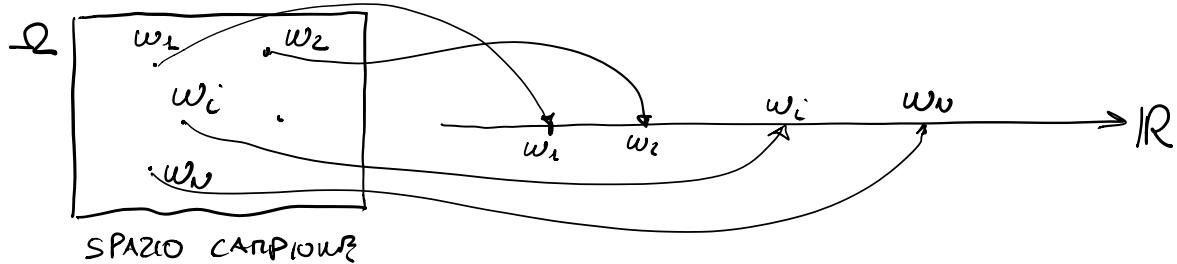


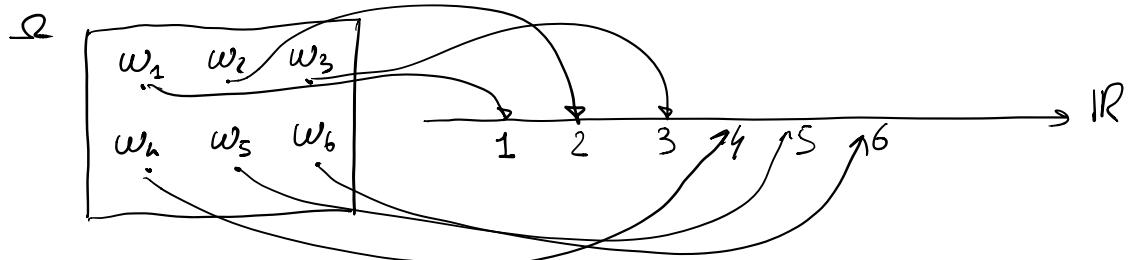
# VARIABILI ALEATORIE

ESPER. CASUALE

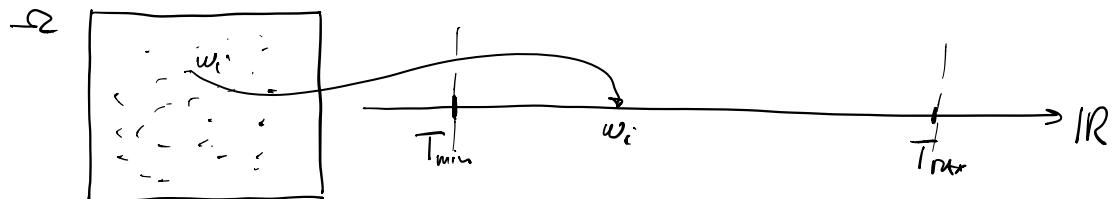


Esempi:

→ LANCIO DI UN DADO



→ MISURA DI UNA TEMPERATURA (IN UN SISTEMA)



$X(w_i)$  corrispondenza che mappa un risultato dell'esp. casuale sull'asse dei numeri reali

$X(\omega)$  è una variabile aleatoria se l'insieme dei risultati per cui si verifica che  $X(\omega) \leq a$   $\forall a$  è un evento

$$X(\omega) \Rightarrow X$$

$X \leq a$  è rappresentazione di un evento

⇒ Associoamo ad un evento la sua probabilità



FUNZIONE DIISTRIBUZIONE DI PROBABILITÀ

$$F_X(x) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} P\{X \leq x\}$$

PROPRIETÀ

)  $0 \leq F_X(x) \leq 1$

)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F_X(x) = 1$

)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F_X(x) = 0$

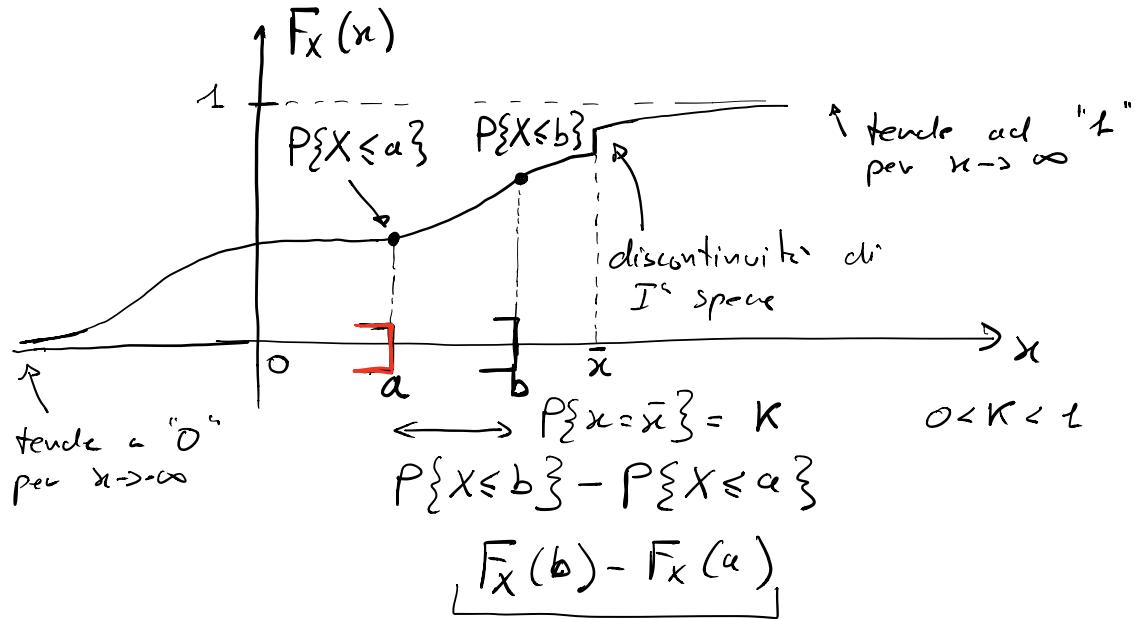
) se  $x_2 > x_1 \Rightarrow F_X(x_2) \geq F_X(x_1)$  (monotona non decrescente)

)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} F_X(x+h) = F_X$  (continua da destra)

) se si presenta una discontinuità (d. prima specie)  
in  $x = \bar{x}$ , allora

$$F_X(\bar{x}^+) - F_X(\bar{x}^-) = P\{x = \bar{x}\} \quad \text{massa di probabilità}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{a < X \leq b\} = F_X(b) - F_X(a) \quad a < b$$

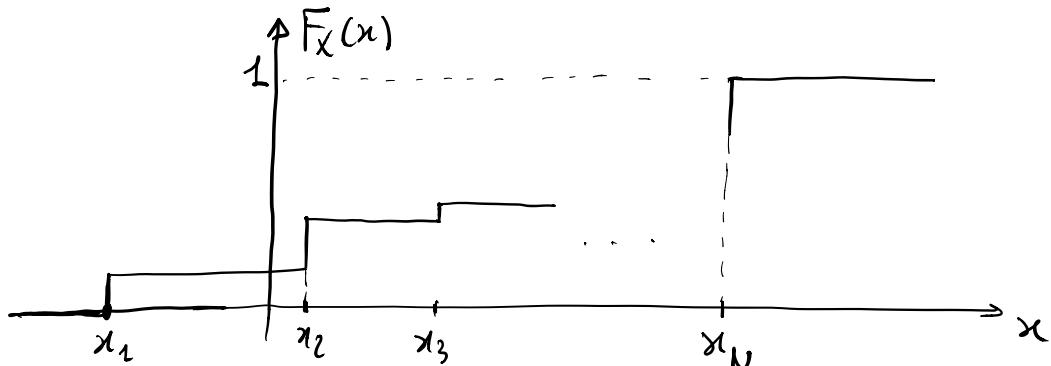


$\Rightarrow$  TIPI DI V. A. : DISCRETE, CONTINUE, MISUR

$\Rightarrow X$  discrete

$$F_X(x) = \sum_n P\{X = x_n\} u(x - x_n)$$

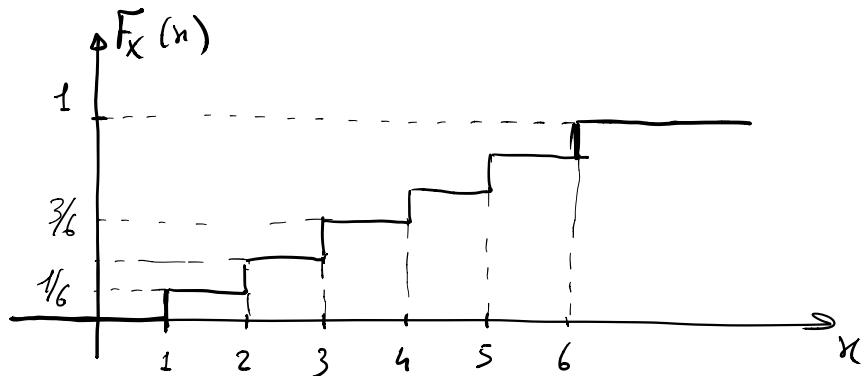
$P\{X = x_n\}$  massa di probabilità



Es lancia d. un dado

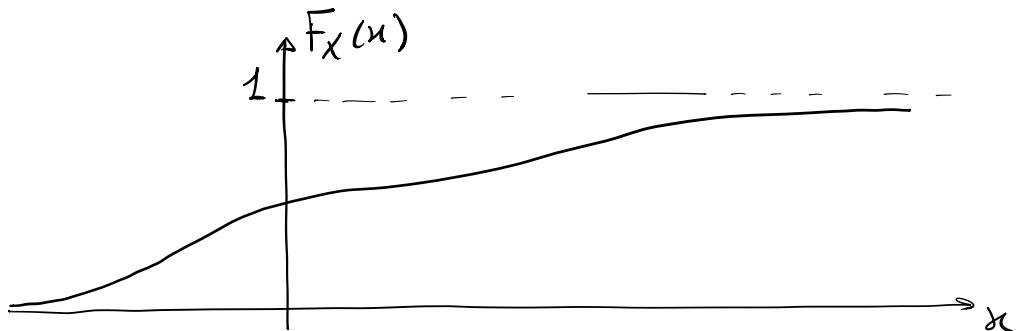
se il dado non è truccato

$$P\{X=1\} = P\{X=2\} = \dots = P\{X=6\}$$

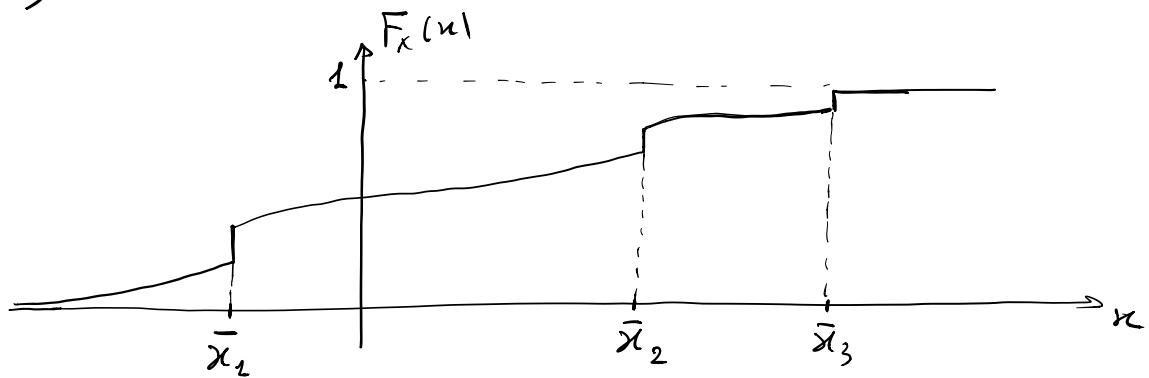


→ V.A. continua

→ produce una  $F_X(x)$  continua



→ V.A. Misti



DENSITÀ DI PROBABILITÀ DI UNA V.A.

$$f_X(x) \triangleq \frac{d}{dx} F_X(x)$$

DENSITÀ DI PROBABILITÀ (ddp)

|| si deduce

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(\alpha) d\alpha$$

Proprietà della ddp

)  $f_X(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x$  poiché la  $F_X(x)$  è monotona non decrescente

)  $P\{a < X \leq b\} = F_X(b) - F_X(a)$

$$= \int_a^b f_X(x) dx - \int_a^b f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f_X(x) dx = P\{a < X \leq b\}$$

)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1 \quad (\text{evento certo})$

CONCETTO DI DDP

$$P\{\bar{x} < X \leq \bar{x} + \Delta x\} = \int_{\bar{x}}^{\bar{x} + \Delta x} f_X(x) dx \simeq f_X(\bar{x}) \cdot \Delta x$$

$\Delta x$  molto piccolo

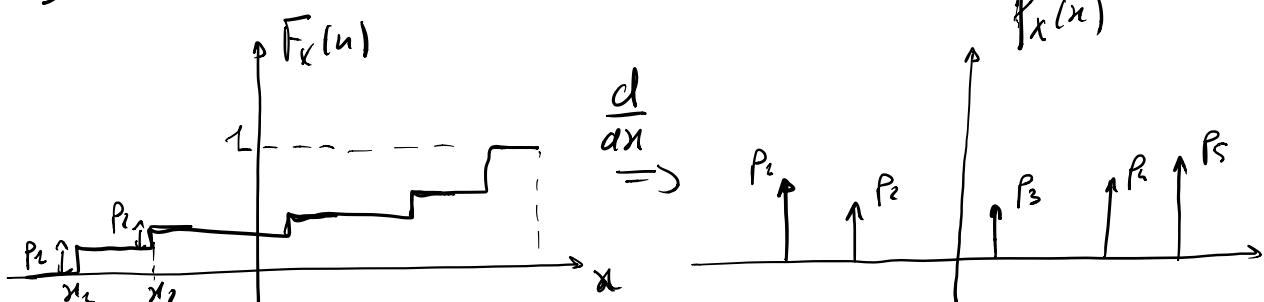
!!

$$f_X(\bar{x}) \simeq \frac{P\{\bar{x} < X \leq \bar{x} + \Delta x\}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\simeq \frac{F_X(\bar{x} + \Delta x) - F_X(\bar{x})}{\Delta x}$$

$$f_X(\bar{x}) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F_X(\bar{x} + \Delta x) - F_X(\bar{x})}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} F_X(\bar{x})$$

) Per V.A. discrete



$$F_X(x) = \sum_n p_n u(x - x_n)$$

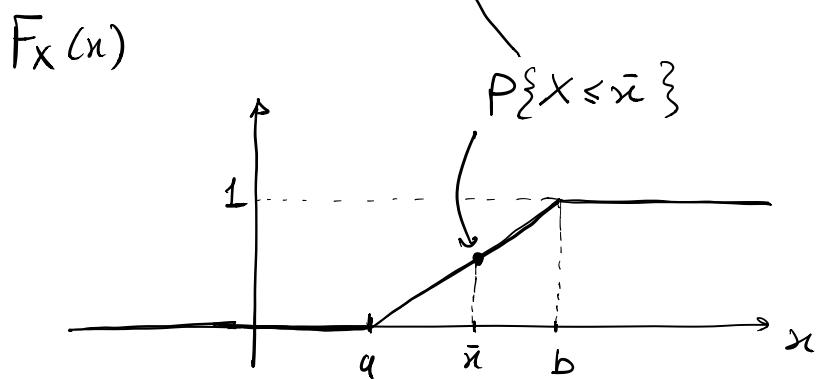
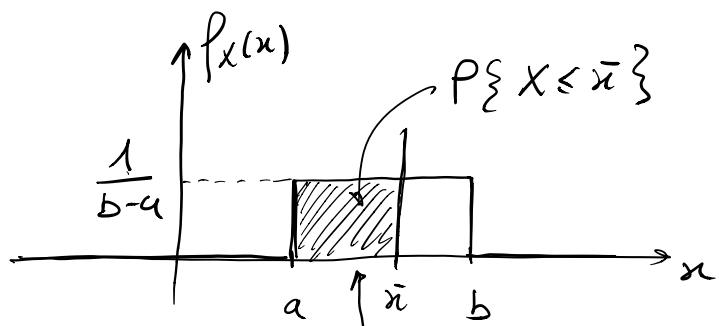
$$\frac{d}{dx} F_X(x) = \sum_n p_n \delta(x - x_n)$$

## ALCUNI V.A. TIPICI

### ) V.A. UNIFORME

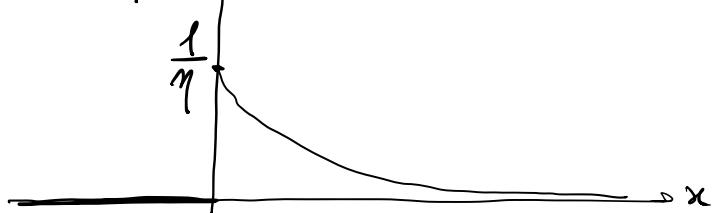
$X$  è una v.d. uniforme sull'intervallo  $(a, b)$  se

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \text{rect}\left(\frac{x - \frac{b+a}{2}}{b-a}\right)$$

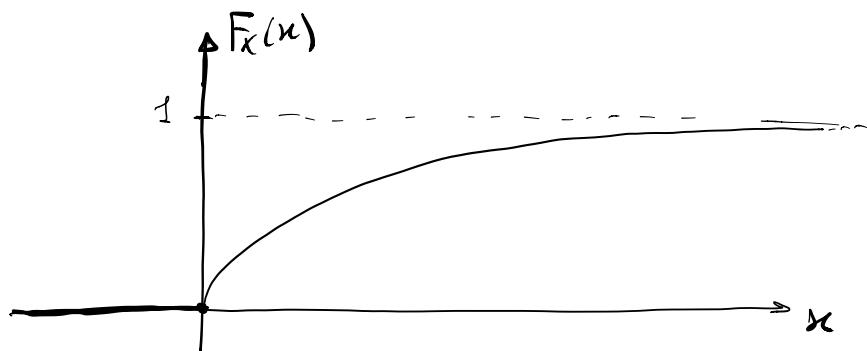


### ) V.A. ESPONENZIALE (UNILATERA)

$$f_X(x) \triangleq \frac{1}{\eta} e^{-\frac{x}{\eta}} u(x)$$



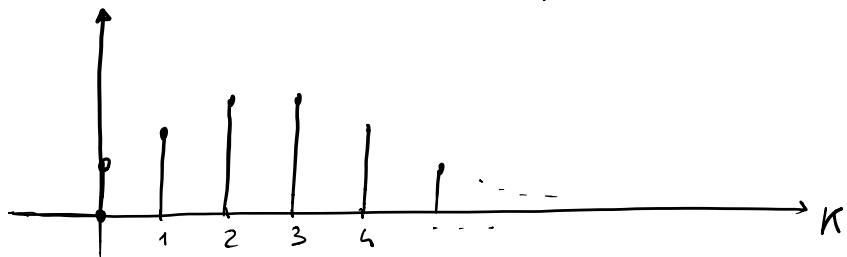
$$\begin{aligned}
 F_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(\alpha) d\alpha = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\eta} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{\eta}} u(\alpha) d\alpha \\
 &= \frac{1}{\eta} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{\alpha}{\eta}} d\alpha = \frac{1}{\eta} (-\eta) e^{-\frac{\alpha}{\eta}} \Big|_0^x \\
 &= 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{\eta}} \quad x \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$



▷ V.A. DISCRETA

▷ V.A. DI POISSON

$$f_X(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} e^{-\Delta} \frac{\Delta^k}{k!} \delta[x-k]$$



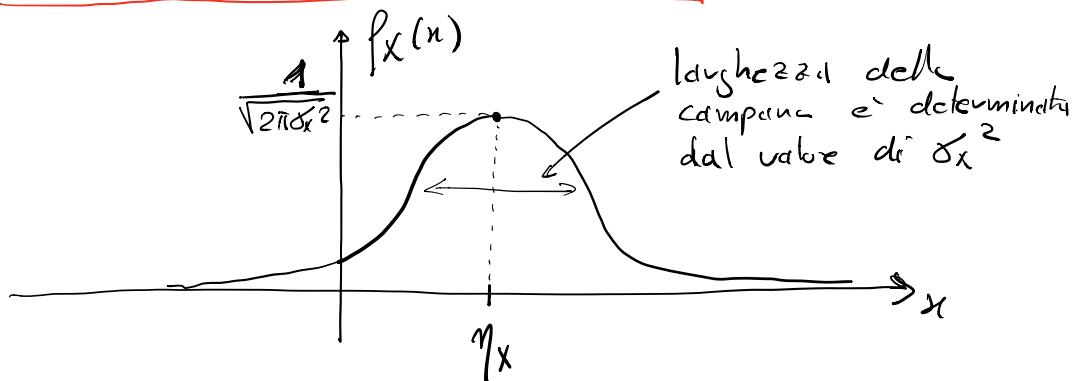
V.A. GAUSSIANA (o NORMALE)

$$X \in \mathcal{N}(\mu_X, \sigma_X^2)$$

SIMBOLOGIA

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_X^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_X)^2}{2\sigma_X^2}}$$

DDP



$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_X^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_X)^2}{2\sigma_X^2}} dx$$

NOW ESISTE  
UNA FORMA  
CHIUSA !!

) V.A. GAUSSIANA STANDARD

$$X \in \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$\underbrace{\mu_X=0, \sigma_X^2=1}_{\text{V.A. Gaussian standard}}$$

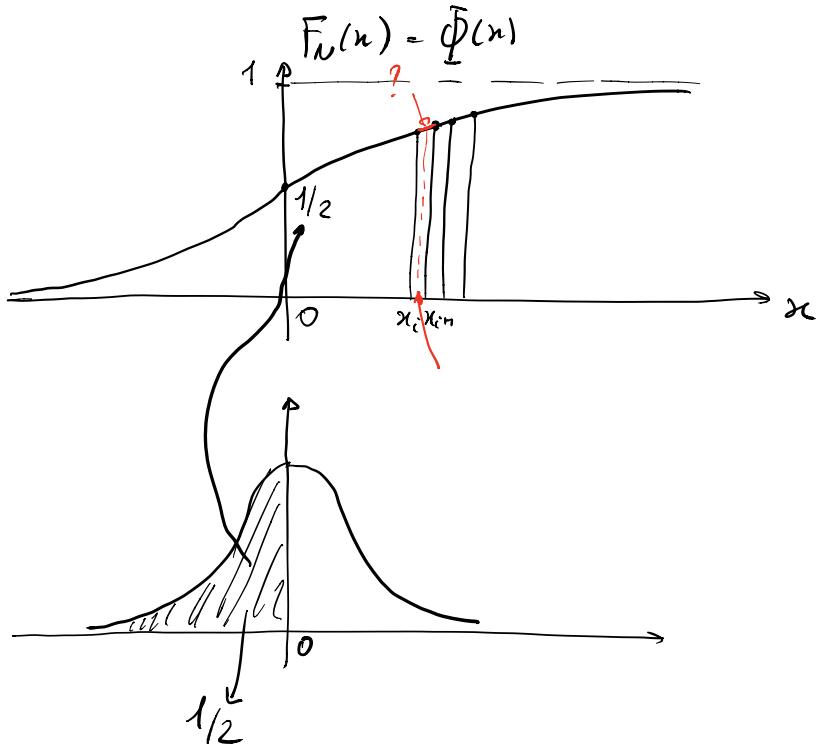
$$-\frac{x^2}{2}$$

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

Gaussian standard

$$F_N(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{2}} d\alpha \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \Phi(x) \Rightarrow$$

prima dell'avvento  
dei calcolatori el.  
er stati tabulati



.) TRASFORMAZIONE DI V.A.

$$x \rightarrow Y = g(x)$$



$$X \rightarrow Y = g(X)$$

$f_X(x)$  ddp della v.a.  $X$

$$\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = ?$$

TEOREMA FONDAMENTALE PER LA  
TRASFORMAZIONE DI V.T.

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_i \frac{f_X(x_i)}{|g'(x_i)|}$$

$x_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, N$

$\hookrightarrow$  sono le soluzioni della trasf. inversa

$$x_i = g^{-1}(y)$$

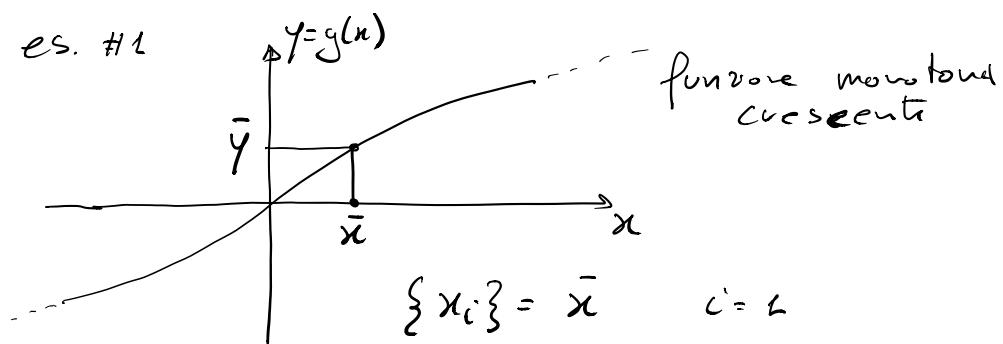
) Applicazione del T.F.

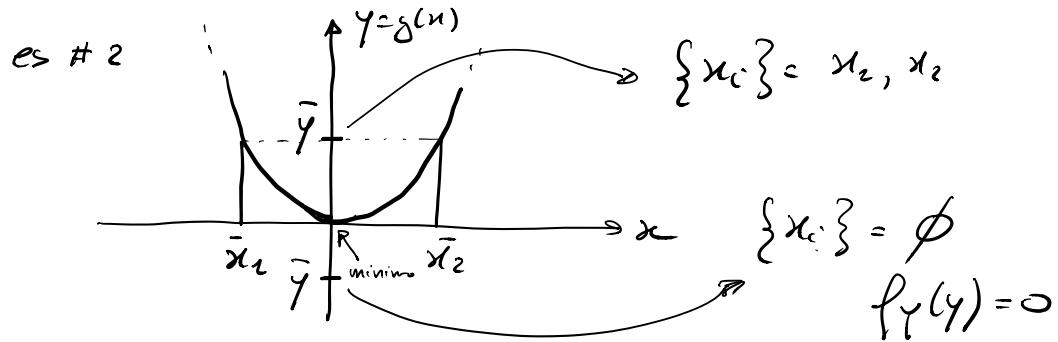
1) A seconda del valore di  $y$

$\Rightarrow \{x_i\}$  è un insieme vuoto  $\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \{x_i\}$  contiene un numero finito oppure infinito ma numerabile di soluzioni

es. #1

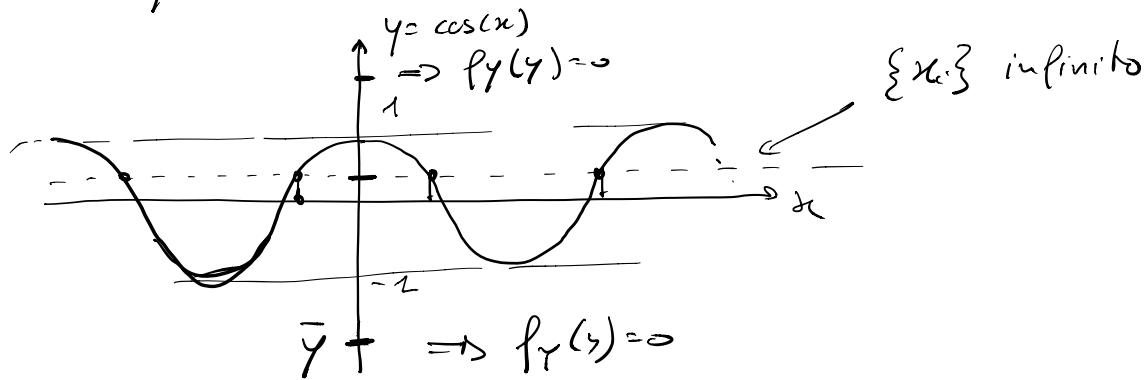




$$y = x^2$$

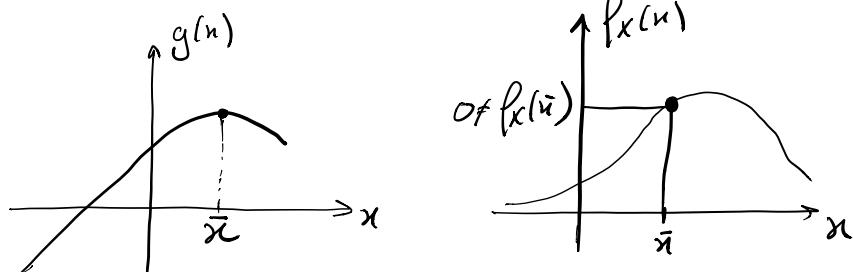
$$\hookrightarrow f_y(y) = 0 \quad y < 0$$

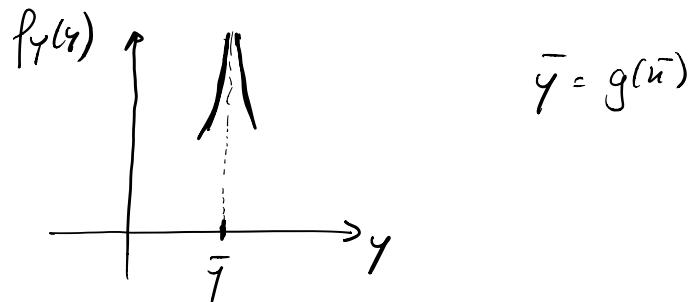
$$y = \cos(x)$$



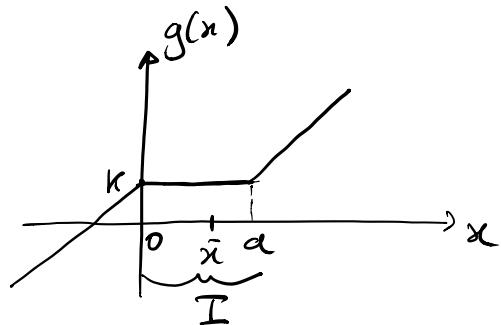
2) Se in un punto  $x = \bar{x}$  la derivata della trasformazione  $g^{(n)}$  è nulla

•) La trasformazione  $g^{(n)}$  ha un min o max in  $x = \bar{x} \Rightarrow$  se  $f_x(\bar{x}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_y(y) \rightarrow +\infty$





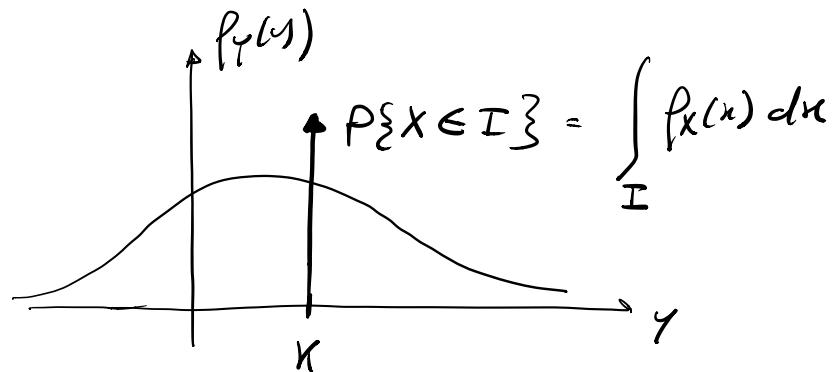
- $\bar{x}$  appartiene ad un intervallo  $I$  nel quale la  $g(x)$  assume un valore costante



$$y = K \Rightarrow P\{Y = K\} = P\{X \in I\}$$

medesime d. prob.

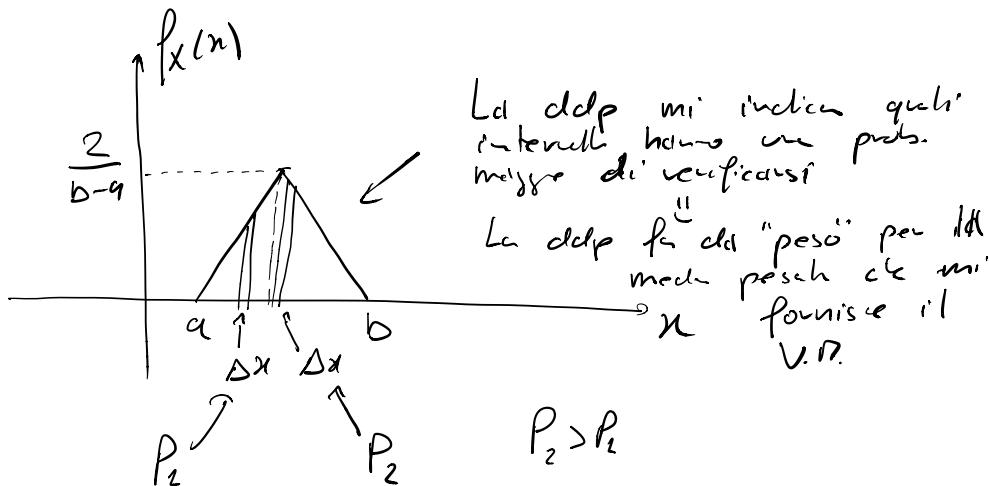
$f_Y(y)$  diventa la ddsp d. un v.a. misto



## INDICI CARATTERISTICI DI UNA V.A.

→ VALOR MEDIO (SPERANZA o VALORE ATTESO)

$$\bar{X} \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx \quad \text{VALOR MEDIO}$$



⇒ PER V.A. DISCRETE

$$\bar{X} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \sum_{k=1}^N p_k \delta(x - x_k) dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N p_k \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \delta(x - x_k) dx = \sum_{k=1}^N p_k x_k$$

⇒ OPERAZIONE VALOR MEDIO

Expectation (Aspettativa)  $\bar{X} = E[X] \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx$

$\Rightarrow$  TEOREMA DEL VALORE MEDIO

$$Y = g(X)$$

$$\eta_Y = E[Y] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y p_Y(y) dy$$

comporta l'applicazione del  
T.E. per le trasf. di V.I.

$$\boxed{\eta_Y = E[Y] = E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f_X(x) dx}$$

si evita di dover  
calcolare la  $p_Y(y)$

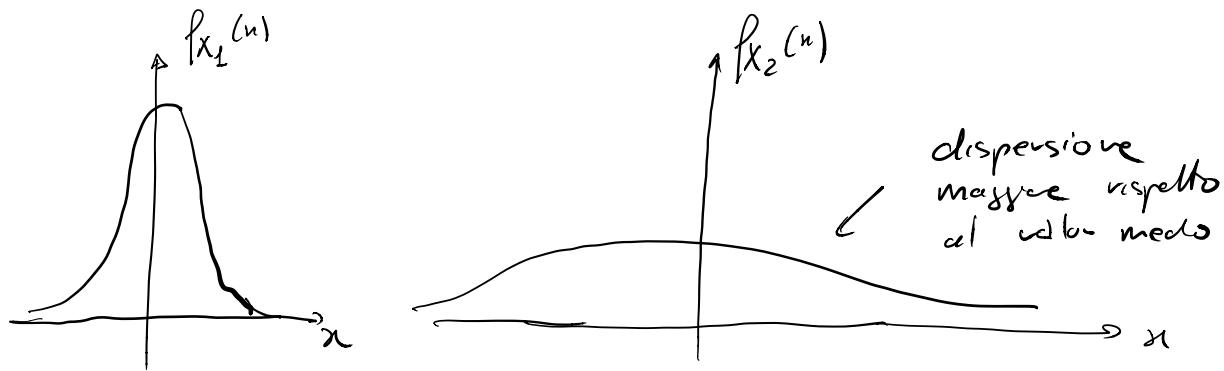
$\Rightarrow$  Si applica la linearità

$$Y = \alpha g(x) + \beta h(x)$$

$$\eta_Y = \alpha E[g(x)] + \beta E[h(x)]$$

$\Rightarrow$  VARIANZA DI UNA V.I.

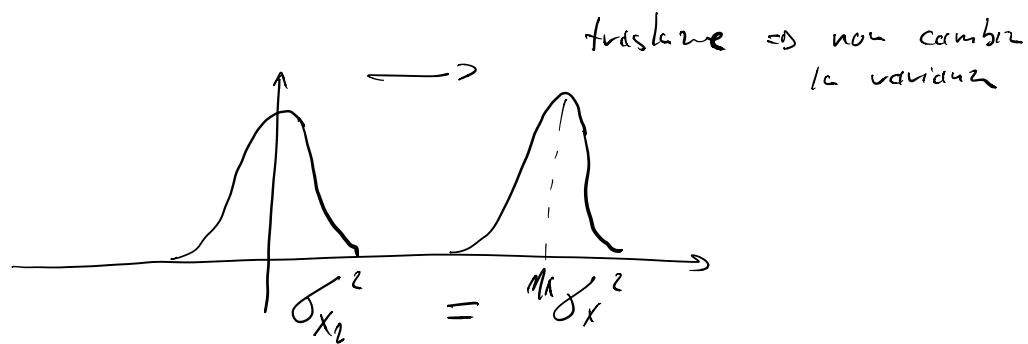
$$\sigma_x^2 \triangleq E[(X - \eta_X)^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \eta_X)^2 f_X(x) dx$$



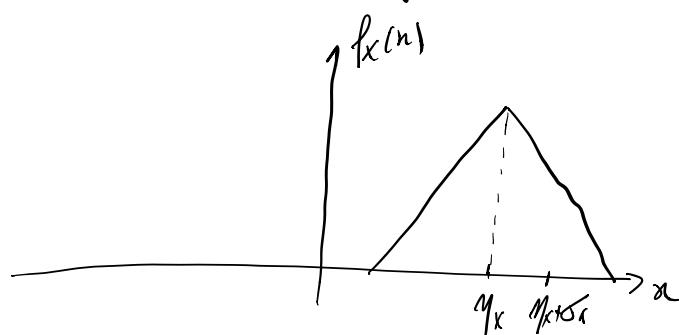
$$X_1 \quad X_2$$

$\downarrow$

$$\sigma_{X_1}^2 < \sigma_{X_2}^2$$



DEVIAZIONE STANDARD =  $\sqrt{\sigma_x^2} = \sigma_x$



~~$\mu_x + \sigma_x^2$~~  SBAGLIATO !!  
non hanno la stessa dimensione

→ VALOR QUADRÁTICO MEDIO

$$m_x^2 \triangleq E[X^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_x(x) dx$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = m_x^2 - \mu_x^2$$

$$= E[(X - \mu_x)^2] = E[X^2 + \mu_x^2 - 2\mu_x X]$$

$$= E[X^2] + E[\mu_x^2] - 2 E[\mu_x X]$$

$$= m_x^2 + \mu_x^2 - 2 \mu_x E[X]$$

$$= m_x^2 + \mu_x^2 - 2 \mu_x^2 = m_x^2 - \mu_x^2$$