INTEGRALE EULERIENE

(4) Integrala gama

$$\Pi(\alpha) = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx, \quad \alpha > 0$$

Proprietati

1)
$$\Gamma(1) = 1$$

2)
$$\Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha - 1) \cdot \Gamma(\alpha - 1) \quad \forall \quad \alpha > 1$$

3)
$$\Pi(n) = (n-1)!$$
 $\forall n \in \mathbb{R}^*$

3) Tutegrele Euler-Poisson

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

2 Tutegrale bet

Inoprie tali

2)
$$\beta(a, \&) = \frac{\Pi(a) \cdot \Pi(\&)}{\Pi(a+\&)} \quad \forall a, \& > 0$$

3)
$$\beta(a, \&) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\Re a^{-1}}{(1+\Re)^{a+2}} dx, \forall a, \& > 0$$

Calculul medianei si modului unei v.a. continue

s' functio de reportité F. He X s v.a. continua cu obensitatea cle probabilitate f

Laca T este continua si strict crescatore aturci mediana me se obternina in mod unic repoliand occasia:

maxim bocal al function f. Modul (punct model) at w.a. X este sice punct de

Obs. In capil v.a. discrete modul reprezenta valoures cea mai probabila.

Vrem sa repolisam ecuatia:

 $F(me) = \frac{1}{2}$ Observance ca me $\not\in (-\infty, 0) \cup [2, \infty)$.

 $4. \times e[1,2)$ ecuatia devine $-\frac{me^2+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ Pt. &E[0,1) eccatio derine me = 1 => me = ±1

Exemple

The X & v. a. continua def. de: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in [0,1] \end{cases}$

Le-x, x \(\varepsilon\), in rest O, in rest Determination mediana s' modul.

Determinan functia de

 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^{2}}{2}, & 0 \le x < 1 \\ -x^{2}+(x-2), & 1 \le x < 2 \\ 2, & 1 \le x < 2 \end{cases}$

(vezi materiale de la m.a.

1(x) 0 - 0 1 2 8 f(x) 0 - 0 - 1 2 8 Nalsanca modala este me = 1

tie X, Y doua v.a. discrete a reportitia comuna:

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$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{p_i} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{1}{p_i} \right)$$

· IE(X/Y) se numeste media conditionata a lui X ûn raport en Y ji este o v.a. P

(exemple

00	91	12	12	×/			
	0.3	0.1	0.2	1			
	0.4	0.1	0.3	0			
	0.3	0.2	0.1	20			
	P	0.4	0.6	Pc.			
+							

$$X | Y = -1 : \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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