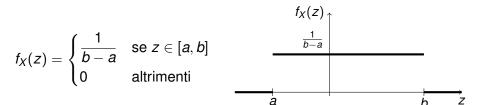
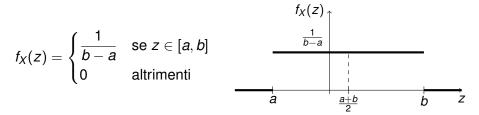
Statistica - 4ª lezione (parte I)

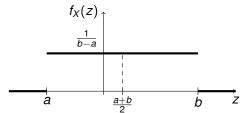
9 marzo 2021





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 perché f_X è simmetrica rispetto a $z = \frac{a+b}{2}$

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- $\operatorname{var}[X] = \mathbb{E}[X^2] \mathbb{E}[X]^2$

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$$\mathbb{E}\left[X^2\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 \, f_X(z) \, \mathrm{d}z$$

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$$\mathbb{E}\left[X^2\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 f_X(z) dz = \int_a^b z^2 \frac{1}{b-a} dz$$
$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \left[\frac{z^3}{3}\right]_{z=a}^{z=b}$$

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$$\operatorname{var}[X] = \mathbb{E}\left[X^2\right] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2 = \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3} - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[X^2\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 f_X(z) \, \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{b} z^2 \frac{1}{b-a} \, \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \left[\frac{z^3}{3} \right]_{z=a}^{z=b} = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b-a)} = \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3}$$

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$$\operatorname{var}[X] = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2 = \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3} - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$
$$= \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

Teorema (disuguaglianza di Chebyshev per variabili aleatorie)

Per qualsiasi v.a. X vale la disuguaglianza

$$\mathbb{P}\left(|X - \mathbb{E}\left[X\right]| \ge \varepsilon\right) \le \frac{\operatorname{var}\left[X\right]}{\varepsilon^2}$$
 per ogni $\varepsilon > 0$

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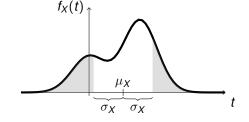
$$\mathbb{P}(|X - \mu_X| \ge k \, \sigma_X) \le \frac{\sigma_X^2}{(k \, \sigma_X)^2} = \frac{1}{k^2}$$

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 per ogni $\varepsilon > 0$

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$$k=1$$
:

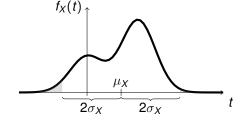
$$\leq \frac{1}{1^2} = 100\%$$

Teorema (disuguaglianza di Chebyshev per variabili aleatorie)

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 per ogni $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\mathbb{P}(|X - \mu_X| \ge k \, \sigma_X) \le \frac{\sigma_X^2}{(k \, \sigma_X)^2} = \frac{1}{k^2}$$



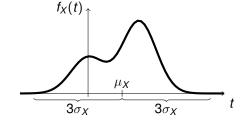
$$k = 2$$
: $\leq \frac{1}{2^2} = 25\%$

Teorema (disuguaglianza di Chebyshev per variabili aleatorie)

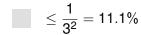
Per qualsiasi v.a. X vale la disuguaglianza

$$\mathbb{P}\left(|X - \mathbb{E}\left[X\right]| \ge \varepsilon\right) \le \frac{\operatorname{var}\left[X\right]}{\varepsilon^2}$$
 per ogni $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\mathbb{P}(|X - \mu_X| \ge k \, \sigma_X) \le \frac{\sigma_X^2}{(k \, \sigma_X)^2} = \frac{1}{k^2}$$



$$k=3$$
:



Teorema (disuguaglianza di Chebyshev per variabili aleatorie)

Per qualsiasi v.a. X vale la disuguaglianza

$$\mathbb{P}(|X - \mathbb{E}[X]| \ge \varepsilon) \le \frac{\operatorname{var}[X]}{\varepsilon^2}$$
 per ogni $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\sigma_X^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (z - \mu_X)^2 f_X(z) \, \mathrm{d}z$$

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$$= \int_{|z - \mu_X| \ge \varepsilon} (z - \mu_X)^2 f_X(z) dz + \int_{|z - \mu_X| < \varepsilon} (z - \mu_X)^2 f_X(z) dz$$

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$$\ge \int_{|z - \mu_X| \ge \varepsilon} \underbrace{(z - \mu_X)^2}_{> \varepsilon^2} f_X(z) dz$$

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$$\geq \int_{|z - \mu_X| \ge \varepsilon} \underbrace{(z - \mu_X)^2}_{>\varepsilon^2} f_X(z) dz \geq \int_{|z - \mu_X| \ge \varepsilon} \varepsilon^2 f_X(z) dz$$

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$$= \varepsilon^2 \mathbb{P}(|X - \mu_X| \ge \varepsilon)$$

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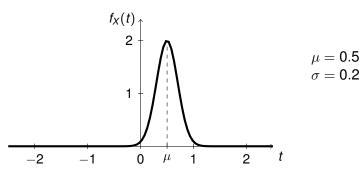
$$= \varepsilon^2 \mathbb{P}(|X - \mu_X| \ge \varepsilon) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\sigma_X^2}{\varepsilon^2} \ge \mathbb{P}(|X - \mu_X| \ge \varepsilon)$$

$$f_X(z) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right] \qquad \text{con } \mu \in \mathbb{R} \text{ e } \sigma > 0 \text{ fissati}$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

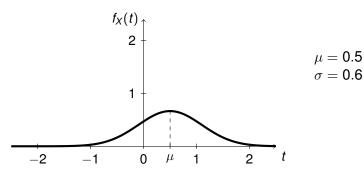
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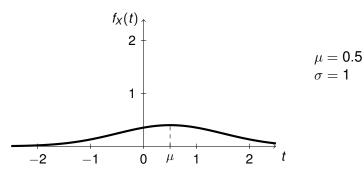
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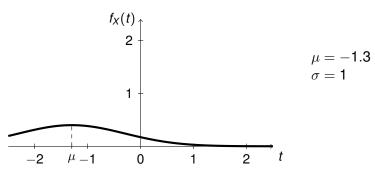
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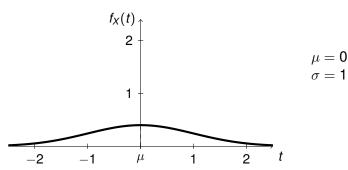
$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$



$$f_X(z) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right] \qquad \text{con } \mu \in \mathbb{R} \text{ e } \sigma > 0 \text{ fissati}$$

è la densità gaussiana (o normale) di parametri μ e σ^2 :

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$



N(0, 1) è la densità normale standard

$$f_X(z) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$$

con $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ e $\sigma >$ 0 fissati

•
$$\mu_X = q_{0.5}^X = \mu$$
 (per la simmetria)

$$f_X(z) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$$

con $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ e $\sigma >$ 0 fissati

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con $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ e $\sigma >$ 0 fissati

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- $aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, (|a|\sigma)^2)$

$$f_X(z) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$$

 $\operatorname{con}\,\mu\in\mathbb{R}\;\mathrm{e}\;\sigma>\mathrm{0}\;\mathrm{fissati}$

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- $\sigma_X^2 = \sigma^2$ (col calcolo)
- $aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, (|a|\sigma)^2)$:

$$f_{aX+b}(t) = \frac{1}{|a|} f_X\left(\frac{t-b}{a}\right)$$

$$f_X(z) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right] \qquad \text{con } \mu \in \mathbb{R} \text{ e } \sigma > 0 \text{ fissati}$$

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$$f_X(z) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right] \qquad \text{con } \mu \in \mathbb{R} \text{ e } \sigma > 0 \text{ fissati}$$

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- $\sigma_X^2 = \sigma^2$ (col calcolo)
- $aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, (|a|\sigma)^2)$
- Se $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, allora $\frac{X \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$ (standardizzazione)

$$f_X(z) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right] \qquad \text{con } \mu \in \mathbb{R} \text{ e } \sigma > 0 \text{ fissati}$$

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- Se $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, allora $\frac{X \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$ (standardizzazione):

$$\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sigma}X + \frac{-\mu}{\sigma}$$

$$f_X(z) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right] \qquad \text{con } \mu \in \mathbb{R} \text{ e } \sigma > 0 \text{ fissati}$$

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- La f.d.r. di N(0, 1) si indica con Φ e si trova tabulata

Tavola della funzione di ripartizione della distribuzione N(0,1)											$\Phi(0.36) =$	
	z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	(0.06)	0.07	0.08	0.09	* (0.0 \ 0.00
	0.0	0.50000	0.50399	0.50798	0.51197	0.51595	0.51994	0.52392	0.52790	0.53188	0.53586	$= \Phi(0.3+0.06)$
	0.1	0.53983	0.54380	0.54776	0.55172	0.55567	0.55962	0.56356	0.56749	0.57142	0.57535	`
	0.2	0.57926	0.58317	0.58706	0.59095	0.59483	0.59871	0.60257	0.60642	0.61026	0.61409	0.04050
	(0.3)	0.61791	0.62172	0.62552	0.62930	0.63307	0.63683	0.64058	0.64431	0.64803	0.65173	= 0.64058
	0.4	0.65542	0.65910	0.66276	0.66640	0.67003	0.67364	0.67724	0.68082	0.68439	0.68793	
	0.5	0.69146	0.69497	0.69847	0.70194	0.70540	0.70884	0.71226	0.71566	0.71904	0.72240	
	0.6	0.72575	0.72907	0.73237	0.73565	0.73891	0.74215	0.74537	0.74857	0.75175	0.75490	

$$f_X(z) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right] \qquad \text{con } \mu \in \mathbb{R} \text{ e } \sigma > 0 \text{ fissati}$$

PROPRIETÀ:

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z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	(0.06)	0.07	0.08	0.09	φ(0,0 ± 0,00)	
0.0	0.50000	0.50399	0.50798	0.51197	0.51595	0.51994	0.52392	0.52790	0.53188	0.53586	$= \Phi(0.3+0.06)$	
0.1	0.53983	0.54380	0.54776	0.55172	0.55567	0.55962	0.56356	0.56749	0.57142	0.57535	` ′	
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0.6	0.72575	0.72907	0.73237	0.73565	0.73891	0.74215	0.74537	0.74857	0.75175	0.75490	$q_{0.64058} = 0.36$	
0.7	0.75804	0.76115	0.76424	0.76730	0.77035	0.77337	0.77637	n 77035	0.78230	n 78524		

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