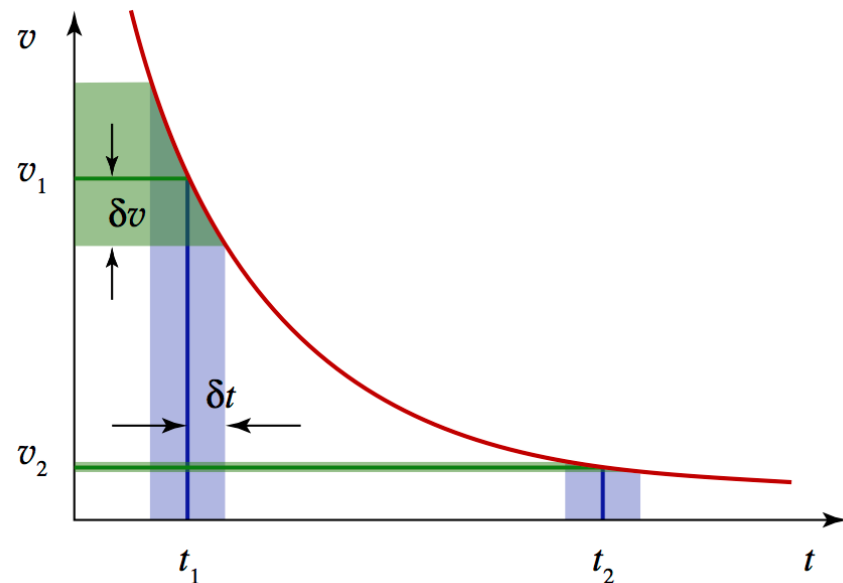


# Tema 3 Propagación de errores

1. Funciones lineales de variables aleatorias.
2. Cambio de variable.
3. Propagación de errores.
4. Generalización a varias funciones.
5. Notación matricial.



# 1. Funciones lineales de variables aleatorias

Sea  $g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  una función lineal de variables aleatorias:  $g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$

## ¿Valor esperado?

$$E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[a_i x_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i E[x_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mu_i$$

El valor esperado de una combinación lineal de variables aleatorias es la combinación lineal de los valores medios

## ¿Varianza?

$$\begin{aligned} V\left[\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i\right] &= E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i - E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i\right]\right)^2\right] \\ &= E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mu_i\right)^2\right] = E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i (x_i - \mu_i)\right)^2\right] = \\ &= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 (x_i - \mu_i)^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} a_i a_j (x_i - \mu_i)(x_j - \mu_j)\right] = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 E[(x_i - \mu_i)^2] + \sum_{i \neq j} a_i a_j E[(x_i - \mu_i)(x_j - \mu_j)] = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 V[x_i] + \sum_{i \neq j} a_i a_j \text{cov}(x_i, x_j) \end{aligned}$$

$$V\left[\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 V_{ii} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_i a_j V_{ij}$$

# 1. Funciones lineales de v. aleatorias

## Varianza de una combinación lineal

$$V\left[\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i\right] = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 V_{ii}}_{\text{Suma de las varianzas individuales pesadas por los coeficientes al cuadrado}} + 2 \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_i a_j V_{ij}}_{\text{Suma de las covarianzas posibles entre las variables}}$$

Suma de las varianzas individuales pesadas por los coeficientes al cuadrado

Suma de las covarianzas posibles entre las variables

Si las variables no están correlacionadas



$$V\left[\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 V_{ii}$$

### Ejemplo

Supongamos  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  variables independientes todas con la misma media y varianza:  $\begin{cases} \mu_i = \mu \\ \sigma_i^2 = \sigma^2 \end{cases}$

¿Valor esperado y varianza de la media?

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad a_i = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$E[\bar{x}] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[x_i] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu = \frac{n\mu}{n} = \mu$$

$$V[\bar{x}] = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 V[x_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2} V[x_i] = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma^2 = \frac{n\sigma^2}{n^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

## 2. Cambio de variable

Conocemos pdf para una determinada variable aleatoria. Si realizamos un cambio de variable ¿Cuál es la pdf de la nueva variable?

$x \rightarrow f(x)$  Cambio de variable  $y = y(x)$  nueva variable aleatoria  $y \rightarrow$  ¿pdf  $g(y)$ ?

Supongamos  $(a_1, a_2)$  un intervalo de la variable  $x$  que al realizar el cambio se corresponde biunívocamente con el intervalo  $(b_1, b_2)$  de la variable  $y$ .



$$P(a) = P(b)$$



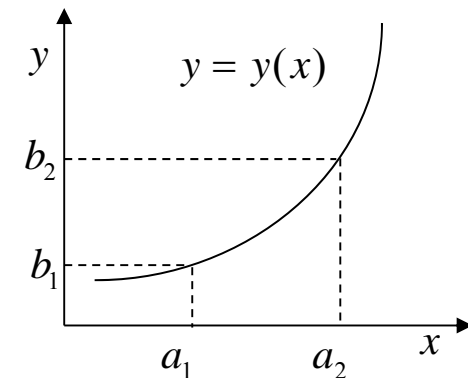
$$P[a_1 \leq X \leq a_2] = P[b_1 \leq Y \leq b_2]$$

Para un intervalo infinitesimal

$$P[x \leq X \leq x + dx] = P[y \leq Y \leq y + dy] \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x)dx = g(y)dy$$

$$g(y) = f(x) \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right| = \frac{f(x)}{\left| \frac{dy}{dx} \right|}$$

Valores absolutos para asegurar dependencia no negativa



Si no es biunívoca y hay varios segmentos



$$g(y) = \sum f(x) \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right|$$

Si tenemos varias variables  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$

$$g(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)} \right| = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) |J|$$

Jacobiano de la transformación



$$|J| = \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)} \right| \equiv \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial y_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial y_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

### 3. Propagación de errores

Sean  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  variables aleatorias y una función que depende de las mismas:

$$y = y(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = y(\bar{x})$$

¿Cual es la varianza de la nueva variable  $y$  ?

$$V(y)?$$

- Supongamos conocida la matriz de covarianza  $V(\bar{x})$
- Realizamos un desarrollo en serie de Taylor en torno a los valores medios  $\bar{\mu} = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n)$
- Supongamos que las cantidades  $(x_i - \mu_i)$  son lo suficientemente pequeñas como para despreciar órdenes superiores

$$y(\bar{x}) = y(\bar{\mu}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_i) \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} + \dots$$

~~$(x_i - \mu_i)^2$~~

Valor esperado

$$\begin{aligned} E[y(\bar{x})] &= E[y(\bar{\mu})] + \sum_{i=1}^n \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} E[(x_i - \mu_i)] + \dots \simeq \\ &\simeq y(\bar{\mu}) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} (\mu_i - \mu_i) = y(\bar{\mu}) \end{aligned}$$



$$E[y(\bar{x})] \simeq y(\bar{\mu})$$

El valor esperado de una función de variables aleatorias es la función de los valores esperados de las variables aleatorias en el límite de incrementos pequeños  $(x_i - \mu_i) \rightarrow 0$

# 3. Propagación de errores

## Varianza

$$\begin{aligned} V[y(\bar{x})] &= E\left[\left(y(\bar{x}) - E[y(\bar{x})]\right)^2\right] = E\left[\left(y(\bar{x}) - y(\bar{\mu})\right)^2\right] = E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_i) \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}}\right)^2\right] = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_j} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} E\left[(x_i - \mu_i)(x_j - \mu_j)\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_j} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} V_{ij}[\bar{x}] \end{aligned}$$

## Ley de propagación de errores

$$V[y(\bar{x})] = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_j} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} V_{ij}[\bar{x}]$$

Si las variables son independientes, las covarianzas se anulan:



$$V[y(\bar{x})] = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i}\right)^2 V_{ii}[\bar{x}]$$

## Notación desviación estándar

$$\sigma^2(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i}\right)^2 \sigma^2(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i>j} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_j} \text{cov}(x_i, x_j)$$

Variables independientes

$$\sigma^2(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i}\right)^2 \sigma^2(x_i)$$

***¡Se trata de una aproximación, pues despreciamos términos superiores!***

# Ejemplos

$$y = f(x_1, x_2) \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\sigma_y^2$$

$$y = ax_1 \pm bx_2 \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = a^2 \sigma_{x_1}^2 + b^2 \sigma_{x_2}^2 \pm 2ab \operatorname{cov}(x_1, x_2)$$

$$y = \pm ax_1 x_2 \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\sigma_y^2}{y^2} = \frac{\sigma_{x_1}^2}{x_1^2} + \frac{\sigma_{x_2}^2}{x_2^2} + 2 \frac{\operatorname{cov}(x_1, x_2)}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$y = \pm a \frac{x_1}{x_2} \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\sigma_y^2}{y^2} = \frac{\sigma_{x_1}^2}{x_1^2} + \frac{\sigma_{x_2}^2}{x_2^2} - 2 \frac{\operatorname{cov}(x_1, x_2)}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$y = ax^{\pm b} \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\sigma_y}{y} = b \frac{\sigma_x}{x}$$

$$y = ae^{\pm bx} \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\sigma_y}{y} = b \sigma_x$$

$$y = a \ln(\pm bx) \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\sigma_y = a \frac{\sigma_x}{x}$$

## 4. Generalización

Supongamos que tenemos  $m$  funciones dependientes de  $n$  variables aleatorias  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$

$$y_k = y_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = y_k(\bar{x}) \quad k = 1, \dots, m$$

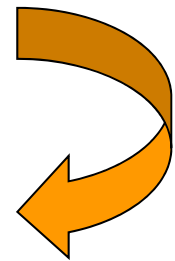
- ✚ Suponemos conocida la matriz de covarianza  $V(\bar{x})$
- ✚ Para cada función  $y_k$  realizamos un desarrollo en serie de Taylor en torno a  $\bar{\mu} = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n)$
- ✚ Supongamos las cantidades  $(x_i - \mu_i)$  suficientemente pequeñas  $\rightarrow$  despreciamos órdenes superiores

$$y_k(\bar{x}) = y_k(\bar{\mu}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_i) \left. \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} + \dots \quad k = 1, \dots, m \quad \cancel{(x_i - \mu_i)^2}$$

**Valor esperado**

$$E[y_k(\bar{x})] = E[y_k(\bar{\mu})] + \sum_{i=1}^n \left. \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} E[(x_i - \mu_i)] + \dots = y_k(\bar{\mu}) \quad k = 1, \dots, m$$

$$E[y_k(\bar{x})] = y_k(\bar{\mu})$$





# 4. Generalización a varias funciones

## Varianza

Definimos la covarianza entre  $y_k$  e  $y_l$  como:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{kl}(\bar{y}) &= E\left[\left(y_k(\bar{x}) - E[y_k(\bar{x})]\right)\left(y_l(\bar{x}) - E[y_l(\bar{x})]\right)\right] = E\left[\left(y_k(\bar{x}) - y_k(\bar{\mu})\right)\left(y_l(\bar{x}) - y_l(\bar{\mu})\right)\right] = \\ &= E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_i) \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}}\right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - \mu_j) \frac{\partial y_l}{\partial x_j} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}}\right)\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} \frac{\partial y_l}{\partial x_j} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} E[(x_i - \mu_i)(x_j - \mu_j)] = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} \frac{\partial y_l}{\partial x_j} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} V_{ij}(\bar{x}) \end{aligned}$$

## Fórmula general de propagación de errores

$$V_{kl}[y(\bar{x})] \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} \frac{\partial y_l}{\partial x_j} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} V_{ij}[\bar{x}]$$

**Base para el cálculo de errores en Física**

Los errores de las variables  $y_k$  son los términos diagonales de la matriz  $V(\bar{y})$

$$V_{kk}[y(\bar{x})] \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_j} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} V_{ij}[\bar{x}]$$

Si las variables  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  son independientes

$$V_{kk}[\bar{y}] \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i}\right)^2 V_{ii}(\bar{x})$$

Aunque las variables  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  no estén correlacionadas las nuevas variables  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m$  pueden estarlo

$$\sigma_k^2(\bar{y}) \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i}\right)^2 \sigma_i^2(x_i)$$

# 5. Notación Matricial

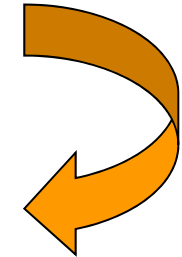
Para cada una de las funciones  $y_k$  tenemos:

$$y_k(\bar{x}) = y_k(\bar{\mu}) + \left. \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_1} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} (x_1 - \mu_1) + \left. \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_2} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} (x_2 - \mu_2) + \dots + \left. \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_n} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} (x_n - \mu_n) + \text{órdenes superiores}$$

$$k = 1, \dots, m$$

Matricialmente:

$$\bar{y}(\bar{x}) = \bar{y}(\bar{\mu}) + S(\bar{x} - \bar{\mu}) + \text{órdenes superiores}$$



Donde la matriz S viene dada por

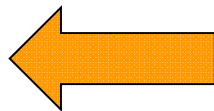
$$S = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & \dots & S_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ S_{m1} & \dots & S_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \left. \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} & \left. \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} & \dots & \left. \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} \\ \left. \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} & \left. \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} & \dots & \left. \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_n} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \left. \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_1} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} & \left. \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_2} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} & \dots & \left. \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n} \right|_{\bar{\mu}} \end{pmatrix}$$

## 5. Notación matricial

La matriz de covarianza de  $y$  vendrá dada por:

$$\begin{aligned} V(\bar{y}) &= E \left[ \left( \bar{y}(\bar{x}) - E[\bar{y}(\bar{x})] \right) \left( \bar{y}(\bar{x}) - E[\bar{y}(\bar{x})] \right)^T \right] = \\ &= E \left[ \left( \bar{y}(\bar{x}) - \bar{y}(\bar{\mu}) \right) \left( \bar{y}(\bar{x}) - \bar{y}(\bar{\mu}) \right)^T \right] = \\ &= E \left[ \left( S(\bar{x} - \bar{\mu}) \right) \left( S(\bar{x} - \bar{\mu}) \right)^T \right] = \\ &= E \left[ S(\bar{x} - \bar{\mu}) (\bar{x} - \bar{\mu})^T S^T \right] = \\ &= SE \left[ (\bar{x} - \bar{\mu}) (\bar{x} - \bar{\mu})^T \right] S^T \\ &= SV(\bar{x}) S^T \end{aligned}$$

$$V[\bar{y}] = SV[\bar{x}] S^T$$



$$V_{kl} [y(\bar{x})] \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_i} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} \frac{\partial y_l}{\partial x_j} \bigg|_{\bar{\mu}} V_{ij} [\bar{x}]$$

Ley de propagación de errores