PROBABILITĂŢ

1. FORMULE DE CALCUL CU PROBABILITATI

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

2) SCHEME CLASICE DE PROBABILITATE

7 Schema bilei CUREVENIRE

$$P(m: m_1, m_2, ..., m_m) = \frac{m!}{m_1! m_2! ... m_m!} P_1^{m_1} P_2^{m_2} ... P_m^{m_m}$$

Fig. 5 chema bilei FARA REVENIRE
$$P(m:m_1,m_2,...,m_m) = \frac{C_{N_1}^{m_1} \cdot C_{N_2}^{m_2} \cdot ... \cdot C_{N_m}^{m_m}}{C_N^{m_1}}$$

(3.) VARIABILE ALEATOARE UNIDIMENSIONALE

DISCRETE

$$X: \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}i \\ Pi \end{pmatrix}$$
 on $\begin{cases} Pi & 700 \\ \sum Pi & = 1 \end{cases}$

X:
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}) \end{pmatrix}$$
 or $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{i} \\ \mathbf{j} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}) & \mathbf{z} \\ \mathbf{j} \end{pmatrix}$

$$F_{X}(x) = P(X < x) = \sum_{x \in X} p_{i}$$

$$F_{X}(x) = P(X < x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt$$

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

$$M(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i p_i$$

$$\begin{cases} P(X \leq a) = F(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \\ P(X \neq a) = 1 - F(a) = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \\ P(a \leq h(X \leq b)) = F(b) - F(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \end{cases}$$

X, Y- v.a. independente daca P(x=xi, y=yi)=P(x=xi). P(y=yi)

Proprietatile MEDIEI

b)
$$M(aX) = a M(x)$$

c)
$$M(x+y) = M(x) + M(y)$$

Proprietatile DispersiEi $\Delta(x) = M(x^2) - M^2(x)$

e)
$$D(aX) = a^2 D(X)$$

· ABATERE MEDIE PATRATICA: V(X) = VD(X)

• MOMENT CENTRAT DE DROIN N: $\mu_{H} = M[(x-M(x))^{H}]$ $\sum_{x=-M(x)}^{\infty} \sum_{x=-M(x)}^{\infty} (x-M(x))^{H}$. f(x) dx

• FUNCTIA CARACTERISTICA: Ψ: IR → IR, Ψ(t) = M(eitx)
mn(x) =
$$\frac{y_x^n(0)}{\lambda^n}$$

Σε^{itεκ} Pκ

σε itε f(x) dx

• FUNCTIA GENERATOARE DE MOMENTE: g:IR→IR, g(t)=M(e+x) = te+x, px

gete (x) dx

4. VARIABILE ALEATOARE BIDIMENSIONALE

$$\mathcal{Z} = (x_1 y) : ((x_i, y_i))$$

$$\begin{cases} 1) \text{ Pij 70} \\ 2) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_{ij} = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \forall \text{ } i = \overline{l_i m_i} \\ \exists = \overline{l_i o n_i} \end{cases}$$

CONTINUE

Al da cu demoit. rep.

$$Z = (x,y) : ((x,y))$$
 $\int_{2}(x,y)$

1) $\int_{2}(x,y) dx dy$

Demoit. marginale:

 $\int_{X}(x) = \int_{2}^{\infty} \int_{2}^{\infty} f(x,y) dy$

Reportiti Conditionate

$$X|Y=y$$
: $\left(P(x=x;|Y=y;)\right)$

$$\begin{cases} b(\lambda^* d^2 \mid X^* = x!) \\ \lambda \mid X = x! \end{cases}$$

Demnitati de reportitie conditionate

$$\int x|y(x|y) = \int \frac{2(x,y)}{\int y(y)}$$

$$f_{y|x}(y|x) = f_{x}(x,y)$$

 $f_{x}(x)$
 $f_{x}(x) \rightarrow R$, $R_{x}(y) = M(x|y=y)$

 COVARIANTA: COV (X,y) = M(X·Y) - M(X). M(Y) X, y-mecoulate dará cov (x, y) = 0

• COEFICIENT DE CORELATIE :
$$f(x,y) = \frac{\text{COV}(x,y)}{f(x) \cdot f(y)}$$

ZZ Xiyi. Pij . MOMENT INITIAL DE ORDIN (H, 18): my, = M(x", y") ≥ ∫ xys f(xy) dx

· MOMENT CENTRAT DE ORDIN (HIB): MHIB = M (X-M(X))" (Y-M(Y))"

$$(x, y-i)$$
 and pendente dará $P(x=x_i, y=y_i) = P(x=x_i)$ $P(y=y_i) = P(x=x_i)$ $P(x=x_i)$ $P(x=x_$

INEGALITATEA LUI CEBISEV

Daca X-v.a. pt. com existà M(X) si D(X), atumci pt. ouice E>0: P(|x-M(x)| < E) 7/1- D(x)

5.) STATISTICĂ

1 Metoda momentelor

Consideram relection X1, X2, ..., Xm ou val de relectie x1, x2, ... xm Regolvam ecuatia $m_1 = m_1 * = M(x) = X$

 $\hat{\theta}$ - estimator absolut court at θ -> $\int I$) $M(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$ => cond. de estimator mediplant 2) lim b(+)=0

*
$$\Delta(X) = \frac{\Delta(X)}{m}$$

*
$$X_1, X_2, ..., X_m$$
 -relectie dimtri-o populatie caracterizată de $v.a.X$
=> $v.a. X_1, ... X_m$ rumt identic repartizate cu $v.a.X = o(M(X_i) = M(X))$

$$D(X_i) = D(X)$$

*
$$X_1, X_2, ..., X_m$$
 - reliefte repetată => $v.a. X_1, X_2, ..., X_m - v.a.$ imdependente

=> $D\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} D(X_i)$

2.
$$L(\mathbf{x}_{11}\mathbf{x}_{2},...,\mathbf{x}_{m};\theta) = f(\mathbf{x}_{1},\theta) \cdot f(\mathbf{x}_{2},\theta) \cdot ... \cdot f(\mathbf{x}_{m},\theta)$$

$$X \sim B_i(m,p) \stackrel{(=)}{}_{(\infty)} = C_m p g^{\infty} g^{m-x}, x = \overline{0}, m, pe(0,1), g = 1-p$$

$$\int M(x) = mp$$

$$D(x) = mpg$$

KEPARTITIA HOISSON
$$X \sim P_0(\lambda) = \int_{(x)} f(x) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{x}}{x!} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda > 0$$

$$\int_{(x)} f(x) = \lambda$$

$$\int_{(x)} f(x) = \lambda$$

$$X \sim \Gamma(a_1b)(=) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{b^a \cdot \Gamma(a)} \cdot \chi^{a-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{b}}, \quad \chi_{70}, \quad a_1b \neq 0$$

$$M(x) = ab$$

$$\Delta(x) = ab^2$$

REPARTITIA NORMALA

$$X \sim N(m, T) \stackrel{(=)}{\leftarrow} f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{217}}$$
 $M(x) = m^2$

D(X) = 0 2

REPARTITIA EXPONENTIALA

XNEXP(X) (=) f(xe) = 1. p