

Cuprins

Curs 1.

Curs 2.

Curs 3.

Curs 4.

Curs 5.

Curs 6.

Curs 7.

Curs 9.

Curs 10

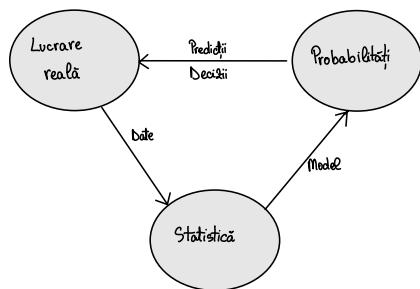
Curs 11

CURS 1

Notare

- activitate laborator/seminar: 30 p
- Proiect (in R): 20 p
- Examen: 50 p (min 25p) - 2 foi A4 semnate
- Oficiu: 10p

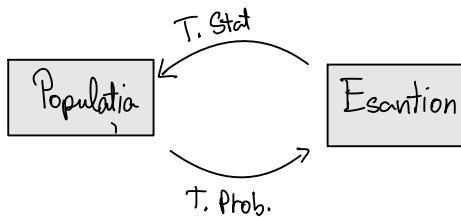
Introducere



Exemplu: Avem o urnă cu bile albe și negre. Proporția B/A este p și efectuăm n extrageri cu întoarcere

Pb. Probab: pp că $p = 25$
efectuăm $n=20$ extrageri cu întoarcere
Care este probabilitatea ca în cele n bile extrase, 5 să fie albe?

Pb statistică: Am efectuat 20 de extrageri și am obș că 5 bile sunt albe. Ce pot spune despre p?



Camp de probabilități

Def: Numim experiment aleator un fenomen / set de acțiuni al cărui rezultat nu poate fi prevăzut cu exactitate înaintea realizării acestuia

Def. S.n multimea stărilor, spațiul stărilor și se notează cu Ω
 multimea tuturor rez. posibile ale unui exp. aleator

Def. Elementele coe Ω s.n. evenimente elementare

Exp. 1) Aruncarea banului

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

a) mutual exclusive

b) mutual exhaustive

$$\Omega = \begin{cases} H \cap \text{afară plouă} \\ H \cap \text{afară NU plouă} \\ T \cap \text{afară plouă} \\ T \cap \text{afară NU plouă} \end{cases}$$

2) Aruncăm cu banul de 3 ori

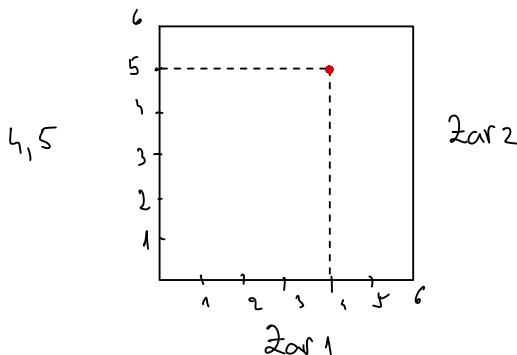
$$\omega = \{HHH\}$$

$$\Omega = \{(x_1, y_1, z_1) \mid x_1, y_1, z_1 \in \{H, T\}\} = \{H, T\}^3$$

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

4) Aruncăm 2 zaruri

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}\} = \{1, \dots, 6\}^2$$



Def: Un eveniment A este o submultime $A \subseteq \Omega$

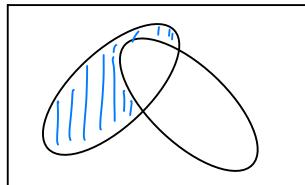
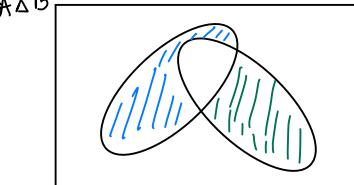
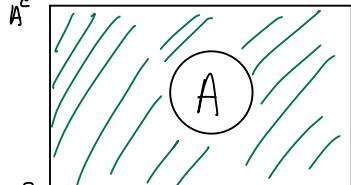
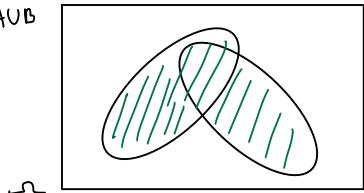
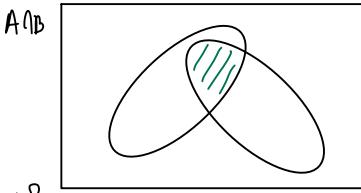
Ex: Aruncăm cu zarul $\Omega = \{1, \dots, 6\}$

$$A = \{2, 4, 6\} \text{ - nr par}$$

$$B = \{1, 3, 5\} \text{ - nr imp}$$

$$C = \{2, 3, 5\} \text{ - nr prim}$$

	T. MULTIMILOR	T. Prob
Ω	→ mult. Ω	→ even sigur, spațiul stăriilor probelor
ω	→ elem ω	→ even. elementar
\emptyset	→ mult. vidă	→ even. imposibil
A	→ mult A	→ even A
$A^c(\bar{A})$	→ complementară mult. A	→ even contrar lui A
$A \cup B$	→ reuniune	→ realizarea lui A sau a lui B (măcar 1)
$A \cap B$	→ intersecție	→ realizarea simultană A și B
A / B	→ diferență	→ A se realizează dar B nu
$A \cap \bar{B}$		
$A \Delta B$	→ diferență simetrică $(A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$	→ doar unul dintre cele 2 se realizează
$A \subseteq B$	→ inclusiune	→ A implică B

$A \setminus B$  $A \Delta B$  A^c  $A \cup B$  $A \cap B$ 

CURS 2

Recap

Experiment: Aruncăm cu banul în mod repetat și ne interesăm la nr de aruncări până obținem prima dată H

Ω - mult even. posibile
 (even. sigur)
 ω - even. elementar

$$\Omega \subseteq \Sigma$$

F - mult even posibile asociate even aleator

$$F \subseteq P(\Omega) = \{A \mid A \subseteq \Omega\} - \text{mult parțial}$$

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

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 H TH TTH

$$A = \{\text{obținem prima dată H între-un nr par de aruncări}\} \\ = \{2, 4, 6, \dots\} = \bigcup_{i \geq 1} \{2i\}$$

$$1) \Omega \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$2) A \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bar{A} \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$3) A, B \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A \cup B \in \mathcal{F} \quad (\text{cel puțin unul se realizează})$$

$$3') (A_n)_n \subseteq \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bigcup_n A_n \in \mathcal{F}$$

Def. O mult $F \subseteq P(\Omega)$ care verif. 1, 2 și 3' s.n. \mathcal{F} - algebră peste Ω

Exp aleator $\rightarrow (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow$ s.n spațiul probabilizabil

Ω \mathcal{F}
 mult mult
 nec even

$$\text{Prop: } 1) \text{ even impos } \emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$2) A, B \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$3) A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \left\{ \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \right\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$4) A, B \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A \Delta B \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\{0,1\}} P$$

$$P(A) \approx \frac{N(A)}{N} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{nr realizări } A \\ \text{nr rep. ale exp} \end{array}$$

$$\Omega \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$A \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bar{A} \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$(A_n)_n \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bigcup_n A_n \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\text{Dc } A = \emptyset \Rightarrow N(\emptyset) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{N(\emptyset)}{N} = 0 \Rightarrow P(\emptyset) = 0$$

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

$$A \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \frac{N(A)}{N} \in [0,1] \Rightarrow P(A) \in [0,1]$$

Dacă $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$, $A \cap B = \emptyset$

$$N(A \cup B) = N(A) + N(B) \Rightarrow \frac{N(A \cup B)}{N} = \frac{N(A)}{N} + \frac{N(B)}{N} \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) \text{ (aditivitate)}$$

$$(A_n)_n \subset \mathcal{F} \text{ disj 2 cîte 2} \Rightarrow P(\bigcup_n A_n) = \sum_n P(A_n)$$

Def. Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}) un sp probabilizabil asoci unui even aleator.

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

$$P(\Omega) = 1$$

$$\text{pt } (A_n)_n \subset \mathcal{F} \text{ disj 2 cîte 2: } P(\bigcup_n A_n) = \sum_n P(A_n)$$

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

Prop: 1) $P(\emptyset) = 0$; $\left(\text{pp } P(\emptyset) > 0, P(\emptyset) = a. \text{ Fie } A_n = \emptyset \Rightarrow \right. \left. \Rightarrow P(\bigcup_n A_n) = \sum_n P(A_n) \Rightarrow a = \sum_n a \neq 0 \right)$

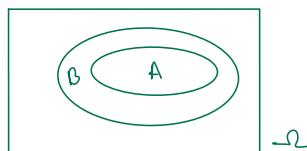
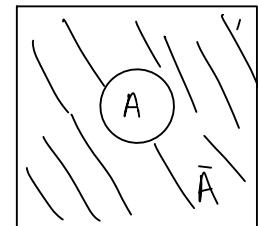
$$2) P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$\Omega = A \cup \bar{A}$$

$$A \cap \bar{A} = \emptyset$$

$$P(\Omega) = P(A \cup \bar{A}) = P(A) + P(\bar{A})$$

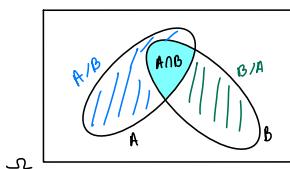
$$3) A, B \in \mathcal{F} \quad A \subseteq B \Rightarrow P(A) \leq P(B) \quad (\text{monotonie})$$



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

$$P(B/A) = P(B) - P(A)$$

$$4) A, B \in \mathcal{F}. \quad P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

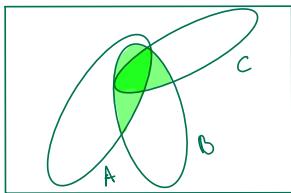


$$A \cup B = (A/B) \cup (A \cap B) \cup (B/A)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A/B) + P(A \cap B) + P(B/A)$$

$$B/A = B / (A \cap B) \Rightarrow P(B/A) = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$5) A, B, C \in \mathcal{F} ; P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$



6. Formula lui Poincaré

Fie $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{F}$.

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

$$7. A, B \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) \leq P(A) + P(B)$$

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

$$P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - (n-1)$$

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

$$\text{Ineg Boole: } P\left(\bigcup_n A_n\right) \leq \sum_n P(A_n)$$

Exp: Aruncăm cu banul de o inf. de ori

$$\omega = \{(w_n)_n \mid w_n \in \{H, T\}\} = \{H, T\}^N$$

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

$A = \{ \text{obținem } H \text{ mai devreme sau mai târziu} \}$

$$P(\{H\}) = p \in (0,1) \quad P(\{T\}) = 1-p$$

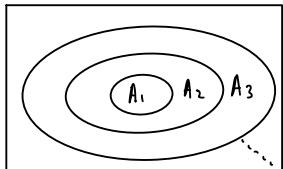
Fie A_n even prin care în primele n aruncări am obținut H

$$A_n = \{(\omega_n)_n | (\exists) i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ a.t. } \omega_i = H\}$$

$$A = \bigcup_n A_n \quad A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq A_3 \subseteq \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \bigcup_n A_n$$

$$P(\lim_n A_n) = \lim_n P(A_n)$$



$$x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x_3 \leq \dots \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim x_n = \sup_n x_n$$

$$P(A_n) = 1 - \overline{P(A_n)}$$

Model clasic de problema (Modelul lui Laplace)

Fie $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_N\}$ rez posibile exp aleator

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

$$P: F \rightarrow [0, 1] \quad P(\{\omega_i\}) = \frac{1}{N} \text{ echirepartitie (= repartitia unif. discretă)}$$

$$\text{Fie } A \in F \quad Vrem P(A) = ? \quad A = \bigcup_{i \in A} \{\omega_i\} \quad P(A) = \sum_i P(\{\omega_i\}) = \frac{|A|}{N}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{|A|}{N} = \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{\text{nr cazuri favorabile}}{\text{nr cazuri posibile}}$$

Elem de comb

1) Formula sumei: fie A și B 2 mult. finite cu $A \cap B = \emptyset$

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$$

$$\text{d.c. } A \cap B \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow |A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

2) Principiul incluzerii și excluderii

Fie A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n m. finite

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

Ex: Funcția lui Euler: $\varphi(n)$ - nr de nr prime cu $n \in n$

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

$$n = p_1^{x_1} \cdot p_2^{x_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{x_k}$$

CURS 3

Câmpul de probabilitate a lui Laplace: (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P)

$$|\Omega| \xrightarrow{\text{def}} P(\Omega)$$

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

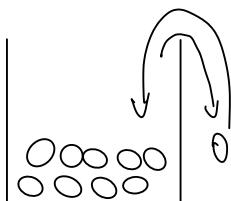
- 1) Regula sumei
- 2) Regula produsului

$$|A_1| = n_1, |A_2| = n_2; \text{ atunci } A_1 \times A_2 = \{(u, v) | u \in A_1, v \in A_2\} \\ |A_1 \times A_2| = |A_1| \cdot |A_2|$$

Formulare: Dacă un obiect a poate fi ales în n_1 moduri și un obiect b poate fi ales în n_2 moduri, atunci (a, b) poate fi ales în $n_1 \cdot n_2$ moduri

Scheme de esantionare

1) Schema de esantionare (extragere) cu întoarcere (revenire)



n bile numerotate
de la 1 la n

K extrageri cu întoarcere

ex: $n=3, K=4$ → nr de siruri de la n
cu termeni oarecare

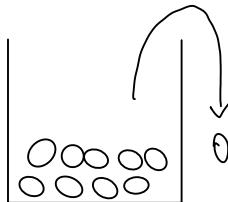
n	n	n	n
3	3	3	3

$\rightarrow 3^4 = n^K$ posibilități

$$A = \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$A^K = \{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_K) | u_i \in A\}$$

2) Schema de esantionare fără întoarcere (fără revenire)



K extrageri

n	$ n-1 n-2 \dots $	$n-k-1$
-----	---------------------	---------

$$n(n-1) \dots (n-k+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} = A_n^k$$

nabile numerotate
de la 1 la n mod de extragere

$\overline{12222}$	ordonate	neordonate
cu întoarcere	n^k	C_{n+k-1}^k
fără întoarcere	$\frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$	C_n^k

Ex: Pb aniversarilor

n persoane. Care este prob ca 2 să fie născute în același zi

Presupuneri: anul are 365 zile

- o pers aleasă aleator are ocazia să fie născută în oricare din cele 365 zile: $1/365$
- ziua de naștere a unei persoane nu influențează zilele de naștere a celorlalte $n-1$ pers

$$\Omega = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid x_i \in \{1, \dots, 365\}\}$$

↑ tuplul zilelor de naștere ale celor n pers

$$F = P(\Omega)$$

$$P(\{\omega\}) = \frac{1}{365^n}$$

$$A \in F$$

$$A = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega \mid \exists i \neq j \text{ astfel încât } x_i = x_j\}$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \frac{|\bar{A}|}{365^n} \quad \bar{A} - \text{toate cele } n \text{ pers sunt născute în zile dif.}$$

$$\bar{A} = A_{365}^n = 365 \cdot 364 \cdot \dots \cdot (365-n+1) \Rightarrow P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot \dots \cdot (365-n+1)}{365^n}$$

$$n=23 \Rightarrow P(A) \approx 0,50 \approx 50\%$$

Să pp că avem h permutări și vrem să formăm o comisie cu K dintre ele

$$\text{Nr comisii cu } K \text{ elem: } C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

Poker: C_{52}^5 măini Câte măini contin 2A, 2K, 1D

52 → 4 culori (rosie, neagră, trhee, romb)
 → 13 figuri (1, 2, ..., 10, J, D, K, A)

$$C_4^2 \cdot C_4^2 \cdot C_4^1 = 36 \cdot 4 = 144$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} | & | & | \\ 2A & 2K & 1D \end{array}$$

Prob să avem full house (2 cărți de un tip, 3 de altul)

$$A, A, A, D, D \quad \text{fig pt A: } C_{13}^1 \cdot C_4^2 \cdot C_{12}^1 \cdot C_4^3$$

Prob să avem o pereche ? AA235

$$\text{fig pt pereche: } C_{13}^1$$

$$\text{căl pt pereche: } C_5^2$$

figură pt celelalte 3 cărți: C_{12}^3

$$\text{Culorile: } (C_4^1)^3$$

$$P = \frac{C_{13}^1 C_4^2 C_{12}^3 (C_4^1)^3}{C_{52}^5}$$

2 perechi : AA 2 10 10
1 pereche : C_13^1 C_4^2 (A, A)
2 pari : C_13^1 C_4^2 (10, 10)
3 : C_13^1 C_4^3 (2)

$$P = \frac{C_{13}^1 C_4^2 C_{12}^3 C_4^2 C_{11}^1 C_4^1}{C_{52}^5}$$

Ex: Problema Newton - Pepys

a) Cel puțin un 6 apare când aruncăm 6 zaruri = A

sau

b) Cel puțin 2 val de 6 apar când aruncăm 12 zaruri = B

sau

c) Cel puțin 3 val de 6 apar când aruncăm 18 zaruri = C

P cea mai mare dintre cele 3 even = ?

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}^6 \quad \mathcal{F} = P(\Omega), P_{\text{eniarep}}$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(\text{să nu aperă niciun 2 zar de 6}) = 1 - \frac{5^6}{6^6}$$

$$P(B) = 1 - P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(\text{nu avem nicio val de 6 sau exact 1 val de 6})$$

$$= 1 - P(\text{nu avem 6}) - P(\text{avem exact un 6})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{5^{12}}{6^{12}} - \frac{C_{12}^1 5^{11}}{6^{12}}$$

$$P(C) = 1 - \frac{5^{18}}{6^{18}} - \frac{C_{18}^1 5^{17}}{6^{18}} - \frac{C_{18}^2 5^{16}}{6^{18}}$$

CURS 4



Probabilități Conditionate

Exemplu: Pă că aruncăm cu banul de 3 ori: $\Omega = \{H, T\}^3$

$$|\Omega| = 2^3 = 8; \quad \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega), \quad \mathcal{P}(\cdot) - \text{echiprob.}$$

$A = \{HHH\}$ - am obținut cap la toate cele 3 aruncări

A	HHH	HHT	THH	THT	$\mathcal{P}(A) = \frac{1}{8}$
	HTH	HTT	TTH	TTT	

B = even prin care la prima aruncare a obținut H

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

$$\mathcal{P}(B) = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

Obs: " $A|B$ " nu e eveniment

$\mathcal{P}(A|B)$ - prob even A stiind că B s-a realizat
 even de even
 even realizat

Abordarea frequentionistă: $\mathcal{P}(A) \approx \frac{N(A)}{N}$

Fie A, B două even. Repetăm exp de Nori

$$\text{Pă că } B \text{ s-a realizat} \quad \frac{N(A \cap B)}{N(B)} \approx \mathcal{P}(A|B)$$

\rightarrow nr realizări B

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

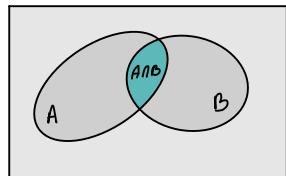
Def: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) - cimp ale prob, $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ cu $P(B) > 0$, atunci

P realizari lui A stind ca B s-a realizat, $\underline{P(A|B)}$ e def:

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

prob cond al lui A la B

Expt (cont): $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{1/8}{1/2} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$



2

Expt: Pp ca avem un pachet de carti de joc (52) si extrag aleator 2 carti successiv si fara intarzire

$A =$ prima carte \heartsuit

$B =$ a 2-a carte \heartsuit

$C =$ a 2-a carte \heartsuit/\diamondsuit

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

$$P(B|A) = ? \quad \begin{matrix} 13 \text{ carti inimrozii} \\ 26 \text{ carti rosii} \end{matrix}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4} \quad P(A \cap B) = \frac{\overset{I}{13}}{\underset{II}{52-51}} = \frac{3}{51}$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{3/51}{1/4} = \frac{12}{51}$$

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

$$P(C|A) = \frac{P(C \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{25}{51} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{204}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{3/51}{\cancel{P(B)}} =$$

$P(B) = 1/5$ (nu stiu ce se intampla la extragere $\Rightarrow 13/52$)

$$P(A|B) = \frac{3/51}{1/5} = \frac{12}{51}$$

$$P(A|C) = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{\frac{25}{5 \cdot 51}}{\frac{25}{102}} = \frac{25}{102} \neq \frac{25}{51} = P(C|A)$$

Obs: $P(A|B) \neq P(C|A)$ \leftarrow In general

Ex 3: O familie are 2 copii

a) Care este probabilitatea ca ambii copii sa fie F stimand ca cel putin unul este F? $1/3$

b) Care este probabilitatea ca ambii copii sa fie F stimand ca cel tanar este F? $1/2$

$$\Omega = \{FF, FB\}^2 = \{FF, FB, BF, BB\}$$

$$A = \{FF\}; \quad B = \{cel putin un copil e F\} = \{FF, FB, BF\}$$

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

$$b) \text{ cel tanar este } F = C = \{FF, BF\}$$

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

a') fata nascuta iarna

$$\Omega = \{FF, FP, FV, FT, B\}, BP, BV, BT\}^2$$

$$A = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overline{F} \\ \overline{F} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \{F1, F1\} - o data \\ \{F1, \overline{F}\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Expt: Dc aeronava \Rightarrow alarmă 99%

Dc ! aeronava \Rightarrow alarmă falsă 10%

Prob să obs aeronava = 5%

a) P să nu avem aeronava și să avem alarmă

b) P să avem aeronava și să nu fie detectată

$$A = \{ \text{avem aeronava} \}$$

$$P(A) = 5\% = 0.05$$

a) $P(C|\bar{A} \cap B)$ $B = \{ \text{avem alarmă} \}$
↑ ↑
nu aeronava avem alarmă

$$P(B|A) = 0.95$$

$$P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.10$$

$$P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{A} \cap B)}{P(\bar{A})} \Leftrightarrow 0.1 = \frac{P(\bar{A} \cap B)}{0.95} \Rightarrow P(\bar{A} \cap B) = 0.95 \cdot 0.1 = 0.095$$

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

b) $P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(\bar{B}|A) \cdot P(A) = (1 - P(B|A)) \cdot P(A) = 0.1 \cdot 0.05 = 0.005$

Formula Probabilității totale

Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) și $A \in \mathcal{F}$:

a) Fie $B \in \mathcal{F}$ cu $P(B) \in (0,1)$. Atunci $P(A) = P(A|B) \cdot P(B) + P(A|\bar{B}) \cdot P(\bar{B})$

b) Fie $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n \in \mathcal{F}$ o partitie pe Ω cu $P(B_i) > 0$ și

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

Formula lui Bayes

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

Obs: $P(B|A) = \frac{P(B) / P(A|B)}{P(\bar{B}) / P(A|B)}$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|B) \cdot P(B)}{\text{form prob totală}}$$

Expo 5. Testare pt o afecțiune gravă

Prevalența unei afecțiuni în pop e de 1%

Efectuăm test, acc = 95%

acuratețe

- ↗ Sensitivitate : 95%
(rata true pozitiv)
- ↘ Specificitate : 95%
(rata true negativ)

$D = \{ \text{avem afecțiunea} \}$

$T = \{ \text{testul a ieșit pozitiv} \}$

$$\text{false positive} = P(T|\bar{D})$$

$$\text{true negative} = P(\bar{T}|\bar{D})$$

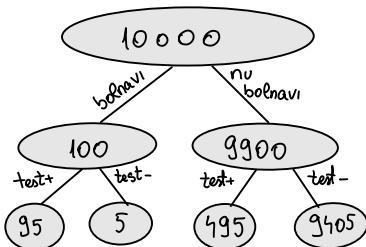
Q: Știind că testul e poz, care e prob să avem afecțiunea?

$$P(D|T) = \frac{P(T|D) \cdot P(D)}{P(T)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Form. prob totală: } P(T) &= P(T|D) \cdot P(D) + P(T|\bar{D}) \cdot P(\bar{D}) \\ &= 0.95 \cdot 0.01 + \underbrace{(1 - \frac{P(\bar{T}|D)}{0.95}) \cdot (1 - P(D))}_{0.05} \\ &= 0.95 \cdot 0.01 + 0.05 \cdot 0.99 \end{aligned}$$

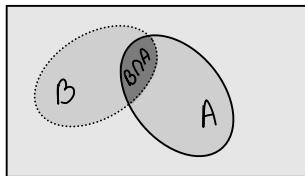
$$P(D|T) = \frac{0.95 \cdot 0.01}{0.95 \cdot 0.01 + 0.05 \cdot 0.99} = 16\%$$

P_p 10000



CURS 5

i



Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p. $A \in \mathcal{F}$
 $P(A) > 0$
Notăm $Q(\cdot) = P(\cdot | A)$
 $Q : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ - probabilitate

Că să fie probabilitate Q : \Leftrightarrow

- 1) $Q(A) = 1$, $Q(\emptyset) = 0$
- 2) $(A_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset \mathcal{F}$ disj 2 căte 2

$$1) Q(A) = P(A|A) = \frac{P(A \cap A)}{P(A)} = 1 \quad Q\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} Q(A_i)$$

$$2) Q\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i | A\right) = \frac{P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \cap A\right)}{P(A)} = \frac{P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} (A_i \cap A)\right)}{P(A)} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{P(A_i \cap A)}{P(A)} \\ = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} Q(A_i)$$

Ex: Formula lui Bayes

Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) - c.p. și $A, B, C \in \mathcal{F}$ cu $P(A \cap C) > 0$ și $P(B \cap C) > 0$

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

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

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

Ex: Pe oță o persoană în buzunară 2 monede: [una echilibrată ($P(H) = 1/2$)
una trucată ($P(H) = 3/4$)

Alerge random o monedă și o aruncă de 3 ori, obținând H, H, H

a) Care este prob ca moneda să fie echilibrată?

Fie $A = \{ \text{obtinem } HHH \}$

$B = \{ \text{am obținut moneda echilibrată} \}$

$$P(B) = 1/2$$

$$P(A|B) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = 1/8$$

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

$$P(A) = \frac{P(A|B)}{1/8} \cdot \frac{P(B)}{1/2} \cdot \frac{P(A|\bar{B})}{(3/4)^3} \cdot \frac{P(\bar{B})}{1/2} = 0,27$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{(1/2)^3 \cdot 1/2}{0,27} = 0,23$$

b) Aruncăm și a 4-a oară. Care e probabilitatea să pică H

$C = \{ \text{a 4-a aruncare obtine } H \}$

$$Q(C) = Q(C|B) \cdot Q(B) + Q(C|\bar{B}) \cdot Q(\bar{B})$$

$$\stackrel{1/2}{\hookrightarrow} Q(B) = P(B|A) = 0,23$$

Independentă

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

A, B independente $\Rightarrow P(A|B) = P(A)$

$$\stackrel{\text{și}}{=} P(B|A) = P(B)$$

Def.

Suntem că 2 evenimente sunt independ.
 $(A \perp\!\!\!\perp B)$ dacă $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

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

Obs: $A \perp\!\!\!\perp B \Rightarrow A \perp\!\!\!\perp \bar{B}, \bar{A} \perp\!\!\!\perp B, \bar{A} \perp\!\!\!\perp \bar{B}$

Ex: Aruncăm de 2 ori cu banul

A1: even. prin care am obtinut H la I aruncare

A2: even. prin care am obtinut H la a II aruncare

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

$$\mathcal{F} = P(\Omega)$$

P - echirip

$$A_1 = \{ HH, HT \}$$

$$A_2 = \{ TH, HH \}$$

$$A_1 \cap A_2 = \{ HH \}$$

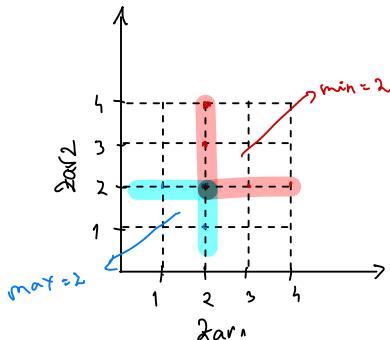
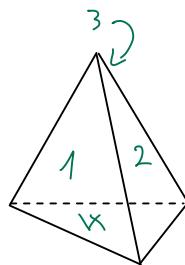
$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = 1/4 \Rightarrow A_1 \perp\!\!\! \perp A_2$$

$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = 1/2$$

Exemplu 2: zaruri cu 3 fete

A_1 - I zaruri: fata 1

A_2 - Suma sa fie 5



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

$$\mathcal{F} = P(\Omega)$$

P - echirregular

$$P(A_1) = 1/16$$

$$A_2 = \{(1,4), (2,3), (3,2), (4,1)\}^2 \rightarrow 1/4$$

$$A_1 \cap A_2 = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) = 1/16$$

$$A = \{\text{max de pe cele 2 zaruri sa fie 2}\} = \{(1,2), (2,1), (2,2)\}^2$$

$$B = \{\text{min de pe cele 2 zaruri sa fie 2}\} = \{(2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (3,2), (3,4)\}$$

$$P(A) = 3/16$$

$$P(B) = 5/16$$

$$A \cap B = \{(2,2)\}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{16} \neq \frac{15}{16} (P(A) \cdot P(B))$$

Def: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p. $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{F}$. Spunem că evenile A_1, \dots, A_n sunt independente dacă

$$P(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i) = \prod_{i \in I} P(A_i) \quad (\forall) \quad I \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ finit}$$

Obs: $n=3$ A_1, A_2, A_3 independenți $\Leftrightarrow \{P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2)\}$

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

$$\text{Obs: } C_n^2 + \dots + C_n^k = 2^n - n - 1$$

Ex: Aruncăm de 2 ori cu banul

$$\begin{array}{ll} A_1 - H \text{ la I armchair} & : A_1 = \{ HH, HT \} \\ A_2 - H \text{ la } \underline{\text{an}} \cdot \underline{\text{a}} & : A_2 = \{ HH, TH \} \\ B - rez. dif. & : B = \{ HT, TH \} \end{array} \quad \left. \right\} 1/2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A_1 \cap A_2 = \{ HH \} \\ A_1 \cap B = \{ HT \} \\ A_2 \cap B = \{ TH \} \end{array} \quad \left. \right\} 1/4$$

$\Rightarrow A_1, A_2, B$ sunt independente 2 către 2 dar nu sunt independente toate 3 (mutual)

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = 0 \neq 1/8$$

Def (indep cond): Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p. $A, B, C \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(C) > 0$. Spunem că $A \text{ și } B$ sunt indep. cond

$$\text{la } C \text{ dacă } P(A \cap B | C) = P(A|C) \cdot P(B|C)$$

Exp (cont): $P(D) = 1\%$; T - test poz

acuratețea testului (senzitivitate = specificitate) = 95%

$$P(T|D) = P(\bar{T}|\bar{D}) = 0,95; \quad P(D|T) \approx 16\%$$

Să pp că efectuăm un nou test, independent de primul (în rap cu stărișul afectumii)

T_1 - test 1 poz

$$P(T_1 \cap T_2 | D) = P(T_1 | D) \cdot P(T_2 | D) = 0,95^2$$

T_2 - test 2 poz

$$P(T_1 \cap T_2 | \bar{D}) = P(T_1 | \bar{D}) \cdot P(T_2 | \bar{D})$$

$$\text{Vrem } P(D | T_1 \cap T_2) = \frac{P(T_1 \cap T_2 | D) \cdot P(D)}{P(T_1 \cap T_2)}$$

↑ Formula lui Bayes

$$P(T_1 \cap T_2) = \underbrace{P(T_1 \cap T_2 | D)}_{0,95^2} \cdot \underbrace{P(D)}_{0,1} + \underbrace{P(T_1 \cap T_2 | \bar{D})}_{0,05} \cdot \underbrace{P(\bar{D})}_{0,95}$$

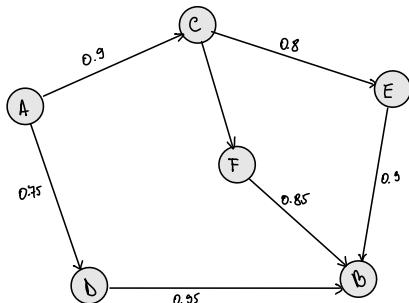
$$P(T_1 \cap T_2 | \bar{D}) = P(T_1 | \bar{D}) \cdot P(T_2 | \bar{D}) = (1 - P(\bar{T}_1 | \bar{D}))^2 = 0,05^2$$

$$P(D | T_1 \cap T_2) = 78\%$$

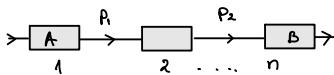
Ex: P_p ca even \Rightarrow retea de calculatoare

a) pb ca info din A să ajungă în B

$$A \rightarrow B$$

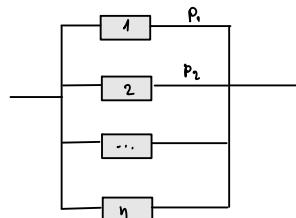


sist în serie



$$p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot \dots \cdot p_n$$

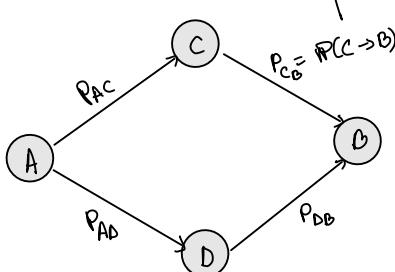
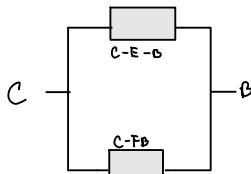
sist paralel



$$\begin{aligned} P(\exists \text{ conex}) &= 1 - P(\text{Niciun conex}) \\ &= 1 - P(\text{nici un conex}) \\ &\quad \cdots \\ &\quad \cdots P(\text{nici un conex}) \end{aligned}$$

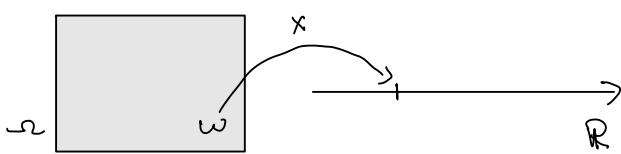
Prob intr-un sist paralel să \exists conexiune este: $1 - (1-p_1)(1-p_2) \dots (1-p_n)$

$$P(C \rightarrow B) = 1 - (1 - P_{CE} P_{EB})(1 - P_{CF} P_{FB})$$



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

Variabile aleatoare

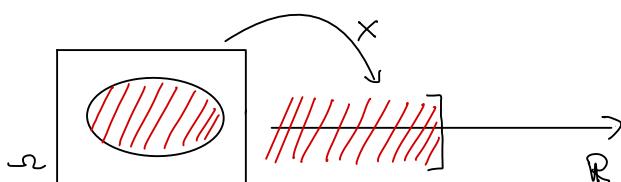
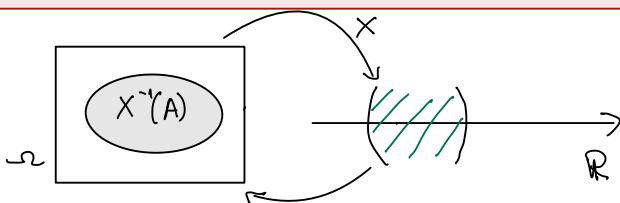


$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P) \quad X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; \quad X(\omega) = \omega^3$$

Def: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) cf O variabilă aleatoare, v.a., $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ care verifică urm prop:

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



$$\text{scop: } P(X \in A) \quad A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

Ex: Aruncăm de 2 ori cu banul

$$X = \text{nr. de H}$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

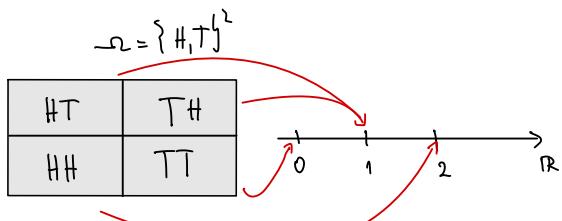
$$\{\omega \mid X(\omega) \leq x\} = \{\text{TT, TH, HT}\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$\{\omega \mid X(\omega) \leq x\} = \{\text{TT}\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

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



Notăm v.a. $X, Y, Z \dots$

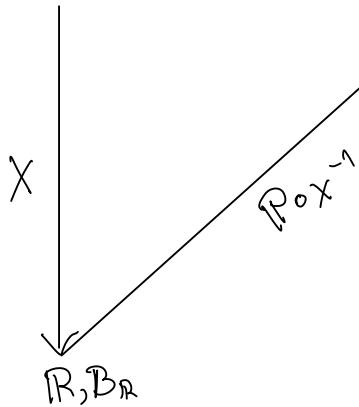
$x, y, z, \dots \in \text{val v.a } X, Y, Z \dots, \text{ în } \omega (\text{ val obs})$

$$P(X \in A) = P(\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) \in A)$$

Def (Repartitia / Distributia): Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p și X o v.a. S.n. repartitia v.a. X măsura de prob: P_X def $P_X: \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

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

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

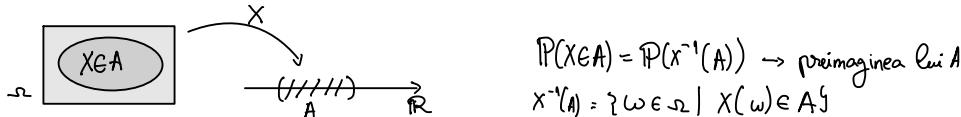


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Variabile aleatoare

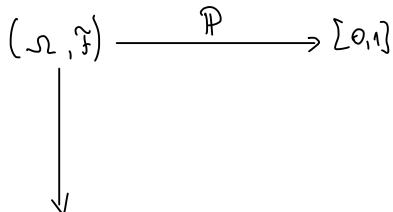
Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p. spumem că $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ este o variabilă aleatorie dacă $\{\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$



Def (Repartiția unei variabile aleatoare)

\exists (ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p. p.i. $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ variabilă, sănă repartitia lui X măsură de probabilitate pe \mathbb{R}

$$P_x = P_{ox}^{-1}$$



$(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}) \rightarrow$ multimea borelienilor pe \mathbb{R}

Def (Funcția de repartitie)

\exists ie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) un cp și $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o rv.a. Să funcție de repartitie a lui X (funcția cumulative) $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

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

Obs: se $A = (-\infty, X]$ ento $(P \circ X^{-1})(A) = (P \circ X^{-1})((-\infty, X]) = P(X \leq x) = F(x)$

Ex.: Aruncăm o monedă (echilibrată) de 2 ori

$$\Omega = \{H, T\}^2 = \{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$$

$F = P(\Omega)$ P-echilibru

$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$; X -nr de capete în cele 2 aruncări

$$X(\Omega) = \{0, 1, 2\}$$

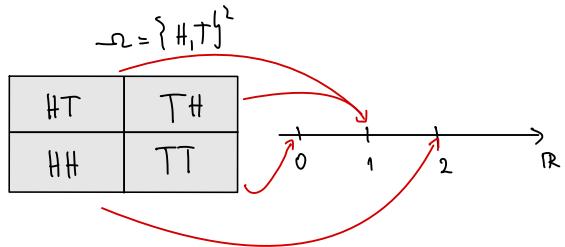
$$P(X=0) = ?$$

$$\{X=0\} = \{TT\}$$

$$P(X=0) = 1/4$$

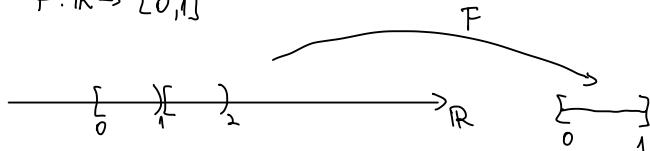
$$P(X=2) = 1/4 = P(\{HH\})$$

$$P(X=1) = P(\{HT, TH\}) = 1/2 \quad \binom{2}{1}$$



Vrem să determinăm $F(x)$, $P(X=x)$:

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



Dacă $x < 0$, evenimentul $\{X \leq x\} = \emptyset$

$$F(x) = 0, \forall x < 0$$

Dacă $0 \leq x < 1$, evenimentul $\{X \leq x\} = \{X=0\}$

$$P(X \leq x) = P(X=0) = 1/4$$

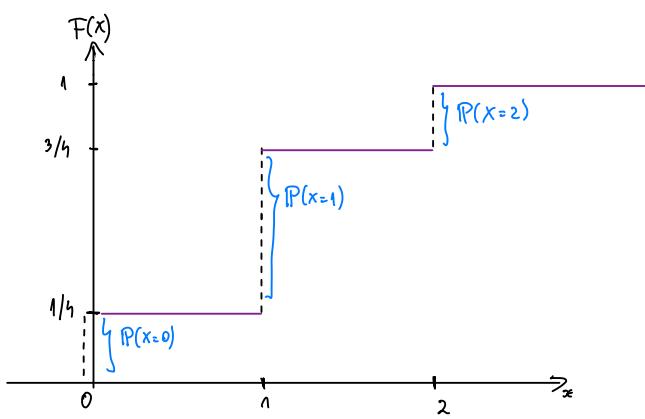
$$F(x) = 1/4, \quad 0 \leq x < 1$$

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

$$F(x) = P(\{X=0\} \cup \{X=1\}) = P(X=0) + P(X=1) = 1/4 + 2/4 = 3/4$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1/4, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 3/4, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Dacă $x \geq 2$ atunci $\{X \leq x\} = \Omega$



Prop ale functiei de repartitie

$$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1], \quad F(x) = P(X < x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

a) F crescătoare

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &\leq F(y) \quad (\forall) x < y \\ (-\infty, x] &\subseteq (-\infty, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = P((-\infty, x]) \leq P((-\infty, y]) = F(y)$$

b) F continuă la dreapta

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1$$

Obs.: \forall funcție care verifică a,b,c, este o funcție de repartitie

În plus față de a,b,c :

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

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

\nwarrow limita la st în x

$f(x^-) \sim$ limita la st

$f(x^+) \sim$ limita la dr

f cont dacă $f(x^-) = f(x^+) = f(x)$

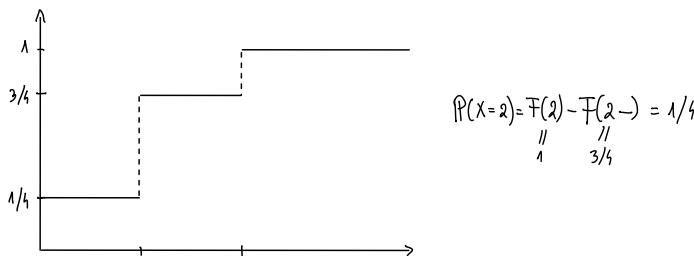
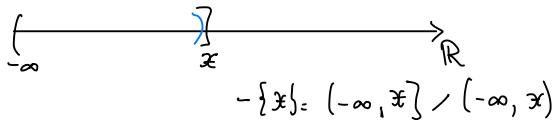
$$f) \quad P(a < X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a)$$



$$P(X \leq b) - P(X \leq a)$$



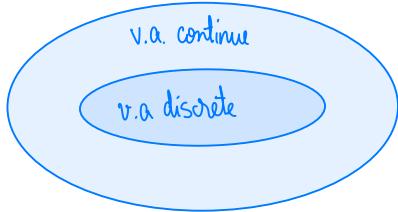
$$g) \quad P(X=x) = P(X \leq x) - P(X < x) = F(x) - F(x-)$$



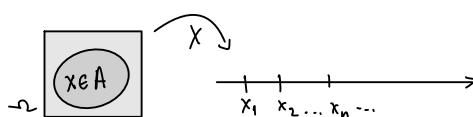
Variabile aleatoare discrete

Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p., $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ var aleatoare. Spunem că X este o var aleatoare *discretă* dacă $X(\Omega)$ - img X ($X(\Omega) = \{X(\omega) \mid \omega \in \Omega\}$) este un mult numărabilă

$|X(\Omega)| < \infty$ sau $X(\Omega)$ numărabilă



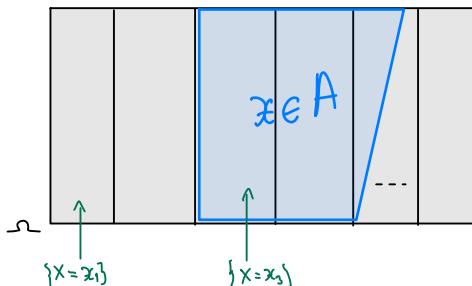
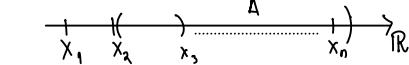
Fie $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o v.a. discretă :



$$X(\Omega) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots\}$$

Fie $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ și vom să vedem $P(X \in A)$

$$\begin{aligned}\{X \in A\} &= \{\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) \in A\} = \{\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) \in \cup\{x\}, x \in A \cap X(\Omega)\} \\ &= \{\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) \in A \cap X(\Omega)\} = \bigcup_{x \in A \cap X(\Omega)} \{X=x\}\end{aligned}$$



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

reuniune cel mult numărabilă

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

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

$$f(x) = P(X=x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Obs: Uneori se mai folosește notația $p(x)$ sau $p_X(x)$

Notăție: Dacă $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ este o v.a. discretă cu valori x_1, \dots atunci notăm repartitia lui X :

$$X: \left(\begin{matrix} x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots \\ f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n), \dots \end{matrix} \right), \text{ altfel spus: } X: \left(\begin{matrix} x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots \\ P(X=x_1), \dots, P(X=x_n), \dots \end{matrix} \right)$$

Ex: fie $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0.1 & 0.7 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix}$. Se citește: Fie X o v.a. repartizată sub forma

Ce proprietate are f de masă?

a) $f(x) = P(X=x) \geq 0$ (nenegativitate)

b) Masa totală este 1: $\sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} f(x) = 1$; $P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = P(\{\omega \mid X(\omega) \in \mathbb{R}\}) = P(\Omega) = 1$

$$\{X \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{X \in \cup\{x\} \mid x \in X(\Omega)\} = \bigcup_{x \in X(\Omega)} \{X=x\}$$

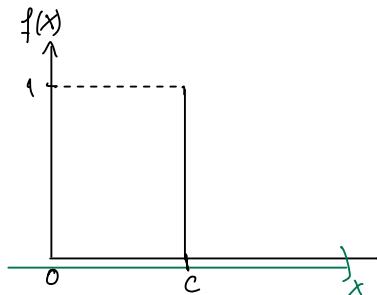
$$P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} P(X=x) = \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} f(x)$$

Exemplu de v.r.a. discretă

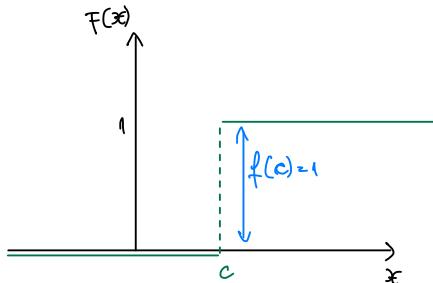
1) v.r.a. constantă

$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $X = c$ (constantă)

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



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

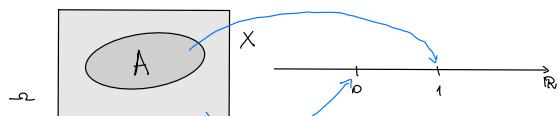


2) v.r.a. de tip Bernoulli

Să pp că avem un exp aleator și A este un eveniment de interes.

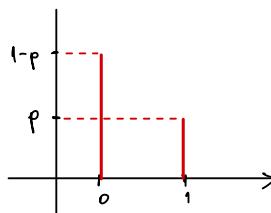
(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p., $A \in \mathcal{F}$. Să pp că $P(A) = p \in [0, 1]$

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



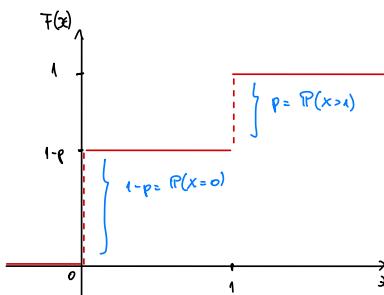
F. de masă:

$$f(x) = P(X=x) = \begin{cases} 1-p, & x=0 \\ p, & x=1 \\ 0, & x \notin \{0, 1\} \end{cases}$$



F. de repartitie:

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



Def: Spunem că v.a X este repartitia Bernoulli de parametru p și notăm:

$X \sim B(p)$ (v.a X este reprezentată de Bernoulli de parametru p)

Dacă $X \in \{0,1\}$ și $P(X=1)=p$, sub formă compactă: $f(x) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$, $x \in \{0,1\}$

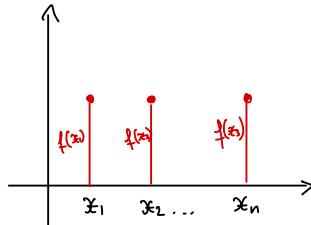
3) v.a de suport finit.

Este $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ v.a. discretă, $X(\Omega) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ și pp că $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \dots & x_n \\ f(x_1) & f(x_2) & f(x_3) & \dots & f(x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

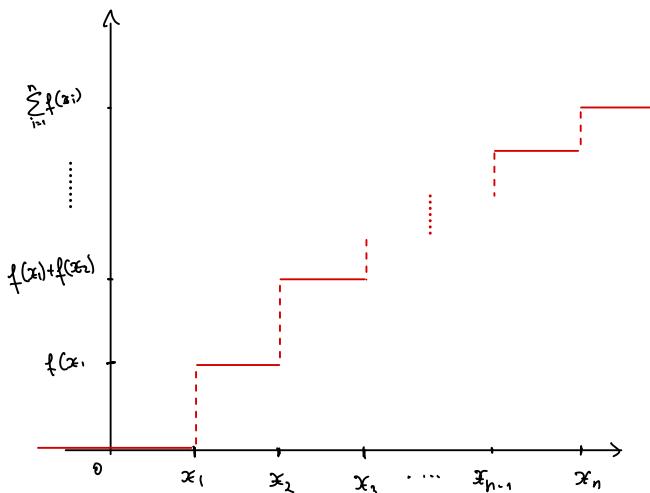
f. de masă:

$$f(x_i) = P(X=x_i)$$



f. de repartitie

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < x_1 \\ f(x_1), & x_1 \leq x \leq x_2 \\ f(x_1) + f(x_2), & x_2 \leq x < x_3 \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i), & x_{n-1} \leq x < x_n \\ 1, & x \geq x_n \end{cases}$$



CURS 7

Recap: U.a. discretă: $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $X(\Omega)$ cel mult numărabilă.

• f. de masă: $f(x) = P(X=x)$ ($f \geq 0$, $\sum f(x) = 1$)

• f. de repartitie: $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f \nearrow \\ \text{continuă la dr: } F(x+) = f(x) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

1) v.a. const $X=c$

2) v.a. Bernoulli $X \sim B(p)$

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

3) v.a. discretă cu suport finit

$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $X(\Omega) = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

$p_1 = f(x_1)$; $p_2 = f(x_2)$, ..., $p_n = f(x_n)$

$p_i \geq 0$, $\sum p_i = 1$

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

4) V.a. Binomială

Repetăm un exp aleator de n ori și ne interesăm asupra realizării unui ev. de interes A

$$P_p \quad P(A) = p$$

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P) \text{ c.p.}$$

Ex. Presupunem că experimentul constă în aruncatul cu banul:

$$\Omega = \{H, T\}, \quad \mathcal{F} = P(\Omega), \quad P(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Omega_n = \Omega^n = \{H, T\}^n$$

Fie $X = \#$ de realizări ale lui A în cele n repetiții ale exp

$$A = \{H\}^n, \quad X: \Omega_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad X(\Omega_n) = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}; \quad X = \text{nr de } H \text{ în cele } n \text{ aruncări}$$

F. de masă: $f(k) = P(X=k)$, $k = 0, n$

$$|\{X=k\}| = C_n^k$$

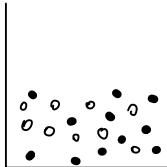
$$\omega = \{X=k\} \text{ avem } P(\{\omega\}) = (1-p)^{n-k} p^k$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(k) \geq 0 \\ \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (1-p)^{n-k} \cdot p^k = (p+1-p)^n = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

binomial lui Newton

Ex: Pp că avem o urnă cu N bile albe și negre. M sunt negre. Efectuăm n extrageri cu întoarcere



X - nr de bile negre din cele n extrageri

$$f(k) = C_n^k (1-p)^{n-k} p^k$$

Def: V.a $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $X(\Omega) = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$

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

s.n v.a. repartizată binomială și se notează $X \sim B(n, p)$

(X este reprezentată ca obinomială de parametri n și p)

Obs. Bin(n, p)

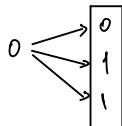
Obs: $B(1, p) = B(p)$

Obs: $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ unde X_i - v.a Bernoulli, $B(p)$ unde $p = P(X_i=1)$
 $\wedge \quad \wedge \quad \wedge$
 $0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1$

X_i - v.a Bernoulli, $B(p)$ unde $p = P(X_i=1)$

$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{A } i\text{-a realizat la expri} \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$

Ex: Transmitem un bit cu prob să fie corect = p



interpretat ca 1 de se -or

n impar: fie $n=5$

$$P(X \leq 2)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^2 C_5^k p^k (1-p)^{5-k}$$



5) V.a hipergeometrică

Pp că avem o urnă cu N bile albe și negre, M sunt negre. Efectuăm n extrageri fără întoarcere și X nr de bile negre din cele n bile extrase.



●○●○○

$X \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \min(n, M)\}$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{C_m^k C_{N-M}^{n-k}}{C_N^n}$$

$P_p \quad n < M$

$f(k) \geq 0$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n f(k) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{C_m^k C_{N-m}^{n-k}}{C_N^n} = ?$$

$$C_N^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_m^k C_{N-m}^{n-k}$$

Identitatea
Vandermonde

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

Egalitatea se verifica cu membrul st cu cel din membrul dr

Joc de noroc: 6 din 49

$$N = 49 \quad M = 6$$

$$n = 6$$

$$P(\text{să numărul } k \text{ numere}) = \frac{C_6^k C_{43}^{6-k}}{C_{49}^6}$$

$$P(\text{să căștig}) = P(3) + P(4) + P(5) + P(6)$$

$$P(\text{să căștig ca săbătitoare}) = P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_5) = 1 - P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap \dots \cap A_5^c) = 1 - P(A_1^c)^5 \text{ (independență)} \\ = 1 - (1 - P(A_1))^5$$

6) V.a. uniformă discretă

$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad X(\omega) = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$

$$P(X=x) = 1/n \quad X \sim \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ 1/n & 1/n & \dots & 1/n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(X \in A) = \sum_{x \in X(\omega) \cap A} P(X=x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x \in X(\omega) \cap A} = \frac{|X(\omega) \cap A|}{n}$$

Ex: Să pp că avem o urnă cu bile $1 \rightarrow 100$. Extragem 5 bile succesiv

a) Rep v-a care ne dă nr bilelor ≥ 70 ?

b) Rep v-a care ne dă nr bilelor ale la extragerea i?

c) Care este prob ca nr 100 să fie extras cel puțin 1 dată?

Caz I : Extragerea cu întoarcere

a) Fie X v.r.a care ne dă nr de bile cu o val ≥ 70

$$X \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$X \sim B(5, \frac{3}{100})$$

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

nr tot urme
nr negre
uniform

b) $X_1 \in \{1, 2, \dots, 100\}$

$$P(X_1 = k) = 1/100$$

$$X_2 \in \{1, \dots, 100\}$$

$$P(X_2 = k) = 1/100$$

c) A₁- even prima extragere la prima extragere am obț 100

$$A_1 \sim \text{---} / \text{---} / \text{---} / \text{---} / \text{---}$$

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4 \cup A_5) = P(X_1 = 100 \mid \underbrace{\text{Sun}}_{\text{căci}}, X_2 = 100 \mid X_3 = 100 \mid X_4 = 100 \mid X_5 = 100)$$

$A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset$ nu sunt dif 2 către 2

$$= 1 - P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap A_3^c \cap A_4^c \cap A_5^c) = 1 - P(A_1^c) P(A_2^c) P(A_3^c) P(A_4^c) P(A_5^c) = 1 - \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^5$$

indep

Caz II : fără întoarcere

a) Fie Y v.r.a care ne dă nr de bile cu o val ≥ 70

(sch hipergeometrică) : $P(Y=k) = \frac{C_{35}^k \cdot C_{65}^{5-k}}{C_{100}^5}$

b) $Y_1 \in \{1, 2, \dots, 100\}$ $P(Y_1 = k) = 1/100$

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

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

form prob totală

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

$$Y_3 \sim U(\{1, \dots, 100\})$$

$$c) P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4 \cup A_5) = \sum_{i=1}^5 P(A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^5 P(Y_i = 100) = 5/100$$

$A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$ (extr. fără întârziere)

eveniment sunt dij 2 căte 2

7.) V.a. repartizare geometrică și negativ binomial

P_p este aruncare cu banul în mod repetat și că $P(H) = p$. Fie X v.a. care ne dă nr de aruncări până când obținem pt prima oară H și incluzând această aruncare

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

$\begin{matrix} H & T \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ TH & TT \end{matrix}$

$$\text{Pt } k \geq 1$$

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

Def: O v.a. $X: \omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $X(\omega) = \mathbb{N}^*$, $P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p$, $p \in (0, 1)$ s.m. v.a rep geometrică ale parametru p

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

$$f(k) = (k-p)^{k-1} \cdot p \geq 0$$

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

$$\sum_{k \geq 1} f(k) = 1 ! \quad (\text{suma unei serii})$$

$$\overbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p} = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k-1} \stackrel{\text{geometria}}{=} p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k = p \cdot \frac{1}{1-q} = 1$$

Dină $\int a^2 + b^2$

Dacă lătem $y = \text{nr de eșecuri până la 1 succes}$: $y = X - 1$

CURS 9

Repartitia Poisson

Def: S.n rep. Poisson = v.a cu f. de masă $P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot e^{-\lambda}$, $\lambda > 0 \in \mathbb{R}$

Not: $X \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda)$

Se folosește atunci când modelăm evenimente de tipul nr. de apariții ale unui eveniment de interes A, atunci când exp de N sau $(N \text{ f.mare})$ și $P(A) \text{ f.mică}$

$$f(k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot e^{-\lambda}, k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ este o f. de masă?} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k \geq 0 \\ \sum_k f(k) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}}_{e^{\lambda}} = 1.$$

Aprox. Poisson a Binomului

$$X \sim B(n, p) \text{ a.i. } p = p_n \text{ iar } n \cdot p \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad p = \frac{\lambda}{n} \quad p \approx \lambda$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \underbrace{\left[1 + \left(-\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)\right]}_e^{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{-\frac{\lambda}{n} \cdot n} \right\} = e^{-\lambda}$$

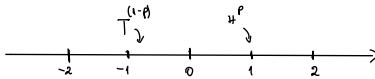
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-k+1)(n-k+2) \dots n}{n^k} = 1$$

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

Functii de v.a (discrete)

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) $\Omega: \xrightarrow{x} \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}$ $y = g(x)$ este zeta v.a
 X discretă $\Rightarrow g(X)$ discretă

Ex: (mersul la întâmpnare)



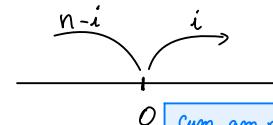
Pp că particula se mișcă în pasi. Care este poz după n pasi?

Te X nr de pasi spre dreapta. $X \sim B(n, p)$

Pp că particula a efectuat i pasi spre dreapta

$$\text{Dacă } X=i \Rightarrow Y = i - (n-i) = 2i-n \Rightarrow Y = 2X - n$$

$$P(X=k) = P(2X-n=k) = P\left(X=\frac{n+k}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{\frac{n+k}{2}} p^{\frac{n+k}{2}} (1-p)^{\frac{n-k}{2}} & \text{daca } k \text{ este par} \\ 0, \text{ altfel} & \text{daca } k \text{ este impar} \end{cases}$$

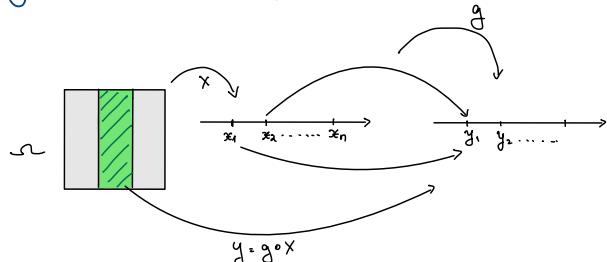


Cum am modelat mișcarea în plan?
(posibil de examen)

am folosit binomială
Nu poisson

④ Dacă $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ v.a discretă și $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ atunci $Y = g(X)$ este discretă

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



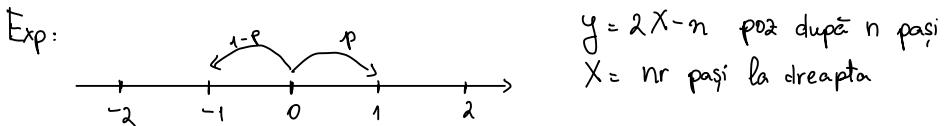
$$P(Y=y_1) = P(g(X)=y_1)$$

$$\{g(x)=y_1\} = \{w | g(X(w))=y_1\} = \{X=x_1\} \cup \{X=x_2\}$$

$$P(Y=y_1) = P(X=x_1) + P(X=x_2)$$

$$\text{Exp: } X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0,1 & 0,15 & 0,2 & 0,1 & 0,45 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = X^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0,2 & 0,25 & 0,55 \end{pmatrix}$$



Fie Z distanța făcută de origine, n pași

$$Z = |Y| \in \{0, 2, 4, \dots\}$$

$$P(Z=0) = P(X = \frac{n}{2}) = \binom{n}{n/2} p^{n/2} (1-p)^{n/2}$$

$$P(Z=j) = P(X=j) + P(X=j) ; \quad j \in \{2, 4, \dots\}$$

$$= \binom{n}{\frac{n+j}{2}} p^{\frac{n+j}{2}} (1-p)^{\frac{n-j}{2}} + \binom{n}{\frac{n-j}{2}} p^{\frac{n-j}{2}} (1-p)^{\frac{n+j}{2}}$$

$$\text{Dc. } p = 1/2 \Rightarrow P(Z=j) = 2 \binom{n}{\frac{n+j}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \quad \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

Independenta v.a. (discrete)

$$A \perp\!\!\!\perp B \text{ dacă } P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

Def. Fie X și Y 2. v.a discrete. Sp că X și Y sunt independente dacă

$$P(X=x, Y=y) = P(X=x) \cdot P(Y=y) , \forall x, y$$

P. a) V.a X și Y sunt $\perp\!\!\!\perp \Leftrightarrow P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = P(X \leq x) \cdot P(Y \leq y), \forall x, y$

b) V.a X și Y sunt $\perp\!\!\!\perp \Leftrightarrow P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A) \cdot P(Y \in B), \forall A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

Def: Fie X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n v.a. discrete. Sp că v.a sunt independente \Leftrightarrow

$$\Leftrightarrow P\left(\bigcap_{i \in J} \{X_i \in A_i\}\right) = \prod_{i \in J} P(X_i \in A_i) \quad \forall J \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, A_i \subset \mathbb{R}$$

Ex: 1) Dacă $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim B(p)$ indep $\Rightarrow X = X_1 + \dots + X_n \sim B(n, p)$

2) Dacă $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Geom}(p)$ indep $\Rightarrow X = X_1 + \dots + X_n \sim NB(r, p)$

P: $X \perp\!\!\!\perp y \Leftrightarrow g, h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow g(x) \perp\!\!\!\perp h(y)$

Ex: 1) (sume de binomiale)

$X \sim B(n_1, p), Y \sim B(n_2, p)$ indep $\Rightarrow X+Y \sim B(n_1+n_2, p)$

2) $X \sim \text{Pos}(\lambda_1), Y \sim \text{Pos}(\lambda_2)$ indep $\Rightarrow X+Y \sim \text{Pos}(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X+Y=k) &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} P(X+y=k \mid X=x) P(X=x) = \sum_{x=0}^k P(Y=k-x \mid X=x) P(X=x) \\ \{X+Y=k\} &= \bigcup_{x=0}^k \{X=x, X+Y=k\} \stackrel{\text{indep}}{=} \sum_{x=0}^k P(Y=k-x) P(X=x) \\ &= e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)} \sum_{x=0}^k \frac{\lambda_1^x}{x!} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{k-x}}{(k-x)!} = e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)} \sum_{x=0}^k \frac{k!}{x!(k-x)!} \cdot \frac{1}{x!} \lambda_1^x \lambda_2^{k-x} = \\ &= e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)} \cdot \frac{(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)^k}{k!} \sum_{x=0}^k \binom{k}{x} \frac{\lambda_1^x \lambda_2^{k-x}}{(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)^k} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1+\lambda_2}\right)^x \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1+\lambda_2}\right)^{k-x} \\ &= e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)} \cdot \frac{(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)^k}{k!} \end{aligned}$$

3) $X \sim \text{Pos}(\lambda_1), Y \sim \text{Pos}(\lambda_2)$ indep

$$P(X=k \mid X+Y=n) = ?$$

$$X \mid X+Y=n \sim B(n, p) ; \quad p = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2 + \lambda_1}$$

Media și variația v.a

Repetăm un experiment de Nori → # de H în 10 aruncări

$$N=8 \quad x_1, x_2, \dots, x_8 \\ 1, 1, 1, 3, 4, 5, 5, 8$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_N}{N} = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_8}{8}$$

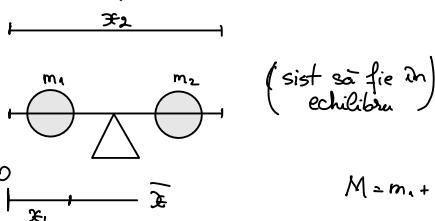
$$f(x) = P(X=x) \approx \frac{N(x)}{N} \Rightarrow N(x) \approx f(x) \cdot N$$

$$\sum_i \frac{x_i}{N} = \sum_x \frac{x \cdot N(x)}{N} = \sum_x x \cdot f(x)$$

Def. Fie X v.a. Să media v.a X (not $E[X]$) $E[X] = \sum_x x \cdot P(X=x)$ ori de câte ori ∞

Obs. Dacă $\sum x \cdot P(X=x) = \infty \Rightarrow$ sp că X nu are medie

Interpretarea fizică:



$$\bar{x}M = m_1x_1 + m_2x_2$$

$$M = m_1 + m_2$$

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

$$E[X] = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + \dots + x_n p_n = \sum_x x \cdot f(x)$$

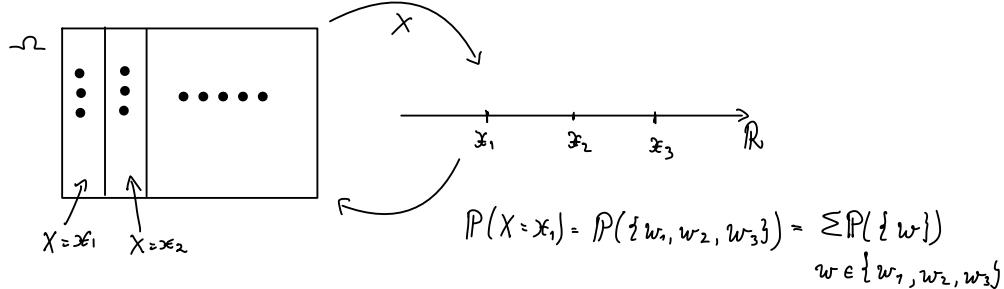
$$\text{Ex.: } X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0,1 & 0,3 & 0,1 & 0,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E[X] = (-1) \cdot 0,1 + 0 \cdot 0,3 + 1 \cdot 0,1 + 2 \cdot 0,5 = 1$$

Proprietati:

- $X \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow E[X] = c$
- $X \geq 0 \Rightarrow E[X] \geq 0$
- $X \geq Y \Rightarrow E[X] \geq E[Y]$
 $X(\omega) \geq Y(\omega)$
- $a, b \in \mathbb{R}, X, Y \text{ r.v. a (discrete)} \Rightarrow E[aX + bY] = aE[X] + bE[Y]$

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



$$E[X] = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{x} P(X=\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\omega} x(\omega) P(\{\omega\})$$

$$E[X+Y] = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} (X(\omega) + Y(\omega)) P(\{\omega\})$$

e) A un even si fncție indicator $\mathbb{1}_A(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega \in A \\ 0, & \text{altele} \end{cases}$

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

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

f) fie X r.v.a. și $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $Y = g(X)$

$$E[Y] = E[g(X)] = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} g(\mathbf{x}) f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} g(\mathbf{x}) P(X=\mathbf{x})$$

$$E[Y] = \sum_y y P(Y=y) = \sum_y y \sum_{\{\mathbf{x} | g(\mathbf{x})=y\}} P(X=\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} g(\mathbf{x}) P(X=\mathbf{x})$$

Def: Fie X o.v.a (discreta).

→ S.n. moment de ordin K , $\mathbb{E}[X^K]$

→ S.n. moment ct de ord K , $\mathbb{E}\{(X-\alpha)^K\}$

→ S.n. mom central de ord K , $\mathbb{E}[(X-\mathbb{E}[X])^K]$

→ Momentul central de ord 2 s.n. Varianta v.a. X

$$V_r(X) = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X])^2] > 0$$

!

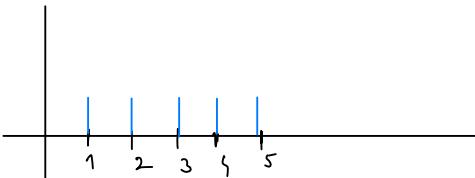
$$P: V_r(X) = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2 \rightarrow$$

Dem:

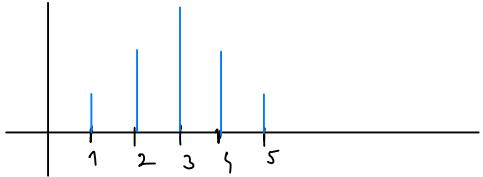
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X])^2] &= \mathbb{E}[X^2 - 2X\mathbb{E}[X] + \mathbb{E}[X]^2] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[X^2] - 2\mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[X] + \mathbb{E}[X]^2 = \\ &= \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2 \end{aligned}$$

Ex:

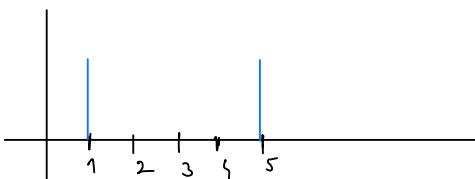
$$X_1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1/5 & 1/5 & 1/5 & 1/5 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$



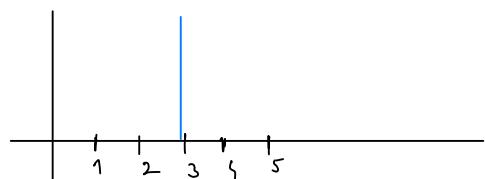
$$X_2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1/10 & 1/10 & 1/10 & 1/10 & 1/10 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$X_3 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$X_4 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



CURS 10



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

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

atunci când $E[X] < \infty$

$$Y = g(X), \text{ unde } g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

atunci: $E[Y] = \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} g(x) P(X=x)$

$$\text{Momentul de ordin } k: E[X^k] = \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} x^k P(X=x)$$

Momentul central în a de ord K:

$$\begin{aligned} E[(X-a)^k] &= \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} (x-a)^k P(X=x) \\ \text{—//— central (r = } E[X]) : E[(X - E[X])^k] &= \\ &= \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} (x - E[X])^k P(X=x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Momentul curent de ord=2 Varianta } \text{Var}(X) = E[(X - E[X])^2]$$

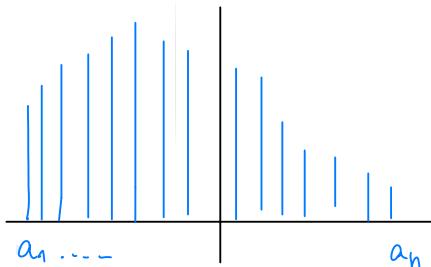
Prop varianta

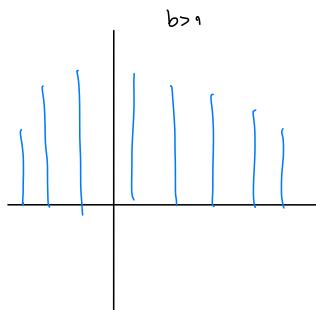
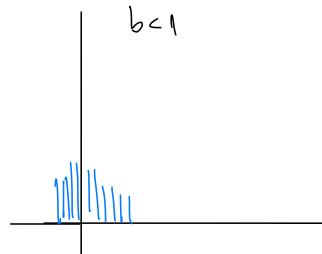
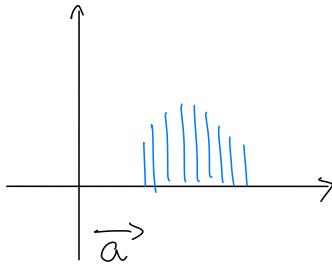
- a) $X = c \text{ const } \Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) = 0$
- b) $\text{Var}(X) \geq 0$
- c) $\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$

$$\left| \Rightarrow E[X^2] \geq E[X]^2 \right.$$

cât este varianta lui $a+bx$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$d) \text{Var}(a+bx) = \text{Var}(x) \cdot b^2$$





$$\mathbb{E}[ax+b] = a + b\mathbb{E}[x]$$

$$ax + b - \mathbb{E}[ax+b] = b(x - \mathbb{E}[x])$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(ax+b) &= \mathbb{E}[(ax+b) - \mathbb{E}[ax+b]]^2 \\ &= b^2 \mathbb{E}[(x - \mathbb{E}[x])^2] = b^2 \text{Var}(x) \end{aligned}$$

e) dacă $x \perp\!\!\!\perp y$ (independență) atunci $\text{Var}(x+y) = \text{Var}(x) + \text{Var}(y)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(x+y) &= \mathbb{E}[(x+y) - \mathbb{E}[x+y]]^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}[(x - \mathbb{E}[x]) + (y - \mathbb{E}[y])]^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}[(x - \mathbb{E}[x])^2 + 2(x - \mathbb{E}[x])(y - \mathbb{E}[y]) + (y - \mathbb{E}[y])^2] \\ &= \text{Var}(x) + 2\mathbb{E}[(x - \mathbb{E}[x])(y - \mathbb{E}[y])] + \text{Var}(y) \end{aligned}$$

Def. Fie x, y două variabile aleatorii. Să se calculeze covarianta dintre x, y

$$\boxed{\text{Cov}(x, y) = \mathbb{E}[(x - \mathbb{E}[x])(y - \mathbb{E}[y])]}$$

Obs: a) Dacă $x = y$ atunci $\text{Cov}(x, y) = \text{Var}(x)$

b) Dacă $x \perp\!\!\!\perp y \Rightarrow x - \mathbb{E}[x] \perp\!\!\!\perp y - \mathbb{E}[y]$

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = \mathbb{E}[(x - \mathbb{E}[x])(y - \mathbb{E}[y])] = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}(x - \mathbb{E}[x])}_{=0} \cdot \underbrace{\mathbb{E}(y - \mathbb{E}[y])}_{=0} = 0$$

3) Dacă x_1, \dots, x_n independente

$$\text{Var}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) = \text{Var}(x_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(x_n)$$

Exemple de calcul al mediei și variantei

1) Var de tip Bernoulli

dacă $x \in \{0, 1\}$ cu $P(x=1) = p$

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

$$\mathbb{E}[x] = 0 \cdot (1-p) + 1 \cdot p = p$$

$$x^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-p & p \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\mathbb{E}[x^2] = p$$

$$\mathbb{E}[g(x)] = \sum_{x \in X(\omega)} g(x) \cdot P(x=x)$$

$$= 0^2 \cdot (1-p) + 1^2 \cdot p = p$$

2) Var de tip Binomial

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

$$x \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ f(0) & f(1) & f(2) & \dots & f(n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(x=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad k=0, \overline{m}$$

$$\text{Vrem să găsim } \mathbb{E}[x] = \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot f(k) = \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

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

$$= np \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}}_1 = np$$

din $k=0$ și
de simplificare

$X \sim \mathcal{B}(n, p) \leftarrow$ Bernoulli

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n, \quad X_i \sim \mathcal{B}(p)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \mathbb{E}[x_1] + \dots + \mathbb{E}[x_n] = np$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(x_1 + \dots + x_n) = \text{Var}(x_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(x_n) = np(1-p)$$

indep

3) $X \sim HG(n, N, M)$ \leftarrow (urmă cu N bile din care M negre, neînțelegeri fără întoarcere)

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

Vreau să găsim $\mathbb{E}[X] = ?$

$$X = X_1 + \dots + X_n$$

$$X_j = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{bila } j \text{ este neagră} \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

$$X_j \sim \mathcal{B}(p) \quad p = \frac{M}{N}$$

X_1, \dots, X_n nu sunt indep

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \mathbb{E}[(X_1 + \dots + X_n)] = \mathbb{E}[X_1] + \dots + \mathbb{E}[X_n] = n \frac{M}{N}$$

4) Variabilitate Poisson $X \sim Pos(\lambda)$

$$x \in \mathbb{N} \quad P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X] &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k P(X=k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k \lambda^k}{k!} = \\ &= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \underbrace{\lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^l}{l!}}_1 = \lambda \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} E[X^2] &= \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} K^2 P(X=k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} \\ &= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k-1+1) \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (l+1) \frac{\lambda^{l+1}}{l!} = e^{-\lambda} \left[\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} l \frac{\lambda^{l+1}}{l!} + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{l+1}}{l!} \right] \\ &= e^{-\lambda} \left(\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{l+1}}{(l-1)!} + \lambda \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^l}{l!} \right) = \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{l+1}}{(l-1)!} + \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^l}{l!} = \lambda^2 + \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2 = \lambda$$

5) Var Geométrica

$x \sim \text{Geom } (p)$

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

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k-1} p$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \quad ?$$

$$\text{Not } q = 1-p$$

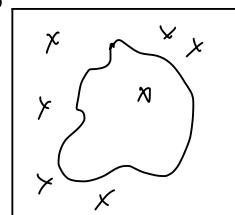
$$E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k q^{k-1} p$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x) \quad ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \underbrace{q^{k-1}}_{(q^k)'} = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (q^k)' = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dq} q^k = p \frac{d}{dq} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = \\ &= p \frac{d}{dq} \left(\frac{1}{1-q} - 1 \right) = \frac{p}{(1-q)^2} = \frac{p}{p^2} = \frac{1}{p} \end{aligned}$$

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

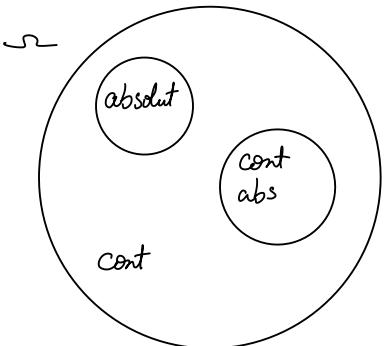
$$E[X^2] = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 q^{k-1} = p \underbrace{\left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k+1) q^{k-1} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k q^{k-1} \right]}_{(q^{k+1})''}$$



$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{k+1} \right)^n = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{k+1} \right)^n = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(2 \frac{x}{1-x} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{2x(1-x) - x^2(-1)}{(1-x)^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{2x - x^2}{(1-x)^2} \right) = \frac{2(1-x)^3 - 2x(2-x)(-1)(1-x)}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} \left[(1-x)^2 + 2(2-x) \right]$$

Variabile aleatoare continue (Absolut continue)



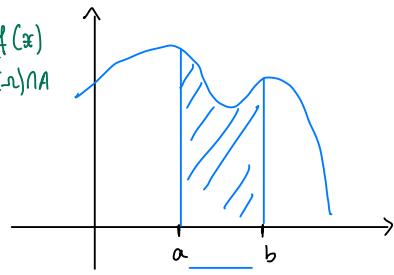
Def: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p si $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o v.a.

Să că v.a X este o v.a cont (abs cont) dacă

$\exists f$ fct $f \geq 0$ aș $P(X \in A) = \int_A f(x) dx$, $\forall A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
(intervalul / semiintervalul închis și deschis)

Functia f se numește densitatea de repartitie

Obs: Dacă X este o v.a discretă $\Rightarrow P(X \in A) = \sum_{x \in X(\Omega) \cap A} f(x) = \sum_{x \in X(\Omega) \cap A} f(x)$



$$\text{Dacă } A = [a, b] \Rightarrow P(X \in [a, b]) = \int_{[a, b]} f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\text{Dacă } A = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = 1$$

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

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{w \in \Omega \mid X(w) \in \mathbb{R}\} = \Omega$$

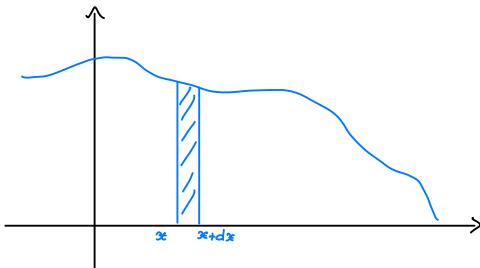
P: C funcție $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ este densitatea de reprezentare $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f \geq 0 \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = 1 \end{cases}$

Obs: pp că X v.a discretă cu densitatea f

$$A = \{a\}$$

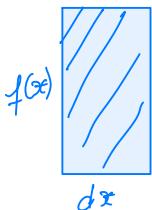
$$P(X=a) = \int_A f(x) dx = \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

De ce s.n. densitate?



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

pt dx mic



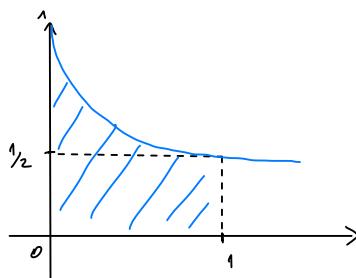
$$f(x) \approx \frac{P(X \in [x, x+dx])}{dx}$$

← probabilitatea pe unitatea de lungime

Ex: (o densitate de repartitie poate lua valori oricat de mari)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{1}_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in A \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$



$$\int_R^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right]_0^1 = \sqrt{x} \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

Obs: O densitate NU este o probabilitate!

Discret	Cont
$f(x) = P(X=x)$	0
funct de masă	$f(x)$
$P(X \in A) = \sum_{x \in X(A) \cap A} f(x)$	$P(X \in A) = \int_A f(x) dx$

$$\sum P(X=x) \longrightarrow \int f(x) dx$$

• Fct de repartitie $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

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

• Dacă X este v.a. cont cu densitate $f(x \text{ nf})$

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

- Prop (fct de repartitie):
- 1) F cresc
 - 2) F ct la dr
 - 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$ și $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$

Obs: Din Th. fundamentală a analizei, dacă f cont în x_0 , atunci f este derivabilă în x_0 , iar $F'(x) = f(x)$

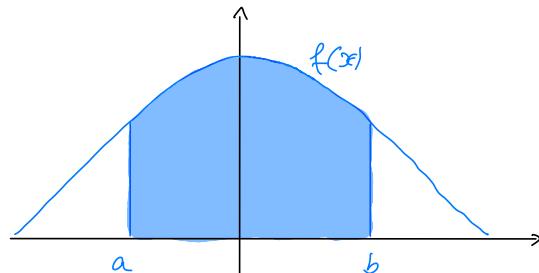
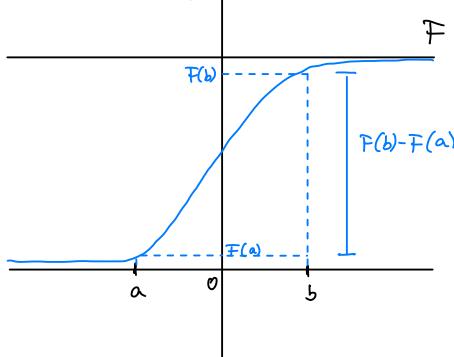
Ex.: fie $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ v.a.

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

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx \stackrel{u=e^x}{=} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+u)^2} du = -\frac{1}{1+u} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 1$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{e^t}{(1+e^t)^2} dt \stackrel{u=e^t}{=} \int_0^{e^x} \frac{1}{(1+u)^2} du = \frac{-1}{1+u} \Big|_0^{e^x} = -\frac{1}{1+e^x} + 1 = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$$

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



Obs: Dacă X v.a cont cu densitatea f și fct. de repartitie F

$$\text{atunci } P(X \in (a, b)) = P(X \in [a, b]) = P(X \in (a, b)) = P(X \in \{a, b\}) \\ = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) dx}_{\sum x \cdot P(X=x)}$$

CURS 11



Media și momentele v.a. cont

$$\text{~discret~} \quad \mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{x} x P(X=x)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X^k] = \sum_{x} x^k P(X=x)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X])^k] = \sum_{x} (x - \mathbb{E}[X])^k P(X=x)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[g(x)] = \sum_{x} g(x) P(X=x)$$

~cont~

Def: Fie X o v.a cont cu densitatea f . Media v.a X este def:

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) dx, \text{ dacă } \mathbb{E}[|X|] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |x| f(x) dx < \infty$$

↑ în caz contrar spunem că X nu are medie

Momentul de ord K : $\mathbb{E}[X^K] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^K f(x) dx$

Momentul centrat în a de ordin K : $\mathbb{E}[(X-a)^K] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (x-a)^K f(x) dx$

Momentul centrat de ord K : $\mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X])^K] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (x - \mathbb{E}[X])^K f(x) dx$

pt $K=2$ avem varianta:

$$\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X])^2] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (x - \mathbb{E}[X])^2 f(x) dx$$

Media unei fct de o v.a:

$$\mathbb{E}[g(x)] = \int g(x) f(x) dx$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \sum \longrightarrow \int \\ P(X=x) \longrightarrow f(x) dx \end{array} \right]$$

Proprietăți (medie și var): Fie X o v.a. cu densitatea f

- 1) Dacă X este constant, c , $\Rightarrow E[X] = c$, $Var(X) = 0$
- 2) $X \geq 0 \Rightarrow E[X] \geq 0$
- 3) $X \geq Y \Rightarrow E[X] \geq E[Y]$
- 4) $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, X, Y v.a. const $\Rightarrow E[aX+bY] = aE[X] + bE[Y]$
- 5) $Var(X) \geq 0$
- 6) $Var(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$
- 7) $Var(a+bx) = b^2 Var(X)$, $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$
- 8) Dacă $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$ atunci: $\begin{cases} E[XY] = E[X] \cdot E[Y] \\ \underbrace{Var(X+Y)}_{\text{Independente}} = Var(X) + Var(Y) \\ P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A) P(Y \in B) \end{cases}$

Exemplu de v.a. cont

1) v.a. repartizată uniform pe $[a, b]$

O v.a. X este repartizată uniform pe $[a, b]$, $X \sim U([a, b])$, dacă densitatea de repartizare a lui X este const pe $[a, b]$ și o altă?

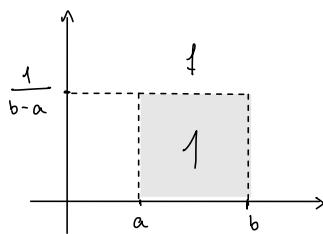
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} c, & x \in [a, b] \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases} \quad \int_R f(x) dx = \int_R c \cdot 1_{[a,b]}(x) dx = \int_a^b c dx = c(b-a)$$

f densitate \Leftrightarrow 1) $f(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow c \geq 0$

$$2) \int f(x) dx = 1$$

$$c(b-a) = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

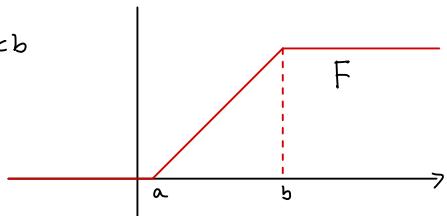
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in [a, b] \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



Fct de repartitie:

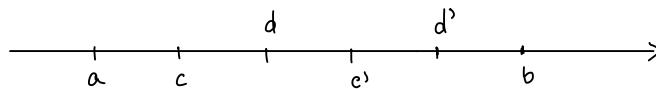
$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & a \leq x < b \\ 1, & x \geq b \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{[-\infty, x] \cap [a, b]} \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{b-a} dx$$



$$[c, d] \subseteq [a, b]$$

$$P(X \in [c, d]) = \int_{[c, d]} f(x) dx = \int_c^d \frac{1}{b-a} 1_{[a, b]}(x) dx = \frac{d-c}{b-a}$$



$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \int x f(x) dx = \int x \frac{1}{b-a} 1_{[a, b]}(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{x}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{(b^2 - a^2)}{2} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

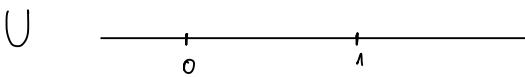
$$\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X^2] = \int x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b x^2 dx = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b-a)}$$

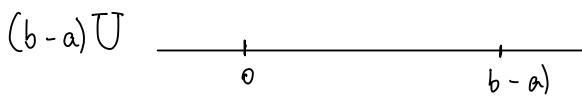
$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b-a)} - \frac{(a+b)^2}{4} = \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3} - \frac{a^2 + 2ab + b^2}{4} = \frac{a^2 - 2ab + b^2}{12} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

Dacă $U \sim U([0, 1])$ atunci $V = a + (b-a)U \sim U([a, b])$

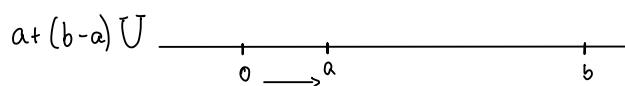
translate



$$U \sim U([0,1]) \Rightarrow E[U] = \int_0^1 x dx = 1/2$$



$$E[U^2] = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = 1/3$$



$$\begin{aligned} X &= a + (b-a)U \Rightarrow E[X] = a + (b-a)E[U] \\ &= \frac{a+b}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = (b-a)^2 \text{Var}(U) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

Teorema : Universalitatea rep. uniforme

Fie X o v.a. cu fncț de rep F cont și s.cresc (bij). Atunci:

a) Dacă $U \sim U([0,1])$ atunci $F^{-1}(U)$ este rep la fel ca și X

b) $F(X) \sim U[0,1]$

Dem: a) Fie $y = F^{-1}(U)$ at: $P(Y \leq y) = P(F^{-1}(U) \leq y) = P(F(F^{-1}(U)) \leq F(y))$
astfel y și X sunt rep la fel

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

b) Fie $y = F(x)$, $P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq y) = P(F(F^{-1}(U)) \leq y)$

$$X \sim F^{-1}(U) = P(U \leq y) = y, y \in [0,1] \Rightarrow F(X) \sim U[0,1]$$

$$\text{Exp: } X \sim f, f(x) = \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2}, F(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$$

Cale. F^{-1} ?

$$F(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} = y \Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{y}{1-y} \Leftrightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{y}{1-y}\right)$$

$$F^{-1}(y) = \ln\left(\frac{y}{y+1}\right), y \in (0,1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{gen. o v.a } U \sim U(0,1) \\ \text{Calc. } \ell_n \left(\frac{U}{1-U} \right) \sim \text{Logistic} \end{array} \right.$$

Obs În general, definim f.d. cuantile

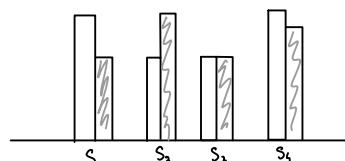
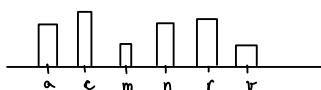
$$F^{-1}: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, F^{-1}(u) = \inf \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid F(x) \geq u \}$$

Cuantila de ord $p \in (0,1)$ este $x_p = F^{-1}(p)$

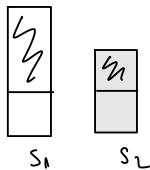
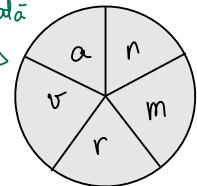
Dc $p = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_{1/2} - \text{mediană}$



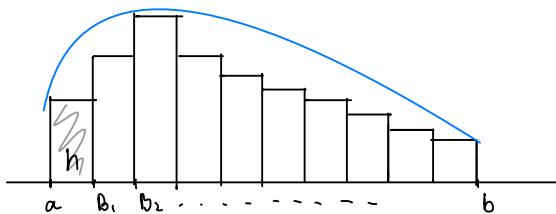
- Diagrama cu bară (pt. v.a discrete)
frecvență x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n



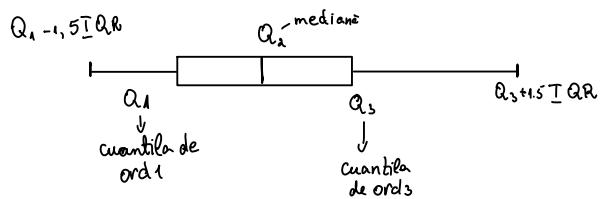
Nerecomandată



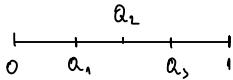
Histogramă



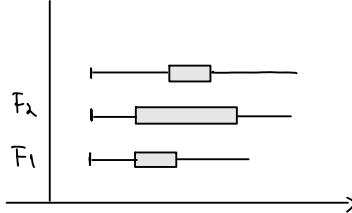
$$B_i = \left[a + \frac{b-a}{n} i, a + \frac{(b-a)(i-1)}{n} \right)$$



$$Q_1 = F^{-1}(0,25)$$



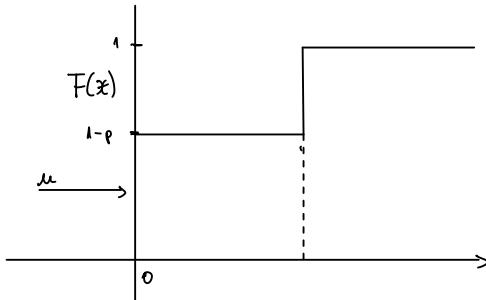
$$Q_3 = F^{-1}(0,75)$$



Ex: $X \sim B(p)$ $P(X=1) = p$; $P(X=0) = 1-p$
 ↳ Bernoulli

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

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



$$U \sim \mathcal{U}[0,1]$$

$$F^{-1}(U) \sim B(p)$$

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

$$y = \begin{cases} 1, & U \leq p \\ 0, & U > p \end{cases}$$

dacă $U \leq p$ atunci $y = 1$

altfel $y = 0$

2. Reprezentarea exponentiială

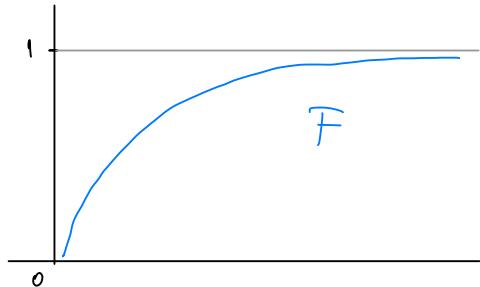
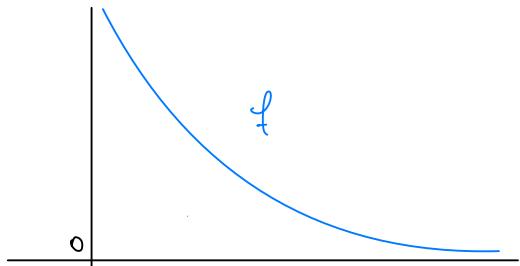
Spunem că o v.a X este rep exp. de parametrul λ , $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

$$f(x) \leq \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x \in \mathbb{R}_+, \lambda > 0$$

este densitate?

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = (-e^{-\lambda x}) \Big|_0^{\infty} = 1$$

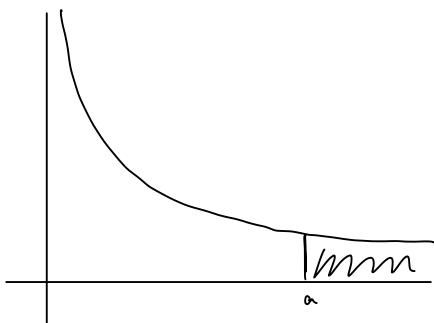
$$\text{Căt e } F(x) = ? \quad F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = \int_0^x (-e^{-\lambda t})' dt = -e^{-\lambda t} \Big|_0^x = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$



$$P(X > a) = \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_a^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = (-e^{-\lambda x}) \Big|_a^{\infty} = e^{-\lambda a}$$

Prob de
supraviețuire \rightarrow

că X depășeste pragul a descrește exp



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Media: } E[X] &= \int x f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x (\lambda e^{-\lambda x}) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} x (-e^{-\lambda x})' dx = -x e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx \\ &\quad (\text{polinom pe exp}) \\ &= 1/\lambda \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\mathbb{E}[X^2] = \int_0^\infty x^2 \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = -x^2 e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty 2x e^{-\lambda x} dx = 2/\lambda^2$$

(P): Pb lipsei de memorie

a) $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ atunci: $\mathbb{P}(X \geq s+t | X > t) = \mathbb{P}(X > s)$, $\forall s, t \geq 0$

$$\text{Dc? } \mathbb{P}(X \geq s+t | X \geq t) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(X \geq s+t | X \geq t)}{\mathbb{P}(X \geq t)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(X \geq s+t)}{\mathbb{P}(X \geq t)} = \frac{e^{-\lambda(s+t)}}{e^{-\lambda t}} = e^{-\lambda s}$$

||
 $\mathbb{P}(X \geq s)$

b) Dacă X este o v.a. cont, ≥ 0 care admite prop lipsei de memorie atunci $X \sim \text{Exp}(\cdot)$

$$h(s+t) = h(s) + h(t), \quad \forall s, t$$

$$g(x+y) = g(x) + g(y), \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = \lambda x$$

3. Rep. Normală (Gaussiană)

o. v.a. X este rep. normal de parametrii μ și σ^2 , $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, dacă

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Dacă $\mu=0$ și $\sigma^2=1$, at sp că $X \sim N(0,1)$ (normală standard)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$$

în fct de repartitia $\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt$

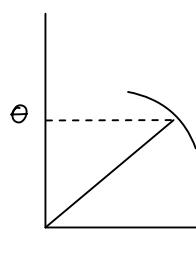
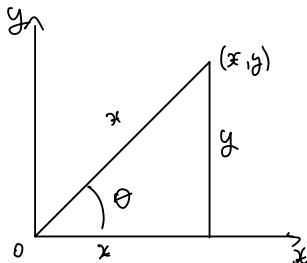
- f simetrică : $f(z) = f(-z)$

Dacă f e densitate $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx = \sqrt{2\pi}$

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

||

$$\mathbb{I}^2 = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx \right)^2 = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx \right) \times \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx \right) \stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy$$

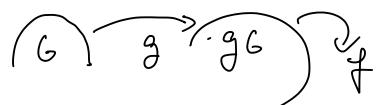


$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

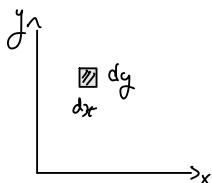
$$g(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \\ = (x, y)$$

$$\iint_G f(g(x)) |J_g(x)| dx = \iint_G f(g(r, \theta)) \left| \begin{array}{c} \int g(x) dx \\ \downarrow \text{jacobian} \end{array} \right| dr d\theta$$



$$G = [0, \infty) \times (0, 2\pi]$$

$$J_g = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

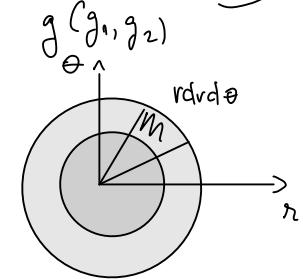


$$\det J_g = r$$

$$\mathbb{I}^2 = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy = \iint_G f(g(r, \theta)) r dr d\theta =$$

$$= \iint_{(0, \infty) \times (0, \pi)} e^{-r^2/2} r dr d\theta = \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-r^2/2} r dr d\theta = 2\pi \underbrace{\int_0^\infty r e^{-r^2/2} dr}_1 = \pi = \sqrt{2} \pi$$

$$\int_0^\infty r e^{-r^2/2} dr = \int_0^\infty (-e^{-r^2/2})' dr = 1$$



$$J_g = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

CURS 13

Media unei funcții care depinde de (x, y)

Reamintim: X v.a. discretă f_x - fct de masă

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_x x \cdot f_x(x)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x) \cdot f_x(x)$$

Fie X, Y v.a. discrete cu $f(x, y)$ - fct de masă comună, atunci

$$\mathbb{E}[g(x, y)] = \sum_{x,y} g(x, y) \cdot f(x, y)$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Ex: 1) $g(x, y) = x + y$

$$\mathbb{E}[x + y] = \sum_{x,y} (x + y) \cdot f(x, y)$$

2) $g(x, y) = xy \rightarrow \sum_x \sum_y$

$$\mathbb{E}[xy] = \sum_{x,y} xy \cdot f(x, y)$$

Ex:

$X \setminus Y$	-1	0	2
1	1/18	3/18	2/18
2	2/18	0	3/18
3	0	4/18	3/18

Vrem rep marginale X, Y ,
 rep $X|Y = 0$
 $Y|X=1, \mathbb{E}[x, y], \mathbb{E}[3x+4y]$

$X \setminus Y$	-1	0	2	
1	$1/18$	$3/18$	$2/18$	$6/18$
2	$2/18$	0	$3/18$	$5/18$
3	0	$4/18$	$3/18$	$4/18$
	$3/18$	$7/18$	$8/18$	1

$$f_X(x) = \sum_y f(x, y)$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 6/18 & 5/18 & 7/18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_x f(x, y)$$

$$Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3/18 & 7/18 & 8/18 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rep $X | Y=0$ \leftarrow repartitia conditională

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = P(X=x | Y=y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f(y)}$$

$$X | Y=0 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{3}{18} & 0 & \frac{4}{18} \\ \frac{7}{18} & \frac{7}{18} & \frac{7}{18} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{3}{7} & 0 & \frac{4}{7} \\ \frac{7}{7} & \frac{7}{7} & \frac{7}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

Rep $Y | X=1$

$$Y | X=1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{18} & \frac{3}{18} & \frac{2}{18} \\ \frac{6}{18} & \frac{6}{18} & \frac{6}{18} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{6}{6} & \frac{6}{6} & \frac{6}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[XY] &= \sum_x \sum_y xy \cdot f(x, y) = 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 1/18 + 0 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2/18 + \\ &+ 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 2/18 + 0 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3/18 + \\ &+ 0 + 0 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 3/18 \end{aligned}$$

Media condiționată

Fie X v.a discreta și A eveniment $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(A) > 0$. Atunci

$$\mathbb{E}[X|A] = \sum_x x \cdot f_{X|A}(x) \rightarrow P(X=x|A)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[g(x)|A] = \sum_x g(x) f_{X|A}(x)$$

dacă $A = \{Y=y\}$

$$\mathbb{E}[X|Y=y] = \sum_x x \cdot f_{X|Y}(x|y)$$

$$\text{Exp: } \mathbb{E}[X|Y=0] = 1 \cdot 3/7 + 2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 4/7$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y|X=1] = 1 \cdot 1/6 + 0 \cdot 3/6 + 2 \cdot 2/6$$

Def: Media cond. a lui X la Y , $\mathbb{E}[X|Y]$ este o variabilă aleatoare de forma $g(Y)$, unde $g(y) = \mathbb{E}[X|Y=y]$

$$\text{Exp: } \mathbb{E}[X|Y=0] = 5/7$$

$$X|Y=1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X|Y=1] = 5/3$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X|Y=2] = 17/8$$

$$X|Y=2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2/8 & 3/8 & 3/8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X|Y] \sim \begin{pmatrix} 5/3 & 17/8 & 15/7 \\ 3/18 & 8/18 & 7/18 \end{pmatrix}$$

(P) $\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[x|y]] = \mathbb{E}[x]$

(Q) $\mathbb{E}[x] = \sum_y \mathbb{E}[x|y] f_y(y)$

Varianta conditionată

X v.a., $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(A) > 0$

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

Cazul continuu: Repartitia comună, marginală, conditionată

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) , X, Y v.a continuu

Se numește densitatea de repartitie comună a vectorului (X, Y) o funcție $f \geq 0$ aflată pe $\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^2$

$$P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P((X, Y) \in A \times B) = \iint_{A \times B} f(x, y) dx dy$$

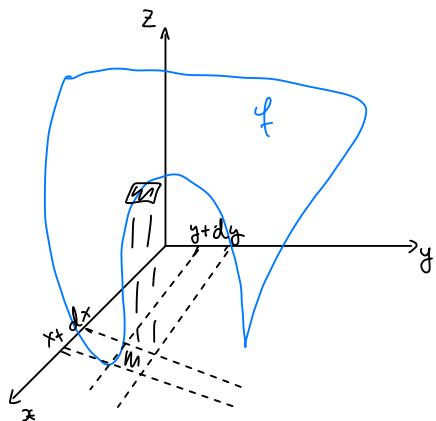
Ex: $A = B = \mathbb{R}$

$$P((X, Y) \in \mathbb{R}^2) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

f densitate de rep. dacă:

$$\begin{cases} f \geq 0 \\ \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 \end{cases}$$

Interpretare



$$P(X \in (x, x+dx), Y \in (y, y+dy)) =$$

$$= \int \int f(u, v) du dv$$

$(x+dx) \times (y+dy)$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{P(X \in (x, x+dx), Y \in (y, y+dy))}{dx dy} = f(x, y) dx dy$$

Obs: Dacă cunoaștem densitatea comună a variabilelor atunci putem calcula orice probabilitate de tipul $P(X \in A, Y \in B)$

Particular

$$P(X \in A) = P((X, Y) \in A \times \mathbb{R}) = \iint_{A \times \mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_A f(x, y) dx dy$$

Dacă X v.a cont cu densitatea f_X atunci $P(X \in A) = \int_A f_X(x) dx = \int_A \int f(x, y) dy dx$

densitatile marginale ale lui X
resp Y

$f_X(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dy$	Discret	Continuu
---	---------	----------

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx$$

$f(x, y)$ - fct de mară comună

$$f_X(x) = \sum_y f(x, y)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_x f(x, y)$$

$f(x, y)$ - densitate comună

$$f_X(x) = \int f(x, y) dy$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int f(x, y) dx$$

$$\sum \longrightarrow \int$$

P

$$\longrightarrow f(x) dx$$

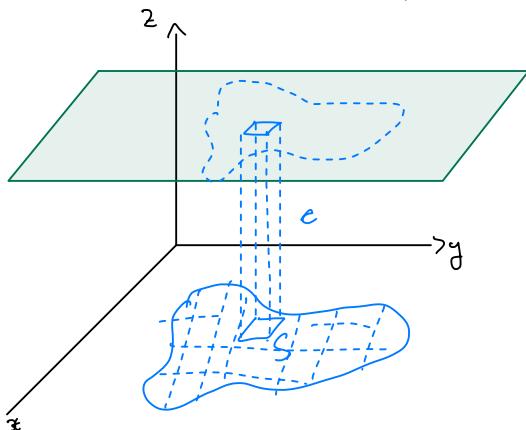
Rep uniformă pe o mulțime $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$

$(x,y) \sim U(S)$ vechi (x,y) este rep uniform pe S

$$\text{dacă } f(x,y) \geq 0 \text{ și } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} c, & (x,y) \in S \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

cât e c ?

$$\text{cum } f \text{ e densitate} \Rightarrow f \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x,y) dx dy = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} c \mathbb{1}_S(x,y) dx dy = 1$$



c. Aria mică

$$c \cdot (\sum \downarrow) \quad \text{Aria lui } S$$

$$c \cdot \mathcal{A}(S) = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{\mathcal{A}(S)}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\mathcal{A}(S)}, & (x,y) \in S \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

Functia de repartitie

$$F(x,y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u,v) du dv$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 F(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y}$$

∂ -derivata a 2-a

Rep cond

X v.a si A e \mathbb{F} , $P(A) > 0$, densitatea cond este o fct $f_{X|A}(x) \geq 0$ care verifică

$$P(X \in B | A) = \int_B f_{X|A}(x) dx, \forall B$$

$$\exists f_{X|A}(x) \geq 0 \quad P(X \in B | A) = \int_0^1 f_{X|A}(x) dx, \forall B$$

Daca $A \rightarrow \{x \in A\}$

$$P(X \in B | X \in A) = \frac{P(X \in B, X \in A)}{P(X \in A)} = \frac{P(X \in A \cap B)}{P(X \in A)} = \frac{\int_{A \cap B} f_X(x) dx}{P(X \in A)}$$

$$P(X \in B | X \in A) = \underbrace{\int_B f_{X|X \in A}(x) dx}_{B \subseteq A}$$

$$f_{X|X \in A}(x) = \frac{f_X(x)}{P(X \in A)}$$

Ex: $X \sim U[a,b]$, $[c,d] \subseteq [a,b]$

$$X | X \in [c,d]$$

$$f_{X|X \in [c,d]}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f_x(x)}{P(X \in [c,d])}, & x \in [c,d] \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{d-c}, & x \in [c,d] \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow X | X \in [c,d] \sim U[c,d]$

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

$$P(X \in [c,d]) = \frac{d-c}{b-a}$$

Formula Probabilității totale

Fie X o v.a. f_x și $A_1, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ o partitie a Ω , $P(A_i) \geq 0$

$$f_x(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{X|A_i}(x) \cdot P(A_i)$$

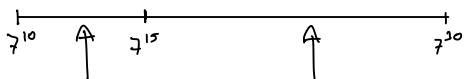
$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B|A_i) P(A_i)$$

$$\{X \leq x\} \Rightarrow P(X \leq x) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(X \leq x | A_i) P(A_i)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\quad) = \sum \frac{d}{dx} (\quad) P(A_i)$$

Ex: $7^{10} - 7^{30}$ ajungeți în statie în mod uniform

Densitatea timpului de așteptare până la 1 metru



Not $X =$ timpul de sosire

$$X \sim U[10, 30]$$

Not $A =$ even prin care ajunge între $7^{10} - 7^{15}$

$$A = \{10 \leq x \leq 15\}$$

$$\text{Not } B = \text{--- // --- } 7^{15} - 7^{30}$$

$$B = \{15 < x \leq 30\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= 1/4 & = \frac{15-10}{30-10} \\ P(B) &= 3/4 & = \frac{30+5}{30-10} \end{aligned}$$

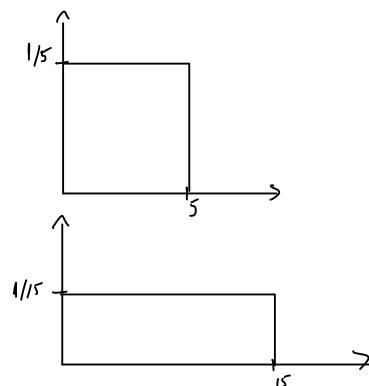
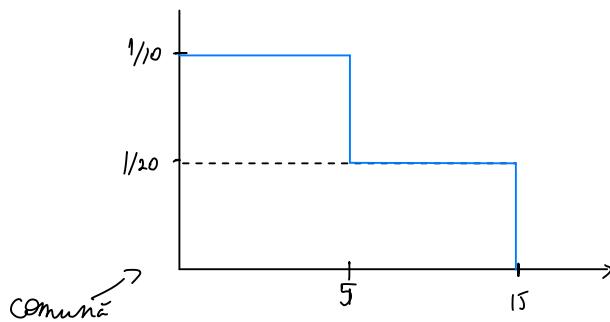
Y - timpul de așteptare

$$f_Y(y) = P(A) f_{Y|A}(y) + P(B) f_{Y|B}(y)$$

$$Y|A \sim U(0, 5)$$

$$Y|B \sim U(0, 15)$$

$$f_Y(y) = 1/4 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \mathbb{1}_{[0,5]}(y) + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{15} \mathbb{1}_{[0,15]}(y)$$



$f_{X|Y=y}(x|y)$ ca densitatea comună și s.n. densitate cond. a lui X la $y=y$

$$f_{X|Y=y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

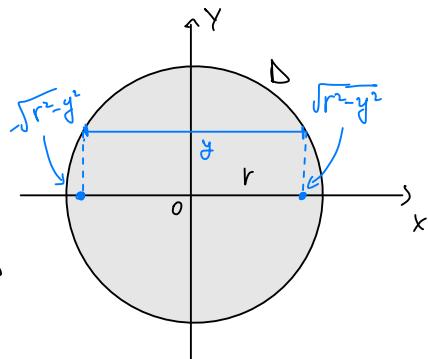
$$\begin{aligned} f_{X|Y}(x|y) &= \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} \\ f_{Y|X}(y|x) &= \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow f(x,y) = f_{X|Y}(x|y) f_Y(y) = f_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x) \right.$$

Ex.: Uniforma pe disc

$$\Delta = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2\}$$

$$(x,y) \sim U(\Delta)$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi r^2}, & (x,y) \in \Delta \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$



$$\text{Vrem se det } f_{x|y}(x|y) = ? \quad \frac{f(x,y)}{f_y(y)}$$

$(x,y) \in \Delta \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \leq r^2 - y^2$
 $\Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{r^2 - y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$
 $y \in [-r, r]$

$$f_y(y) = \int_R f(x,y) dx = \int_R \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \mathbb{1}_D(x,y) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \int_{-\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}, \quad y \in [-r, r]$$

Roughing

$$f_y(y) = \frac{2 \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}}{\pi r^2} \quad \forall y \in [-r, r] - \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$$

$$f_{x|y}(x|y) = \frac{\frac{1}{\pi r^2} \mathbb{1}_D(x,y)}{2 \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} \mathbb{1}_{[-r,r]}(y)} = \frac{\mathbb{1}_{[-r,r]}(y) \mathbb{1}_{[-\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}, \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}]}(x)}{2 \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} \mathbb{1}_{[-r,r]}(y)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}} \mathbb{1}_{[-\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}, \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}]}(x)$$

uniform

CURS 14

Independență v.a. continue

Def: Spunem că v.a. X, Y sunt independente dacă densitatea comună este produsul densitătilor

$$f_{x,y}(x,y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) \quad \forall x,y$$

Obs. 1) $f_{x,y}(x,y) = f_{x|y}(x|y) \cdot f_y(y) = f_{y|x}(y|x) \cdot f_x(x)$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right. \begin{cases} f_{x|y}(x|y) = f_x(x) \\ f_{y|x}(y|x) = f_y(y) \end{cases}$

Dacă X și Y indep ($X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$)

2) Dacă $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$ atunci $\Pr(X \in A, Y \in B) = \Pr(X \in A) \cdot \Pr(Y \in B)$, $(\forall A, B)$

3) Dacă $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$, $A = (-\infty, x]$, $B = (-\infty, y]$ atunci

* devine $F_{x,y} = \Pr(x \leq x, y \leq y)$, $\forall x, y$

$$\Pr(X \leq x, Y \leq y) \quad (\text{fct de repartitie})$$

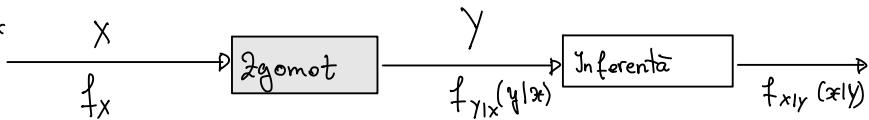
4) Dacă $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$ atunci $\mathbb{E}[X,Y] = \mathbb{E}[X] \cdot \mathbb{E}[Y]$
 $\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$

In general $\mathbb{E}[g(x,y)] = \iint g(x,y) f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy$
 $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

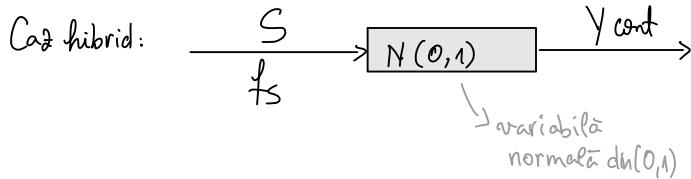
Ex.: $\mathbb{E}[XY] = \iint xy f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy$

Formula lui Bayes

X-mesaj cu
densitatea f_X



$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{XY}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{f_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{f_{Y|X}(y|x) \cdot f_X(x)}{\int f_{Y|X}(y|x') f_X(x') dx'}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A | Y=y) &\approx P(A | y \in (y, y+dy)) = \frac{P(A \cap y \in (y, y+dy))}{P(y, y+dy)} \\
 &= \frac{P(A) P(y \in (y, y+dy))}{P(y, y+dy)} = \frac{P(A)}{\int_y^{y+dy} f_{Y|A}(z) dz} \\
 &\approx \frac{P(A) f_{Y|A}(y) dy}{\int_y^{y+dy} f_{Y|A}(z) dz} =)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A | y=y) = \frac{P(A) f_{Y|A}(y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$A = \{x = z | y=y\}$: $\frac{P(x=z) f_{Y|X}(y)}{f_Y(y)}$

discrete
cont

Formula P totală

$X \setminus Y$	discret	cont
discret	$P(X=x) = \sum_y P(X=x Y=y) P(Y=y)$	$P(X=x) = \int P(X=x Y=y) f_Y(y) dy$
cont	$f_X(x) = \sum_y f_{XY}(x y) \cdot P(Y=y)$	$f_X(x) = \int_{Y \in \mathbb{R}} f_{XY}(x y) f_Y(y) dy$

Formula lui Bayes

$X \setminus Y$	discret	cont
discret	$P(Y=y X=x) = \frac{P(X=x Y=y) P(Y=y)}{P(X=x)}$	$f_{Y X}(y x) = \frac{f_{XY}(x y) P(Y=y)}{f_X(x)}$
cont	$P(Y=y X=x) = \frac{\int_{X=x} f_{XY}(x y) f_Y(y) dy}{\int_X f_X(x) dx}$	$f_{Y X}(y x) = \frac{\int_X f_{XY}(x y) f_X(x) dx}{\int_X f_X(x) dx}$

Ex: A, B. P că tel produse de A $\text{Exp}(\lambda_0)$
 B $\text{Exp}(\lambda_1)$ $\lambda_0 < \lambda_1$

P că tel să provină de la A este p_0 și P că tel să provină de la B $p_1 = 1 - p_0$

T - durată de viață

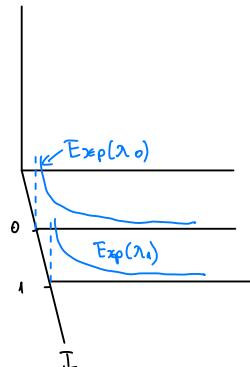
a) $F_T = ?$

b) $P_{p_0 \leq T=t}$ care este $P(A|T=t)$ și $P(B|T=t)$

În $I = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{dacă tel provine de la A} \\ 1, & \text{—/— B} \end{cases}$

$P(I=i) = p_i = 1 - p_0$

$I \sim B(p_i)$
 \hookrightarrow Bernoulli



$T|A \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_0)$

$T|B \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_1)$

$F_T(x) = P(T \leq x) = \underbrace{P(T \leq x | I=0)}_{p_0} + \underbrace{P(T \leq x | I=1)}_{1-p_0}$

$\text{Exp} \lambda \int x e^{-\lambda x} \leftarrow \text{densitate}$
 $1 - e^{-\lambda x} \leftarrow \text{prob de rep}$

$$F_T(t) = (1 - e^{-\lambda_0 t}) p_0 + (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t}) p_1 = (1 - p_0) e^{\lambda_0 t} + (1 - p_0) e^{-\lambda_1 t}$$

$$f_T(t) = \frac{dF_T}{dt} = \lambda_0 p_0 e^{-\lambda_0 t} + (1 - p_0) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t}$$

$$P(I=0 | T=t) = \frac{f_{T|I}(t|0)}{f_T(t)} = \frac{P(I=0)}{\lambda_0 e^{-\lambda_0 t}} = \frac{\lambda_0 e^{-\lambda_0 t}}{\lambda_0 p_0 e^{-\lambda_0 t} + (1 - p_0) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t}}$$

Media conditionată

Fie X o v.a cont si $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(A) > 0$

$$\mathbb{E}[X|A] = \int x f_{X|A}(x) dx \quad \text{densitatea cond a lui } X \text{ la } A$$

Dacă $A = \{y=y\}$

$$\mathbb{E}[X|y=y] = \int x f_{X|y}(x|y) dx$$

Din formula probabilitate $f_X(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{X|A_i}(x) P(A_i)$ | x
unde A_1, \dots, A_n partur

① Dacă X v.a cont si A_1, \dots, A_n pot să $\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[X|A_i] P(A_i)$

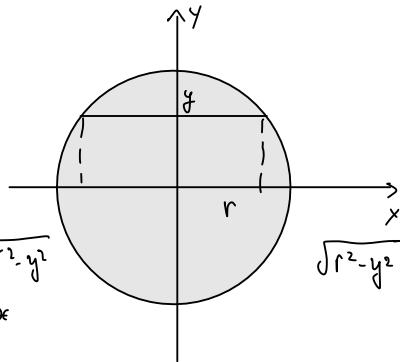
② Dacă $X \leq y$ v.a cont: $\mathbb{E}[X] = \int \mathbb{E}[x|y=y] f_X(y) dy$

Bef: Fie X, Y două v.a cont si $g(y) = \mathbb{E}[X|Y=y]$. S.n media cond a lui X la Y

$$\mathbb{E}[X|Y] = g(Y)$$

Exp: $(x, y) \sim U(\Delta)$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} \quad \Omega(x) \\ [-\sqrt{r^2-y^2}, \sqrt{r^2-y^2}]$$



$$\mathbb{E}[x|y=y] = \int x f_{X|Y}(x|y) dx = \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} \frac{x}{2\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_{-\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbb{E}[x|y] = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}[x_1] + \dots + \mathbb{E}[x_n] = n \mathbb{E}[x]$$

$$n \quad x_1, \dots, x_n$$

$$\mathbb{E}[T] = \mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[T|N]\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}[T|N=n] P(N=n)$$

$$T = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[X_1] \sum n P(N=n)$$

\hookrightarrow pp ca fiecare cheltuie în medie același sunte

$$N(w) = 100, i > 0$$

Covarianta și corelații

\rightarrow covarianta

Def: Fie x și y v.a. Să. covarianta dintre x și y $\text{Cov}(x,y) = \mathbb{E}[(x - \mathbb{E}[x])(y - \mathbb{E}[y])]$

Obs: 1) Semnul Cov ne arată tendința de creștere simultană a celor 2 v.a.

$\text{Cov}(x,y) > 0$ at x și y cresc simultan (\uparrow)

$\text{Cov}(x,y) < 0$ at când $x \uparrow$ $y \downarrow$ (și reciproc)

2) Dacă $x = y$ at $\text{Cov}(x, y) = \text{Var}(x)$

3) $\text{Cov}(x, y) = [\mathbb{E}[xy] - \mathbb{E}[x]\mathbb{E}[y]]$

4) Dacă $x \perp\!\!\!\perp y \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(x, y) = 0$

$\text{Cov}(x, y) = 0 \not\Rightarrow x \perp\!\!\!\perp y$

Def: Dacă $\text{Cov}(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ spumem că varia sunt necorelate

Exp: Fie $X \sim N(0, 1)$, $y = x^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[x] &= 0 \\ \mathbb{E}[xy] &= \mathbb{E}[x^3] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \text{cov}(x, y) = 0 \quad \text{dar } x \perp\!\!\!\perp y \\ - \end{array} \right.$$

Prop: $\text{Cov}(x, x) = \text{Var}(x)$

$$\text{Cov}(x+y, z) = \text{Cov}(x, z) + \text{Cov}(y, z)$$

$$\text{Cov}(x, a) = 0$$

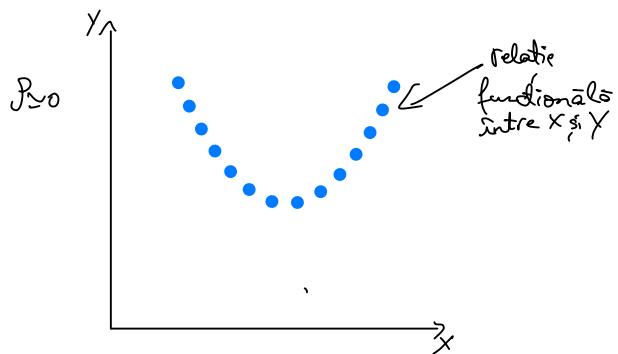
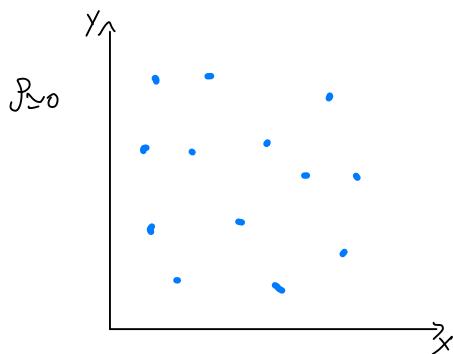
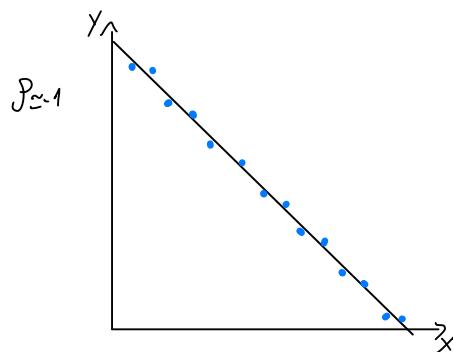
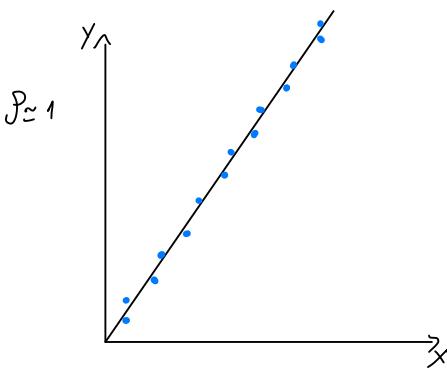
$$\text{Var}(x+y) = \text{Var}(x) + \text{Var}(y) + 2 \text{Cov}(x, y)$$

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = \text{Cov}(y, x)$$

Def (corelație): S.n coeficient de corelație între x și y :

$$\rho(x, y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x)\text{Var}(y)}}$$

P) $-1 \leq \rho(x, y) \leq 1$ ← măsoară depențea liniară dintre x și y



$$\langle x, y \rangle = \text{var}(x, y)$$

prodscalăr

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\text{var}(x)}$$

$\|x\|$ — normă

De ce?

$$\text{var}(x + ty) \geq 0$$

"

$$\text{var}(x) + t^2 \text{var}(y) + 2t \text{cov}(x, y) \geq 0 \quad \forall t$$

$$\Delta = t^2 \text{cov}^2(x, y) - 4 \text{var}(x) \text{var}(y) \leq 0$$

$$|\text{cov}(x, y)| \leq \sqrt{\text{var}(x)} \sqrt{\text{var}(y)}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \mu_X, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2_X$$

$$\rho(X, Y) = \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\frac{X - \mathbb{E}[X]}{\sigma_X} \right) \left(\frac{Y - \mathbb{E}[Y]}{\sigma_Y} \right) \right]$$

Inegalități

T: Inegalitate Cauchy - Schwartz

$$\text{Fie } X, Y \text{ v.a. Atunci: } |\mathbb{E}[XY]| \leq \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[X^2] \mathbb{E}[Y^2]}$$

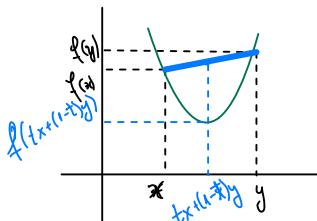
$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E} \left[\underbrace{(X - \mathbb{E}[X])(Y - \mathbb{E}[Y])}_{X \quad Y} \right]$$

T: Inegalitatea lui Jensen

Fie X o v.a. și φ o funcție convexă. Atunci: $\mathbb{E}[\varphi(X)] \geq \varphi(\mathbb{E}[X])$

Fie X o v.a. și φ o funcție concavă. Atunci: $\mathbb{E}[\varphi(X)] \leq \varphi(\mathbb{E}[X])$

O funcție este convexă dacă $f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq tf(x) + (1-t)f(y)$; $\forall x, y, t \in [0, 1]$



$x^2, |x|, e^x$ - convexă
 $\ln(x)$ concavă

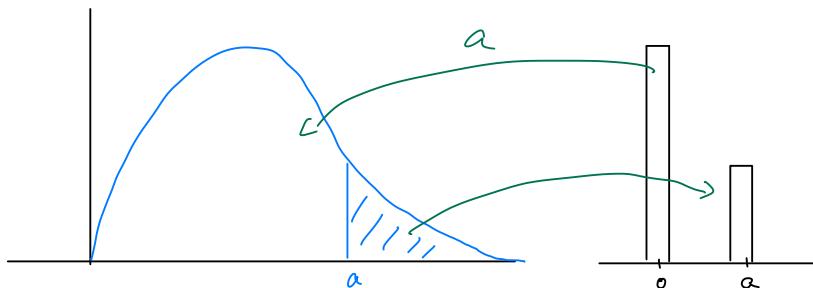
$$\text{Expo: } \mathbb{E}[|X|] \geq |\mathbb{E}[X]| \quad \mathbb{E}[\ln X] \leq \ln \mathbb{E}[X]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[e^X] \geq e^{\mathbb{E}[X]} \quad \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{X}\right] \geq \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}[X]}$$

①

Inegalitatea lui Markov

Fie X v.a pozitivă, $X \geq 0$. $P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[X]}{a}$



$$Y_a = \begin{cases} 0, & X \leq a \\ a, & X > a \end{cases}$$

$$E[Y_a] \leq E[X]$$

$$0 \cdot P(Y_a=0) + a \cdot \underbrace{P(Y_a=a)}_{a \cdot P(X>a)} \leq E[X]$$

①

Inegalitatea Cebisev

Fie X v.a de medie μ și $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$. $P(|X-\mu| \geq a) \leq \sigma^2/a^2$

$$\text{Dcl!} \quad P(|X-\mu| \geq a) = P((x_\mu)^2 \geq a^2) \leq \frac{E[(x_\mu)^2]}{a^2}$$

$$\text{Obs: } P(|X-\mu| \geq k\sigma) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{k^2\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{k^2}$$

①

Inegalitatea lui Chernoff

Fie X v.a pozitivă, $a \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $t > 0$

$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[e^{tx}]}{e^{ta}}, \quad (\forall t)$$

$$\text{Exp: } Z \sim N(0,1) \quad P(|Z| \geq 3) \simeq 0,003$$

marginal markov

$$\text{a) Ineq Markov: } P(|Z| \leq 3) \leq \frac{\mathbb{E} [|Z|]}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}}{3} \simeq 0,27$$

$$\text{b) Ineq Cebisev: } P(|Z| \geq 3) = P(|Z - 0| \geq 3 \cdot 1) \leq \frac{1}{9} \simeq 0,11$$

$$\text{c) Ineq Chernoff: } P(|Z| \geq 3) = 2P(Z \geq 3) \leq \frac{2 \mathbb{E}[e^{tZ}]}{e^{3t}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[e^{tZ}] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{tz} f(z) dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{tz} e^{-z^2/2} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-z^2/2 + tz} dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(z-t)^2 + t^2/2} dz \\ &= e^{t^2/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(z-t)^2}{2}} dz = e^{t^2/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(|Z| \geq 3) &\leq \frac{2e^{t^2/2}}{e^{3t}}, \quad \forall t > 0 \\ &\leq 2e^{t^2/2 - 3t} \end{aligned}$$

minimal $t = 3$

$$P(|Z| \geq 3) \leq 2e^{-3/2} \simeq 0,022$$