, x]$

$$P_X(A) \leftarrow F(x)$$

Ex: Iată funcția de repartitie a unei variabile aleatorii discrete $X = \#$ de 4 în cele 2 acasări

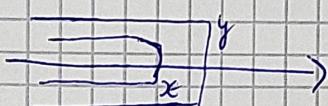
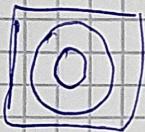
$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & x \in [0, 1) \\ \frac{3}{4} & x \in [1, 2) \\ 1 & x \in [2, \infty) \end{cases}$$



Prop. Funcție de rep.

a) F este crescătoare

$$x < y \Rightarrow F(x) \leq F(y)$$



b) F este continuă la dreapta

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x > x_0}} F(x) = F(x_0)$$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1$$

$$P(X=x_0) = P(X \leq x_0) - P(X < x_0) = F(x_0) - F(x_0^-)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x < x_0}} F(x)$$

Jn

Levens 6

Variabile aleatoare. Repartitia unei v.a.
si fct. de rep.

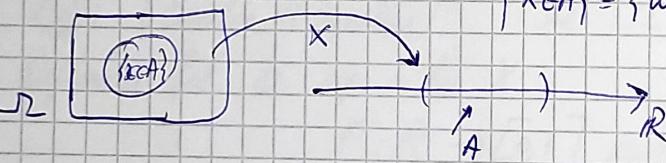
$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\{X \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) , X v.a. si

$$P_x(A) = P(X \in A), \forall A \subset \mathbb{R}$$

$$\{X \in A\} = \{w \in \Omega \mid X(w) \in A\} = X^{-1}(A)$$



$$\boxed{P_x(\cdot) = (P \circ X^{-1})(\cdot)}$$

↳ repartitia v.a. X

Functia de repartitie (fct. cumulative - CDF)

$$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= P_x((-\infty, x]) \\ &= P(X \leq x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

CDF: Aruncări de 3 ori cu hainu

$X = \#$ capete in cele 3 aruncări

Care este functia de rep. a lui X ?

$$\Omega = \{\text{H,T}\}^3 \rightarrow 2^3 \text{ el.}$$

$$X \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

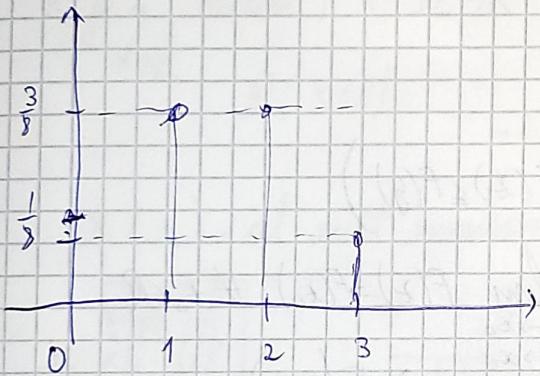
\uparrow TTT

$$P(X=0) = P(\{\text{TTT}\}) = \frac{1}{8}$$

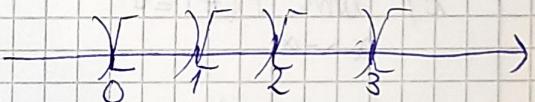
$$P(X=1) = P(\{\text{HTT}\} \cup \{\text{THT}\} \cup \{\text{TTH}\}) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(X=2) = P(\{\text{THH}\} \cup \{\text{HTH}\} \cup \{\text{HHT}\}) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{1}{8}$$



$$F(x) = ?$$



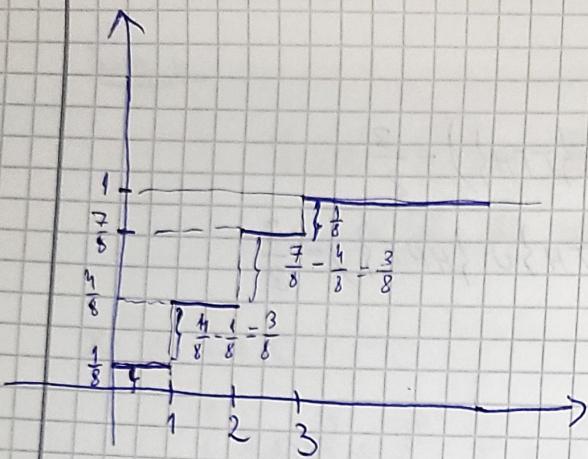
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 = P(\emptyset), & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{8}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{4}{8}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{7}{8}, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Dann } 0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow \{X \leq x\} = \{X=0\}.$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow \{X \leq x\} = \{X=0\} \cup \{X=1\}$$

$$2 \leq x < 3 \Rightarrow \{X \leq x\} = \{X=0\} \cup \{X=1\} \cup \{X=2\}$$

$$x \geq 3 \Rightarrow \{X \leq x\} = \Omega$$



Prop - functie de rep

a) F crescătoare ($\forall x < y \Rightarrow F(x) \leq F(y)$)

b) F este cont. la dreapta $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x > x_0}} F(x) = F(x_0) \quad \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1$$

In plus:

d) $P(X > x) = 1 - P(X \leq x) = 1 - F(x)$

e) $P(X < x_0) = P(X \leq x_0) - P(X = x_0)$
 $= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x < x_0}} F(x) = F(x_0 -)$

f) $P(X = x) = F(x) - F(x_-)$

Variabilele aleatoare discrete

$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ v.a. $X(\Omega) =$ multimea val. lui X

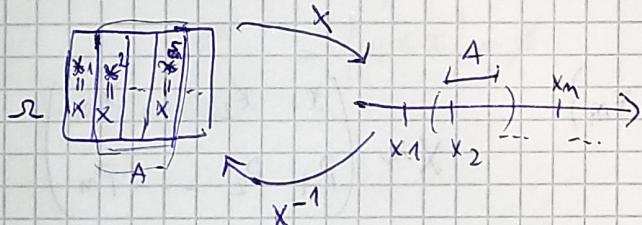
$X(\Omega)$ \hookrightarrow $\begin{cases} \text{cel mult numărabilă} \Rightarrow X \text{ este v.a. discretă} \\ = \text{finit sau numărabilă} \\ \text{infinică nonnumărabilă} \Rightarrow X \text{ este cont.} \end{cases}$

X v.a. discretă, $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$A \in \mathbb{R}$

$$P(X \in A) =$$

$X(\Omega)$ - cel mult numărabilă

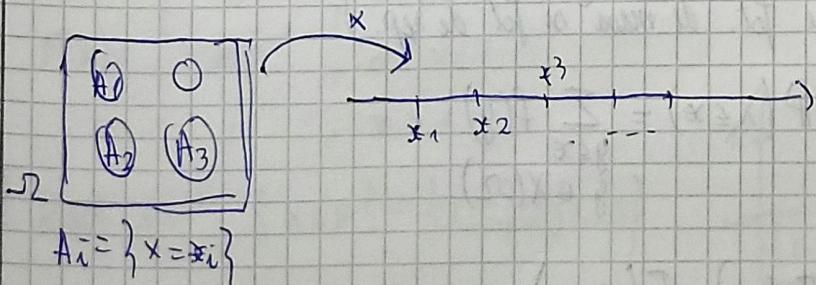


$$\Omega = \bigcup_{m \geq 1} \{X = x_m\}$$

$$P(X \in A) = P(X \in \bigcup_{x \in A \cap X(\Omega)} \{x\}) = \sum_{x \in A \cap X(\Omega)} P(X = x)$$

Dcl. Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) un c.p. și $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o v.a. discretă. Se numește funcția de masă asociată (PMF).

$$f(x) = P(X = x), \quad \forall x \in X(\Omega), \quad f: X(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, 1]$$



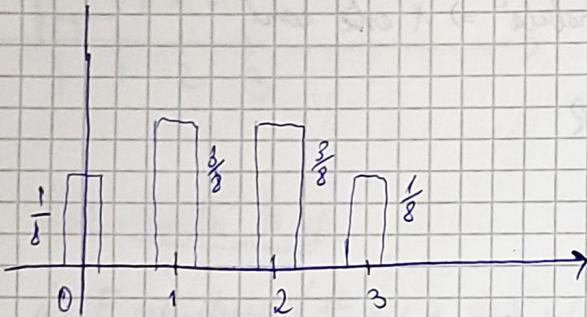
Obs: Se mai folosește și notația $p(x)$ sau $P_x(x)$

Ex: Aruncăm de 3 ori cu banul, $X = \# H$ în cele 3 aruncări

Dst. fct. de masă a lui X

$$f(x) = P(X=x), \quad \forall x \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\} = X(\omega)$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{8}, \quad f(1) = \frac{3}{8}, \quad f(2) = \frac{3}{8}, \quad f(3) = \frac{1}{8}$$



Obs: $X \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$

$$P(X=x_i) = p_i$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_m \\ p_1 & p_2 & \dots & p_m \end{pmatrix}$$

Prop. Funcție de masă

a) $f(x) = P(X=x) \geq 0$ (pozitivă)

b) $P(\omega) = 1$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \omega = \cup \{X=x\} \\ x \in X(\omega) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow P\left(\bigcup_{x \in X(\omega)} \{X=x\}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{x \in X(\omega)} f(x) = 1} \quad \text{maxim totala} = 1$

Obs: (Legătura dintre fct. de masă și fct. de rep.)

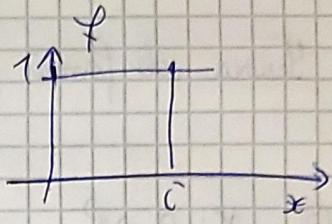
$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{\substack{y \leq x \\ y \in X(\omega)}} f(y)$$

$$f(x) = F(x) - F(x-)$$

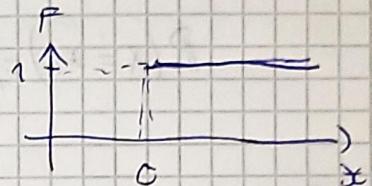
Exemple de v.a. discrete

① v.a. $X=c$ (constantă)

$$f(x) = P(X=x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=c \\ 0, & x \neq c \end{cases}$$



$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < c \\ 1, & x \geq c \end{cases}$$



$$\text{Dacă } x < c \Rightarrow \{X \leq x\}$$

$$= \{c \leq x\} = \emptyset$$

$$\left\{ \omega \mid X(\omega) \leq x \right\}$$

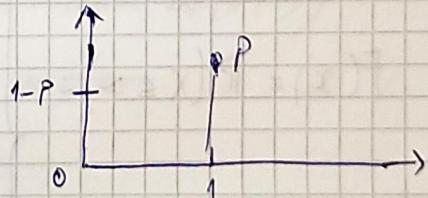
② Variabile aleatorie de tip Bernoulli

Aflăm un experiment și un eveniment A de interes. P. $P(A) = p \in [0, 1]$

$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega \in A \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

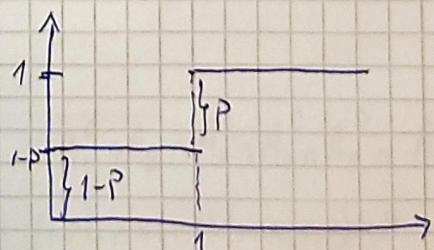
$$f(1) = P(X=1) = P(A) = p$$

$$f(0) = P(X=0) = P(A^c) = 1-p$$



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1-p, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Dacă } x \geq 1, \quad \{X \leq x\} = \{X=0\} \cup \{X=1\}$$



Note: $X \sim \text{Ber}(p)$ (nu $B(p)$)
este reprezentată ca

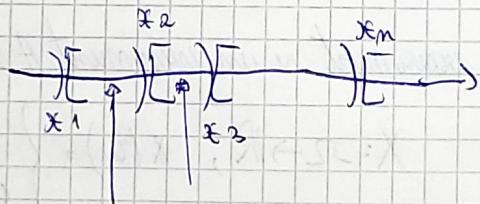
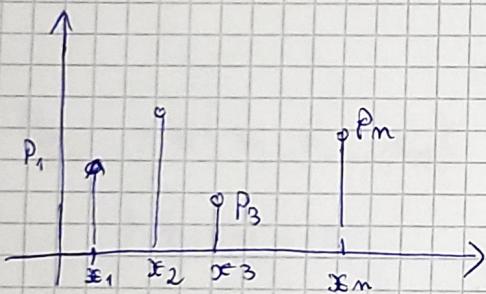
$$\text{U.a. indicator: } \mathbb{1}_A(w) = \begin{cases} 1, & w \in A \\ 0, & w \notin A \end{cases}$$

Gravarea sub forma compactă a funcției de masă: $f(x) = p^x(1-p)^{1-x}, x \in \{0,1\}$

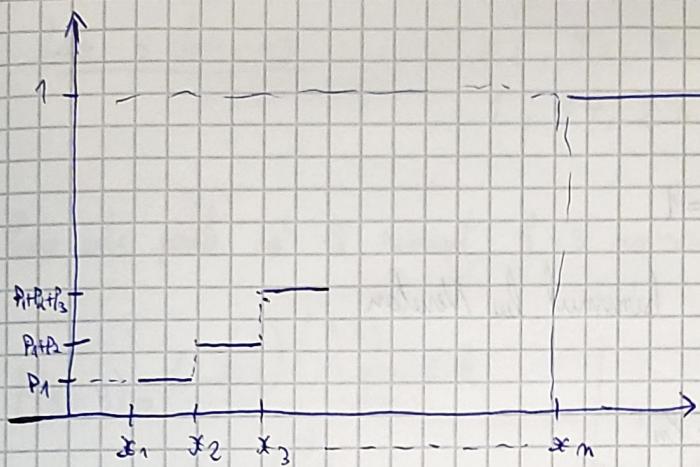
$$\textcircled{3} \quad X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad X(\omega) = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\} \text{ nu are pp. } x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_m$$

$$P(X=x_i) = p_i \in (0,1) \text{ cu } \sum_{i=1}^m p_i = 1$$

Graficul fct. de masă



$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < x_1 \\ p_1, & x_1 \leq x < x_2 \\ p_1 + p_2, & x_2 \leq x < x_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_k, & x_k \leq x < x_{k+1} \\ 1, & x \geq x_m \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{array}{c}
 P_1 \quad P_1+P_2 \quad P_1+P_2+P_3 \\
 | \qquad | \qquad | \\
 P_1 + P_2 + P_3 \quad \dots \quad P_m
 \end{array} = P_1 + P_2 + \dots + P_m$$

⑤ Variabile aleatoare de tip binomial

Presupunem că avem un exp. aleator și A un ev. de interes. Repetăm experimentul de n ori și ne interesează la nr. de realizări ale exp. A.

$X = \#$ realizări ale ev. A în n repetări ale exp. A.

$X \sim B(n, p)$ - v.a. repartizată binomial de parametrii n și p .

$\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{nr. de realizări} \\ \text{ale exp.}}}$ prob. de realizare a ev. A în cadrul exp. (P(A))

$$n=6, k=2$$

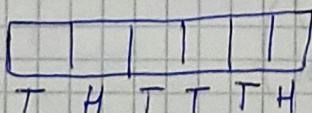
$$X \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

Functia de masă: $f(k) = P(X=k) = ? \quad k \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$n=6, k=2$$

$$C_6^2 (1-p)^4 p^2$$



$$A_1^0 \cap A_2^0 \cap A_3^0 \cap A_4^0 \cap A_5^0 \cap A_6^0$$

$$(1-p) \times p \times (1-p) \times (1-p) \times (1-p) \times p$$

$$\rightarrow (1-p)^4 p^2$$

(14)

$$\sum_{k=0}^n P(X=k) = 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{m}{k} (1-p)^{m-k} p^k = 1$$

$$= (1-p+p)^m \text{ binomial lui Newton}$$

Ales: $X = Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_m$

$$Y_i \sim B(p)$$

(indep)

Exp: Urma ^{albe} \rightarrow negre

N bile, M negre

Extragem n bile cu întoarcere

$X = \text{nr. de bile negre din cele } n \text{ bile extrase: } X \sim B(n, \frac{M}{N})$

⑤ U.a. reprezentată hipergeometric.

Avem o urnă cu N bile albe și negre și M de culoare neagră. Extragem n bile fără întoarcere și ne interesează la nr. de bile negre din cele n extrase.

$X = \# \text{ de bile negre din cele } n \text{ extrase este rep. hipergeometric } HG(n, N, M)$

$$X \sim HG(n, N, M)$$

$$P(X=k) =$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

$$X = \{0, 1, \dots, \min(n, m)\}$$

nr. extr. nr. bile
fără întoarcere următoare negre

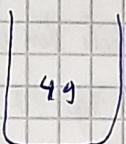
Loto 6 din 49

$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_{n-1}, x_5, x_6$

1, 17, 23, 41, 39, 5

Care este proba sa' fie numarul $k=3$ numere?

$$P(X=3) = \frac{k \binom{6}{3} \binom{43}{3}}{\binom{49}{6}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} N &= 49 \\ M &= 6 \text{ bila myr} \\ n &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X \in \{3, 4, 5, 6\}) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) - P(X=2) \approx 0.18$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\min(n, M)} \binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k} = \binom{N}{n}$$

$$(1+x)^M (1+x)^{N-M} = (1+x)^N$$

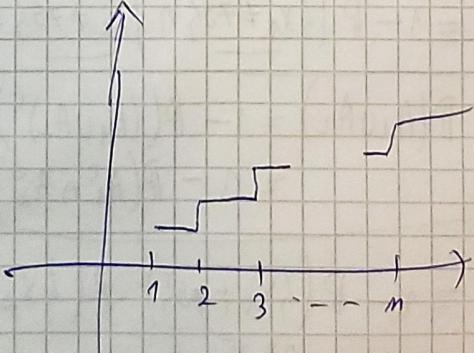
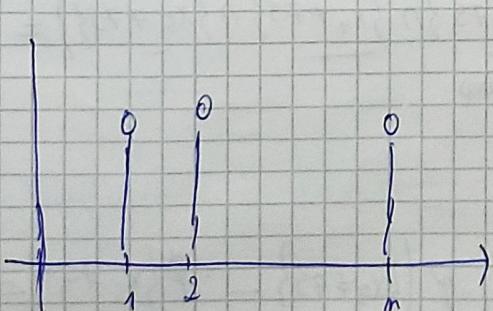
\nearrow \nwarrow

x^n

⑥ Uniforma pe $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ (Echivarianta)

$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $X(\omega) = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$f(k) = P(X=k) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{10} \right), \forall k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$



$$P(X \in A) = \frac{|A \cap D|}{|D|}, \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{R}$$

Curs 7

Examen !!

Ex: O urnă conține bile numerotate de la 1-100.

Efectuăm extragerea 5 bile din urnă (succesie)

- Care este probabilitatea ca nr. bilelor să fie ≥ 70 ?
- Cum este rep. v.a. care ne dă a 3-a extragere?
- Care este probabilitatea ca nr. 79 să fie extrasul pe ultim adăugat?

Gol:

I. Extragerarea cu remenire

$$a) X \sim B(5, \frac{31}{100})$$

\downarrow

nr. extrageri \rightarrow probă să numărul extras (am extras o bilă ≥ 70)

$$b) X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5 \in \{1, \dots, 100\}$$

$$X_1 \sim \mathcal{U}$$

$$X_1 \sim \mathcal{U}(\{1, 2, \dots, 100\})$$

$$X_2 \sim$$

numărul îndep.

$$c) P(\{79 \text{ nu este extrasul pe ultim adăugat}\}) = P(\{X_1 = 79\} \cup \{X_2 = 79\} \cup \{X_3 = 79\} \cup \{X_4 = 79\} \cup \{X_5 = 79\})$$

$$= 1 - P(\{X_1 \neq 79\} \cap \{X_2 \neq 79\} \cap \{X_3 \neq 79\} \cap \{X_4 \neq 79\} \cap \{X_5 \neq 79\}) =$$

$$\overline{P(A_1 \cup A_2)} = 1 - P((A_1 \cup A_2)^c)$$

$$= 1 - P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c)$$

$$= 1 - P(\{X_1 \neq 79\}) \cdot P(\{X_2 \neq 79\}) \cdot P(\{X_3 \neq 79\}) \dots \cdot P(\{X_5 \neq 79\}) =$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^5$$

II. Extragere fără întoarcere

$HG \Rightarrow (n, N, M)$

a) $Y \sim HG(5, 100, 31)$

b) Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_5

$$Y_1 \sim U(\{1, 2, \dots, 100\})$$

$$Y_2 \sim U(\{1, 2, \dots, 100\})$$

$$P(Y_2 = j) = \sum_{i=1}^{100} P(Y_2 = j | Y_1 = i) P(Y_1 = i)$$

\hookrightarrow f. prob. totală

$$\mathcal{S} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{100} \{Y_1 = i\}$$

O particiune a lui $\mathcal{S} = \underbrace{B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_m}_{\text{dintre 2 căile 2}}$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(A | B_i) P(B_i)$$

$$P(Y_2 = j | Y_1 = i) = \begin{cases} 0, & j = i \\ \frac{1}{99}, & j \neq i \end{cases}$$

$$P(Y_2 = j) = \sum_{i=1}^{100} P(Y_2 = j | Y_1 = i) P(Y_1 = i) = 99 \cdot \frac{1}{99} \cdot \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}.$$

c) $P(\dots) = P(\{Y_1 = 79\} \cup \dots \cup \{Y_5 = 79\}) =$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^5 P(Y_1 = 79) = \frac{5}{100}$$

b) Rip geométrică și negativă binomială

Asumăm că o monedă îm mod repetat, iar sensul de succes = p ($P\{H\} = p$)
 $X = \text{nr. de surse ne date în următoarele aruncări până obținem pt. prima surse}$
 succes (H) inclusivă succesorul (primul succes)

$$X \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$T T H \Rightarrow X = 3$$

$$P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p, k \geq 1$$

$$H \Rightarrow X = 1$$

$$X \sim G(p)$$

$$\underbrace{TT \dots}_{K-1} TH$$

(Gesm (P))

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k-1} p = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^{k-1} = \frac{p}{1-q} = \frac{p}{1-p}$$

$$1+x+x^2+\dots+x^m = \frac{x^{m+1}-1}{x-1}$$

$$(1+q+q^2+\dots)$$

Dacă $x \in (0, 1)$, $m \rightarrow \infty$

$$\sum_{x>0} x^m = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$V = \text{nr. de eșecuri}$

până la primul succes

$$Y \in \{0, 1, \dots\} = \mathbb{N}$$

$$Y = X - 1$$

$$P(Y=k) = (1-p)^k p$$

Def. V.a. Z său ne datează nr. de aruncări menite până obținem pt. prima surse succesă d.m. negativă binomială.

$$Z \sim NB(n, p)$$

$$Z \in \{n, n+1, \dots\}$$

$$P(Z=k)$$

$n=3$

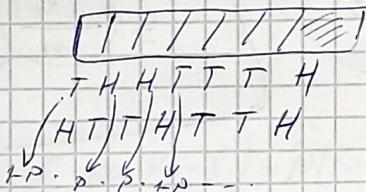
HTT THH

TTT TTH HTTH

$\{ Z=k \}$

$K=7, n=3$

$H \rightarrow$ intervale



$$P(Z=k) = \binom{K-1}{k-1} (1-p)^{k-1} p^k$$

$$Z = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_5$$

$$X_i \sim G(p)$$

7. V.a. de tip Poisson

Def: Spunem că o.v.a. X este repartizată Poisson cu parametru λ dacă $X \in \mathbb{N}$ și $P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$

Când se folosește?

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = 1 ?$$

$$e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

Aproximarea Poisson a binomialei

$$X \sim B(n, p)$$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \approx$$

Pp. n este mare și p este mic a.i. $np \rightarrow \lambda$

$$p \approx \frac{\lambda}{n}$$

$$\approx \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{m!}{(m-k)! \cdot m^k} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{m}\right)^m \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{m}\right)^{-k} \\
 &\quad \xrightarrow{\substack{\downarrow \\ n}} \quad \xrightarrow{\substack{\downarrow \\ 1}} \quad \xrightarrow{\substack{\downarrow \\ e^{-1}}} \quad \xrightarrow{\substack{\downarrow \\ 1}} \\
 &\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{m}\right)^m = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{m}\right)^{-\frac{m}{\lambda}} \right]^{-\frac{\lambda}{m} \cdot m} \xrightarrow{\substack{\downarrow \\ e}} e^{-\lambda} \\
 &\approx e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{(m-k+1) \cdots (m-1) \cdot m}{m^k} \\
 &= \frac{(m-k+1)}{n} \xrightarrow{\substack{\downarrow \\ 1}} \cdots \frac{(m-1)}{n} \xrightarrow{\substack{\downarrow \\ 1}} \frac{m}{n} \xrightarrow{\substack{\downarrow \\ 1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

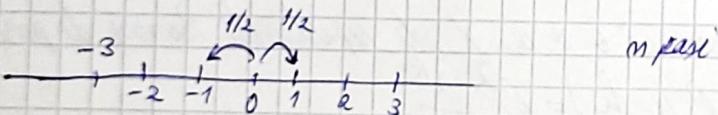
Functii de a.a.

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p., X v.a. $\Omega \xrightarrow{x} \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}$ at. g.v.a.

g v.a.

Obs: Daca x este discret $\Rightarrow g \circ x$ este discret v.a. discrete.

Ex:



Fie Y v.a. care ne da pozitia după m pasi. Vom $P(Y=k) = ?$

Considerăm X v.a. care ne dă nr. de pasi spre dreapta, at. $X \sim B(n, p)$

Dacă $X=i$, atunci a făcut $n-i$ pasi spre stânga și poziția ei este $i - (n-i) = 2i-n$

$$Y = 2X - n$$

$$Y = g(X)$$

$$P(Y=k) = P(2X - n = k) = P\left(X = \frac{n+k}{2}\right) = \binom{n}{\frac{n+k}{2}} p^{\frac{n+k}{2}} (1-p)^{\frac{n-k}{2}}$$

Distanță față de origine?

$$z = |y|$$

$$z = h(y)$$

$$= h(g(x))$$

$$P(z = h)$$

$$k \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(z = k) &= P(y = k \text{ sau } y = -k) = P(y = k) + P(y = -k) = 2 \binom{m}{\frac{m+k}{2}} p^{\frac{m+k}{2}} \\ &= 2 \cdot \binom{m}{\frac{m+k}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m \\ \binom{m}{\frac{m+k}{2}} &= \binom{m}{\frac{m-k}{2}} \rightarrow \binom{m}{k} = \binom{m}{m-k} \\ C_m^k &= \binom{m-k}{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$Y = g(X)$$

$$\boxed{P(Y = g) = P(g(x) = y)} = \sum_{\{x | g(x) = y\}} P(X = x)$$

$$\{g(x) = y\} = \{x \in g^{-1}(y)\}$$

$$\text{Ex: } X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = X^2$$

$$Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_1, X_2, X_3$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(X_1, X_2, X_3) \text{ v.a.}$$

$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3$$

$$X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdot X_3$$

$$\max(X_1, X_2, X_3)$$

$$(x^{2022}) \in \{0, 1\}$$

Independență u.a.

Intuitiv: Dacă variabilele aleatoare X și Y sunt independente, dacă valoarea uneia nu influențează în niciun mod valoarea celeilalte.

Def: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) un spațiu de probabilitate și X, Y două variabile aleatorii. Spunem că X și Y sunt independente, $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$, dacă ex. $\{X=x\} \times \{Y=y\}$ sunt independenți x, y .

(P) Fie X și Y două variabile aleatorii (discrete). Atunci $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$ dacă și numai dacă $P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = P(X \leq x) \times P(Y \leq y)$, $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

(P) $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \Leftrightarrow P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A) \times P(Y \in B)$, $\forall A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
adică

(P) Dacă X și Y au o.i. $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$ și $g(x)$ și $h(y)$ două funcții atunci $g(x) \perp\!\!\!\perp h(y)$

Obs: $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$ at. $3x + 7 \cdot \sin(x) \perp\!\!\!\perp 4^2 \cos(y)^2$

Def: X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n sunt independente dacă

$$P(X_1 \leq x_1, X_2 \leq x_2, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) = \\ = P(X_1 \leq x_1) \times P(X_2 \leq x_2) \times \dots \times P(X_n \leq x_n), \quad \forall x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

Ex: $X \sim B(m, p)$ și $Y \sim B(n, p)$ independent $\rightarrow X+Y \sim B(m+n, p)$

Ex: $X \sim \text{Pois}(x_1)$ și $Y \sim \text{Pois}(x_2)$ independent $\rightarrow X+Y \sim \text{Pois}(x_1+x_2)$

$$P(X+Y=n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X+Y=n \mid X=k) P(X=k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n P(X+Y=n \mid X=k) P(X=k) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \underbrace{P(Y=n-k \mid X=k)}_{P(Y=n-k)} P(X=k) =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n P(Y=m-k) P(X=k)$$

Media unei v.a. discrete

Repetăm un exp. de Nori și ne interesează să calculăm media unei v.a. X de interes.

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8$$

$$1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 5, 8, 8$$

$$m_a = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_8}{N} \rightarrow \frac{1+1+1+3+3+5+8+8}{8} = \frac{30}{8}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \frac{3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 8}{8} = \frac{30}{8}$$

$$\{X = x\}$$

$$P(X=x) = f(x) \approx \frac{N(x)}{N}$$

$$N(x) \approx f(x) N$$

$$\bar{m} = \frac{\sum x \cdot N(x)}{N} = \frac{\sum x \cdot f(x) \cdot N}{N} = \underline{\sum x \cdot f(x)}$$

Def: Fie X o v.a. discretă. Se numește media lui X , valoarea

$$E[X] = \sum_x x f(x) = \sum_x x P(X=x)$$

ori de cât ori $\sum_x |x| f(x) < \infty$. Dacă $\sum |x| f(x) = \infty$ atunci spunem că X nu are medie.

Curs 8

Media și momentele de ordin superior

Def: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) o.p. și $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ u.a. discrete, definim media u.a. X :

$$E[X] = \sum_{x \in \Omega} x \cdot P(X=x) = \sum_{x} x \cdot f(x)$$

ori de săt ori $\sum_{x} |x| \cdot f(x) < \infty$. În cazul în care seria este o abuziv spunem că X nu are medie.

Ex: Aruncăm cu 1 zar.

$$X \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$P(X=x) = \frac{1}{6}$$

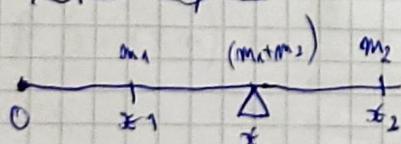
$$E[X] = \sum_{x} x \cdot P(X=x) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \dots + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 3,5$$

Ex: $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ p_1 & p_2 & \dots & p_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$E[X] = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + \dots + x_n p_n$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow E[X] = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Interpretare fizică:



$$\text{M} = x_1 m_1 + x_2 m_2$$

$$\bar{x} = x_1 \frac{m_1}{M} + x_2 \frac{m_2}{M}$$

Proprietăți: 1) Dacă X este constantă, i.e. $X=c$, atunci $E[X]=c$.

2) Dacă $X \geq 0$ atunci $E[X] \geq 0$ (positivitate)

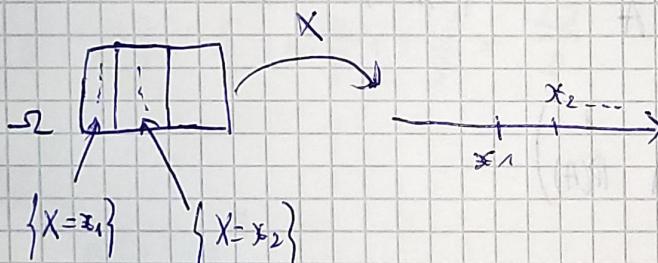
3) Dacă $X \geq Y$ atunci $E[X] \geq E[Y]$ (monotonie)

$$| X(w) \geq Y(w), \forall w \in \Omega$$

4) (Linieritate) Dacă X și Y două v.a. (discrete) și $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ atunci

$$E[aX+bY] = aE[X] + bE[Y]$$

Dem: $E[X+Y] = E[X] + E[Y]$



$$E[X] = \sum_x x P(X=x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \{X=x\} = \{w \in \Omega \mid X(w)=x\}$$

$$P(X=x) = \sum_w P(\{w\})$$

Ex. aruncaș o monedă de 10 ori

$X = \text{nr. de } H \text{ din cele 10 aruncari}$

$$\{X=k\}$$

$$\Omega = \{H, T\}^{10}$$

$$X \sim B(10, p)$$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{10}{k} p^k (1-p)^{10-k}$$

$$\{X=k\} = \{(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{10}) \mid w_i \in \{H, T\}, \text{ cu } k \text{ sunt } H\}$$

$$(H \underbrace{H, \dots, H}_{K}, \underbrace{T, \dots, T}_{10-K})$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{x \in S} x P(X=x) = \sum_w x(w) P(\{w\})$$

$$E[X+Y] = \sum_w (x+y)(w) P(\{w\}) = \sum_w (x(w)+y(w)) P(\{w\}) =$$

$$= \sum_w x(w) P(\{w\}) + \sum_w y(w) P(\{w\})$$

5) (Legatura dintre medie si prob.)

Fie $A \in \mathcal{F}$ eveniment

$$\mathbb{1}_A = \begin{cases} 1, & w \in A \\ 0, & w \notin A \end{cases} \quad P(\mathbb{1}_A = 1) = P(A)$$

$$\mathbb{1}_A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-P(A) & P(A) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E[\mathbb{1}_A] = P(A)$$

6) Fie X o v.a. (discreta) si $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $Y = g(X)$. Atunci:

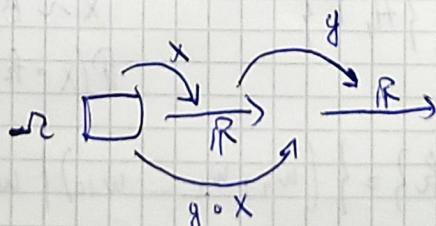
$$E[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x) P(X=x)$$

$$E[Y] = \sum_y y P(Y=y)$$

$$P(Y=y) = P(g(X)=y) =$$

$$= P(X \in g^{-1}(y)) = \sum_{x \in g^{-1}(y)} P(X=x)$$

$$g^{-1}(y) = \{x \mid g(x)=y\}$$



$$E[g(x)] = E[Y] = \sum_y y \sum_{x \in g^{-1}(y)} P(X=x) = \sum_x g(x) P(X=x)$$

Example

Exp: $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$

Mit 1: $Y \in \{1, 4, 9\}$

$$P(Y=1) = P(X=-1) + P(X=1) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$Y = X^2$$

$$X^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 \\ \frac{5}{8} & \frac{2}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

P(Y=4)

$$E[X^2] = \frac{5}{8} + 4 \cdot \frac{2}{8} + 9 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{23}{8}$$

Mit 2

$$g(x) = x^2$$

$$E[X^2] = (-2)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + (-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{8}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{4}{8} + \frac{9}{8} = \frac{22}{8}$$

?) Für X u. Y două r.a. independente

$$\boxed{E[X \cdot Y] = E[X] \cdot E[Y]}$$

Dacă g și h sunt două funcții ($\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$) atunci $g(x)$ și $h(y)$ sunt indp.

$$\boxed{E[g(x) \cdot h(y)] = E[g(x)] \cdot E[h(y)]}$$

$$Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$$

$$E[X^7 Y^9] = E[X^7] \cdot E[Y^9]$$

Obs:, În general, $E[XY] \neq E[X] \cdot E[Y]$

Def: Fie X o.o.a (discreta). Numărul moment de ordin k ($k \geq 1$) $E[X^k]$.

Se numește moment de ordin k centrat în $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $E[(x-a)^k]$ și moment centrat de ordin k , $E[(x-E[x])^k]$.

Def: Varianta sau dispersia o.a X este momentul centrat de ordin 2 și se notează cu

$$Var(X) = E[(x-E[x])^2]$$

Def: Arata gradul de împărtiere a ob. ^(valoare) față de medie.

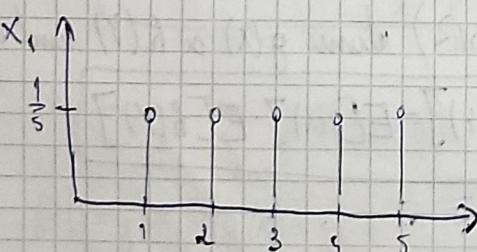
Ex: $X_1 \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right)$

$$X_2 \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \frac{1}{10} & \frac{2}{10} & \frac{3}{10} & \frac{2}{10} & \frac{1}{10} \end{array} \right)$$

$$X_3 \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

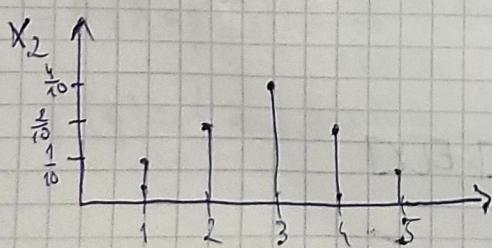
$$X_4 \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$E[X_1] = E[X_2] = E[X_3] = E[X_4] = 3$$



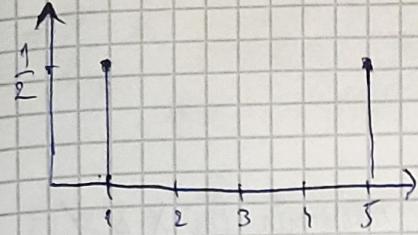
$$Var(X_1) = E[(X_1 - 3)^2] = \frac{(1-3)^2}{5} + \frac{(2-3)^2}{5} + \frac{(3-3)^2}{5} + \frac{(4-3)^2}{5} + \frac{(5-3)^2}{5} = \frac{10}{5}$$

$4+2+0+4$

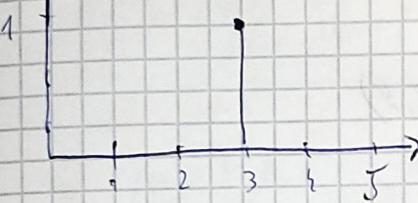


$$Var(X_2) = E[(X_2 - 3)^2] = \frac{(1-3)^2}{10} + \frac{(2-3)^2 \cdot 2}{10} + \frac{(3-3)^2 \cdot 3}{10} + \frac{(4-3)^2 \cdot 2}{10} + \frac{(5-3)^2 \cdot 1}{10} = \frac{12}{10}$$

$$\text{Var}(X_3) = \frac{(1-3)^2}{2} + \frac{(5-3)^2}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$



$$\text{Var}(X_4) = 0$$



Prop: 1) Dacă X este constantă $\Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) = 0$

$$x - E[X]$$

$$a+x - E[a+x]$$

2) $\text{Var}(X) \geq 0$

3) Dacă X v.a. și $a \in \mathbb{R}$ atunci $\boxed{\text{Var}(a+X) = \text{Var}(X)}$

4) Dacă X v.a. și $b \in \mathbb{R}^*$ atunci $\boxed{\text{Var}(bX) = b^2 \text{Var}(X)}$

$$\text{Var}(bX) = E[(bX - E[bX])^2]$$

$$E[b^2(X - E(X))^2]$$

$$\text{Var}(a+bX) = b^2 \text{Var}(X)$$

$$5) \boxed{\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[(X - E[X])^2] &= E[X^2 - 2XE[X] + E[X]^2] \\ &= E[X^2] - 2E[XE[X]] + E[X]^2 \\ &= E[X^2] - 2E[X]^2 + E[X]^2 \end{aligned}$$

6) X și Y îndep.

$$\boxed{\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)}$$

Def: Fie X și Y două v.a. Se numește covarianta lui X și Y

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])]$$

În general:

$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

Def: Se numește abateri standard

$$SD(X) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}$$

X este măsurat într-o u.m.

$\sqrt{\text{varianță}}$

\rightarrow abateri standard

Exemple de calcul al mediei și varianței

① $X \sim B(p)$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-p & p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= p & \text{Var}(X) &= E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \\ & & &= p - p^2 = p(1-p) \end{aligned}$$

② $X \sim B(n, p)$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=0}^n k P(X=k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^m k \cdot \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} =$$

$\frac{(k-1)!}{(k-1)!}$

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{m!}{(k-1)!(m-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} =$$

$$= mp \left[\sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m-1}{k-1} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{m-k} \right] = mp$$

$\stackrel{=1}{\square}$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m-1}{k-1} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{m-k} = \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \binom{m-1}{l} p^l (1-p)^{m-1-l} =$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^m \binom{m}{l} p^l (1-p)^{m-l} = (p+1-p)^m = 1$$

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m \text{ indep.}$$

$$E[X] = E[X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m] = E[X_1] + \dots + E[X_m] = np$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Var}(X_i) = mp(1-p)$$

3) Hipergeométrica HG(m, N, M)

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{m-k}}{\binom{N}{m}}$$

X_j la extracción j de m bolas mayra
alba $X_j = 1$
 $X_j = 0$

$$x_j \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$P(X_j = 1) = \frac{M}{N}$$

$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m$
extracción fija intencional

$$E[X] = E[X_1] + E[X_2] + \dots + E[X_m] \leq m \cdot \frac{M}{N}$$

4) $X \sim P_{\text{dis}}(\lambda)$

$$P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k P(X=k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} =$$

$$= \lambda e^{-\lambda} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \right) = \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda} = \lambda$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 P(X=k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} =$$

$$= \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} =$$

$$= \lambda e^{-\lambda} \left[\underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}}_{e^{\lambda}} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}}_{e^{\lambda}} \right] = \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \lambda$$

5) $X \sim \text{Geom}(p)$

$$X \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$$

$$P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{f}{g} \right)' &= \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2} \\ \left(\frac{1}{g} \right)' &= \frac{-g'}{g^2} \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot 2^{k-1} \cdot p = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot 2^{k-1} = \\ &\quad \boxed{2 = 1-p} \quad = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2^k)' = p \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^k \right)' = p \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^k - 1 \right)' = \\ &\quad \boxed{1-2=p} \quad = p \left(\frac{1}{1-2} - 1 \right)' = p \cdot \frac{1}{(-1)^2} = \frac{1}{p} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1-p}{p^2}} \quad (\text{derivare de două ori})$$

$$E[X(X-1)] = ?$$

Variabile aleatoare continue

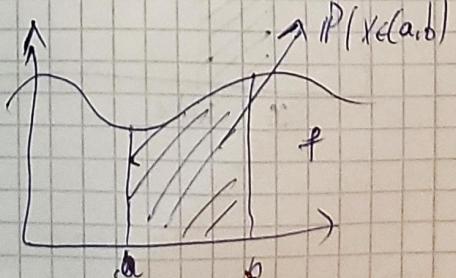
Def.: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) o.p si $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o.v.a.. V.a X este continua (absolut cont) daca exista o functie $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cu prop.

$$P(X \in A) = \int_A f(x) dx, \quad \forall A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

un interval

Alt: Daca $A = (a, b)$

$$P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



Def: În def. de mai sus f s.m. densitate de repartitie.

④ Dacă f este densitate de rep. atunci:

$$1) f \geq 0$$

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

$$P(X = \mathbb{R}) = P(-2) = 1$$

Def:

$$P(X=a) = \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$A = \{a\}$$

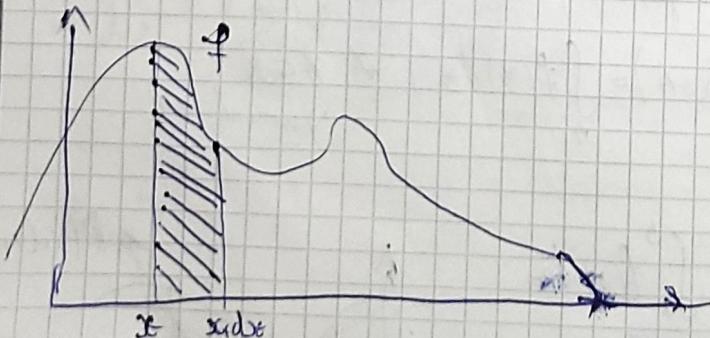
$$\begin{aligned} P(a < X < b) &= P(a \leq X \leq b) \\ &= P(a \leq X \leq b) \\ &= P(a < X \leq b) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X \in (x, x+dx)) = \int_x^{x+dx} f(t) dt \approx f(x)f(x+dx) = f(x)dx$$

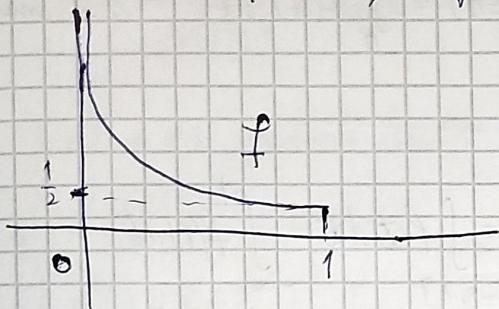
dacă dx mic

$$f(x) \approx \frac{P(x \in (x, x+dx))}{dx}$$

prob
unitate de lungime



$$\underline{\text{Exp:}} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{auchel} \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = 1$$

$$\sum \rightarrow \int$$

$$f(x) = P(X=x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{P(X \in [x, x+dx])}{dx} \rightarrow f(x)$$

$$P(X \in A) = \sum_{x \in A} P(X=x) \rightarrow \int_A f(x) dx$$

Curs 9

X este dacă $f \geq 0$ a.i. $P(X \in A) = \int_A f(x) dx$, $\forall A \subseteq$ interval

Functia de repartie $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x)$$

$$= P\left(X \in \underbrace{(-\infty, x]}_A\right) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

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

Cazul discret

$$F(x) = \sum_{g \leq x} P(X=g) = \sum_{g \leq x} f(g)$$

1) F crește ↑

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1$

3) F este continuă la dreapta

Obs: Din Th fundamentală a analizei.

Dacă f este cont in \mathbb{R} . atunci $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$ este derivabilă în x_0 .

$$\text{și } F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

Dacă f densitatea de rep. este continuă atunci F este derivabilă și $F'(x) = f(x), \forall x$

OBS: Dacă stim pe F atunci $f(x) = F'(x)$

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

Exp: Fixe x și λ și să căutăm densitatea

$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^x}{(1+e^x)^2}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

X are o variabilă repartizată logistică

a) $F(x) = ?$

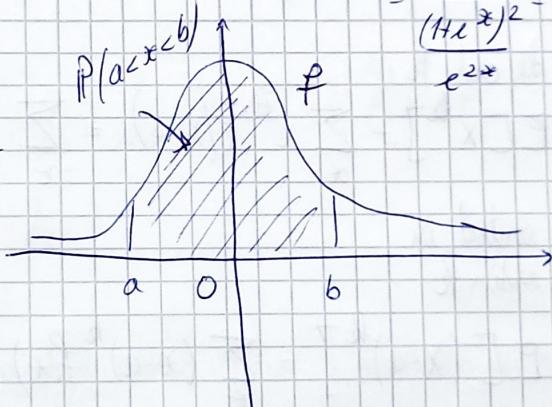
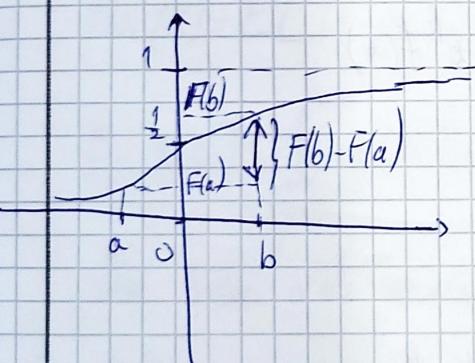
b) $P(a < X < b) = ?$ ($a = -3, b = 2$)

$$\begin{aligned} a) F(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{\lambda^t}{(1+e^t)^2} dt = \int_0^{e^x} \frac{1}{(1+u)^2} du = -\frac{1}{1+u} \Big|_0^{e^x} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{1+e^x} + \frac{1}{1+0} = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = f(-x) \quad f(-x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} =$$

$$F(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} = f(x)$$



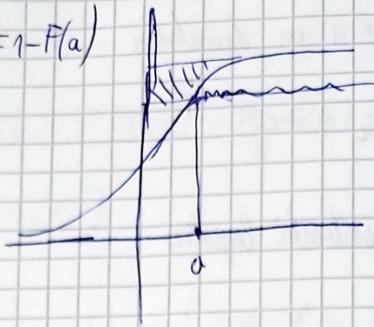
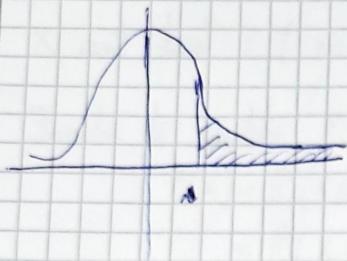
b) $P(a < X < b) = P(X < b) - P(X \leq a) = P(X \leq b) - P(X \leq a) = F(b) - F(a) =$

$$= \frac{e^b}{1+e^b} - \frac{e^a}{1+e^a}$$

$$u = e^x$$

$$P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx$$

$$P(X > a) = 1 - P(X \leq a) = 1 - F(a)$$



Media și momentile u.a. cont.

Carul discut

X o.a.

media $E[X] = \sum_x x P(X=x) = \sum_x x f(x)$

$$\left(\sum |x| f(x) < \infty \right)$$

momentul de ord. k.

$$E[X^k] = \sum_x x^k P(X=x) = \sum_x x^k f(x)$$

momentul central în
a de ordin k

$$E[(X-a)^k] = \sum_x (x-a)^k f(x)$$

Dacă $a = E[X]$ at. momentul central de ordin k

$$E[(X-E[X])^k] = \sum_x (x-E[X])^k f(x)$$

Pt. $k=2$ variansa

$$Var(X) = E[(X-E[X])^2]$$

Def: Fie X o var. cu densitatea de rep. f. Atunci definim:

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx.$$

dacă $E[|x|] < \infty$ (✓)

$(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| f(x) dx < \infty)$. În caz contrar media nu există.

Momentul de ord. k. $E[X^k] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^k f(x) dx$

Momentul central înă din ord. k. $E[(x-a)^k] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-a)^k f(x) dx$

Momentul central de ord. k $E[(x-E[x])^k] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-E[x])^k f(x) dx$

$\text{Var}(x) = E[(x-E[x])^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-E[x])^2 f(x) dx$

$E[g(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x) dx$

Prop. mediei și ale variantei din cazul discret se păstrează și în cazul cont.

a) Dacă $X=c$ (const) at. $E[X]=c$ și $\text{Var}(X)=0$

b) Dacă $X \geq 0$ atunci $E[X] \geq 0$

c) Dacă $x \geq y$ at. $E[x] \geq E[y]$

d) $E[aX+bY] = aE[X]+bE[Y]$, $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

e) $\text{Var}(aX+b) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$

f) $\text{Var}(X) \geq 0$

g) Dacă $X \perp Y$ at. $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$ și $\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$

① V.a. rep. uniform pe $[a, b]$

prob.

Dif. Spunem că X este o v.a. rep. uniform pe $[a, b]$, notăm $X \sim U[a, b]$,
daca densitatea de rep. f este constantă pe $[a, b]$

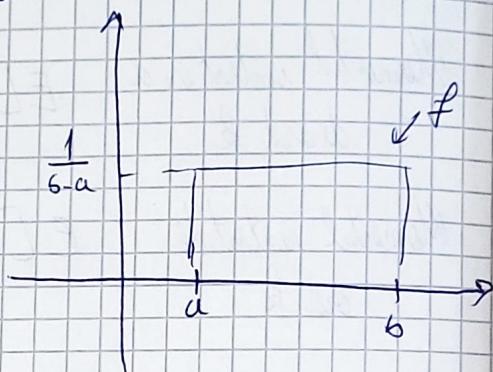
Dec Dacă f este densitate $\Rightarrow f \geq 0$

$$\int f(x) dx = 1$$

Cum $f = c \Rightarrow c \geq 0$

$$\int_a^b c dx = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in [a, b] \\ 0, & \text{altele} \end{cases}$$



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

$$\boxed{\int_A f(x) dx = \int f(x) \mathbb{1}_A(x) dx}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x)$$

$$\mathbb{1}_A = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in A \\ 0, & x \notin A \end{cases}$$

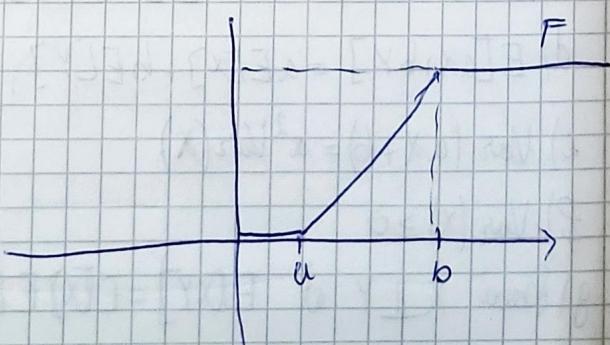
$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{b-a} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(t) dt =$$

$$\begin{cases} 0, & x < a \\ \int_a^x \frac{1}{b-a} dt = \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 1, & x > b \end{cases}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{b-a} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x) \mathbb{1}_{(-\infty, x)}(t) dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{b-a} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x) \mathbb{1}_{(-\infty, x)}(t) dt$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 1, & x > b \end{cases}$$



$$U \sim U([a, b]) , [a, d] \subseteq [a, b]$$

$$P(U \in [c, d]) = P(U \leq d) - P(U \leq c) =$$

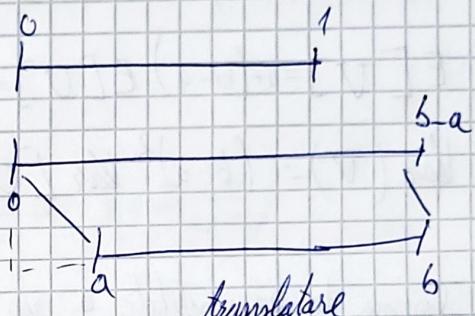
$$= \int_c^d f(x) dx = \int_c^d \frac{1}{b-a} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x) dx = \int_c^d \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{d-c}{b-a}$$

$U \sim U[0, 1]$ unif. standard

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Für } V = a + (b-a)U \sim U(a, b)$$

\ scaleare
translate



$$P(V \leq x) = P(a + (b-a)U \leq x) =$$

$$= P\left(U \leq \frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)$$

$$F_U(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$



Für $U \sim U(a, b)$

$$E[U] = \int x f(x) dx = \int x \frac{1}{b-a} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x) dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\frac{b^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \right) = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}(U) = E[U^2] - E[U]^2$$

$$E[U^2] = \int x^2 f(x) dx = \int x^2 \frac{1}{b-a} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{x^2}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\frac{b^3}{3} - \frac{a^3}{3} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3(b-a)} = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}(U) = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3} - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - ab}{12} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

Met 2: Fie $U \sim \mathcal{U}[0, 1]$

$$E[U] = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E[U^2] = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}(U) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

(Koeficienți de aderență superioară)

$$V = a + (b-a)U \sim \mathcal{U}[a, b]$$

$$E[V] = a + (b-a)E[U] = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}(V) = (b-a)^2 \text{Var}(U) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

Teorema de univariatitate a rep. uniforme

(T) Fie X o u.a. cu funcția de rep. F . Fie $U \sim \mathcal{U}[0, 1]$.

Astăzi:

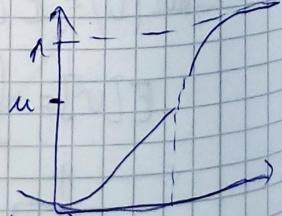
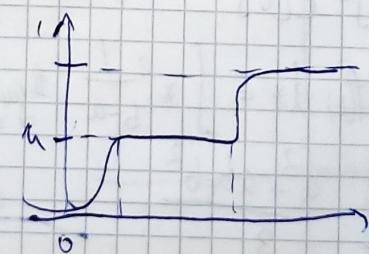
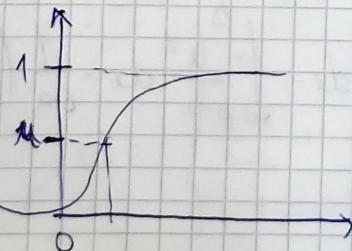
a) Dacă $F^{-1}(u) = \inf \{x \mid F(x) \geq u\}$ funcție cunoscută
arem $F^{-1}(U)$ este rep. ca X .

b) $F(X)$ este $\mathcal{U}([0, 1])$

$$F(x) = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$$

$$F(x)=u$$



a) F este cont. si str. cresc (bij)

F^{-1} este inversa lui F

$$\begin{aligned} P(F^{-1}(U) \leq x) &= P(U \leq F(x)) \\ &= F(x) = P(X \leq x) \\ \text{am aplicat } F(\square) \end{aligned}$$

E&P1: X v.a. logistică

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$$

$$F(x) = u \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} = u \Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{u}{1-u} \Leftrightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{u}{1-u}\right)$$

$$F^{-1}(u) = \ln\left(\frac{u}{1-u}\right)$$

1) $U \sim U[0,1]$

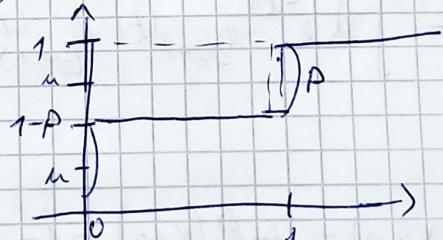
2) $\ln\left(\frac{U}{1-U}\right) \sim$ logistică

E&P2: $X \sim B(p)$

$$P(X=1)=p$$

$$P(X=0)=1-p$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1-p, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} F^{-1}(u) &= \begin{cases} 0, & u \leq 1-p \\ 1, & u > 1-p \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & p \leq 1-u \\ 1, & p > 1-u \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$F^{-1}(U) \sim \beta(p)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &\sim U[0,1] \\ \rightarrow u &\sim U[0,1] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Gen } U \sim U[0,1]$$

$$\text{daca } U \geq p \Rightarrow X = 0$$

$$\text{altfel } X = 1$$

②. V.a. repartizata exponentială.

Def: Fie X o v.a. spunem că X este rep. exponentială de parametru λ , notăm $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$, dacă densitatea de rep. a lui X este

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x \geq 0 \text{ si } \lambda > 0$$

Care f.d.vită?

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int f(x) dx = \int \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{(0,\infty)}(x) dx = \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \\ &= -\left. \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \right|_0^\infty = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Căt este $F(x)$?

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} \mathbb{1}_{(0,\infty)}(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \\ &= \int \lambda e^{-\lambda t} \mathbb{1}_{(0,\infty)}(t) \mathbb{1}_{(-\infty,x)}(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

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

fol. de reprezentare

$$E[X] = \int x f(x) dx = \int x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{(0,\infty)}(x) dx = \int_0^\infty x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^\infty x (-e^{-\lambda x})' dx = -x e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int \left(-\frac{e^{-\lambda x}}{\lambda}\right)' dx = \\
 &\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^{-\lambda x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^{\lambda x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{\lambda x}} = 0 \\
 &= -\frac{e^{-\lambda x}}{\lambda} \Big|_0^\infty = 0 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\lambda}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V(x) = E[x^2] - E[x]^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[x^2] &= \int x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty x^2 \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int_0^\infty x^2 / (-e^{-\lambda x})' dx = \\
 &= -\underbrace{\frac{x^2 e^{-\lambda x}}{\lambda}}_0^\infty + 0 \int_0^\infty 2x e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{2}{\lambda} E[x] + \frac{2}{\lambda^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

① (Prop. lipsu de memorie)

a) Dacă X este o a.a. rep. $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ atunci

$$P(X \geq s+t | X \geq s) = P(X \geq t), \quad \forall s, t \geq 0$$

b) Dacă X este o a.a. care verifică:

$$P(X \geq s+t | X \geq s) = P(X \geq t), \quad \forall s, t \geq 0$$

at. $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

$$\frac{P(X \geq s+t, X \geq s)}{P(X \geq s)} = \frac{P(X \geq s+t)}{P(X \geq s)} = \frac{1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda(s+t)})}{1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda s})} = e^{-\lambda t} = P(X \geq t)$$

$$P(X \geq s+t) = P(X \geq s) P(X \geq t), \quad \forall s, t$$

$$h(s+t) = h(s) h(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad h(\cdot) = h(1) + \ln(\cdot)$$

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \quad \forall (x, y)$$

$$f\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \frac{m}{n} f(1), \quad f(r) = r f(1)$$

③ Rep. Normală

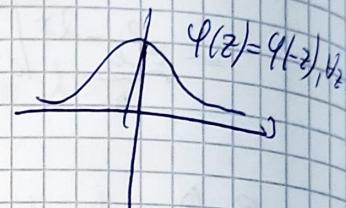
Dcf.: Fie X o v.a. Spunem că X este rep. normală cu parametrii μ și τ^2 ; notăm $X \sim N(\mu, \tau^2)$, dacă admite ca densitate pe f.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\tau} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\tau^2}}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Obs: repartitie Gaussiana

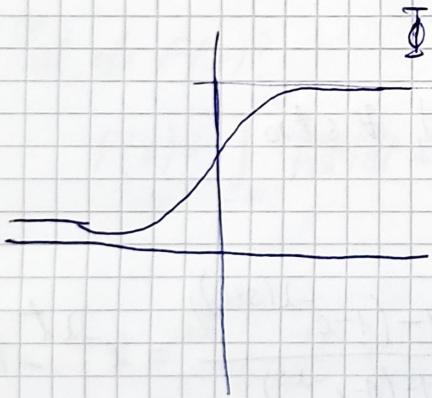
(*) Dacă $\mu=0$ și $\tau^2=1$, atunci $N(0,1)$ suntem normală standard și în acest caz denumirea se notează φ

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$



Pt. normală standard, fct. de rep. s.n. Φ

$$\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$



Verificăm că φ este densitate?

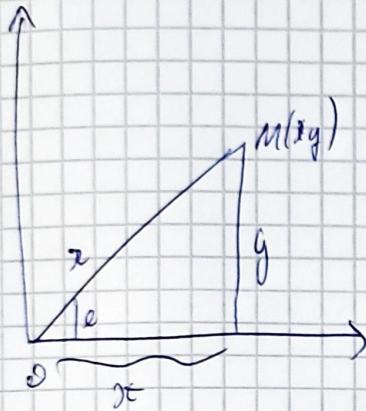
$$\varphi(x) \geq 0 \quad \checkmark \quad (\text{exponențială})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx = 1 \quad \text{nu} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

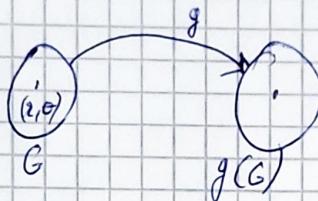
$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$\text{Calculate } I^2 = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right)^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy$$

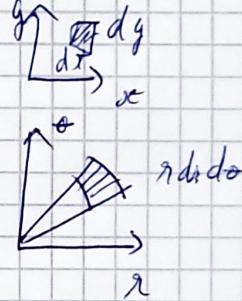
$$= \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy$$



$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta & r \in [0, \infty) \\ y = r \sin \theta & \theta \in [0, 2\pi) \end{cases} \quad (\bar{r}, \theta) \rightarrow (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$



$$\int_{g(G)} f(x) dx = \int_G f(g(y)) \det J_g dy$$



$$\int_{g(G)} f(x) dx = \int_G f(g(y)) \left| \det J_g \right| dy$$

$$J_g = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I^2 - \iint e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy = \iint e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr d\theta = \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr d\theta = \int_0^\infty 2\pi r e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr =$$

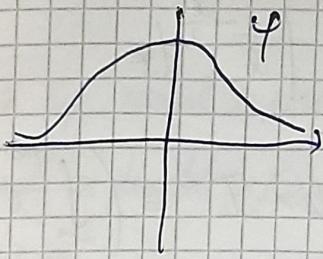
$$= 2\pi \int_0^\infty r e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr = 2\pi \left[-e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \right]_0^\infty = 2\pi \left(e^{-\frac{0^2}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\infty^2}{2}} \right) = 2\pi \left(e^0 - 0 \right) = 2\pi \Rightarrow I = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

(media/varianza) Σ^{-1}

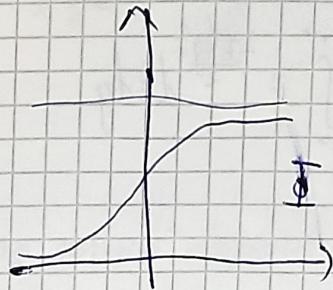
Curs 11 (10)

Repartitia normală

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(t) dt$$



$$\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(t) dt$$

$N(0, 1)$ normală standard

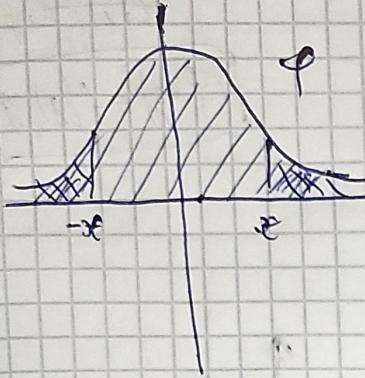
$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \varphi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 0$$

fct. impară

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - \underbrace{E[X]}_0^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X^2] &= \int x^2 \varphi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(-e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}\right)' dx \\ &= \underbrace{-\frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}_{\text{II}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Notă: Dacă $X \sim N(0, 1)$ atunci $E[X] = 0$ și $\text{Var}(X) = 1$



$$\Phi(x) = 1 - \underline{\Phi}(-x)$$

$$\underline{\Phi}(-x) = \int_{-\infty}^{-x} f(t) dt = \int_{+\infty}^{x} f(-u)(-du) =$$

S.V. $u = -t$

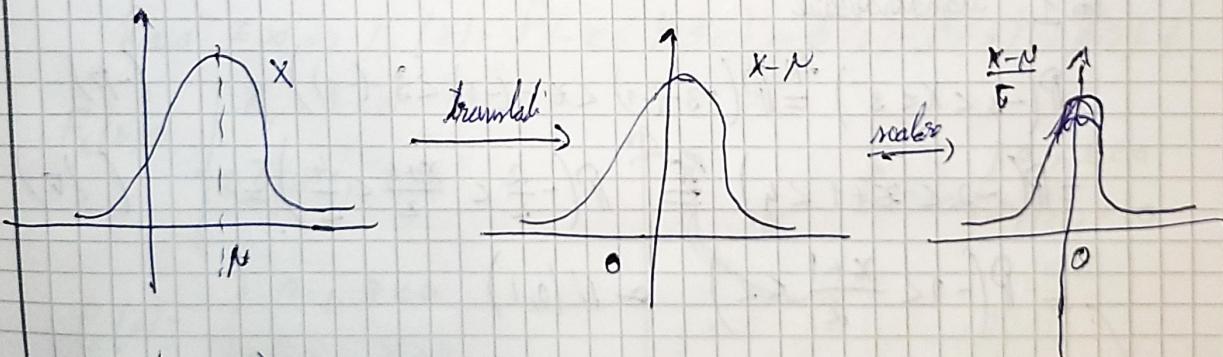
$$= \int_x^{+\infty} \underline{f(u)} du = \int_x^{+\infty} f(u) du = P(X > x)$$

$$= \underline{f} \cdot 1 - \int_{-\infty}^x f(u) du$$

Def: Spunem că v.a. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ dacă are aceeași densitate de rep.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(P) Dacă $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ atunci $\exists Z \sim N(0, 1)$ a.s. $X = \mu + \sigma Z$



$$X \sim (\mu, \sigma^2) \rightarrow E[\mu + \sigma Z] = \mu + \sigma E[Z] = \mu$$

$$Z \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(\mu + \sigma Z) = \sigma^2 \text{Var}(Z) = \sigma^2$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(\mu + \sigma Z \leq x) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = \underline{\Phi}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) =$$

$$= \varphi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \frac{1}{\sigma}$$

$$(f \circ g)' = f'(g) \cdot g'$$

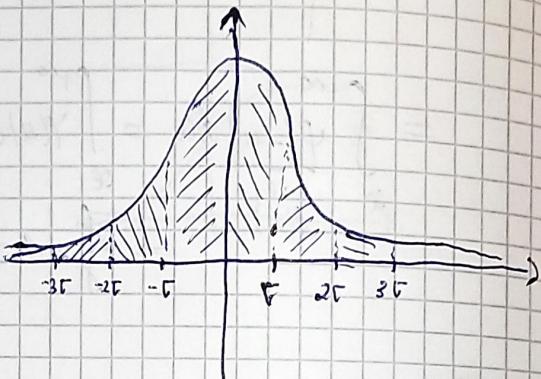
(P) $P_{\text{approx}} 68 - 95 - 99.7\%$

Dacă $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ atunci

$$P(|X - \mu| \leq \sigma) \approx 68\%$$

$$P(|X - \mu| \leq 2\sigma) \approx 95\%$$

$$P(|X - \mu| \leq 3\sigma) \approx 99.7\%$$



Ex $X \sim N(-1, 4)$

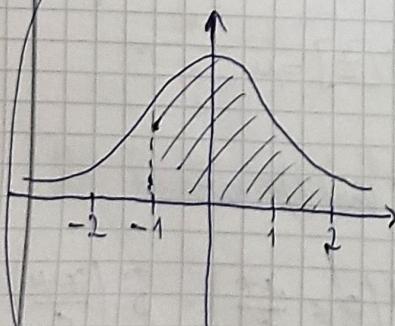
$$P(|X| < 3)$$

Sol:

Paș 1. Standardizare

$$P(-3 < X < 3) = P(-3 - (-1) < X - (-1) < 3 - (-1)) = P(-2 < X + 1 < 4) =$$

$$= P\left(-2 < \frac{X+1}{2} < 2\right) \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} P\left(-\frac{2}{2} < \frac{X+1}{2} < \frac{4}{2}\right) = P(-1 < Z < 2)$$

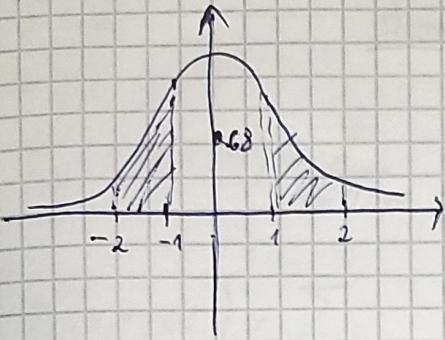


$$P(-1 \leq Z \leq 1) \approx 0.68$$

$$P(-2 \leq Z \leq 2) \approx 0.95$$

$$P(-1 \leq Z \leq 1) + P(1 \leq Z \leq 2) =$$

$$\approx 0.68 + 0.35 = 0.68$$



(Ex2) $Y \sim N(0, 1)$, $X = |Y|$

$E[X]$, $\text{Var}(X)$, ~~$f(x)$~~ , $f(x)$

$$E[|Y|] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \varphi(x) dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(-e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$\text{Var}(|Y|) = E[|Y|^2] - E[|Y|]^2 = E[Y^2] - \frac{2}{\pi} = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$F_X(x) = P(Y \leq x) = P(|Y| \leq x)$$

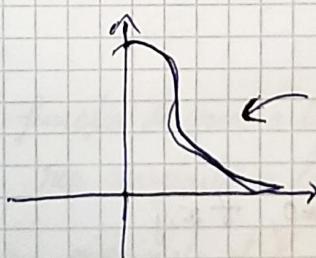
$$\bar{F}(x) = 1 - \bar{F}(x)$$

$$\text{Data } x < 0 \Rightarrow F_X(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Data } x \geq 0 \Rightarrow F_X(x) = P(-x \leq Y \leq x) = \bar{F}(x) - \bar{F}(-x) = 2\bar{F}(x) - 1$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 2\bar{F}(x) - 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 2\varphi(x), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 2\varphi(x), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Repartiții concurante, marginale și condiționate

X, Y două v.a. (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P)

$$P((X, Y) \in A \times B)$$

$$P(X \in A) \text{ sau } P(Y \in B)$$

$$P(X \in A | Y \in B)$$

1) Casul discret

Este (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) un c.p. cu $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $Y: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$$X(\Omega) = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$$

$$Y(\Omega) = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$$

Perechea $(X, Y): \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$(X(w), Y(w))$$

$$(X, Y)(\Omega) = \{(x_i, y_j) \mid i = 1, m, j = 1, n\} \rightarrow m \cdot n \text{ valori}$$

Funcția de masă a (X, Y)

$$f_{X,Y}(x, y) = P(X=x, Y=y), \quad \forall x \in \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}, \quad y \in \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$$

Propri:

$$a) f_{X,Y}(x, y) \geq 0, \quad \forall x, y$$

$$b) \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} \sum_{y \in Y(\Omega)} f_{X,Y}(x, y) = 1$$



$$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$P((x, y) \in A \times B) = \sum_{x \in X(\omega) \cap A} \sum_{y \in Y(\omega) \cap B} f_{x,y}(x, y)$$

$$P((x, y) \in C) = \sum_{\substack{(x, y) \in X(\omega) \times Y(\omega) \\ (x, y) \in C}} f_{x,y}(x, y)$$

Reamintim

$$X \text{ discretă}, f_X(x) = P(X=x).$$

$$P(X \in A) = \sum_{x \in X(\omega) \cap A} f_X(x)$$

$$(P \circ \chi^{-1})(A)$$

$$P(X \in A) = P(X \in A \cap \mathbb{R}) = P(X \in A, Y \in \mathbb{R}) =$$

$$= P(X \in A, \bigcup_y \{Y=y\}) = P\left(\bigcup_y \{X \in A, Y=y\}\right) = \sum_y P(X \in A, Y=y)$$

$$P(X=x) = \sum_y P(X=x, Y=y)$$

funcția de masă a lui X .

$$f_X(x) = \sum_y f_{x,y}(x, y)$$

rep. marginală a lui X

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_x f_{x,y}(x, y)$$

rep. marginală pt. Y .

Ește X o v.a. discretă și $A \in \mathcal{F}$. $P(A) > 0$

$$P(X=x | A) = \frac{P\{X=x \cap A\}}{P(A)}$$

$$f_{X|A}(x)$$

$$\text{Dacă } A = \{Y=g\} \text{ atunci } P(X=x | Y=g) = \frac{P(X=x, Y=g)}{P(Y=g)} = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x, g)}{f_Y(g)}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$$

⇒ fct de masă conditională a lui Y la X

$X \setminus Y$	y_1	y_2	\dots	y_i	\dots	y_m	\sum
x_1							
x_2							
\vdots							
x_i			$f_{X,Y}(x_i, y)$				
\vdots							
x_m							
\sum			$f_Y(y_i)$				

$$f_X(x_i) = \sum_y f_{X,Y}(x_i, y)$$

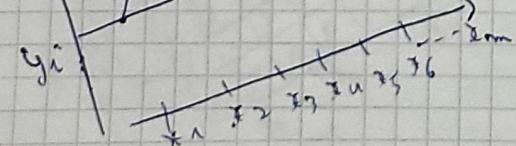
$$P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)$$

$$\sum_x f_{X,Y}(y_i, x)$$

$$X \sim \left(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m \atop f_X(x_i) \right)$$

$$f_X(x_i) = \sum_{y=1}^m f_{X,Y}(x_i, y_i)$$

$$X | Y=y_j \sim \left(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m \atop \frac{f_{X,Y}(x_i, y_j)}{P(Y=y_j)} \right)$$



$$f_{X,Y}(x_i, y_i)$$

$$f_Y(y_i)$$

$$X|Y=g_j \sim \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_m \\ f_{X|Y}(x_i, g_j) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{f_{X,Y}(x_i, g_j)}{f_Y(g_j)}}$$

E) Prof. raspunde greutății din cursuri indp. de întrebări:

0, 1 sau 2 întrebări cu $\frac{1}{3}$

X - nr. întrebări $\in \{0, 1, 2\}$
 Y - nr. de răsp. corecte $\in \{0, 1, 2\}$

$(X, Y) = ?$

$(X, Y) \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$(X, Y) = \{0, 1, 2\}^2$

$X \setminus Y$	0	1	2	
0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
2	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

$$P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{1}{3} = \underbrace{P(X=0)}_{\frac{1}{3}} \underbrace{P(Y=0|X=0)}_{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = P(X=1) P(Y=1|X=1) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=0) = P(X=1) P(Y=0|X=1) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

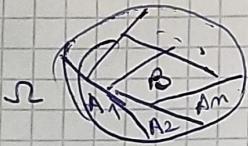
$$P(X=2, Y=0) = P(X=2) P(Y=0|X=2) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2$$

$$P(X=2, Y=1) = P(X=2) P(Y=1|X=2) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{16} = \frac{2}{48}$$

Formula prob. totală

$B, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m \in \mathcal{F}$

A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m formează partiție pe Ω



$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(B|A_i)P(A_i)$$

Dacă $B = \{X=x\} \Leftrightarrow P(X=x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \underbrace{P(X=x|A_i)}_{f_{X|A_i}(x)} P(A_i)$

$$A = \{Y=g_i\} \Rightarrow P(Y=g_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(X=x|Y=g_i)P(Y=g_i)$$
$$f_X(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m f_{X|Y}(x|g_i) f_Y(g_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B) &= P(A)P(B|A) \\ &= P(B)P(A|B) \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \{X=x\}, B = \{Y=g\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=x, Y=g) &= P(X=x)P(Y=g | X=x) \\ &= P(Y=g)P(X=x | Y=g) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{X,Y}(x,y) &= f_X(x)f_{Y|X}(y|x) \\ &= f_Y(y)f_{X|Y}(x|y) \end{aligned}$$

Formula lui Bayes

$$P(X=x | Y=g) = P(X=x)P(Y=g | X=x)$$

$$P(X=x | Y=g) = \frac{P(X=x, Y=g)}{P(Y=g)} = \frac{P(X=x)P(Y=g)}{\sum_{x'} P(X=x')P(Y=g | X=x')}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_X(x)f_{Y|X}(y|x)}{\sum_{x'} f_X(x')f_{Y|X}(y|x')}$$

(Ex) O gaină depune N ori, $N \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda)$. P.P. că fiecare sau colorat cu probă $p \in (0, 1)$ independent de celelalte.

$X = \text{nr. de ori care au colorat}$

$$X+Y=N$$

$Y = \text{nr. de ori care nu au colorat}$

Vrem să det. rep. (X, Y) și rep. marginale și să verificăm $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=i, Y=j) = ?$$

$$\mathbb{P}(N=n) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}$$

$$X|N=n \sim B(m, p)$$

$$Y|N=n \sim B(m, 1-p)$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=i, Y=j) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X=i, Y=j | N=n) \mathbb{P}(N=n) = \mathbb{P}(X=i, Y=j | N=i+j) \mathbb{P}(N=i+j)$$

$$\text{Dacă } i+j \neq m \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(X=i, Y=j | N=m) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X=i, Y=j | N=i+j) &= \mathbb{P}(X=i | N=i+j) = \binom{i+j}{i} p^i (1-p)^j \\ &= \mathbb{P}(Y=j | N=i+j) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=i, Y=j) = \binom{i+j}{i} p^i (1-p)^j \cdot e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{i+j}}{(i+j)!} = \frac{(i+j)!}{i! j!} p^i (1-p)^j.$$

$$\cdot e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \frac{\lambda^{i+j}}{(i+j)!} = e^{-\lambda p} \frac{p^i \lambda^i}{i!} \cdot e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \frac{(1-p)^j \lambda^j}{j!} =$$

$$= \left[e^{-\lambda p} \frac{(\lambda p)^i}{i!} \right] \cdot \left[e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \frac{(\lambda(1-p))^j}{j!} \right]$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=i) = \sum_j \mathbb{P}(X=i, Y=j) = \sum_j \left[\left[\right] \right] = e^{-\lambda p} \cdot \frac{(\lambda p)^i}{i!} \Rightarrow X \sim \text{Bin}(\lambda p)$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=i, Y=j) = \mathbb{P}(X=i) \mathbb{P}(Y=j), \forall i, j \Rightarrow X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$$

$$Y \sim \text{Bin}(\lambda(1-p))$$

Media unei fct. de v.a.

X v.a. $\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $y: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$E[g(x)] = \sum g(x) P(X=x)$$

$X, Y: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$E[g(x, y)] = \sum g(x, y) P(X=x, Y=y)$$

X, Y

$$E[XY] = \sum_{x,y} xy P(X=x, Y=y)$$

E_X	$X \setminus Y$	-1	0	2	Σ
1	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{2}{18}$	$\frac{6}{18}$	
2	$\frac{2}{18}$	0	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	
3	0	$\frac{4}{18}$	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{7}{18}$	
	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{7}{18}$	$\frac{9}{18}$		

Rep. marginale X, Y , Rep $X+Y=0$

$$Y|X=1, E[XY], E[2X+3Y]$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & \frac{7}{18} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ \frac{3}{18} & \frac{7}{18} & \frac{8}{18} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X+Y=0 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3/18 & 4/18 & \\ \cancel{7/18} & \cancel{7/18} & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X|Y=0 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3/18 & 4/18 & \\ \cancel{7/18} & 0 & \cancel{7/18} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{3}{7} & 0 & \frac{4}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y|X=1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1/18 & 3/18 & 2/18 \\ \cancel{6/18} & \cancel{6/18} & \cancel{6/18} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{2}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E[XY] \approx \frac{1}{18} (-1) + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{18} + (-2) \cdot \frac{2}{18} + 4 \cdot \frac{3}{18} + 6 \cdot \frac{3}{18}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[2X+3Y] &= 2E[X] + 3E[Y] \\ &= \sum (2x+3y) P(X=x, Y=y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow E[X|Y=0]$$

$$\boxed{E[X|Y=g] = \sum_x x P(X=x | Y=g)}$$

$$E[X|Y]=g(Y)$$

Curs 12

a) Cazul discret

X, Y v.a. discrete, $X \in \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$

$Y \in \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X=x, Y=y) \leftarrow \text{rep. comună}$$

$$f_X(x) = P(X=x) = \sum_y f_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

$$f_Y(y) = P(Y=y) = \sum_x f_{X,Y}(x,y) \quad \text{rep. marginală}$$

rep. conditională

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = P(X=x | Y=y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = P(Y=y | X=x) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$$

Media conditională

Dacă X v.a. discrete și $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(A) > 0$ atunci am reținut că

$$f_{X|A}(x) = P(X=x | A) \leftarrow \text{este o probabilitate}$$

Media conditională a lui X la A :

$$\boxed{E[X|A] = \sum_x x P(X=x | A)}$$

$$= \sum_x x f_{X|A}(x)$$

Dacă g este o funcție, atunci $g(x)$ este o u.a. discrete și

$$E[g(x)|A] = \sum_x g(x) f_{X|A}(x)$$

Dacă $A = \{Y=g\}$ atunci

$$E[X|Y=g] = \sum_x x f_{X|Y}(x|y)$$

medie condițională a lui X la $Y=g$

Eș;

$x \setminus y$	-1	0	2	Σ
1	9/18	3/18	2/18	6/18
2	2/18	0	3/18	5/18
3	0	4/18	3/18	7/18
Σ	3/18	7/18	8/18	

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{6}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & \frac{7}{18} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ \frac{3}{18} & \frac{7}{18} & \frac{8}{18} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X|Y=0 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{3}{7} & 0 & \frac{4}{7} \\ \frac{7}{18} & \frac{7}{18} & \frac{4}{18} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{3}{7} & 0 & \frac{4}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E[X|Y=0] = 1 \cdot \frac{3}{7} + 2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot \frac{4}{7} = \frac{15}{7}$$

$$X|Y=-1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E[X|Y=-1] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 3 \cdot 0 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$X|Y=2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{2}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

Puteți calcula aci pt.
 $Y/X=1 \dots$

$$E[X|Y=2] = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{6}{8} + \frac{9}{8} = \frac{17}{8}$$

P. Dacă X și Y sunt r.v.a. discrete atunci

$$E[X] = E \left[\sum_y E[X|Y=y] P(Y=y) \right]$$

$$E[X|Y=y] = \sum_x x f_{X|Y}(x|y) \quad , \quad f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$\sum_y \sum_x x f_{X|Y}(x|y) f_Y(y) = \sum_y \sum_x x f_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

$$= \sum_x x \underbrace{\sum_y f_{X,Y}(x,y)}_{f_X(x)} = E[X]$$

Def: Fie X și Y două r.v.a. discrete. Se numește media condiționată a lui X la Y , și se notează

$E[X|Y]$, c.e.a. de forma $f(y)$ pt. care $f(y) = E[X|Y=y]$, $\forall y$

Expo: (cont.)

$$\text{Am văzut că } E[X|Y=-1] = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$E[X|Y=0] = \frac{15}{7}$$

$$E[X|Y=2] = \frac{17}{8}$$

$E[X|Y] = f(y)$ ce valori ia acesta c.e.a?

$$f(y) = E[X|Y=y]$$

$$E[X|Y] \sim \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & 15/7 & 17/8 \\ P(Y=-1) & P(Y=1) & P(Y=2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 5/3 & 15/7 & 17/8 \\ 3/13 & 7/13 & 8/13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E[E[X|Y]] = \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{18} + \frac{15}{7} \cdot \frac{7}{18} + \frac{17}{28} \cdot \frac{8}{18} = \frac{5+15+17}{18} = \frac{37}{18} = E[X]$$

$$E[X] = \frac{6+10+2}{18} = \frac{37}{18}$$

(P) Media mediei conditionate este

$$\boxed{E[E[X|Y]] = E[X]}$$

$$E[X|Y] \sim \begin{pmatrix} E[X|Y=g_1] & \dots & E[X|Y=g_n] \\ P(Y=g_1) & \dots & P(Y=g_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex: Calculati azi $E[Y|X]$

$$\text{Def: } \text{Var}(X|A) = E[(X - E[X|A])^2 | A] \\ = E[X^2 | A] - E[X|A]^2$$

$$\text{Var}(X|Y=g) = E[X^2 | Y=g] - E[X|Y=g]^2$$

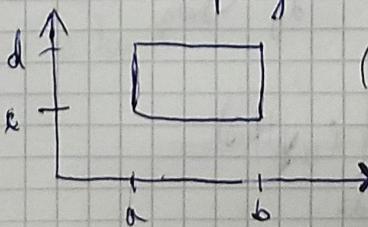
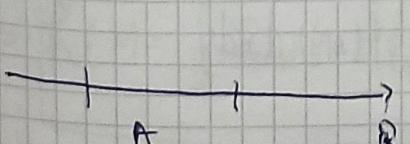
b) casul r.a. continua: rep. comună, rep. marginală, rep. conditionată.

Def: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p. și X, Y două r.a. cont.

Spunem că vectorul (X, Y) formează o perche de r.a. cont. dacă există $f_{(X,Y)}(x,y) \geq 0$ în prop.

$$P((X,Y) \in A) = \iint_A f_{(X,Y)}(x,y) dx dy, \quad \# A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$$

A dreptunghiu



$$(a,b) \times (c,d)$$

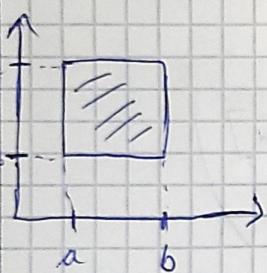
Functia $f_{(x,y)}(x,y) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ se numeste densitate comunica (X, Y)

Daca $A = [a,b] \times [c,d]$

$$P((X,Y) \in [a,b] \times [c,d]) = P(a \leq X \leq b, c \leq Y \leq d) =$$

$$= \iint f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_A f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dx dy$$



Daca $A = \mathbb{R}^2$ atunci

$$P((X,Y) \in \mathbb{R}^2) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dx dy$$

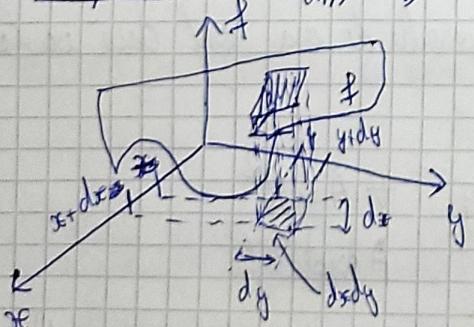
$f_{(x,y)}$ este densitate \Leftrightarrow a) $f_{(x,y)} \geq 0$

b) $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dx dy = 1$

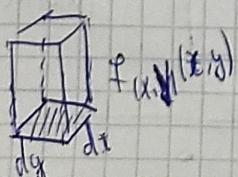
Obs:

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dx dy$$

Interpretare: $f_{(x,y)}(x,y)$



$$\begin{aligned} & P(X \in (x, x+dx), Y \in (y, y+dy)) = \\ & = \int_x^x \int_y^y f_{(x,y)}(u,v) du dv \\ & \quad dx, dy \rightarrow 0 \\ & \approx f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dx dy \end{aligned}$$



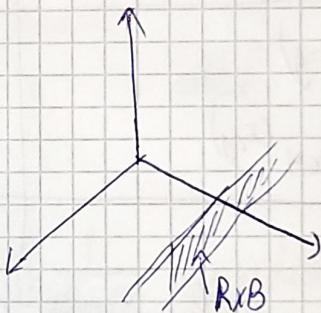
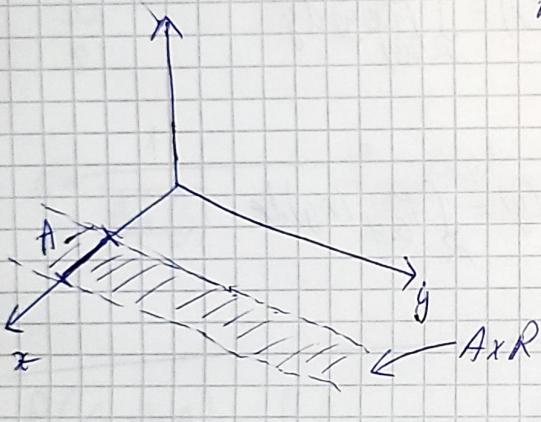
$$f_{(x,y)}(x,y) \approx \frac{P(x \in (x, x+dx), y \in (y, y+dy))}{dx dy} \approx \frac{\text{probabilitate}}{\text{unitate de ară}}$$

Obs: Dacă stim $f_{(x,y)}(x,y)$ atunci putem calcula orice probabilitate de tipul $P(X \in A, Y \in B)$

$f_{(x,y)}(x,y)$ - conține toată informația despre X și Y

Vrem să calculăm

$$P(X \in A) = P(X \in A, Y \in R) = \int_A \int_R f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dy dx$$



$$P(Y \in B) = P(X \in R, Y \in B) = \int_R \int_B f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dy dx$$

B P.p. că X și Y o.a. continuu cu densitățiile f_x și respective f_y

$$P(X \in A) = \int_A f_x(x) dx$$

Amen

$$\int_A f_x(x) dx = \int_A \int_R f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dy dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f_x(x) = \int_R f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dy} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{densitatea marginală} \\ \text{a lui } X \end{array}$$

similar

$$f_y(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{(x,y)}(x, y) dx \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{- densitatea marginală} \\ \text{a lui } y \end{array} \right]$$

~~casual~~
~~distribuție~~

casual
discret

casual cont.

$$P_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = P(X=x, Y=y)$$

$$f_x(x) = P(X=x)$$

$$= \sum_y f_{(x,y)}(x, y)$$

$$f_y = P(Y=y)$$

$$= \sum_x f_{(x,y)}(x, y)$$

$$f_{(X,Y)}(x, y)$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{y\}} f_{(x,y)} dy$$

$$f_y(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{x\}} f_{(x,y)} dx$$

Repartiția uniformă pe $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$

P. $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ mărginită (triunghi, dreptunghi)

$(X, Y) \sim U(S)$ dacă $\exists f_{(X,Y)}(x, y) \geq 0$ a.i.

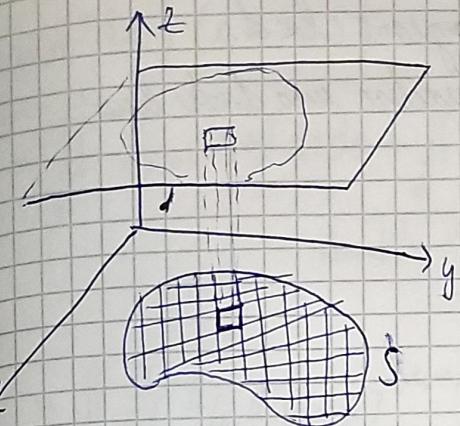
$$f_{(X,Y)}(x, y) = \begin{cases} c & , (x, y) \in S \\ 0 & , \text{ altfel} \end{cases} \quad \text{Cât este } c?$$

Cum $f_{(X,Y)}$ este densitate $\Rightarrow x \geq 0$ și

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f_{(X,Y)}(x, y) dx dy = 1 \Rightarrow \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} x \cdot \mathbb{1}_S(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\iint_S 1 dx dy}$$

$$S = [a, b] \times [c, d] \\ (b-a)(d-c)$$



$$\iint_S 1 dx dy = \sum I(x)$$

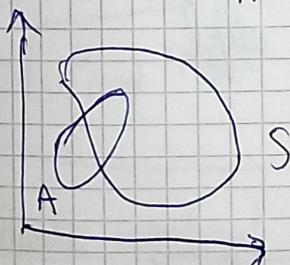
area de pe
unitate

$$\iint_S 1 dx dy = \text{Area}(S)$$

$$n = \frac{1}{\text{Area}(S)}$$

$$f_{(x,y)}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\text{Area}(S)}, & (x,y) \in S \\ 0, & \text{altele} \end{cases}$$

$$P((x,y) \in A) = \iint_A f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dx dy = \iint_A \frac{1}{\text{Area}(S)} \mathbb{1}_S(x,y) dx dy =$$

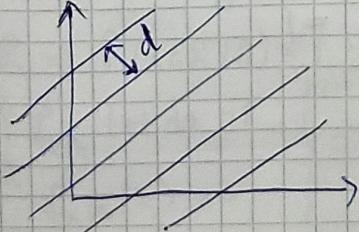


$$= \frac{\iint_A \mathbb{1}_S(x,y) dx dy}{\text{Area}(S)} =$$

$$= \frac{\iint_{A \cap S} 1 dx dy}{\text{Area}(S)} = \frac{\text{Area}(A \cap S)}{\text{Area}(S)}$$

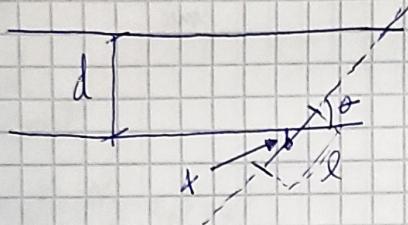
Ex: (Problema arcului lui Buffon)

O suprafață marcată cu linii parallele aflate la distanța d una față de
secolă.



Presupunem că aruncăm un ac de lungime $l < d$.
 Care este probabilitatea ca acul să intersecteze una dintre linii?

Positia acului

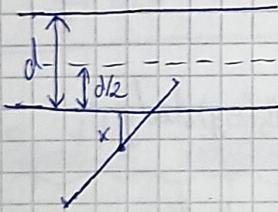


⇒ unghiul arcuit format de vîrsta acului nu dr ||

x - distanță de la mijlocul acului la cea mai apropiată dreaptă

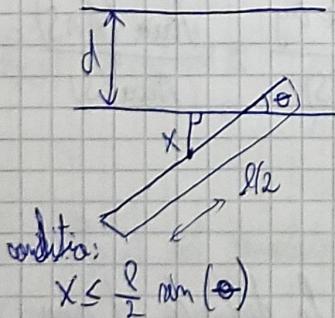
$$(x, \theta) \sim U(S)$$

$$S = \left\{ (x, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{d}{2} \right\}$$



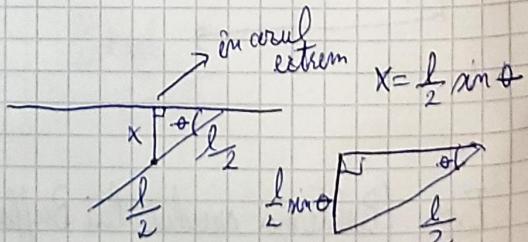
$$f_{(x,\theta)}(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\frac{d}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2}}, & (x, \theta) \in S \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

Condiția ca acul să intersecteze o linie:



Vrem să calculăm $P\left(x \leq \frac{l}{2} \min(\theta)\right) = ?$
 v.o.

$$= P((x, \theta) \in A)$$



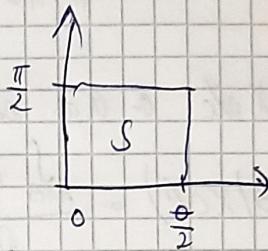
unde $A = \{(x, \theta) \in S \mid x \leq \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta\}$

$$= \iint_A f_{(X,\Theta)}(x, \theta) dx d\theta = \iint_A \frac{1}{\pi d} \cdot \mathbb{1}_S(x, \theta) dx d\theta =$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Aria}(S)}$

$$= \iint_A \frac{1}{\pi d} \mathbb{1}_{[0, \frac{d}{2}] \times [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]}(x, \theta) dx d\theta =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi d} \iint_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx d\theta$$



$$= \frac{1}{\pi d} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2l}{\pi d} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2l}{\pi d}$$

Obs: Fct. de zp (x, y)

$$F_{(X,Y)}(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f_{(X,Y)}(u, v) du dv$$

Densitatea comună se definește:

$$f_{(X,Y)}(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} F_{(X,Y)}(x, y)$$

Repartiții conditionate

Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) un c.p., X o u.a. constății $A \in \mathcal{F}$ cu $P(A) > 0$.

Definim densitatea conditională a lui X la A , $f_{X|A}(x)$, funcția $f_{X|A}(x)$ care verifică

$$P(X \in B | A) = \int_B f_{X|A}(x) dx, \quad \forall B \subseteq \mathbb{R} \text{ interval}$$

OBS: $B = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow P(X \in \mathbb{R} | A) = 1$

astfel $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{X|A}(x) dx = 1$ $\left\{ \Rightarrow f_{X|A} \text{ este o densitate de prob.}\right.$

$$f_{X|A}(x) \geq 0$$

Nr.: În locul lui A considerăm even. $\{x \in A\}$ a.i. $P(x \in A) > 0$

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

$$= \frac{P(x \in A \cap B)}{P(x \in A)}$$

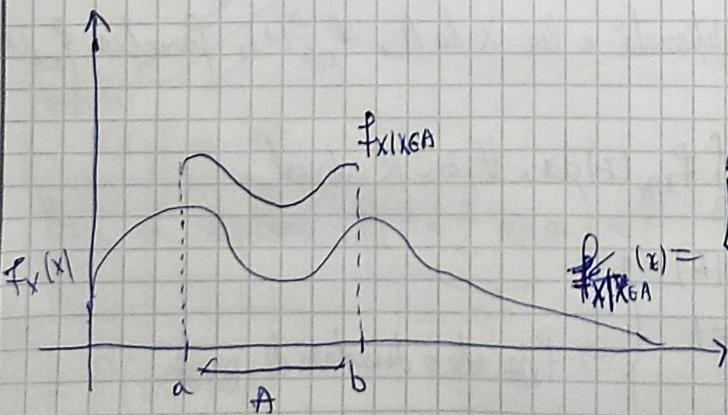
Cum X este o.a. cont. cu densitatea fx avem

$$P(x \in B | x \in A) = \frac{\int_{A \cap B} f_X(x) dx}{P(x \in A)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$P(x \in B | x \in A) = \int_B f_{X| \{x \in A\}}(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{A \cap B} f_X(x) dx &= \int_{A \cap B} \frac{f_X(x) dx}{P(x \in A)} \\ &= \int_B \frac{f_X(x)}{P(x \in A)} \mathbb{1}_A(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{A \cap B} f dx &= \int f \mathbb{1}_{A \cap B}(x) dx \\ &= \int f(x) \mathbb{1}_A(x) \mathbb{1}_B(x) dx = \int_B f(x) \mathbb{1}_A(x) dx \end{aligned}$$



$$f_{X| \{x \in A\}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f_X(x)}{P(x \in A)}, & x \in A \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

Ex: $X \sim U([a, b])$, $[c, d] \subseteq [a, b]$

$f_{X|X \in [c,d]}(x) = ?$

Aseem: $f_{X|X \in [c,d]}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f_X(x)}{P(X \in [c,d])}, & x \in [c, d] \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x)$$

$$P(X \in [c,d]) = \int_c^d f_X(x) dx = \frac{d-c}{b-a}$$

$$f_{X|X \in [c,d]} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\frac{d-c}{b-a}} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x), & x \in [c, d] \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$[c, d] \subseteq [a, b]$$

$$f_{X|X \in [c,d]} = \frac{1}{d-c} \mathbb{1}_{[c,d]}(x)$$

adica $X|X \in [c,d] \sim U([c,d])$

Formula prob. totală:

Fie $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m \in \mathcal{F}$ care formează o partitie pe Ω . Si $B \in \mathcal{F}$ atunci

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(B|A_i) P(A_i)$$

Dacă $B = \{X \leq x\}$ unde X și-a avut f_X

$$P(X \leq x) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(X \leq x | A_i) P(A_i)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^x f_X(t) dt = \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{-\infty}^x f_{X|A_i}(t) dt P(A_i) =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^x \sum_{i=1}^m f_{X|A_i}(t) P(A_i) dt$$

Derivăm după x

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-\infty}^x \sum_{i=1}^m f_{X|A_i}(t) P(A_i) dt$$

$$\boxed{f_X(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m f_{X|A_i}(x) P(A_i)}$$

Des: $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(A) > 0$, X v.a. sunt f_X

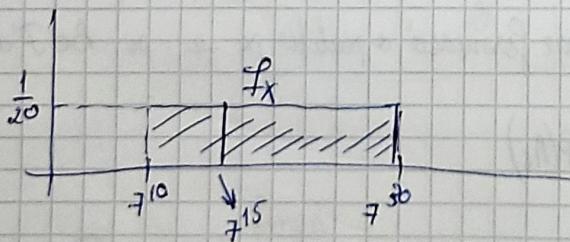
$$f_X(x) = f_{X|A}(x) P(A) + f_{X|A^c} P(A^c)$$

Ex: P.p. să metroul circulă la intervale de 15 min începând cu ora 5⁰⁰a.m. P.p. că ajungem în stație în intervalul $[7^{10} - 7^{30}]$ în mod aleator (uniform pe acest interval).

Ne propunem să determinăm resp. timpului de așteptare până la sosirea metroului.

Sol: Fie Y - timpul de așteptare până la sosirea primului metrou. Vrem să determinăm $f_Y = ?$

Fie X - timpul de sosire în stație $\mathcal{U}([7^{10} - 7^{30}])$



$$A = \{7^{10} \leq X \leq 7^{15}\} \rightarrow \text{urim în metroul de } 7^{15}$$

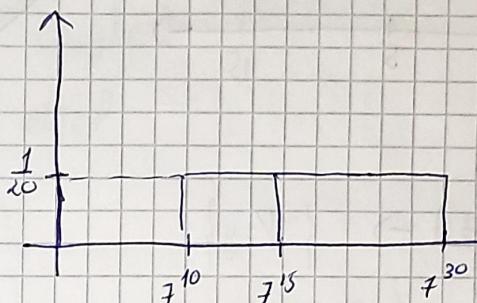
$$B = \{7^{15} < X \leq 7^{30}\} \rightarrow \text{-- -- -- } 7^{30}$$

$$f_Y(y) = f_{Y|A}(y)P(A) + f_{Y|B}(y)P(B)$$

$$P(A) = P(7^{10} \leq X \leq 7^{15}) = \frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(B) = P(7^{15} < X \leq 7^{30}) =$$

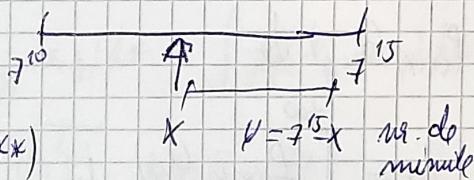
$$= \frac{15}{20} = \frac{3}{4}$$



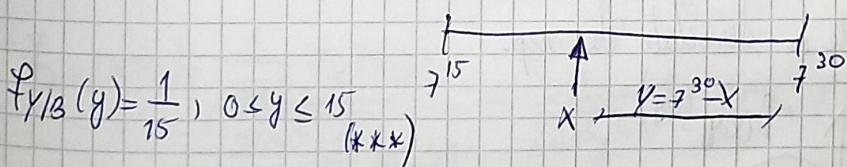
$$f_Y(y) = f_{Y|A}(y) \cdot \frac{1}{4} + f_{Y|B}(y) \cdot \frac{3}{4} \quad (*)$$

Interior: $U \sim U([a,b])$, $[c,d] \subseteq [a,b]$

$$U \cap U \in [c,d] \sim U([c,d])$$

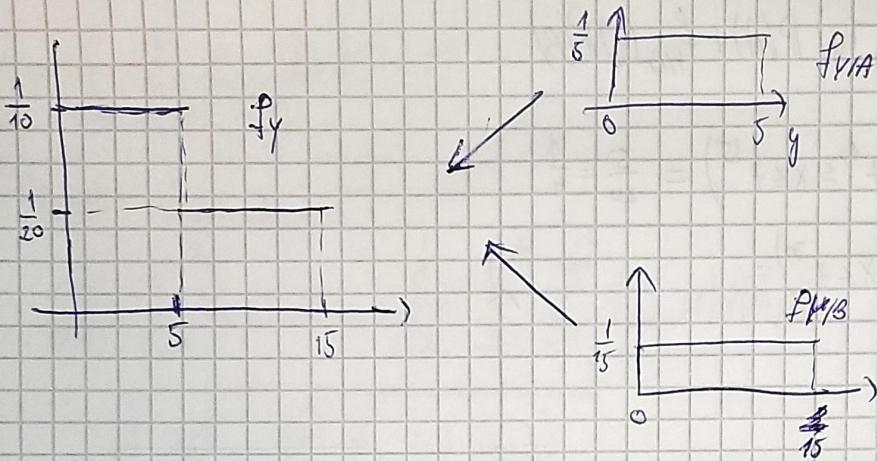


Dacă B să se realizeze:



$$f_Y(y) = f_{Y|A}(y)P(A) + f_{Y|B}(y)P(B) = \frac{1}{5} \mathbb{1}_{[0,5]}(y) + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{15} \mathbb{1}_{[5,15]}(y) \cdot \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} & 0 \leq y \leq 5 \\ \frac{1}{20} & 5 \leq y \leq 15 \end{cases}$$



$$(x,y) \in A \rightarrow \{ Y = g \}$$

V.a. văd $f_Y(y) > 0$

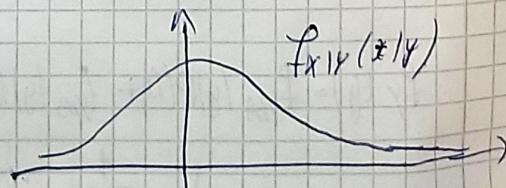
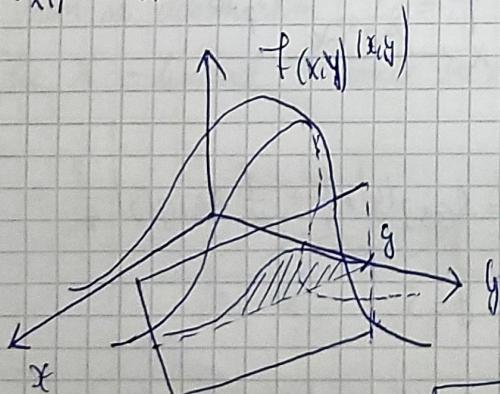
$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{(x,y)}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

Definim densitatea condiționată
a lui X la $Y=g$ prin

$$f_Y(y) = \int f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X|Y}(x|y) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f_{(x,y)}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} dx = \frac{\int f_{(x,y)}(x,y) dx}{f_Y(y)} = 1$$

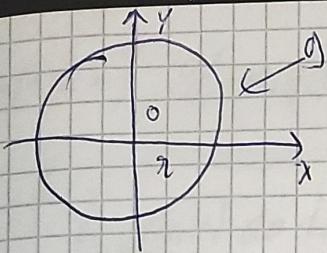
$f_{X|Y}(x|y)$ este o densitate de rep.



$$f_{(x,y)}(x,y) = f_{X|Y}(x|y) f_Y(y) = f_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x)$$

$$\text{Ex: } D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2\}$$

$$(x,y) \sim U(D)$$



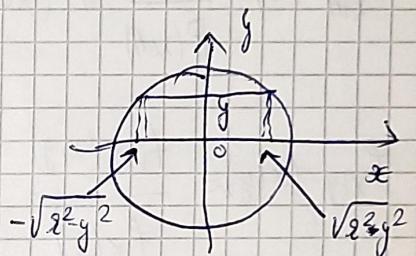
Vrem să calculăm:

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = ?$$

Să sună
 $f_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\text{Aria}(\Omega)} & | (x,y) \in \Omega \\ 0, & \text{altele} \end{cases}$

$$f_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi r^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2 \\ 0, & \text{altele} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{(X,Y)}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$



Densitatea marginală a lui y :

$$f_Y(y) = \int f_{(X,Y)}(x,y) dx = \int \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \mathbb{1}_\Omega(x,y) dx = \\ = \int_{-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{\pi r^2}, \quad y \in [-r, r]$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{\frac{1}{\pi r^2} \mathbb{1}_\Omega(x,y)}{\frac{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{\pi r^2} \mathbb{1}_{[-r,r]}(y)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \mathbb{1}_{[\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, \sqrt{x^2+y^2}]}(x)$$

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$f_{x,y}(x,y)$ - densitatea comună

$$f_x(x) = \int f_{x,y}(x,y) dy$$

$$f_y(y) = \int f_{x,y}(x,y) dx$$

$$f_{x|A}(x) = \frac{f_x(x)}{P(x \in A)} \quad P(x \in B | A) = \int_B f_{x|A}(x) dx$$

$$f_{x|y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{x,y}(x,y)}{f_y(y)}$$

Formula probabilității:

$$f_x(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_{x|A_i}(x) P(A_i)$$

a) Y este o v.a. discrete $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$

X v.a. cont f_x

$$f_x(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{x|y}(x|y_i) P(Y=y_i)$$

b) Y v.a. cont f_y

X v.a. cont f_x

$$f_x(x) = \int f_{x|y}(x|y) f_y(y) dy$$

Independența \Rightarrow v.a.

X ⊥⊥ Y

$$P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A) P(Y \in B), \quad \forall A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$A = (-\infty, x]$, $B = (-\infty, y]$ $\rightarrow P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = P(X \leq x)P(Y \leq y)$, $P(x, y)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f_{X,Y}(u,v) du dv = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(u) du \int_{-\infty}^y f_Y(v) dv \quad / \text{diferență după } y \text{ și } x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f_{X,Y}(u,v) du dv = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(u) du \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_{-\infty}^y f_Y(v) dv$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \dots \right)$$

$$\boxed{f_{X,Y}(x,y) - f_X(x)f_Y(y)}$$

① Dacă X și Y sunt r.v.a. cu densități f_X și f_Y . Atunci $X \perp \perp Y$ \Leftrightarrow

$$\Leftrightarrow f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

② Fie X și Y date o.a. și $g(x)$ și $h(y)$ date fct.

$$\text{Dacă } f_{X,Y}(x,y) = g(x)h(y), \quad \forall x, y \text{ atunci } X \perp \perp Y$$

③ Dacă X și Y sunt 2 r.v.a. independente atunci

$$E[g(x)h(y)] = E[g(x)]E[h(y)]$$

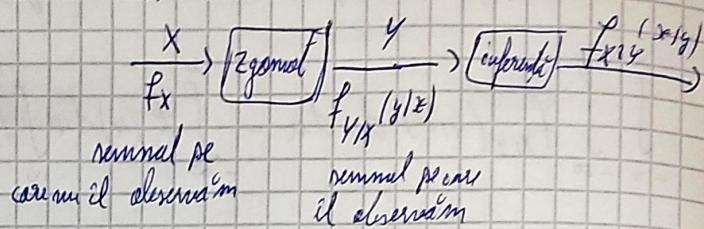
Dacă: $g(x)$ și $h(y) = g$ atunci

$$E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$$

$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$$

Formula lui Bayes

X, Y două v.a. const

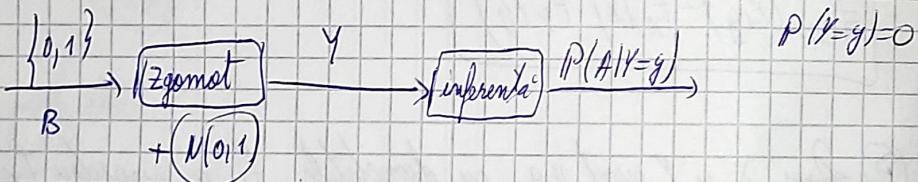


$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = f_{X|Y}(x|y) f_Y(y)$$

$$= f_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x)$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{X|Y}(x|y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{f_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{f_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x)}{\int f_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x) dx}$$

Probabilitate



$$P(A|Y=y) = \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} P(A \cap Y \in (y, y+dy))$$

$(y - \frac{dy}{2}, y + \frac{dy}{2})$

$$= \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(A \cap Y \in (y, y+dy))}{P(Y \in (y, y+dy))} =$$

$$= \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(A) P(Y \in (y, y+dy) | A)}{P(Y \in (y, y+dy))} =$$

$$= \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(A) \cdot \int_y^{y+dy} f_{Y|A}(u) du}{\int_y^{y+dy} f_Y(u) du} = \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(A) f_{Y|A}(y) dy}{f_Y(y) dy}$$

$$P(A|Y=y) = \frac{P(A) f_{Y|A}(y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$f_{Y|A}(y) P(A) + f_{Y|A^c}(y) P(A^c)$

<u>Formula probabilității</u>		<u>Formula lui Bayes</u>
X/Y	<u>discret</u>	<u>cont</u>
discret	$P(X=x) = \sum_y P(X=x Y=y) P(Y=y)$	$P(X=x) = \int P(X=x Y=y) f_Y(y) dy$
<u>cont</u>		$f_X(x) = \int f_{X Y}(x y) f_Y(y) dy$
<u>Formula lui Bayes</u>		<u>cont</u>
X/Y	<u>discret</u>	
discret	$P(Y=y X=x) = \frac{P(X=x Y=y) P(Y=y)}{P(X=x)}$	$f_{Y X}(y x) = \frac{P(X=x Y=y) f_Y(y)}{P(X=x)}$
cont.	$P(Y=y X=x) = \frac{f_{X Y}(x y) P(Y=y)}{f_X(x)}$	$f_{Y X}(y x) = \frac{f_{X Y}(x y) f_Y(y)}{f_X(x)}$

Esp A₂-B, durată de viață A $\text{Exp}(\lambda_0)$
— II — B $\text{Exp}(\lambda_1)$
 $\lambda_0 < \lambda_1$

P. să primim un telefon de la A cu proba p_0 și de la B cu $p_1 = 1 - p_0$
 Fie T durata de viață a telefonului primit.

a) Fct de rep. si densitatea lui T

b) Vrem sa gasim proba ca tel. sa fie primul de la B stiind $T=t$.

T v.a. cont.

Fie I v.a.

$$\begin{cases} 0, & \text{daca tel A} \\ 1, & \text{daca tel B} \end{cases}$$

$$P(I=0) = P_0$$

$$P(I=1) = P_1 = 1 - P_0$$

$$T|I=0 \sim Exp(\lambda_0)$$

$$T|I=1 \sim Exp(\lambda_1)$$

$$P(T \leq t) = P(T \leq t | I=0) \underbrace{P(I=0)}_{1-e^{-\lambda_0 t}} + P(T \leq t | I=1) \underbrace{P(I=1)}_{1-P_0} =$$

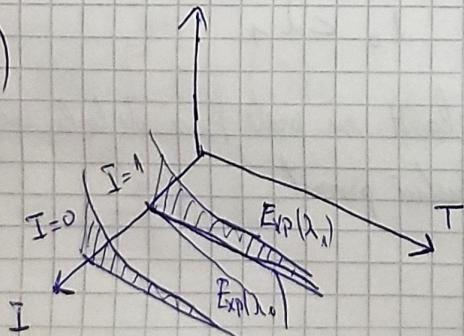
$$Exp(\lambda) \quad f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$= (1 - e^{-\lambda_0 t}) P_0 + (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t}) (1 - P_0)$$

$$f_T(t) = \frac{d}{dt} F_T(t) = \lambda_0 e^{-\lambda_0 t} P_0 + \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} (1 - P_0), t > 0$$

(T, I)



$$b) P(I=1 | T=t) = \frac{f_{T|I}(t|1)}{f_T(t)} =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} (1-p_0)}{\lambda_0 e^{-\lambda_0 t} p_0 + \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} (1-p_0)}$$

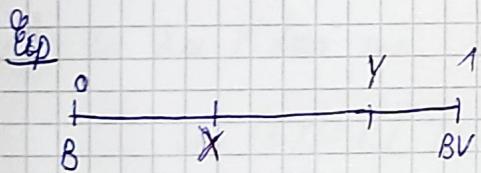
Média unei fct. de v.a.

X, Y două v.a. $f_{X,Y}(x,y)$ și $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$E[g(x,y)] = \iint g(x,y) f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$$

In particular,

$$E[X] = \iint x g f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$$



$X, Y \sim U[0,1]$ indep.

$$E[|x-y|] =$$

$$= \iint |x-y| f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$$

$$E[|x-y|] = \iint |x-y| \mathbf{1}_{[0,1]}(x) \mathbf{1}_{[0,1]}(y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_y^1 (x-y) dx dy + \int_0^1 \int_0^y (y-x) dx dy = -\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_y^1 \int_0^1 \frac{(y^2-x^2)}{2} dy =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{y^3 - \frac{x^2}{2}}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 dy = \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{2} dy = \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

Media conditională

X și a sunt și A evene. $P(A) > 0$

$$E[X|A] = \int x f_{X|A}(x) dx$$

Dacă $A = \{Y = y\}$

$$E[X|Y=y] = \int x f_{X|Y}(x|y) dx$$

Formula probe totală

$$f_X(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m f_{X|A_i}(x) P(A_i) \quad \text{dacă } x \text{ este întreg.}$$

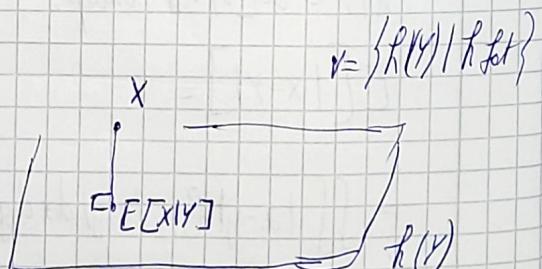
$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^m E[X|A_i] P(A_i)$$

$$E[X] = \int E[X|Y=y] f_Y(y) dy$$

Def: Fie $g(y) = E[X|Y=y]$. Atunci se dă $E[X|Y] = g(Y)$

Prop: a) $E[E[X|Y]] = E[X]$

b) $\text{Var}(E[X|Y]) =$



$$E[X|Y] = \arg \min_g E[(X - g(Y))^2]$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h = a_0 + a_1 y_1 + \dots + a_m y_m$$

$$E[(X-a)^2]$$

$$E[|X-a|]$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}\left(E[X|Y]\right) + E[\text{Var}(X|Y)]$$

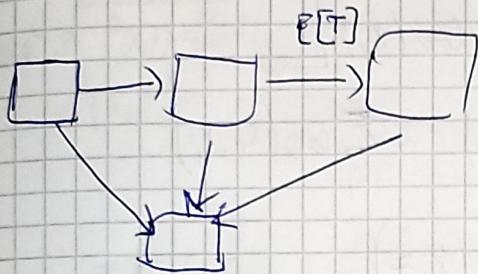
$N =$

x_1, x_2, \dots

$T = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_N$

$$w_1, N(w_1) = 10$$

$$T(w_1) = x_1^{(w_1)} + \dots + x_{10}^{(w_1)}$$



Covarianta si corelatie

Def: Fie X si Y două v.a. Se m. covariantele dintre X și Y

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])]$$

In particular, $X = Y \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Var}(X)$

Prop: $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$

Def: Spunem că v.a. X și Y sunt necorelate dacă $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$

Altfel spus, $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$

Obs: Dacă $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \Rightarrow X$ și Y sunt necorelate

Ex: $X \sim N(0, 1)$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ Y = X^2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow E[X]E[Y] = 0$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ E[XY] = E[X^3] = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow X$ și Y sunt necorelate
 X și Y nu sunt indep!

integrală din fat. impara = 0

Prop:

a) $\text{Core}(X, X) = \text{Var}(X)$

b) $\text{Core}(X, a) = 0$, a const.

c) $\text{Core}(a+bX, Y) = b \text{Core}(X, Y)$

d) $\text{Core}(X, Y) = \text{Core}(Y, X)$

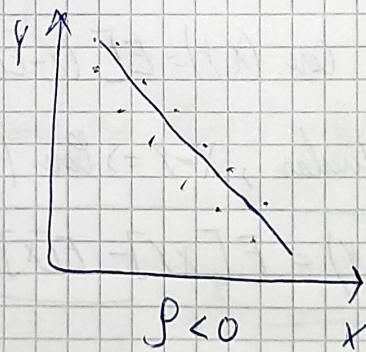
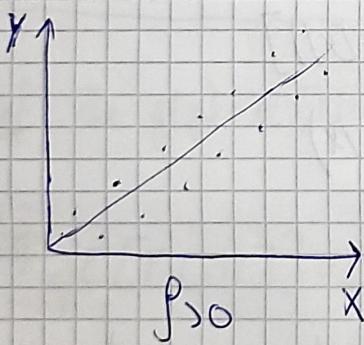
e) $\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2 \text{Core}(X, Y)$

$$\text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} \text{Core}(X_i, X_j)$$

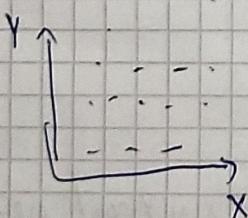
f) $\text{Core}(X+Y, Z) = \text{Core}(X, Z) + \text{Core}(Y, Z)$

Def. În X și Y două v.a. se definește coeficientul de corelație dintre X și Y

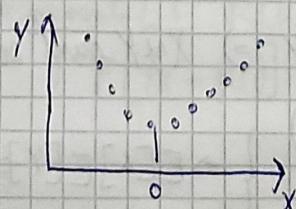
$$\rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Core}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}}$$



$\rho = 0$ (indep.)



$-1 < \rho < 1$
 $\rho = 1$ (corelare)



Prop: $P \in [-1, 1]$. Dacă $P = 1$ (x_{n-1}) atunci $X = a + bY$ ($b = a + bX$) aproprie
negră
 $P(X = a + bY) = 1$ (a.s.)

Dem: X, Y a.a. $E[X] = \mu_X$, $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma_X^2$, $E[Y] = \mu_Y$, $\text{Var}(Y) = \sigma_Y^2$

$$\Rightarrow E[X] = \mu_X = 0 \quad \text{și} \quad \sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2 = 1$$

Dacă $\Rightarrow P(X, Y) = E[X, Y]$

$$P(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{E[(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)]}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$

$$E \left[\left(\frac{X - \mu_X}{\sigma_X} \right) \left(\frac{Y - \mu_Y}{\sigma_Y} \right) \right]$$

v.a. normalizează

Stim că $E[(X + \lambda Y)^2] \geq 0, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lambda^2 E[Y^2] + 2\lambda E[XY] + E[X^2] \geq 0 \quad \cancel{\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}} \quad \forall \lambda$$

$$\Delta = 4 E[XY]^2 - 4 E[X^2] E[Y^2] \leq 0$$

$$E[XY]^2 \leq \underbrace{E[X^2]}_{=1} \underbrace{E[Y^2]}_{=1} \Rightarrow E[XY]^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow |P(X, Y)| \leq 1$$

Inegalitatea Cauchy-Schwarza

$$|\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \cdot \|y\|$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right)^2 \leq (\sum a_i^2)(\sum b_i^2)$$

$$x \sim \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_n \\ \frac{1}{n} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y \sim \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & \cdots & b_n \\ \frac{1}{n} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$P=1$$

$$E[(x-y)^2] = 0$$

$$(x=y)$$

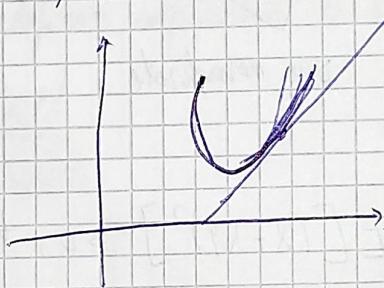
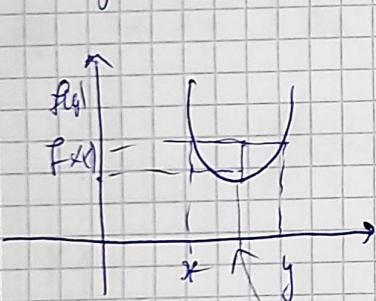
Inequalitate si toatele limite

① (Inegalitatea Cauchy-Schwarz) Fie X si Y v.a. cu $\text{Var}(X) < \infty$, $\text{Var}(Y) < \infty$. Atunci

$$|E[XY]| \leq \sqrt{E[X^2]E[Y^2]}$$

Inegalitatea lui Jensen

a) Fct. convexă



$$f(tx + (1-t)y), t \in [0,1]$$

$$f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq t f(x) + (1-t) f(y)$$

b) Concavă



Fct concavă: $\forall x, y, \forall t \in [0,1]$

$$f(tx + (1-t)y) \geq t f(x) + (1-t) f(y)$$

② (Ineg Jensen) Fie X v.a. și g o fct. convexă. Atunci:

$$E[g(X)] \geq g(E[X])$$

Danu g este concavitate.

$$E[g(x)] \leq g(E[x])$$

Abs: $\text{Var}(x) \geq 0$

$$E[x^2] \geq E[x]^2$$

(1) (Ineq lui Markov)

Fie X u.a. pozitiv. Atunci

$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[X]}{a}$$

Dem

$$Y = \begin{cases} 0, & X < a \\ a, & X \geq a \end{cases} \quad \text{atunci}$$

$$E[Y] = a P(X \geq a)$$

$$Y \leq x \Rightarrow E[Y] \leq E[x]$$

Ex

$$X \sim U([0, 1])$$

$$P(X > 2) \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X \geq 1) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X \geq \frac{1}{2}) \leq 1$$

(2) Ineq Glagyshev - Chebyshev - Cebishev

Fie X u.a. $E[X] = \mu < \infty$, $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2 < \infty$

$$P(|X - \mu| \geq a) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{a^2}, \quad \forall a > 0$$

$$Y = (X - \mu)^2$$

$$P(Y \geq a^2) \leq \frac{E[Y]}{a^2} = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{a^2}$$

Aber $a = k\sigma$

$$P(|X - \mu| \geq k\sigma) \leq \frac{1}{k^2}$$

(Inig Chernoff)

Für $X \sim a.$, $a > 0$, $t > 0$

$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[e^{tx}]}{e^{ta}} \quad \forall a, t$$

$$Y = (X - \mu)^2$$

$$P(Y \geq a^2) \leq \frac{E[Y]}{a^2} = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{a^2}$$

Aus $a = k\sigma$

$$P(|X - \mu| \geq k\sigma) \leq \frac{1}{k^2}$$

(Ineq Chernoff)

Für X v.a., $a > 0$, $t > 0$

$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[e^{tX}]}{e^{ta}} \quad \forall a, t$$

Cours 14

Inequalities

$$1) E[XY] \leq \sqrt{E[X^2]E[Y^2]} : \text{Cauchy-Schwarz}$$

$$2) \begin{array}{l} \text{f. sammelv} \\ \text{f. konvex} \end{array} E[\varphi(x)] \geq \varphi(E[x]) \quad \text{Jensen}$$

$$E[\varphi(x)] \leq \varphi(E[x])$$

$$3) X > 0, a > 0$$

$$P(X > a) \leq \frac{E[X]}{a} \quad \text{Markov}$$

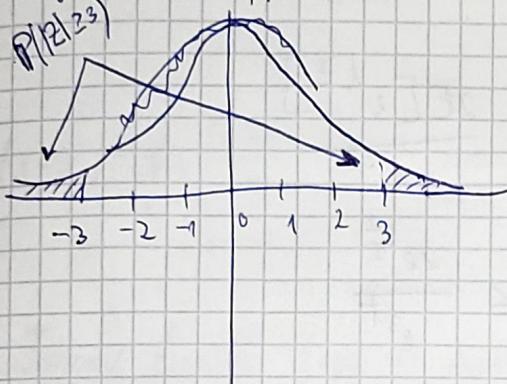
$$4) X \text{ v.a. } E[X] = \mu, \text{ Var}(X) = \sigma^2$$

$$P(|X - \mu| \geq a) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{a^2}, \forall a > 0 \quad (\text{Chebyshev})$$

$$5) X \text{ v.a. }, a > 0, t > 0 \text{ atunii } P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[e^{tX}]}{e^{ta}}, \forall t > 0 \quad (\text{Chernoff})$$

Ex:

$Z \sim N(0, 1)$. Vom zu marginum superior $P(|Z| \geq 3)$ folgendes Nachweise, Chebyshev, Chernoff



Anwendung 68 - 95 - 99,7

$$P(|Z| \leq 1) \approx 0.68$$

$$P(|Z| \leq 2) \approx 0.95$$

$$P(|Z| \leq 3) \approx 0.997$$

$$\text{Antw.: } P(|Z| \geq 3) \approx 0.003$$

a) Marksche

$$P(|Z| \geq 3) \leq \frac{E[|Z|]}{3} \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$t^x - \frac{x^2}{2} = \\ = x(t - \frac{x}{2})$$

$$E[|Z|] = \int |z| \varphi(z) dz \\ = \int |z| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{z}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(-e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^\infty = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} = 0.26$$

$$b) P(|Z| \geq 3) = P(|Z - 0| \geq 3) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(Z)}{9} = \frac{1}{9} = 0.11$$

c) Chernoff

$$P(|Z| \geq 3) = 2P(Z \geq 3) \leq \frac{E[e^{tZ}]}{e^{3t}}, t > 0$$

$$E[e^{tZ}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{tx} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} + tx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-t)^2}{2} + t^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int e^{-\frac{(x-t)^2}{2} + \frac{t^2}{2}} dx = \frac{e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int e^{-\frac{(x-t)^2}{2}} dt = e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

Var $\rightarrow x \sim N(t, 1)$

$$P(|Z| \geq 3) = 2P(Z \geq 3) \leq \frac{2E[e^{tZ}]}{e^{3t}}$$

$$P(|Z| \geq 3) \leq 2e^{\frac{t^2}{2} - 3t} \leq \frac{2e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}}{e^{3t}}$$

Pt. $t=3$ ansem

$$P(|Z| \geq 3) \leq 2e^{-\frac{9}{2}} = 0.02$$

GEP: $X \in [a, b]$ $E[X] = \mu$, $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$

$$\begin{aligned} P(|X-\mu| \geq t) &\leq \frac{\sigma^2}{t^2} \quad t > 0 \\ &\leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4t^2} \end{aligned}$$

mechanosent

$$\sigma^2 \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$

$$g(\gamma) = E[(x-\gamma)^2]$$

$$\gamma = E[X]$$

$$E[(x-\gamma)^2] \geq E[(x-E[X])^2], \quad \forall \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[(x-\gamma)^2] &= E[(x - E[X] + E[X] - \gamma)^2] \\ &= E[(x - E[X])^2] + 2E[(x - E[X])(E[X] - \gamma)] + \\ &\quad + (E[X] - \gamma)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\overbrace{}^n \quad \overbrace{}^v$

$$\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = E[(X - E[X])^2] \leq E[(X - \bar{x})^2], \quad \forall \bar{x}$$

$$\text{Pr} \quad \bar{x} = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad E\left[\left(X - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2\right] = E\left[\left(X-a\right)\left(X-b\right) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}\right] \\ = E\left[\underbrace{\left(X-a\right)\left(X-b\right)}_{\leq 0}\right] + \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$

$$(X-\bar{x})^2 = \underbrace{A}_{\leq 0} + \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$

Teoreme limită. Legea Mării

Def.: Fie $(X_n)_{n \geq 1}$ un sir de v.a. și X o v.a. pe spațiu (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P)

Să spunem că sirul $(X_n)_n$ convergență la X dacă și numai dacă

$$X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X$$

$$\text{daca } P\left(\lim_n X_n = X\right) = 1$$

un eveniment

$$A = \left\{ \omega \in \Omega \mid \lim_n X_n(\omega) = X(\omega) \right\}$$

Def.:

Fie $(X_n)_{n \geq 1}$ un sir de v.a. și X o v.a. def. (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P)

Să spunem că sirul X_n convergență probabilă la X și numai

$$X_n \xrightarrow{P} X$$

daca $\forall \varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n - X| \geq \varepsilon) = 0$$

Aleg., $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ a.i. $n \geq n_0$

$$P(|X_n - X| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \delta \leftarrow \text{măsură de incoredere}\}$$

Exp: $X_m \sim U([0,1])$ indep

$$Y_m = \min \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m\}$$

Ast. $Y_m \xrightarrow{P} 0$

Pentru $\varepsilon > 0$

$$P(|Y_m - 0| \geq \varepsilon) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$P(|Y_m| \geq \varepsilon) = P(Y_m \geq \varepsilon) \quad (\text{pt că } Y_m \geq 0)$$

$$= P(X_1 \geq \varepsilon, X_2 \geq \varepsilon, \dots, X_m \geq \varepsilon) =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{indep}}{=} P(X_1 \geq \varepsilon) P(X_2 \geq \varepsilon) \dots P(X_m \geq \varepsilon)$$

$$= (1 - P(X_1 < \varepsilon)) (1 - P(X_2 < \varepsilon)) \dots (1 - P(X_m < \varepsilon)) =$$

$$= (1 - \varepsilon) \times (1 - \varepsilon) \dots (1 - \varepsilon) = (1 - \varepsilon)^m$$

pt. $\varepsilon \in [0,1]$

$$P(|Y_m| \geq \varepsilon) = (1 - \varepsilon)^m \text{ pt. } \varepsilon \in (0,1)$$

\downarrow
 $m \rightarrow \infty$
0

Def: Numim esantion de volum n din populatia Q , tota rea X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n indep. si identic repartizate (i.i.d) in ~~repartita~~ $P[X_i] = Q$

$$\text{Media esantionului } \bar{X}_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}$$

P.P. X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n esantion de media μ si varianta σ^2
 $(E[X_i] = \mu, \text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2)$

$$E[\bar{X}_n] = E\left[\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right] = \frac{1}{n} (E[X_1] + E[X_2] + \dots + E[X_n]) = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}_n) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} (\text{Var}(X_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(X_n)) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

T (LNM) - Legem Nr. Mari (Legea)

Fie $(X_n)_n$ un sir de v.a. i.i.d cu $E[X_1] = \mu < \infty$, $\text{Var}[X_1] = \sigma^2 < \infty$

Afumci $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \mu$

Versiunea Pare

$(X_n)_n$ v.a. i.i.d $E[|X_1|] < \infty$, $E[X_1] = \mu$

$$\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \mu$$

(starea)

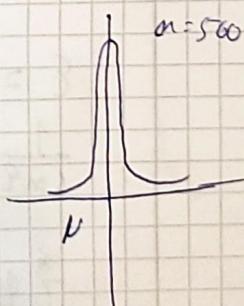
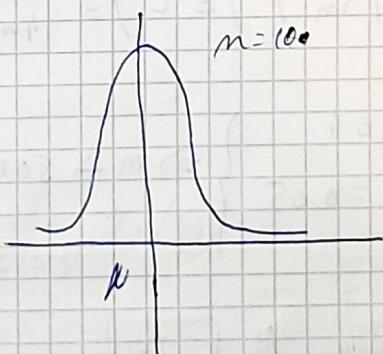
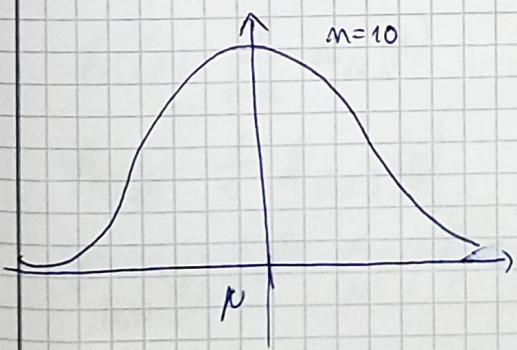
Dem

Pt. $\varepsilon > 0$

$$P(|\bar{X}_n - \mu| \geq \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$$

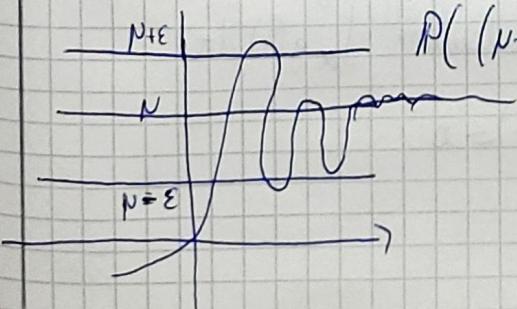
Inegalitatea Chebyshev

$$P(|\bar{X}_n - \mu| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(\bar{X}_n)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$



Pt. un nivel de acuritate dat

$$P((\mu - \varepsilon, \mu + \varepsilon) \rightarrow \bar{X}_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$



Expo: (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p., $A \in \mathcal{F}$

$$\text{Fie } X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & w \in A \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases} \quad X_i \sim B(p) \\ p = P(X_i=1) = P(A)$$

$$\bar{X}_m = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m}{m} = \text{frecvență relativă de apariție } A \text{ în } m \text{ rep ale exp.}$$

$$\bar{X}_m \xrightarrow{P} E[X_i] = P(A)$$

Expo: Fie P . procentul din pop. care votăză cu A .

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim B(P) \text{ indep.}$$

$$P(1-P) \leq \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\bar{X}_m = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m}{m} \quad P - \text{neconvenient}$$

$$P - P^2 - \frac{1}{9} \leq 0 \\ -P^2 + P - \frac{1}{9} \leq 0$$

$$P(|\bar{X}_m - P| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X_i)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{P(1-P)}{m \varepsilon^2} \leq \frac{1}{4m\varepsilon^2}$$

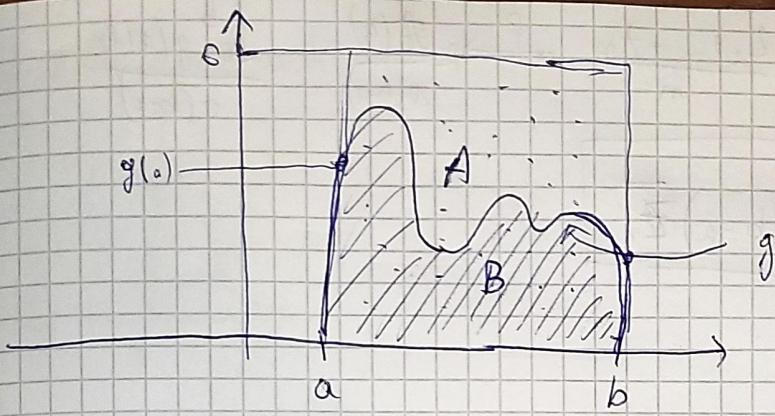
$$P(|\bar{X}_m - P| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{4m\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon = 0.01 \\ \frac{1}{4m\varepsilon^2} = 0.05 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow m \approx 50000$$

Integrarea Monte-Carlo

P. că avem o fct g și vrem să calculăm $\int_a^b g(x) dx$

P. că pe $[a,b]$ avem $0 \leq g(x) \leq x$



$A = [a, b] \times [0, c]$ - idependent

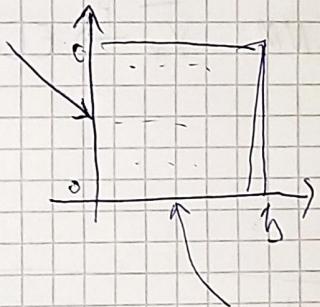
$B = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq y \leq g(x)\}$

Generum pot. unif $\propto (A)$

$(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n) \sim U(A)$

$(x, y) \sim U(A)$

$$f_{(x,y)}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\text{vol}(A)}, & (x, y) \in A \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$\text{vol}(A) = c(b-a)$$

$$X \sim U([a, b])$$

$$Y \sim U([a, c]) \quad \text{indep.}$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{c-a} \mathbb{1}_{[a,c]}(y)$$

$$f_{(X,Y)}(x,y) \stackrel{\text{indep}}{=} f_X(x) f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{c(b-a)} \mathbb{1}_A(x,y)$$

$$\text{Die } z_i = \begin{cases} 1, & (x_i, y_i) \in B \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad z_i \sim B(p)$$

$$p = P(z_i=1) = P((x_i, y_i) \in B)$$

$$= \iint_B f_{(X,Y)}(x,y) dx dy = \frac{\text{vol}(B)}{\text{vol}(A)}$$

$$\text{Dim LNM} \bar{x}_m = \frac{\sum_1^m \bar{x}_m}{m} \xrightarrow{P} p = \frac{f(x)}{n(b-a)} = \frac{\int_a^b g(x) dx}{c(b-a)}$$

$$\boxed{\int_a^b g(x) dx \approx n(b-a) \bar{x}_m}$$

(Kz 2)

Fix $U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m \sim U[a, b]$ - - ind.

$$X_1 = g(U_1), X_2 = g(U_2), \dots, X_m = g(U_m) \quad \text{i.i.d.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LNM: } \bar{x}_m &\xrightarrow{P} E[X_1] = E[g(U_1)] \\ &= \int g(x) f_{U_1}(x) dx \\ &= \int g(x) \frac{1}{b-a} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x) dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b g(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\int_a^b g(x) dx \approx (b-a) \cdot \frac{\sum_1^m x_i}{n}}$$

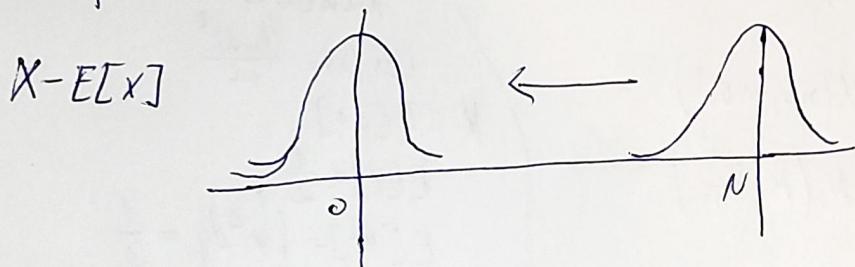
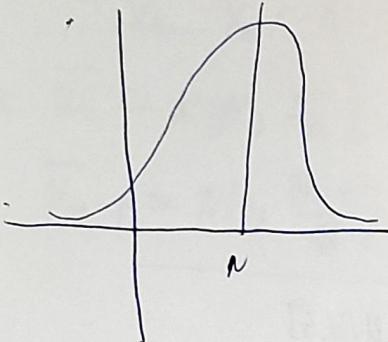
$$\boxed{\int_a^b g(x) dx \approx (b-a) \cdot \frac{g(U_1) + \dots + g(U_n)}{n}} \quad U_i \sim U[a, b]$$

The Limite Centrali (TLC)

$$\text{Dim LNM} \quad \bar{x}_m \xrightarrow{P} E[X_1]$$

Fix X_1, \dots, X_m u.a. i.i.d. $E[X_i] = \mu$, $\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$

Transf. de locatie si de scala



$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{X - E[X]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}}\right) = 1$$

$$Z = \frac{X - E[X]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}} \quad - z \text{ scor} \quad \text{var. normalizata}$$

$$Z_m = \frac{\bar{X}_m - \mu}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{X}_m)}}$$

$$= \frac{\bar{X}_m - \mu}{\sqrt{m \sigma^2}} \quad - \text{variabila de scor} \\ \text{var. normalizata}$$

$$Z_m = \sqrt{m} \left(\frac{\bar{X}_m - \mu}{\sigma} \right)$$

⑦ (Teorema Limită Centrală)

Fie $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ un sir r.a. i.i.d de medie $E[\bar{X}_n] = \mu < \infty$, $\text{Var}(X_n) = \sigma^2 < \infty$. Atunci

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(Z_m \leq x) = \Phi(x), \forall x$$

$$\text{unde } Z_m = \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu}{\sigma}, \quad \Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \quad (\text{fct. de rap a normalui } N(0, 1))$$

def: X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m , $E[X_i] = \mu$, $\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$, $S_m = X_1 + \dots + X_m$

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_m \leq c) &= P\left(\frac{S_m - E[S_m]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_m)}} \leq \frac{c - E[S_m]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_m)}}\right) \\ &= P\left(Z_m \leq \frac{c - \mu N}{\sqrt{N\sigma^2}}\right) \xrightarrow{TLC} \underline{\Phi}\left(\frac{c - \mu N}{\sigma\sqrt{N}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Pt. n suficient de mare

$$\begin{cases} S_m \sim N(\mu N, N\sigma^2) \\ \bar{X}_m \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right) \end{cases}$$

$X \sim U[0, 5]$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$X \sim U[0, 1]$

$$E[Y] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E[Y^2] = \int_0^1 y^2 dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$X = a + (b-a)y$$

Ex.: 100 pachete
 $U[5, 50]$

Care este proba ca greutatea totală ≥ 3000 kg?

Fie $X_1, \dots, X_{100} \sim U[5, 50]$ (greutățile pachetelor)

$S_{100} = X_1 + \dots + X_{100}$ greutatea totală

$$P(S_{100} \geq 3000) = P\left(\frac{S_{100} - E[S_{100}]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_{100})}} \geq \frac{3000 - E[S_{100}]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_{100})}}\right) \xrightarrow{TLC} 1 - \underline{\Phi}\left(\frac{3000 - E[S_{100}]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_{100})}}\right)$$

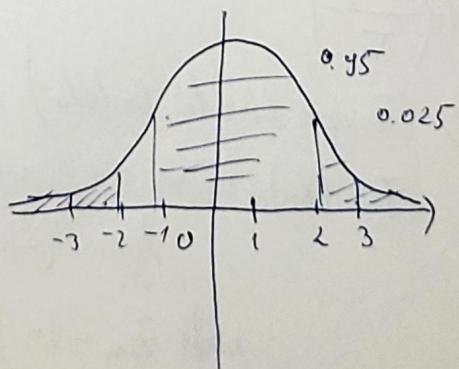
$Z_{100} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$E[S_{100}] = 100 E[X_1] = 100 \cdot \frac{5+50}{2} = 27.5 \cdot 100 = 2750$$

$$\text{Var}(S_{100}) = 100 \text{Var}(X_1) = 100 \cdot \frac{(50-5)^2}{12} = 16875$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_{100} \geq 3000) &\approx 1 - \underline{\Phi}\left(\frac{3000 - 2750}{\sqrt{16875}}\right) \\ &\approx 1 - \underline{\Phi}(1.92) = 0.0274 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - \text{pnorm}(1.92)$$

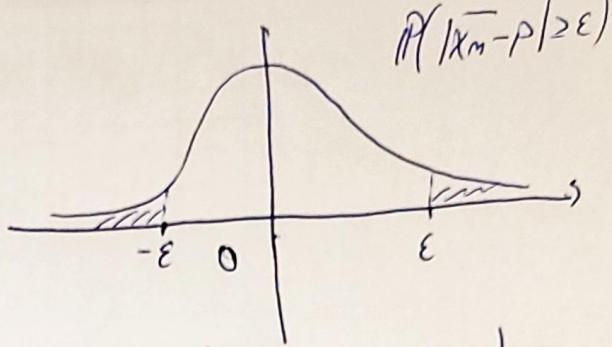


Exp: $P \in A$ in populatie

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim B(P)$$

$$\text{TL: } \bar{X}_n \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) = N(P, \frac{P(1-P)}{n})$$

$$\bar{X}_n - P \sim N(0, \frac{P(1-P)}{n})$$



$$P(|\bar{X}_n - P| > \epsilon) = 2P(\bar{X}_n - P > \epsilon)$$

$$(P) \quad \bar{X}_n - P \sim N(0, \frac{P(1-P)}{n})$$

$$P(|\bar{X}_n - P| > \epsilon) \approx 2P(\bar{X}_n - P > \epsilon)$$

$$\approx 2P\left(\frac{\bar{X}_n - P}{\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}} \geq \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{TL}}{=} 2\left(1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}}\right)\right) \leq 2\left(1 - \Phi\left(2\epsilon\sqrt{n}\right)\right)$$

$$P(1-P) \leq \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{P(1-P)}{n} \leq \frac{1}{4n} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4n}}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}} \geq 2\epsilon\sqrt{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}}\right) \geq \Phi(2\epsilon\sqrt{n})$$

$$P(|\bar{X}_n - P| \geq \epsilon) \leq 2\left(1 - \Phi(2\epsilon\sqrt{n})\right)$$

$$\epsilon = 0.01$$

$$0.05$$

$$2\left(1 - \Phi(2\epsilon\sqrt{n})\right) = 0.05 \quad \epsilon = 0.01 \Rightarrow \Phi(2 \times 0.01\sqrt{n}) = 0.975$$

$$2 \times 0.01\sqrt{n} = \underbrace{\Phi^{-1}(0.975)}_{\approx 2}$$

$$\sqrt{n} \approx 100$$

$$n \approx 10000$$