

Terme (născut. \Rightarrow 5 termen) = 30%

Proiect (3 născut. număr pt. rezolvare) = 20%

Examen (doar exerciții, nu teorie) = 50% \rightarrow 2 foi A4 pt. "materiale"

1 p. scrieri $E > 25\%$

1.5 p. scrieri/lab. $T > 4.5$.

Restanță: acelorași adunare SAU examen + of. \Rightarrow max. doarice ele.

Camp de probabilitate. Evenimente și operații cu evenimente

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$$

\downarrow
multiplicarea
evenimentelor
elementare

$$\underline{\text{Ex: }} \Omega = \{H, T\}.$$

$\underline{\text{Ex: }} \Omega$ urmă de 3 aruncări cu zarul.

$$\Omega = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) / x_i \in \{H, T\}\} = \{H, T\}^3$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex: }} \Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex: }} \Omega = \{(x_1, \dots, x_m) / x_i \in A, |A| = m\} \Rightarrow |\Omega| = m^m$$

Ω -ințență $\begin{cases} \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{cenzurăabilitate} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{noncenzurabilitate} \end{cases}$

$\Omega = \mathbb{N} = \{\text{nr. de circumstanțe cu zarul pt. a obține prima cotație H}\}$
 $= \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots\}$

$$\omega_k = \underbrace{T, \dots, TH}_{k-1}$$

Def: Se numește eveniment orice submulțime a lui Ω

Def: Multimea evenimentelor asociate unui experiment se notează \mathcal{F}
 $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$
 mult. posibile

PROPRIETĂȚI:

a) într-un experimenturi real, există cel puțin cel puțin un eveniment posibil și imposibil.

aliaz în mulțimea \mathcal{F} .

$\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}, \Omega \in \mathcal{F}$ complementar

b) $A \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A^c \in \mathcal{F}$ ($\bar{A} \in \mathcal{F}$)

c) $A, B \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A \cup B \in \mathcal{F}$

c') $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n \in \mathcal{F}$

Obs.: 6 submulțimi de posibile ale lui Ω care satisfac A, B, C
 = se numesc aleatorii.

Notătia	Tecnică Multumitor	Tecnică Probabilistică
Ω	Ω	evenimentul sigur
\emptyset	multimea vidă	$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
A	multimea A	$A = \{2, 4, 6\}$
A^c	complementara mulțimii A	evenimentul A
$A \cup B$		evenimentul contrar lui A
$A \cap B$		realizarea lui A sau B
$A \setminus B$		realizarea lui A și nu B
$A \Delta B$ ($A \Delta B = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$)		realizarea lui A, dar nu B și nu A, dar realizata B
$A \subset B$		realizată sau A sau B, dar nu simultan
		realizată sau A și nu B
		realizată sau B

(Ω, \mathcal{F}) $P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0;1]$ $N, A \Rightarrow N(A) = \text{nr. de realizările ale even. } A.$

$$\frac{N(A)}{N} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A)$$

$$P(A) \approx \frac{N(A)}{N}$$

$$A = \emptyset \Rightarrow N(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$P(\emptyset) = 0.$$

$$A = \Omega \Rightarrow N(\Omega) = N$$

$$P(\Omega) = 1$$

 $A, B, A \cap B = \emptyset$

$$P(A \cup B) \approx \frac{N(A \cup B)}{N} = \frac{N(A)}{N} + \frac{N(B)}{N} = P(A) + P(B).$$

$$N(A \cup B) = N(A) + N(B).$$

r-additivitate: $\{A_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{F}, A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, (\forall) i \neq j$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} A_m\right) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}} P(A_m)$$

Def.: O funcție $P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0;1]$ care verifică urm. propo. se numește măsură de probabilitate.

a) $P(\emptyset) = 0$ și $P(\Omega) = 1$

b) $\{A_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{F}, A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, (\forall) i \neq j$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} A_m\right) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}} P(A_m)$$

Def.: Tripleletul (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) se numește rămp de posibilități.

Ex.: $\Omega = \{H, T\}, \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega) = \{\emptyset, \{H\}, \{T\}, \{H, T\}\}$

$P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0;1]$

$$P(\{H\}) = P([0;1])$$

Ex.: $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}, \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$

$P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0;1], P(A) = \sum_{i \in A} p_i$, unde $p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_6 = 1, p_i \in (0;1)$

$$p_i = P(\{i\})$$

$$P(m \text{ part}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\{1, 3, 4\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

PROPRIETĂȚI:

Probabilitatea în (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) este proprietate de probabilitate

$$a) P(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$b) A_1, \dots, A_m \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(A_i)$$

$A_k \cap A_l = \emptyset$

$$c) P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$d) A \subseteq \Omega \Rightarrow P(A) \leq P(\Omega)$$

$$e) A, B \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$f) A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m \in \mathcal{F}$$

FORMULA LUI BOINCARE

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_m)$$

Dem.:

$$a) \text{ Pres. că } P(\emptyset) > 0 \quad (A_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}, A_m = \emptyset$$

$$P(\emptyset) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}} P(\emptyset) = \infty \neq 0$$

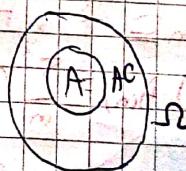
$$b) (A_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \quad A_{m-1} = \emptyset, A_{m-2} = \emptyset, \dots$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m\right) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(A_i)$$

$$c) P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$A \cup A^c = \Omega$$

$$1 = P(\Omega) = P(A) + P(A^c)$$



$$d) A \subseteq B$$

$$B = A \cup (B \setminus A)$$



$$P(B) = P(A) + P(B \setminus A) \geq P(A)$$

$$e) A \cup B = A \cup (B \setminus A)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B \setminus A)$$

$$B = (A \cap B) \cup (B \setminus A)$$

$$P(B) = P(A \cap B) + P(B \setminus A)$$



$$A \subset B \Rightarrow P(B \setminus A) = P(B) - P(A)$$

② Formula lui Poincaré: prin inducție

$P(2)$ ader.

Pres. $P(m)$ ader. $\rightarrow P(m+1)$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{m+1} A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \dots + (-1)^{m+1} P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{m+1}) \cdot P(n).$$

$$\underbrace{\bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i \cup A_{m+1}}_B$$

$$P(B) + P(A_{m+1}) - P(B \cap A_{m+1})$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^m (A_i \cap A_{m+1})$$

RESTUL \Rightarrow STEMĂ

g) integralitatea lui Boole: $P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$

$$B_1 = A_1$$

$$B_2 = A_2 \setminus A_1$$

$$B_3 = A_3 \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$$

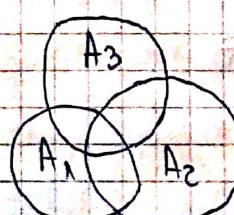
$$B_m = A_m \setminus (A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_{m-1})$$

$$(B_m)_m \subseteq \mathcal{F}$$

$$B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset \quad i \neq j$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(B_i) \leq P(A_i)$$



$$\text{Ex.: } \Omega = \{H, T\}^N$$

$$A_m = \{(x_1, \dots, x_m) \mid (\exists)_i \text{ s.t. } x_i = H\}$$

$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$ este și înțelesă H mai devreme sau mai târziu.

$$\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right)^c = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i^c$$

$$A_m^c = \{(\top, \dots, \top)\}$$

$$A_m^c \supseteq A_{m-1}^c$$

$$\lim_m A_m^c = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i^c$$

$$\text{Dacă: } A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq A_m$$

$$\lim_m A_m = \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \quad (\text{poate să nu fie ca sup})$$

$$B_1 \supseteq B_2 \supseteq B_3 \supseteq \dots \supseteq B_m$$

$$\lim_m B_m = \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m$$

$$\text{Peste cont. în sensul că } \lim_m P(A_m) = P(\lim_m A_m)$$

$$\lim_m P(B_m) = P(\lim_m B_m)$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) = \lim_m P(A_m) = \lim_m (1 - P(A_m^c)) = 1 - \lim_m P(A_m^c) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

! Dacă $A \in F$ a.s. $P(A) \neq 1$ săt. reprezentării că A se realizează cu probabilitate sigură (a.s.)

$$\text{Ex.: } 60\% \text{ TT, TF}$$

$$20\% \text{ T}$$

$$30\% \text{ F}$$

Probabilitatea de a obține T sau F (TUF)

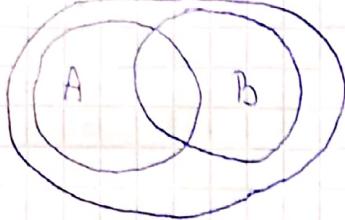
$$A - \text{faza T}, P(A) = 0,2$$

$$B - \text{faza F}, P(B) = 0,3$$

$$A \cap B = (A \cup B)^c$$

$$P(A \cup B) = ? = 0,4$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = 0,1.$$



$$A \cap B^c = A \setminus (A \cap B) \rightarrow 0,1$$

MODELUL CLASIC DE PROBABILITATE (MODELUL LUI LAPLACE)

$$\Omega = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N\}, \quad \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$$

$$P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

$$P(\{w\}) = \frac{1}{N} : \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \rightarrow \text{echi-repetitie}$$

$$A \in \mathcal{F}, \quad P(A) = P\left(\bigcup_{\{w\} \subseteq A} \{w\}\right) = \sum_{\{w\} \subseteq A} P(\{w\}) = \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \sum_{\{w\} \subseteq A} \frac{1}{|\Omega|} = \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{\text{nr. fav}}{\text{nr. pos}}$$

PRINCIPIUL INCLUDERII-EXCLUDERII

A_1, \dots, A_m

$$|\bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i| = \sum_{i=1}^m |A_i| - \sum_{i < j} |A_i \cap A_j| + \dots + (-1)^{m+1} |A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_m|.$$

Ex.: Formula lui Euler:

$$m = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$$

$\varphi(m) = \text{nr. de numere primi cu } m \ (\leq m).$

$A_k - m \leq m \text{ divizibile cu } p_k$

$$A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n \longrightarrow (A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n)^c$$

$$\varphi(m) = |\{A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n\}| = m - |A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n|$$

$$\prod_{p|m} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$$

① Probabilitatea ca 2 persoane să se întâlnesc în același zi.

$$dn = 365 \text{ zile}$$

m perioade, schiță probabilitate

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{2 zile se întâlnesc în același zi}) = ?$$

$$\Omega = \{(x_1, \dots, x_m) / x_i \in \{1, \dots, 365\}\} \Rightarrow 365^m$$

$$\mathbb{P}(A) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(A^c)$$

$1 - \mathbb{P}$ (toate cele m perioade să se întâlnesc în zile diferite).

$$\rightarrow = 1 - \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot \dots \cdot (365 - m+1)}{365^m} = 1 - \frac{A_{365}^m}{365^m}$$

$$\text{pt. } m=2 \Rightarrow \approx 50\% \text{ dintre persoane}$$

② Care este probabilitatea de a obține un full la un joc de poker.

$$52 \text{ cărți de joc} \quad 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{AAAKK}}$$

$$\Omega = \{(x_1; x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) / x_i - \text{o carte de joc din cele 52; } x_i \neq x_j\}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{52}^5$$

$$P = \mathbb{P}(\Omega).$$

P - schiță probabilitate

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{Full House}) = \frac{\text{nr. cazuri favorabile}}{C_{52}^5}$$

$$52 \rightarrow 13 \text{ figură} \\ 4 \text{ culori}$$



$$12 \Rightarrow C_4^2$$

$$A_3 \Rightarrow C_4^3$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{Full House}) = \frac{13 \cdot C_4^3 \cdot C_4^2}{C_{52}^5}$$

(3) Care eveniment este mai probabil?

- Să avem cel puțin un 6 în 6 aruncări cu zarul
- Să avem cel puțin 2 valori de 6 în 12 aruncări cu zarul
- Să avem cel puțin un 3 valori de 6 în 18 aruncări cu zarul.

$$\Omega = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m \mid x_i \in \{1, \dots, 6\}\}$$

$$m = 6^6, 12^6, 18^6$$

câteva posibile

$$f = \Phi(\Omega)$$

Probabilitatea

a) A - eveniment desut.

$$P(A) = 1 - P(A^c) = 1 - \frac{5^6}{6^6}$$

$$P(A^c) = P(\text{cel mult număr microdată valoare}) = \frac{5^6}{6^6}$$

b) B - eveniment desut.

$$P(B) = 1 - P(B^c) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{cel multe valori de 6} \\ \text{nicio val (B}_1\text{)} \\ \text{exact o val (B}_2\text{).} \end{array}$$

$$P(B_1) = \frac{5^{12}}{6^{12}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad P(B) = 1 - \frac{5^{12} + 12 \cdot 5^{11}}{6^{12}} \approx 0,62.$$

$$P(B_2) = \frac{12 \cdot 5^{11}}{6^{12}}$$

$$c) P(c) = 1 - \frac{5^{18} + C_{18}^1 \cdot 5^{17} + C_{18}^2 \cdot 5^{16}}{6^{18}}$$

(4) O secretară telefoană de la etaj 3; să se pliezează în revizuită; hârtiile se impacă. Care este probabilitatea de a avea o revizuire către mijlocul plin?.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & m \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Omega: S_m = \{(i_1, \dots, i_m) \mid i_1, \dots, i_m \in \{1, \dots, m\}\}$$

E_i - even & potrivire pentru plicul i

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & i & \dots & n \\ & \dots & \dots & i & \dots & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \dots \cup E_m$$

$$P(A) = P(E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \dots \cup E_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(E_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(E_i \cap E_j) + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} P(E_1 \cap E_2 \cap \dots \cap E_m)$$

$$P(E_i) = \frac{(m-1)!}{m!} = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & i & \dots & 3 & \dots \\ & \dots & i & \dots & 3 & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(E_i \cap E_j) = \frac{(m-2)!}{m(m-1)} = \frac{1}{m(m-1)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & i & \dots & j & \dots & 3 & \dots \\ & \dots & i & \dots & j & \dots & 3 & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i!} - \sum_{i < j} \frac{1}{i! j! m(m-1)} + \sum_{i < j < k} \frac{1}{i! j! k! m(m-1)(m-2)} + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{1}{m!}$$

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^k}{k!} + \dots$$

$$e^{-x} = 1 + \frac{(-x)}{1!} + \frac{(-x)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(-x)^m}{m!} = 1 - \frac{1}{1!}x + \frac{-1}{2!}x^2 + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{1}{m!}x^m$$

$$e^{-1} = 1 + \frac{(-1)}{1!} + \frac{(-1)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k!} = 1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{1}{m!} \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \approx 0,63.$$

$$E_1 \quad E_2 \quad E_3$$

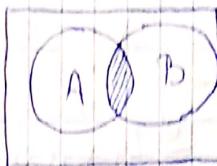
$$(E_1 \cap E_2 \cap E_3^c) \cup (E_1^c \cap E_2 \cap E_3) \cup (E_1 \cap E_2^c \cap E_3).$$

PROBABILITĂȚI CONDITIONATE, INDEPENDENȚA

$$P(A)$$

$$N \quad A \quad B$$

$$\frac{N(A \cap B)}{N(B)} = \frac{\frac{N(A \cap B)}{N}}{\frac{N(B)}{N}}$$



$$\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$n(E_m)$

Def.: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) și A, B cu $P(B) > 0$. $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

$$P_B(\cdot) = P(\cdot|B)$$
 este o probabilitate pe (Ω, \mathcal{F})

$$P(A|B) = 1 - P(A^c|B).$$



$$P(A|B) = P(A) \Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B).$$

Def.: Spunem că evenimentele A și B sunt independente ($A \perp\!\!\!\perp B$)

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B).$$

Obs.: Dacă $A \perp\!\!\!\perp B$, atunci:

$$\begin{cases} A^c \perp\!\!\!\perp B \\ A \perp\!\!\!\perp B^c \\ A^c \perp\!\!\!\perp B^c \end{cases}$$

Def.: Spunem că A_1, \dots, A_m sunt (gratuit) independenți dacă

$$P(\bigcap_{i \in J} A_i) = \prod_{i \in J} P(A_i), \quad J \text{ multime finită}$$

$$2^m - m - 1$$

5. O familie are 2 copii:

- a) Care este probabilitatea pentru că au 2 băieți, cind că cel mai vîrstăză?
- b) Care este probabilitatea că cel puțin un copil va fi fetă?
- c) $\frac{1}{2}$
- d) $\frac{1}{3}$

$$\Omega = \{FFF; FBF; BFF; BBB\}$$

$$P(FF \text{ last male ante } F) = \{FFF; BFF\} = \frac{P(FFF \cap BFF; BF)}{P(FF; BF)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b) \quad \downarrow \\ = \{FFF; FBF; BFF\} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

23. 10. 2019.

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P)

$$AB \in \mathcal{F}, \quad P(B) > 0.$$

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

↳ Formule probabilității totale

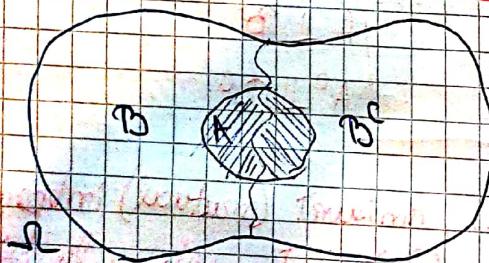
↳ Formulele lui Bayes

①

a) Fie $A, B \in \mathcal{F}, P(B) > 0$. Atunci $P(A \cap B) = P(B) \cdot P(A|B) = P(A) \cdot P(A|B)$.

b) Fie $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m \in \mathcal{F}, P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_m) > 0$. Atunci $P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_1|A_2) \cdot P(A_2|A_1 \cap A_2) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_m|A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-1})$.

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_1|A_2) \cdot P(A_2|A_1 \cap A_2) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_m|A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-1})$$



②

a) $A \in \mathcal{F}, P(B) = 0$.

$$P(A) = P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B^c) = P(B) \cdot P(A|B) + P(B^c) \cdot P(A|B^c).$$

$$A = A \cap \Omega = A \cap (B \cup B^c) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B^c)$$

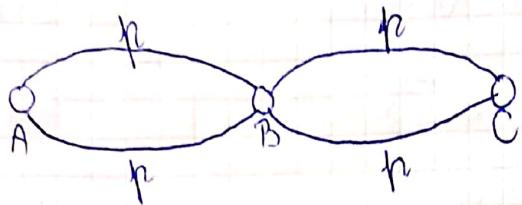
$$P(A) = P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B^c).$$

b) Fie $A \in \mathcal{F}$ și $(B_i)_{1 \leq i \leq m} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$

$$\Omega = \bigcup_{i=1}^m B_i, \quad B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset, \quad \forall i, j.$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(A|B_i) \cdot P(B_i)$$

4.

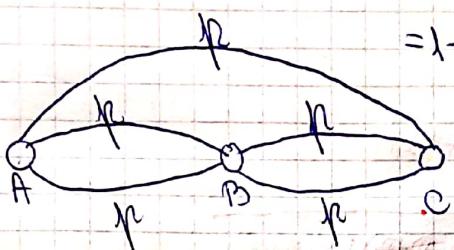


Probabil. să ajungem de la A la C.

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{drum drept, între } A\text{ și } C) &= P(\text{dr. des. între } A\text{ și } B \text{ și dr. des. între } B\text{ și } C) \\ &= P(\text{dr. des. între } A\text{ și } B) \times P(\text{dr. des. între } B\text{ și } C) \\ &= (1-p)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\text{dr. deschis între } A\text{ și } B) = 1 - P(\text{ambele dr. inchise între } A\text{ și } B).$$

$$= 1 - P(\text{primul dr. inchis } A\text{ și } B) \times P(\text{al II-lea dr. inchis. } A\text{-}B).$$



$$= 1 - p^2$$

$$\bullet P(\text{dr. deschis } A\text{-}C) = P(A-C \text{ direct deschis})P(\text{direct deschis}) + \\ + P(A-C \text{ direct inchis})P(\text{dr. direct inchis}).$$

$$P(A) = P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|B^c)P(B^c).$$

$$= 1(1-p) + (1-p^2)p$$

*) Datorul la intervalele simetrice

*debenor
în stânga
dimensiuni*

$$K, N, p = \frac{1}{2}$$

Probabil. ca jucătorul să ajungă la râma?

A = jucătorul se ajunge la râma

B = la următoarea eșecură a rezultat H

$P_k(A)$ = probab. ca jucătorul să ajungă la râma atunci când capitalul initial este k unități monetare.

$$P_k(A) = P_k(H|B) \cdot P(B) + P_k(H|B^c) \cdot P(B^c) = \frac{1}{2} P_{k+1}(A) + \frac{1}{2} P_{k-1}(A).$$

$$\text{Fie } P_k = P_k(A)$$

$$P_k = \frac{1}{2} P_{k+1} + \frac{1}{2} P_{k-1}.$$

$$p_0 = 1$$

$$q_N = 0.$$

$$2P_K = P_{K+1} + P_{K-1}$$

$$P_K \cdot P_{K-1} = P_{K+1} - P_K.$$

$$b_K = P_{K+1} - P_K, \quad K \in \{0, N-1\}$$

$$b_0 = \dots = b_{K-1} = b_K.$$

$$P_{K+1} = b_K + P_K$$

$$b_{K-1}, P_{K-1}$$

$$P_{K+1} = b_0 + P_{K-1} = (k+1)b_0 + p_0.$$

$$b_0 + b_1 + \dots + b_{N-1} = P_N - p_0$$

$$Nb_1 = -1 \Rightarrow b_0 = -\frac{1}{N} \Rightarrow P_K = k b_0 + p_0 = 1 - \frac{k}{N}.$$

Formulation Brutto:

a) $A, B \in \mathcal{F}, P(A), P(B) \in [0, 1]$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A^c)P(A^c)}$$

Zom.

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A^c)P(A^c)}$$

b) $A, B \in \mathcal{F} \text{ & } \forall i (A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_m} \subset \mathcal{F}$ $\text{Partikel } p \in \Omega$.

$$P(A_i|B) = \frac{P(B|A_i)P(A_i)}{\sum_j P(B|A_j)P(A_j)}$$



$$3/4 \rightarrow H$$

$$\text{HHHHTT}$$

Poss.

Ü-münze allein ist fiktiv gleichverteilt?

A-eine-HHTT

E-münze gleichverteilt

$$P(E|A) = \frac{P(A|E)P(E)}{P(A|E)P(E) + P(A|E^c)P(E^c)}$$

$$P(A|E) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A|E^c) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} b \\ g \end{cases}$$

$$g = 1-p$$

$$a/b = p/b_{K+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3^3}{2^3} = \frac{8}{35}$$

(*) 1%

D - probabilitatea de a fi bolnav

T - testul este pozitiv.

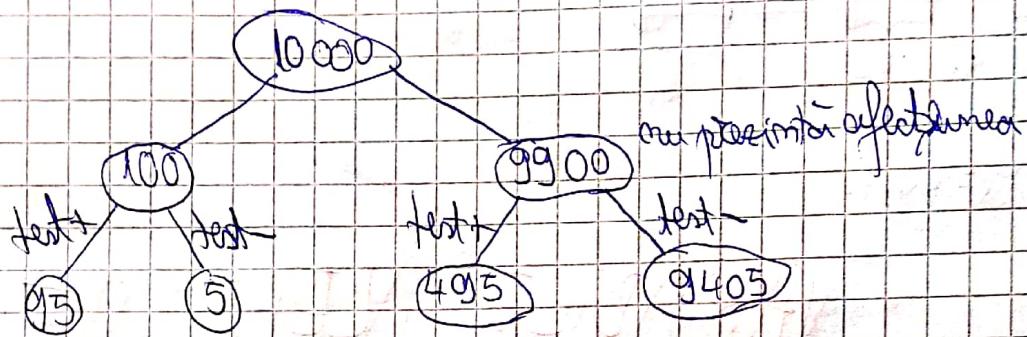
Testul are o acuratețe de 95%.

$$P(T|D) = 0.95$$

$$P(T^c|D^c) = 0.95$$

Probabilitatea ca individul să fie bolnav în ceea ce testul este pozitiv.

$$P(D|T) = \frac{P(T|D) \cdot P(D)}{P(T|D) \cdot P(D) + P(T|D^c) \cdot P(D^c)} = \frac{0.95 \cdot 0.01}{0.95 \cdot 0.01 + 0.05 \cdot 0.99} = 0.16$$



$$\frac{95}{10000} = 0.16$$

VARIABILE ALÉATOARE

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) , $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$\{X \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$\{X = x\}$

$\{X \leq x\}$

Def.: Se numește variabilă aleatorie $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a.i. $\{\omega \in \Omega | X(\omega) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad A^{\varepsilon_1} \cap B^{\varepsilon_2} \cap C^{\varepsilon_3}$$

$$\varepsilon_i = \{0\}$$

$$A \cap B \cap C$$

$$A \cap B \cap C^c$$

$$A \cap B^c \cap C^c$$

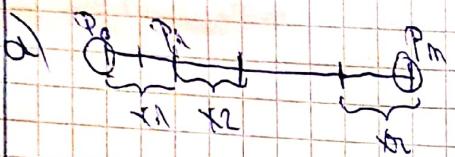
$$A^{\varepsilon_1} \rightarrow A_{\varepsilon_1} \setminus A$$

$$A^c, \varepsilon_1 = 0.$$

\textcircled{4}

$$n \dots x_n = n \quad x_i \in \mathbb{R}.$$

a)



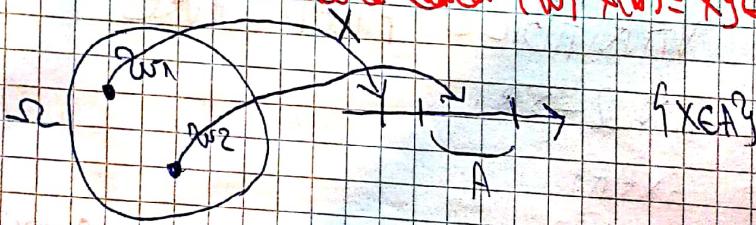
b)

$$y_i = x_i + 1$$

$$C^{n-1}_{m-1}$$

VARIABILE ALEATOARE

Def: $\Omega = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$ un camp de probabilitate. Supunem că $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ este o variabilă aleatoare definită prin $\{w | X(w) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \Omega = \{HHH, HHT, HTT, TTT\}.$$

X v.o.d. nr. de capete, $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$X(HHH) = 3$$

$$X(HHT) = X(HTT) = 2$$

$$X(TTT) = 0.$$

y v.o.r. aleat. ce să sănătățească de ceea ce $y = 2 - X$, $y: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$Z = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{daca } X=0 \\ 0, & \text{daca } X \neq 0 \end{cases}$ număr aruncare cu două zaruri H .

$$Z(HHH) = Z(HHT) = 1$$

$$Z(HTT) = Z(TTT) = 0.$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X=1) = 2/4$$

$$P(X=0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$f_m(x) = x(\Omega)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{discrete (} x(\Omega) \text{ sunt numere naturale)} \\ \text{continuous (} x \text{ este continut).} \end{array} \right.$

Def.: (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) un camp de probabilitate pe $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o variabilă.

Le numim. Repartiția (distribuția) lui X măștă de probabilitate Q .
 $Q(A) = P(X \in A), A$ interval.

Def.: (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.s. q. $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ v.a. Q.m. funcție defn. a lui X

$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$, $F(x) = P(X \leq x), x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$P(X \in (-\infty; x])$.

Ex.: $\Omega = \{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$, $X = \text{nr. de capete}$.

$$F(x) = ?$$

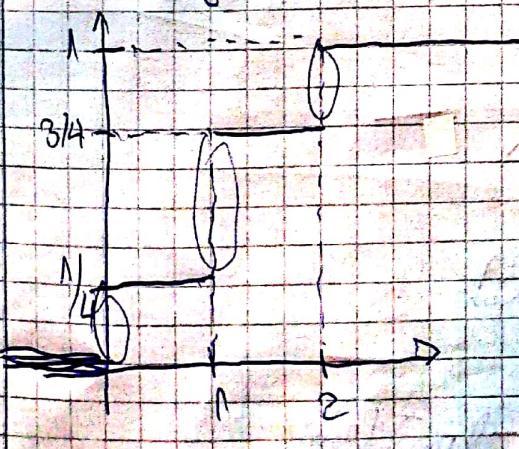
$$x \in \{0, 1, 2\}.$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{3}{4}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \leq x) = 0 \text{ p.d. că } \{X \leq x\} = \emptyset$$

$$P(X \leq x) = P(X = 0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq x) &= P(\{X = 0\} \cup \{X = 1\}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$



③ Teorema de la convergencia: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ va. w. f. & respectiva

a) f. stc. der.

b) f. stc. cont. d. d.

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = y$ ill. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = y$

Dem.: $F(x) = P(X \leq x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Dado $x < y$, atunci $\{x \leq z\} \subseteq \{z \leq y\} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \leq x) \leq P(X \leq y).$$

$$+ (X \leq x) \subseteq (X \leq y)$$

$$\star \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X \leq x) \leq P(X \leq y).$$

$$x \uparrow \quad y \uparrow$$

$$A_m = \{X \leq x + \frac{1}{m}\}.$$

$$(A_m) \downarrow \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} A_m = \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m.$$

$$P(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} A_m) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m).$$

$$P(X \leq x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(X \leq x + \frac{1}{m}).$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(X \leq x + \frac{1}{m}) \Rightarrow f. cont. loc. l.$$

$$B_m = \{X \leq y - \frac{1}{m}\}$$

$$C_m = \{X > y - \frac{1}{m}\}$$

$$P(X \leq y) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(B_m) =$$

$$P(X \leq y) = 1 - P(C_m).$$

$$P(X \geq y) = 1 - P(X < y) = 1 - \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(C_m).$$

VARIABILE ALEATORI

DISCRETE

- def.
- exemplu
- momente
- imobilizarea v.a.
- transformări de v.a.

Def.: Spunem că o v.a. $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ este discretă dacă $X(\Omega)$ este un mult numărabil.

$$X(\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}) \text{ d.m. } \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}.$$

Def.: Tipul (Σ, \mathcal{F}, P) c. q. q. i. $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o v.a. discretă.

$$X(\Omega) = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$$

d.m. $\{x_i\}$ de mca. $p_x: X(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ (d.m. mca. cu $f(x)$).

$$p_x(x) = p(x=x), \forall x \in X(\Omega).$$

$$p_x: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$p_x(\omega) = \begin{cases} p(x=x), & x \in X(\Omega) \\ 0, & \text{altele.} \end{cases}$$

Obs.: Dacă X v.a. discretă și finită. $P(X \in A) = P\left(\bigcup_{x \in A, x \in X(\Omega)} \{x\}\right)$

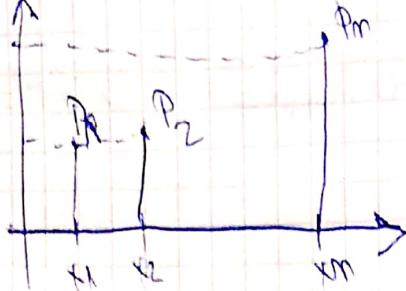
$$= \sum_{x \in A, x \in X(\Omega)} p_x(x).$$

Obs.: $X(\Omega) = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$.

$$p_x(x_i) = p_i.$$

$$X \sim (x_1, p_1, \dots, x_m, p_m).$$

$$\begin{aligned} X: & \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \\ W: & \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6} \right). \end{aligned}$$



A B unabhängig $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$.

Def. Two random variables: $X(\Omega) = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$
 $Y(\Omega) = \{y_1, y_2, \dots\}$.

Spurmaß für Y ist $P(Y=x) = P(X=x) \cdot P(Y=x|X=x)$

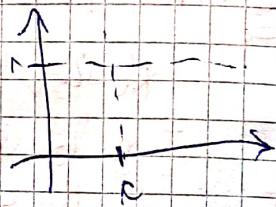
(Obs.: $P(X=x, Y=y) = P(X=x) P(Y=y)$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$)

Ex.: $X = r(\text{cos})$.

$$P(X=0) = 1.$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda \in C_2$$

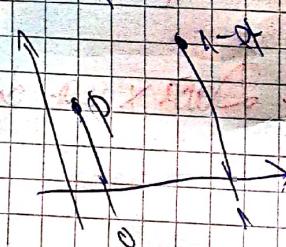


Ex.: (Bernoulli)

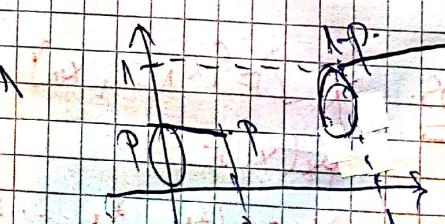
$$P(X=0) = p$$

$$P(X=1) = 1-p$$

$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, X(\omega) \in \{0, 1\}$$



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



Ex.: Um die absolute Wahrscheinlichkeit zu erhalten:

$M_A: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, M_A(\omega) \in \{1, \text{wet}\}$
 $\{0, \text{wet}\}$

$$M_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ P(A) & P(A) \end{pmatrix}$$

(uniformal)

$X \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$.

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & m \\ 1/m & 1/m & \dots & 1/m \end{pmatrix}$$

$P(X=x) = 1/m$, $x \in \{1, \dots, m\}$.

$\neq(\cdot) = 0$, $x \in$

$\{m, m+1\}$.

$$\frac{1}{m}, 1 \leq x \leq m$$

$1 \geq x \geq m$.

06. 11. 2019

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ v.a. d.h. $X(\Omega)$ soll mult. numerisch

$X(\Omega) = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$

$P_X(x_i) = P(X=x_i), i \geq 1$.

$P(x_i)$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots \\ p_1(x_1) & p_2(x_2) & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

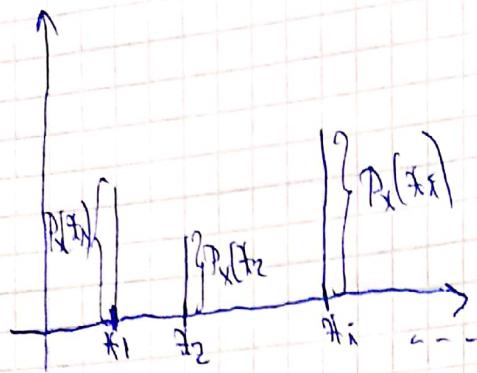
Bei Prop. ist $P_X(x) \geq 0$.

$$P(X \in \Omega) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{x \in X(\Omega)} P(X=x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i \geq 1} P(x_i) = 1.$$

$$P(X \in A) = \sum_{x \in A} P(X=x)$$

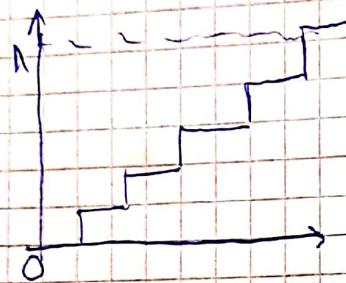
Barplot (Diagramma in bold)

$x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots$



$$F(x) = P(X \leq x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

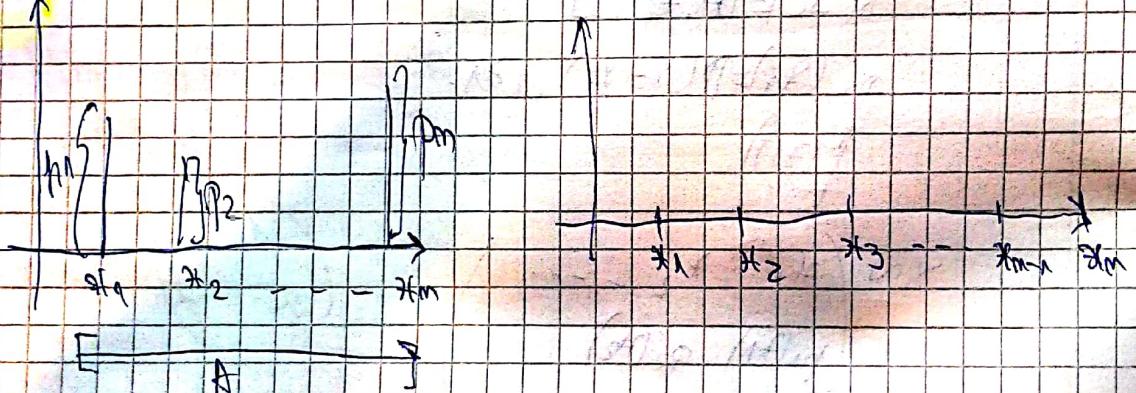
În cazul în care X discretă, F(x) este o formă scara-



$x \in \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ (P. $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_m$).

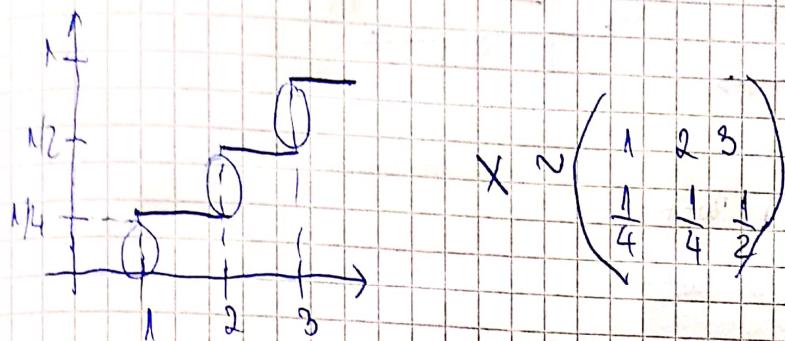
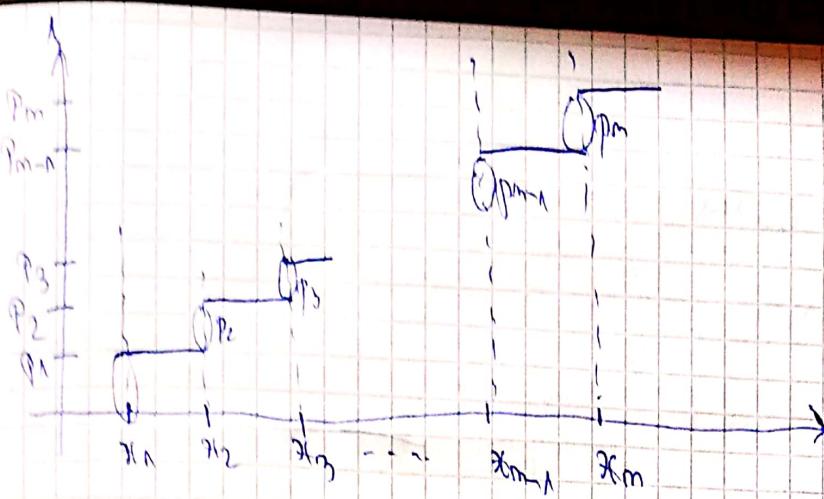
$$X \sim (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \quad p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m$$

$$p_i \geq 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^m p_i = 1.$$



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < x_1 \\ p_1, & x_1 \leq x < x_2 \\ p_1 + p_2, & x_2 \leq x < x_3 \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

$$p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_m = 1$$



$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Independencia:

$$X \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$$

$$Y \in \{y_1, y_2, \dots\}$$

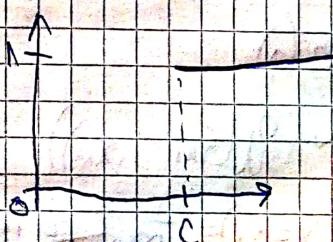
$$X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y : P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) = P(X=x_i) \cdot P(Y=y_j).$$

$$P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A) \cdot P(Y \in B).$$

Ejemplos de variables aleatorias discretas.

$$1) X=c \quad P(X=c)=1$$

$$P(X)=\begin{cases} 0, & x \notin c \\ 1, & x=c \end{cases}$$



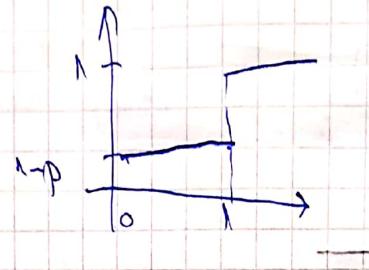
$$2) X \in \{0, 1\} \text{ (Bernoulli)}$$

$$P(X=1) \Rightarrow$$

$$P(X=0) = 1 - p, \quad P \in (0, 1)$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-p & p \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1-p, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$



$$A \in \mathcal{F}, \quad \mathbb{M}_A = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega \in A \\ 0, & \omega \notin A \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{M}_A: \Omega \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{M}_A = 1) = P(A).$$

PROPRIETÀ: a) $\mathbb{M}_A^c = 1 - \mathbb{M}_A$

b) $\mathbb{M}_{A \cup B} = \mathbb{M}_A + \mathbb{M}_B$

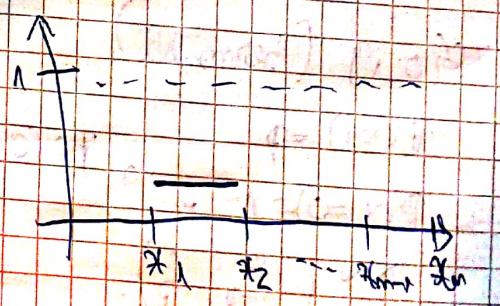
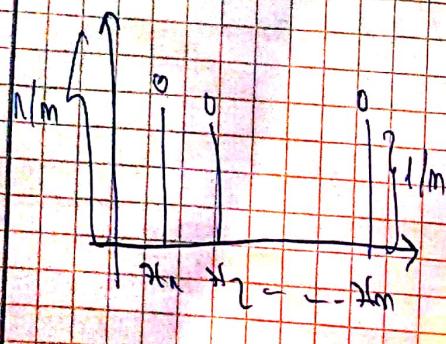
c) $\mathbb{M}_{A \cap B} = \mathbb{M}_A \times \mathbb{M}_B$

g) $X \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$. Uniforma pe $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$

NOT: $X \sim \text{Ber}(p)$

$$X \sim \mathcal{U}\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=x_i) = \frac{1}{m}, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, m\}.$$



$$P(X=x_i) = \frac{1}{|\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}|}$$

$$P(X \in A) = \sum_{x \in A} P(X=x_i) = \frac{|\{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \cap A|}{|\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}|} = \frac{|\{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \cap A|}{m}$$

Obs: Fie C mult. finit, $x \sim g_C(C)$

$$P(X=x) = \frac{1}{|C|}, x \in C$$

$$P(X \in A) = \frac{|\{x \in C \mid x \in A\}|}{|C|}$$

4) Binomiala de parametrii n, p : $X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$ ($\text{Bin}(n, p)$)

$$X \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$

$$X \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

$$P(X=k)$$

$$\{X=k\}, HHTH\dots T$$

$$P(HHT\dots T) = p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

A_1 - la o zi-a următoare cum ar fi luni H

$$\{HHT\dots T\} = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3^c$$

$$P(HHT\dots T) = P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3^c) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3^c) = p \cdot p \cdot (1-p)$$

~~$P(HHT\dots T) = p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$~~

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, k \in \{0, \dots, n\}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n P(X=k) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{binom} \\ \text{Newton}}} (p+1-p)^n = 1$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{k \leq x} \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

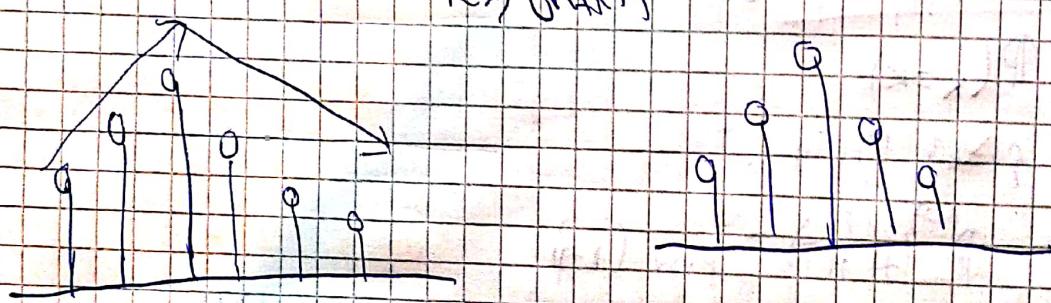
$$\frac{P(X=k)}{P(X=k-1)} \leq_1 (\iff) \frac{\binom{m}{k} p^k (1-p)^{m-k}}{\binom{m}{k-1} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{m-k+1}} \leq_1$$

$$\frac{\frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} \cdot p}{\frac{m!}{(k-1)!(m-k+1)!} \cdot (1-p)} \leq_1$$

$$\frac{(m-k-1)p}{k(1-p)} \leq_1$$

$$(m-k-1)p \leq k(1-p)$$

$$(m-k-1)p \leq k(1-p)$$



③ Daca $X \sim B(m, p)$

$$X = X_1 + \dots + X_m$$

$X_i \sim \text{Bin}(p)$ indip.

$X_i = 1$ - obiectiv în urma rulării exp. i
(m obiecte ~~în urma rulării~~)

aruncării cu balon $\rightarrow X_i = 1$ dacă am obiectivul și aruncării și obiectul este aflat

① $X \sim B(m, p)$ și $Y \sim B(n, p)$ cu $X \perp\!\!\! \perp Y$, astăzi $X+Y \sim B(m+n, p)$.

Dem:

$$x+y \in \{0, 1, \dots, m+n\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X+Y=k) &= P(X+Y=k, X \in \{0, 1, \dots, m\}) = \sum_{x=0}^m P(X+Y=k, X=x). \\ &= \sum_{x=0}^m P(Y=m-x, X=x) \stackrel{\text{indp}}{=} \sum_{x=0}^m P(Y=m-x) \cdot P(X=x). \end{aligned}$$

SACU

$$X = X_1 + \dots + X_m, X_i \sim \text{Ber}(p)$$

$$Y = Y_1 + \dots + Y_n, Y_j \sim \text{Ber}(p)$$

$$X+Y \sim X_1 + \dots + X_m + Y_1 + \dots + Y_n \sim B(m+n, p).$$

$$P(A_k) = \frac{\binom{k}{k}}{\binom{m+n}{k}}$$

5) Hipergeometrică

N bile $A+N$, dintre care M sunt negre.

Efectuăm m extrageri fără înlocuire.

X v.a. - nr. de bile N din cele m extrageri.

În ceea ce următorul binomial: $\binom{M}{k} \cdot \binom{N}{m-k} \cdot \binom{N+m}{m}$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\binom{M}{k} \cdot \binom{N}{m-k}}{\binom{N+m}{m}}$$

$X \in \{0, 1, \dots, \min\{k, M\}\}$.

$$(1-p)^M \cdot (1-p)^{N-m} = (1-p)^N$$

13.11.2019.

5) Hipergeometrică

N, M reprezintă extragerea m bile dintr-o sacul



$$X - nr. de bile albe extrase$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{m-k}}{\binom{N}{m}},$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{k \leq x} P(X=k).$$

$k \in \{0, 1, \dots, \min(m, M)\}$.

Aplicație:

Pres. că sunt n -un loc unde N persoane

M persoane

m persoane

k persoane marcate.

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{m-k}}{\binom{N}{m}} = p(k, N)$$

$$\frac{p(k, N)}{p(k+1, N)} > 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{m-k}}{\binom{M}{k+1} \binom{N-M}{m-k-1}} > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{m!}{(m-k)!} \cdot \frac{(N-m)!}{(N-M-m+k)!}}{\frac{(N-m)!}{(m-k)!} \cdot \frac{(N-M)!}{(m-k-1)!}} > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{(N-m)!}{(m-k)!(N-M-(m-k))!}}{\frac{N!}{m!(N-m)!}} \cdot \frac{\frac{(N-k)!}{m!(N-k-m)!}}{\frac{(N-M)!}{(m-k)!(N-M-(m-k))!}} > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(N-M)(N-m)}{N(N-M-m+k)} > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N^2 - mn - MN + Mm > N^2 - NM - mn + Mm$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N \leq \frac{Mm}{M-M+m} \Leftrightarrow \hat{N} = \lceil \frac{Mm}{M-M+m} \rceil$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= 100 \\ m &= 50 \\ k_1 &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{N} = 150$$

REPARTIȚIA POISSON

Să punem că o.v.v. $X: \Omega \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots\} \in \mathbb{N}$ este repartizată Poisson de parametru λ dacă $P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k \cdot e^{-\lambda}}{k!}, k \geq 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

$$X \sim P(\lambda)$$

(Poisson)

PROPOZIȚIE:

Teorema: Dacă $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_1)$ și $Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_2)$ cu X și Y independente. Atunci $X+Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$.

Dem: $P(X+Y=k_2) = P(X+Y=k_2 \cap \Omega) \Rightarrow \Omega = \bigcup_{k_1} \{X=k_1\}$.

$$A = \{X+Y=k_2\}$$

$$\Omega = \bigcup_{k_1} B_{k_1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap \bigcup_{k_1} B_{k_1}) &= P\left(\bigcup_{k_1} (A \cap B_{k_1})\right) = \sum_{k_1} P(A \cap B_{k_1}) = \\ &= \sum_{k_1} P(A|B_{k_1}) \cdot P(B_{k_1}) = \\ &= \sum_{k_1} P(X+Y=k_2 | X=k_1) \cdot P(X=k_1) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{k_1} P(Y=k_2 - k_1 | X=k_1) \cdot P(X=k_1) =$$

$$= \sum_{k_1=0}^{k_2} P(Y=k_2 - k_1) P(X=k_1) =$$

$$= \sum_{k_1=0}^{k_2} \frac{\lambda^{k_2} \cdot \lambda^{k_1}}{(k_2 - k_1)!} \cdot \frac{x^{k_1} \cdot e^{-\lambda}}{k_1!} =$$

$$= \lambda^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \cdot \sum_{k_1=0}^{k_2} \frac{1}{\frac{k_1!}{k_1^{k_1}} \cdot \frac{(k_2 - k_1)!}{x^{k_1}}} =$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda_1^k \lambda_2^{k-1}} \cdot \binom{k}{k-1} \cdot \lambda_1^{k-1} \cdot \lambda_2^k$$

$$P(X=k) = k! \cdot \frac{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^k}{\lambda_1^k \lambda_2^k}$$

PROPOZITIE:

Teorema de aproximare a binomială prin Poisson: Dacă $n \rightarrow \infty$ și $n p \rightarrow \lambda$, atunci $P(X=k) \approx e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$

Dem.:

$$P(X=k) = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

Cum $p \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda$ putem approxima $p^k \approx \left(\frac{\lambda}{3}\right)^k$

$$P(X=k) \approx \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{3}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{3}\right)^{n-k} =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^k} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{3}\right)^{n-k} =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{(n-k+1)(n-k+2)\dots(n-k+2)}{(n-k)!} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{3}\right)^{n-k}$$

$$\frac{(n-k+1)(n-k+2)\dots(n-k+2)}{(n-k)!} = \frac{n-k+1}{3} \cdot \frac{n-k+2}{3} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n-k+2}{3} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{3}\right)^{n-k} \approx \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{3}\right)^{-\lambda} = e^{\lambda} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{3}\right)^{-\lambda}$$

$$P(X=k) \approx \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^k} = \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$$

6) Geometria

p - probabilitatea de număr ($P(\{1\}) = p$).

X - nr. de succese consecutive pînă la prima cruce în lansarea
succesivă cu care a început H.

$$X \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$$P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p$$

$$k \geq 1$$

$$\underbrace{TTT\dots T}_{k-1} H$$

$$X \sim \text{Geom}(p)$$

repartizare

7) Negativ Binomială

$$p > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

X - nr. de repetări ale experimentului pînă obținem pt. a Y-a
oarecare succ.

$$X \sim \text{NB}(n, p)$$

$$X \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \quad P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad k \leq n.$$

$$\overbrace{TH\dots HT\dots H}^{k \text{ succ.}} \cdot \underbrace{(H\dots H)}_{n-k \text{ nesucc.}} \cdot (p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k})$$
$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$$

(Obs.: $X \sim \text{NB}(0, p)$, atunci:

$$X = X_1 + \dots + X_n \text{ cu } X_i \sim \text{Geom}(p)$$

MEDIA UNEI V.A. DISCRETE

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rightarrow \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{N} \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot f(x_i) \approx \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot f(x_i)$

Fie X v.a. discrete, N nr. d'ap. aleatorie. $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot f(x_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N \\ x(m_1), x(m_2), \dots, x(m_N)$$

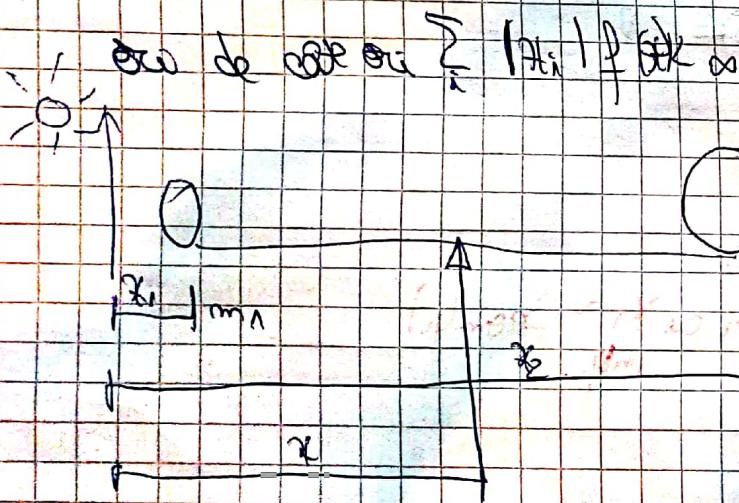
$$x \approx N \cdot P(X=x). \\ x \approx N \cdot f(x). \quad (N = p_x(x)).$$

$$2, 2, 3, 5, 7, 2, 3, 8, 9, 5 \\ x_1 \quad x_{10}$$

$$T_0 = (2+ \dots + 5) = \frac{1}{10} (3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 7 + 1 \cdot 8 + 1 \cdot 9)$$

Def: Fie X v.a. discrete, $x \in \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$. Se numeste media v.a. X .

$$\boxed{E[X] = \sum_i x_i \cdot f(x_i) / \left(\sum_i x_i \cdot P(X=x_i) \right)}$$



Ex: $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1/4 & 1/8 & 1/2 & 1/8 \end{pmatrix}$

$$E[X] = (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{8}$$

EXEMPLU

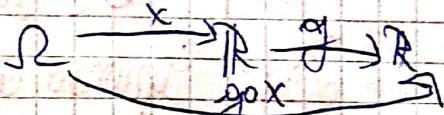
$$x, x+y, x^2 - 3x + 3, \sqrt{x}$$

PROPOZIȚIE:

- a) Dacă $x \in \mathbb{C}$, atunci $E\{x\} = x$.
- b) Dacă $x \geq 0$, atunci $E\{x\} \geq 0$.
- (monotonie) c) Dacă $x \leq y$, atunci $E\{x\} \leq E\{y\}$.
- (omisitate) d) $E\{ax+by\} = aE\{x\} + bE\{y\}$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.
- e) Dacă $X \perp Y$, atunci $E\{XY\} = E\{X\}E\{Y\}$.

TRANSFORMĂRI DE V.A.

$$g \circ X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ și } g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



Dacă X v.a. distanță, atunci $g \circ X$ este o distanță.

$$\text{Fie } Y = g(X).$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y > y) &= P(g(X) > y) \\ &= P(X \in g^{-1}(y)) = \sum_{x \in g^{-1}(y)} P(X = x). \end{aligned}$$

PROPOZIȚIE:

$$\text{Fie } Y = g(X). \text{ Atunci: } E\{g(X)\} = \sum_x g(x) \cdot P(X = x).$$

$$E\{X\} = \sum x P(X = x).$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1/4 & 1/8 & 1/2 & 1/8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1/8 & 3/4 & 1/8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E\{X^2\} = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 1 \cdot \frac{3}{4} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$E\{X^2\} = (-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 0^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 1^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$E\{X^2 + 3X\} = E\{X\} + 3E\{X\}.$$

$$g(x)$$

COVARIANȚĂ și COEFICIENTUL DE VARIATIE

27.11.2019.

Def: Fie X și Y două v.a. Ce numește covarianta X, Y :

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E\{(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])\}.$$

Obs: $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X] \cdot E[Y]$.

Obs: Dacă X și Y sunt independente, atunci $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$

$X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$

$$E[XY] = E[X] \cdot E[Y].$$

Def: Spunem că X și Y sunt necoreslate dacă $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$.

$$E[XY] = E[X] \cdot E[Y].$$

PROPIETĂȚI:

$$1) \text{Cov}(X, X) = \text{Var}(X)$$

$$2) \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(Y, X)$$

$$3) \text{Cov}(aX+b, cY+d) = ac \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\dots = E[(aX+b - E[aX+b])(cY+d - E[cY+d])] \\ aE[X]+b \quad cE[Y]+d$$

$$4) X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m \text{ r.d., atunci } \text{Var}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$$

Def: Fie X și Y două v.a. cu $\text{Var}(X) > 0$ și $\text{Var}(Y) > 0$. Ce numește corelația lui X cu Y ?

$$\rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}}$$

TEOREMĂ:

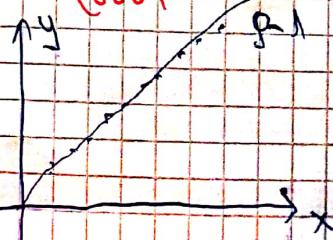
Fie X, Y două v.a. cu $\text{Var}(X) > 0$ și $\text{Var}(Y) > 0$. Atunci $|\rho(X, Y)| \leq 1$.

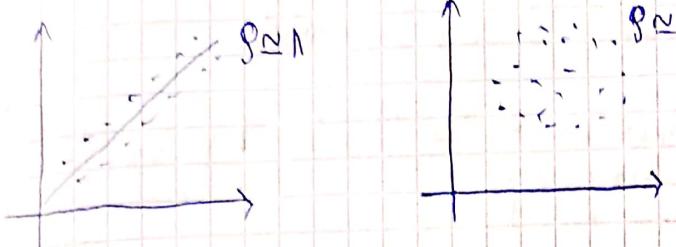
Orice mult, dacă $|\rho(X, Y)| = 1$, atunci (\exists) $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ a.t. $y = ax + b$.

$$y \quad (x^{(1)}, y^{(1)})$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots$$

Diagrama de înjumătățire





Dann: Noten wir $\mu_x = E[x]$, $\mu_y = E[y]$, $\sigma_x^2 = \text{Var}(x)$, $\sigma_y^2 = \text{Var}(y)$.

$$g(x, y) = \frac{\text{Corr}(x, y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(y)}} = \frac{\rho \{ (x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y) \}}{\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y} =$$

$$= E \left\{ \left(\frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{y - \mu_y}{\sigma_y} \right) \right\}$$

$$\text{v.a. } \frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x} = \frac{x - E[x]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x)}} \text{ s.m. variable standardisiert (z-Möde).}$$

$$E \left\{ \frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x} \right\} = 0, \quad \text{Var} \left(\frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x} \right) = 1.$$

plus-/- x & y verfügen $E[x] = E[y] = 0$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \text{Var}(y) = 1.$$

$$g(x, y) = E[x y].$$

$$\text{a. } \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ dann } \mathbb{E}[(x + \lambda y)^2] \geq 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[x^2 + 2\lambda xy + \lambda^2 y^2] \geq 0, \quad (\forall) \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\mathbb{E}[x^2 + 2\lambda xy + \lambda^2 y^2] \geq 0, \quad (\forall) \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\lambda^2 \in [y^2] + 2\lambda \mathbb{E}[xy] + \mathbb{E}[x^2] \geq 0, \quad (\forall) \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Da bei, $E[x^2] = E[y^2] \geq 1$ (dam. variante) & $E[x] = E[y] = 0$ var.

$$g(x, y) = E[x y].$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda \rho(x, y) + 1 \geq 0, \quad (\forall) \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta = 4\rho^2(x, y) - 4 \leq 0. \Leftrightarrow |\rho^2(x, y)| \leq 1 \quad |\rho(x, y)| \leq 1.$$

Prob. $g(x, y) = 1$, dann $\mathbb{E}[(x + \lambda y)^2] = (1 + \lambda)^2 \mathbb{E}[x^2] \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[x^2] = 0$.
jetzt $\lambda = -1$.

$$\Rightarrow P(x = y) = 1.$$

$P(x = y) = 1$: $x = y$ a.s. (ausreichende Menge).

Reversum, $\frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x} = \frac{y - \mu_y}{\sigma_y} \Rightarrow \frac{y - \mu_y}{\sigma_y} = \frac{\frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x} - \mu_x}{\sigma_x}$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{\sigma_x \mu_y - \sigma_y \mu_x}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \\ b = \frac{\mu_y}{\sigma_y} \end{cases}$$

$$b = \frac{\mu_y}{\sigma_y}$$

$$y = ax + bx$$

TEOREMĂ: (Teorema lui Chebyshev-Schwartz).

În X și Y sunt v.a. cu $\text{Var}(X) \in (0; \infty)$ și $\text{Var}(Y) \in (0; \infty)$.

$$a) E[X^2] \leq E[X^2] \cdot E[Y^2].$$

$$(consecintă) b) \text{Cov}(X, Y) \leq \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}$$

$$E[(X+Y)^2] \geq 0, \quad (\forall) \text{ în R}.$$

$$X^2 + 2X \cdot Y + Y^2 \geq X^2 + Y^2, \quad (\forall) \text{ în R}$$

$$\Delta = 4E[XY]^2 - 4E[X^2] \cdot E[Y^2].$$

$$\Delta \leq 0$$

REPARTIȚIA COMUNĂ, REP. MARGINICĂ și REP. CONDIȚIONATĂ A UNUI VECTOR V.A.

X_1 - matrialitate

X_2 - adiacență schiță.

X_3 - adiacență parțială

X_4 - sexul.

X_5 - genetul

X_6 - înaltimea

X_7 - greutatea

$\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$(x_1(\omega), x_2(\omega), \dots, x_n(\omega)).$$

	x_1	x_2	\dots	x_m
ω_1	$x_1(\omega_1)$	$x_2(\omega_1)$	\dots	$x_m(\omega_1)$
ω_2	$x_1(\omega_2)$	$x_2(\omega_2)$	\dots	$x_m(\omega_2)$
\vdots				

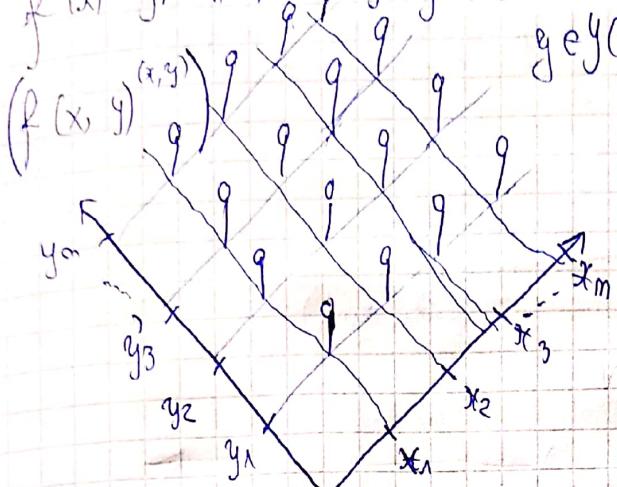
În X, Y v.a. discrete $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$X(\Omega) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}, \quad Y: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$Y(\Omega) = \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$$

$$(x, y) : \Omega \rightarrow x(\omega) \times y(\omega)$$

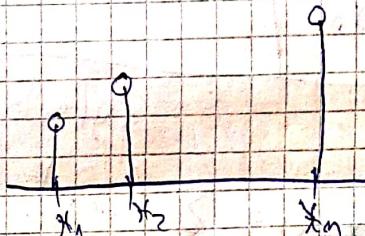
Definiția este de masă a cuplului (x, y) (sau rep. comună)



a) $f(x, y) \geq 0$, $(\forall) x, y$ $(x_i, y_i) \rightarrow P(x=x_i, y=y_i)$.

$$b) \sum_{x,y} f(x,y) = 1$$

$$\sum_{x \in X(R)} \sum_{y \in Y(R)} f(x,y) = 1.$$



Într-o fuziune de masă $f(x,y)$, putem calcula $P((x,y) \in S) = \sum_{(x,y) \in S} f(x,y)$.

$$\left(\sum_{(x,y) \in A} p(x=a, y=b) \right).$$

Dcl. Fie (X_1, Y) un cuplu de v.a. Sem-rep. marginale a lui X

$$f_x(x) = P(x \in X), \quad (1) \quad x \in X(s)$$

$$(f \circ g)(y) = P(Y=y), (\forall y \in Y(\Omega)).$$

PROPRIETÀ:

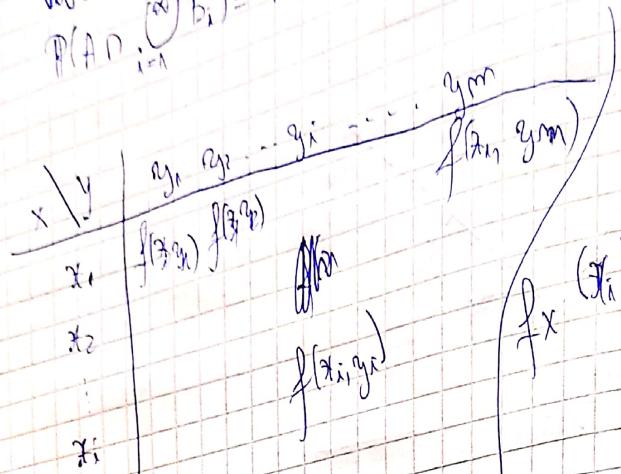
$$f_X(x) = \sum_{y \in \text{range}} f(x, y).$$

$$f_y(y) = \sum_{x \in X(R)} f(x, y).$$

Dem.: $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ für $x = x_0, y \in U(x_0)$

$$y \in y(\mathbb{R}) = \bigcup_{y \in \mathbb{R}} y = y^* = \sum$$

$$\Pr(A \cap \bigcup_{i=1}^m B_i) = \Pr\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^m A \cap B_i\right) = \sum \Pr(A \cap B_i)$$



$$f_y(y_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m f(x_i, y_j)$$

$$\Pr(X=x) = \sum_{y \in y(\mathbb{R})} f(x, y),$$

$$X \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_m \\ f_x(x_1) & f_x(x_2) & \cdots & f_x(x_m) \end{array} \right), \quad f_x(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m f(x_i, y_j),$$

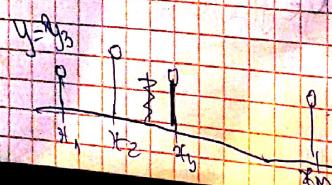
$$Y \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_m \\ f_y(y_1) & f_y(y_2) & \cdots & f_y(y_m) \end{array} \right), \quad f_y(y_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m f(x_i, y_j)$$

X atoms and Y = y_j.

Def: Rep. conditional a dim X la $y = y_j$ num $f_{x|y}(x_i | y_j)$

$$\Pr(X=x_i | Y=y_j) = \frac{\Pr(X=x_i, Y=y_j)}{\Pr(Y=y_j)} = \frac{f(x_i, y_j)}{f_y(y_j)}$$

$$f_{x|y}(x_i | y_j) = \frac{f(x_i, y_j)}{f_y(y_j)}$$



$$x|y = y_j \sim \{ f_{x|y}(x_1|y_j), f_{x|y}(x_2|y_j), \dots, f_{x|y}(x_n|y_j) \}$$

$$f_{x|y}(x_i|y_j) = \frac{f(x_i, y_j)}{f_y(y_j)}$$

$$y|x \rightarrow \sim \left(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m \right)$$

$$f_{y|x}(y_j|x_i) = \frac{f_{x|y}(y_j|x_i)}{\sum_j f_{x|y}(y_j|x_i)}$$

⑨ Assume (x, y) r.v.s. $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$$E[g(x, y)] = \sum_{x,y} g(x, y) \cdot P(x=x, y=y).$$

$$\text{In particular, } E[xy] = \sum_{x,y} xy \cdot P(x=x, y=y).$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x, y) &\sim \text{Cov}(x, y) = E[xy] - E[x]E[y], \\ &\downarrow \text{Var}(x), \text{Var}(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$f_x(x)$$

$$E[x] = \sum x \cdot f_x(x)$$

$$\text{Extremes!} \quad \text{Var}(x) = \sum x^2 \cdot f_x(x) - (E[x])^2$$

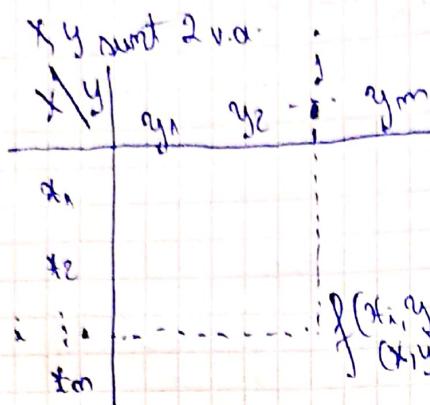
$$E[xy] = \sum_{x,y} xy \cdot f(x, y).$$

x/y	0	1	2	3
1	1/8	3/8	2/8	0
2	2/8	0	3/8	1/8
3	0	4/8	3/8	0

Reported value: x

	1	2	3
GR	5/18	5/18	5/18

$$E[xy] = 1 \times 1/8 + 1 \times 0 \cdot 3/8 + 1 \times 1 \cdot 5/18 + \dots$$



$$f_{XY}(x_i, y_j) = \Pr(X=x_i, Y=y_j).$$

$$\sum f_{Y|X}(y_j) = \Pr(Y=y_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m f_{XY}(x_i, y_j).$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_m \\ f_X(x_1) & f_X(x_2) & \dots & f_X(x_m) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_m \\ f_Y(y_1) & f_Y(y_2) & \dots & f_Y(y_m) \end{pmatrix}$$

! media unei funcții

$$E[g(X)] = \sum_{i=1}^m g(x_i) \cdot f_X(x_i)$$

! care depinde de X și Y .

$$E[h(X, Y)] = \sum_{i,j} h(x_i, y_j) \cdot f_{XY}(x_i, y_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m h(x_i, y_j) \cdot \Pr(X=x_i, Y=y_j)$$

$$h(X, Y) = XY$$

$$\rho_{(X, Y)} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X] \cdot E[Y].$$

Reprezentarea condiționată a lui X la $Y=y_j$.

$$f_{X|Y}(x_i | y_j) = \frac{f_{XY}(x_i, y_j)}{f_Y(y_j)}$$

$$X | Y=y_j \sim \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_m \\ f_{X|Y}(x_1 | y_j) & f_{X|Y}(x_2 | y_j) & \dots & f_{X|Y}(x_m | y_j) \end{pmatrix}$$

Def.: Fie X o variabilă discretă cu val. $\{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$ și $A \in \mathcal{F}$ cu $P(A) > 0$. Se numește media condiționată a lui X la A

$$E[X|A] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i \cdot P(X=x_i|A).$$

În particular, dacă $A = \{y=y_j\}$, atunci obținem media condiționată a lui X la $y=y_j$.

$$E[X|y=y_j] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i \cdot P(X=x_i|y=y_j) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i \cdot f_{X|Y}(x_i|y_j).$$

Obs.: În mod similar, $\text{Var}(X|y=y_j) = E[X^2|y=y_j] - E[X|y=y_j]^2$.

Def.: Fie X și Y două var. aleatoare discrete. Se numește media condiționată a lui X la Y și se notează $E[X|Y]$ variabilă aleatoare a cărei valori sunt $E[X|y=y_j]$ pt. $y=y_j$.

Obs.: $E[X|Y]$ este o v.a. care este o fct. de Y ($h(Y)$).

$$E[X|Y] \sim \left(E[X|y=y_1], E[X|y=y_2], \dots, E[X|y=y_m] \right)$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \left(P(Y=y_1), P(Y=y_2), \dots, P(Y=y_m) \right)$$

Obs.: Media mediei condiționate:

$$E[E[X|Y]] = \sum_{j=1}^m E[X|y=y_j] \cdot P(Y=y_j).$$

PROPOZIȚIE:

$$E[E[X|Y]] = E[X]$$

$$\text{Derm.: } E[X] = \sum_i x_i \underbrace{P(X=x_i)}_{f_X(x_i)} = \sum_i x_i \cdot \sum_j \underbrace{P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)}_{f_{X,Y}(x_i, y_j)} =$$

$$= \sum_i x_i \cdot \sum_j f_{X,Y}(x_i, y_j) \cdot f_Y(y_j).$$

$$= \sum_j f_Y(y_j) \sum_i x_i \cdot \underbrace{f_{X|Y}(x_i|y_j)}_{E[X|y=y_j]}.$$

$$= \sum_j f_Y(y_j) \underbrace{\sum_i x_i \cdot f_{X|Y}(x_i|y_j)}_{E[X|y=y_j]}.$$

$$\text{PROPOZIE: } \text{Var}(x) = \text{Var}(E[x|y]) + E[\text{Var}(x|y)].$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = E\{x^2|y\} - E\{x|y\}^2.$$

$$\text{Var}(x|y) = E\{x^2\} - E\{E\{x^2|y\}\}.$$

$$E[\text{Var}(x|y)] = E\{x^2\} - E\{E\{x^2|y\}\} = E\{E\{x^2|y\}\} - E\{E\{E\{x^2|y\}\}\} = E\{x^2\}^2.$$

VARIABILE ALEATORARE CONTINUE

Def: Spunem că v.a. X este continuă (absolut) dacă (\exists) o fd. f pozitivă a.r. probabilitatei $P(X \in B) = \int_B f(x) dx$, $\forall B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, B interval.

Ld: Funcția f se numește densitate de probabilitate.

$$\text{(Obs.: } P(X \in (a,b)) = \int_a^b f(x) dx)$$

casul discr.:

$$P(X \in A) = \sum_{x \in A} p(x).$$

casul continuu:

$$P(X \in A) = \int_A f(x) dx$$

Probl. dacă X este v.a. cont. $P(X=a)$?

$$= P(X \in (a,a)) = \int_a^a f(x) dx = \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0.$$

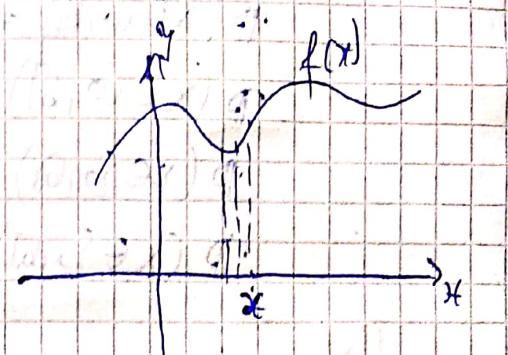
! (Obs. Densitatea de probabilitate nu este o probabilitate.)

PROPOZIȚIE

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ este o densitate de prob., atunci:

a) $f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

b) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \quad \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \right)$.



Dacă X este v.a. cu densitatea f :

$$P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = 1.$$

$$P(X \in (x, x+\delta)) = \int_x^{x+\delta} f(t) dt. \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{x+\delta} \\ \xrightarrow{x} \end{matrix} \text{cm}^{-1}$$

$$\approx f(x) \cdot \delta \quad \text{cm}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c)(b-a). \quad \text{formula de medie}$$

$$f(x) \approx \frac{P(X \in (x, x+\delta))}{\delta}. \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{probabilitate}} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{unitatea de lungime}} \end{matrix}$$

$f(x) dx$ → este o probab.

$$\text{ex: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, & x \in [0, 1]. \\ 0, \text{ altfel.} \end{cases}$$

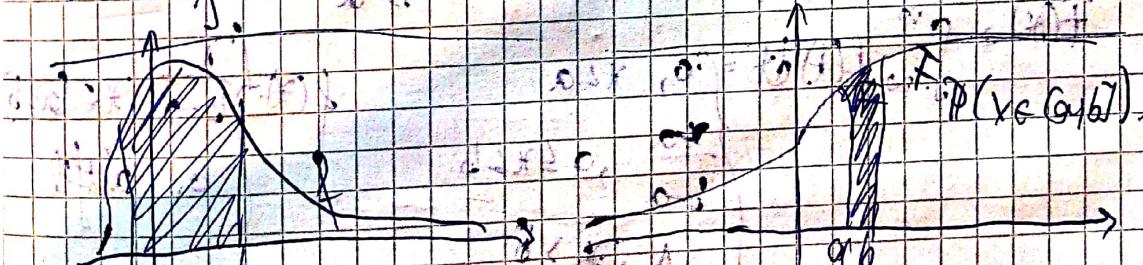
$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{x} \Big|_0^1 = 1.$$

FUNCȚIA DE REPARTIȚIE A V.A.

Functia de repartitie a v.a. X este $F(x) = P(X \leq x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$F(x) = P(X \in (-\infty, x]) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt.$$

Dacă f este cont. în x_0 , atunci F este derivabilă în x_0 și $F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$.



Dacă $x_0, \forall x_0$, atunci F este strict crescătoare.

$$\mathbb{P}(x \in [a, b]) = \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

$$\mathbb{P}(x \in (a, b)) = \mathbb{P}(x \in [a, b]) = \mathbb{P}(x \in [a, b)) = \mathbb{P}(x \in [a, b]),$$

Dif.: Fie X o v.a. cont. cu densitatea $f(x)$. Media v.a. X este definită prin $E[X] = \int x \cdot f(x) dx$ ori de către ori $\int |x| \cdot f(x) dx < \infty$.

In cazul discret: $E[X] = \sum x \cdot \mathbb{P}(X=x)$

continuum: $E[X] = \int x \cdot f(x) dx$

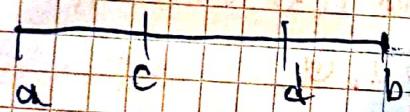
PROPOZIȚIE:

Fie $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ și X o v.a. cont. cu dens. f . Atunci $E[g(X)] = \int g(x) f(x) dx$

Glos.: $\text{Var}(X) = E[(X - E[X])^2] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \int (x - E[X])^2 f(x) dx$

REPARTIȚIA UNIFORMĂ

$X \sim U([a, b])$ dacă densitatea lui x este dată de $f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$, $x \in [a, b]$
o, altfel

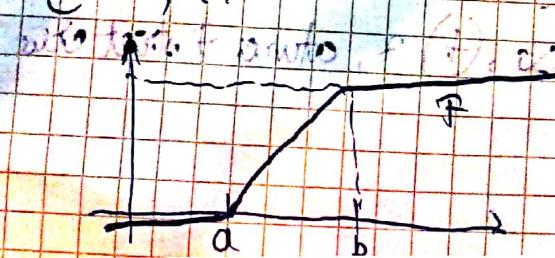
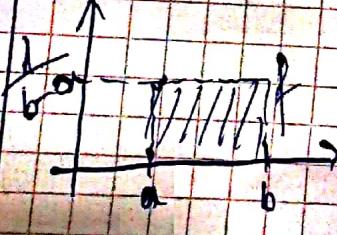


$$\mathbb{P}(x \in [c, d]) = \int_c^d f(x) dx = \frac{d-c}{b-a}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = 0, x < a$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 1, & x > b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in [a, b] \\ 0, & \text{o, altfel} \end{cases}$$



UNIVERSALITATEA REPARTIȚIEI UNIFORME

Fie X_0 v.a. cu fct. de repartizie.

Definim funcția cuantilă asociată fct. de rep. F , $F^{-1}: (0;1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$$F^{-1}(u) = \inf \{x | F(x) \geq u\},$$

TEOREMĂ

Fie X_0 v.a. cu fct. de rep. F . Dacă $U \sim U([0;1])$, atunci $F^{-1}(U)$ este fct. d rep. F .

$$F^{-1}(u) = \inf \{x | F(x) \geq u\}, \quad u \in (0;1)$$

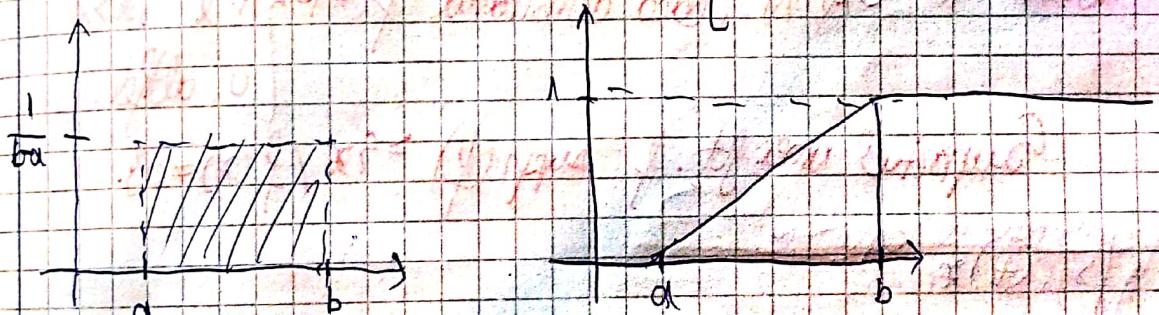
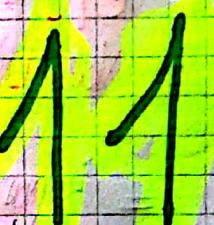
Ex.

$X \sim U([a;b])$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in [a;b] \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 1, & x > b \end{cases}$$

MARZ 2019



TEOREMA DE UNIVERSALITATE

Fie X_0 o v.a. de fct. d rep. F și $U \sim U([0;1])$. Atunci v.a. $F^{-1}(U)$ este același rep. ca v.a. X .

$$F^{-1}(u) = \inf \{x | F(x) \geq u\}, \quad u \in (0;1)$$

X discretă

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{x_i} x_i \cdot \mathbb{P}(X=x_i)$$

X continuu

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \int x \cdot f(x) dx$$

$$\mathbb{E}[g(x)] = \sum_{x_i} g(x_i) \cdot \mathbb{P}(X=x_i)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[g(x)] = \int g(x) \cdot f(x) dx$$

Teorema: $X \sim U[a; b]$. Media lui X :
 $E[X] = \int_a^b x \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \int_a^b \frac{x}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2(b-a)} = \frac{a+b}{2}$

Dispersia (varianță): $\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$.

$$E[X^2] = \int_a^b x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b-a)} = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3} - \frac{(a+b)^2}{4} = \frac{a^2 - 2ab + b^2}{12} = \frac{(a-b)^2}{12}$$

$$U \sim U[0; 1] \Rightarrow (b-a) \cdot U \sim U[0; b-a] \Rightarrow a + (b-a) \cdot U \sim U[a; b]$$

$$E[U] = 1/2$$

$$\text{Var}(U) = 1/12$$

Repartitia Exponentială.

Spunem că o v.a. X este repartitia exponentială cu param. $\lambda > 0$ dacă există $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$, dacă densitatea $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{altele.} \end{cases}$

Scrierea unei fct. f: $\text{supp}(f) = \mathbb{R}_+ / f(x) \neq 0$.

f densitate de repartitie
 $\Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+$.

2) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x} dx = -e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 0 + 1 = 1.$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda t} dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(X > x) = 1 - F(x) = e^{-\lambda x}, x \geq 0.$$

PROPRIETATEN LIPSEI DE MEMORIE:

$P(X > t + \Delta | X > t) = P(X > \Delta), \forall t, \Delta \in \mathbb{R}.$

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \cdot \lambda dx = \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot (-e^{-\lambda x})' dx =$$

$$= -x_0 e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} (-e^{-\lambda x}) dx =$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\frac{e^{-\lambda x}}{\lambda} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

$$E[X^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx =$$

$$= -x^2 e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\infty} + 2 \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} x \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx}_{1/\lambda} = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}.$$

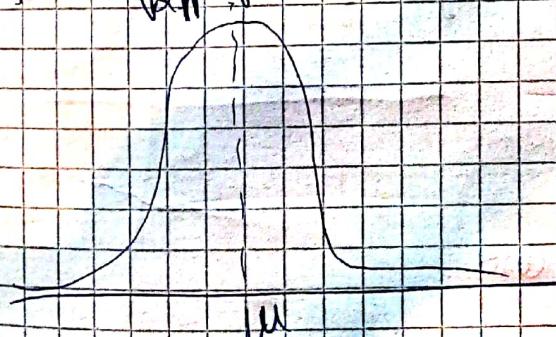
$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

Ex.: Repartitie normal (Gaussian).

Se numeste o v.a. X este rap. normal de param. μ si σ^2 si scriem

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ sau dimisarea de repartitie cu care X este

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$



(Jos.) Se numeste v.a. Z este o v.a. normala standard denota $Z \sim N(0,1)$

$$F(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f(x) dx.$$

A. normala standard, $f(x) = \text{fct. de rap.}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = \text{densitatea de rap.}$$

Daten $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, dann $Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

Rechts, da $Z \sim N(0, 1)$, dann $X = \mu + \sigma Z \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$.

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{dF}{dx} = \frac{d\Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)}{dx} = \phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \frac{1}{\sigma}$$

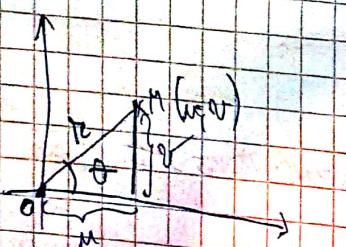
$$\begin{cases} F(x) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \\ f(x) = \phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} \geq 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \Leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} dx = 1$$

$$\text{D.f. } \mu = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} I^2 &= \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} dv \right) \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2+v^2}{2}} du dv \end{aligned}$$



$$u = r \cos \theta$$

$$v = r \sin \theta$$

$$(u, v) = g(r, \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-\frac{u^2+v^2}{2}} du dv &\geq \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr d\theta \\ \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \right)^2 &= 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\int_0^{\infty} r dr d\theta &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{2} r^2 dr \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(-e^{-r^2/2}\right) \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-x^2/2} \\
 E[X] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2} dx = \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\mu + \sigma t) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\mu + \sigma t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-t^2/2} dt = \\
 &= \mu \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt + \sigma \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt = \\
 &= \mu + \sigma \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{t e^{-t^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dt = \mu.
 \end{aligned}$$

fct. impair

$$X = \mu + \sigma Z, Z \sim N(0, 1), \text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

$$E[X^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\stackrel{t=\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\mu + \sigma t)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-t^2/2} dt =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\stackrel{t^2}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-t^2/2} dt = \mu^2 =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\mu^2 + \sigma^2 t^2 + 2\mu\sigma t) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-t^2/2} dt =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2\mu\sigma t \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-t^2/2} dt = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

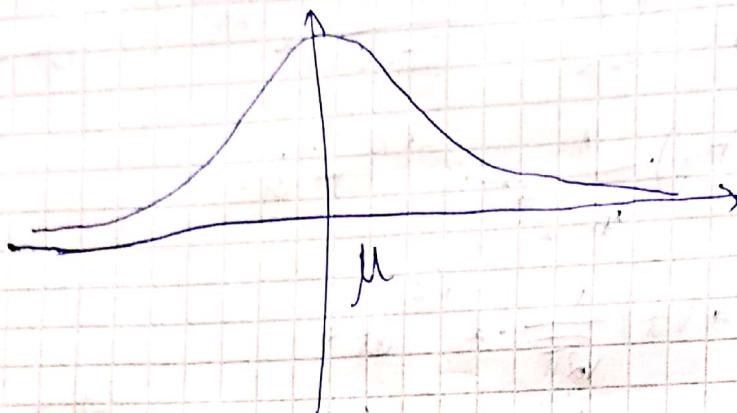
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma^2 t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-t^2/2} dt = \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} t^2 e^{-t^2/2} dt =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[-t e^{-t^2/2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2/2} dt \right] =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-t^2/2} dt = \sigma^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E\{x^2\} = \mu^2 + \sigma^2 \Rightarrow \text{Var}(x) = \sigma^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2}$$



$$\phi(x), x > 0$$

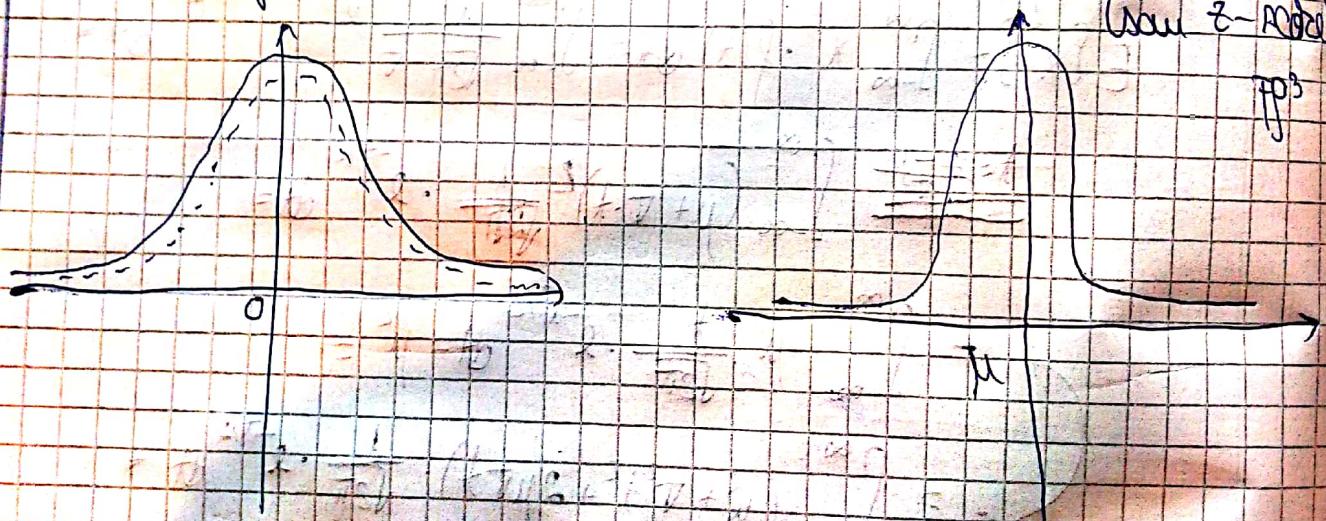
$$P(-1 < x < 4), x \sim N(3; 2)$$

$$x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \implies z \sim N(0, 1)$$

↓
media dispersione

$$z = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$$

variabile standardizzata (o normalizzata)
(con $z \sim N(0, 1)$)

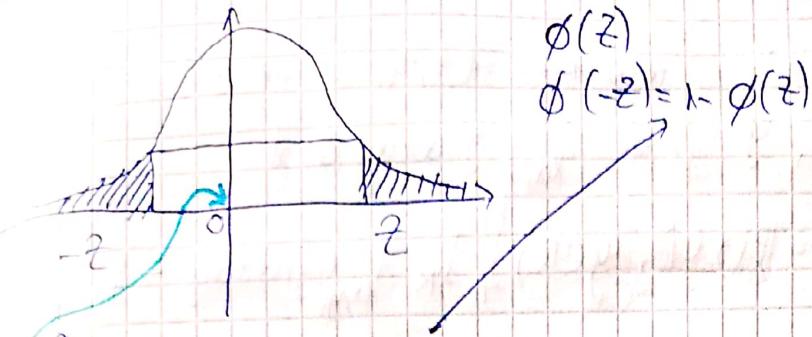


$$E\{z\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} E\{x - \mu\} = 0$$

$$\text{Var}\{z\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \text{Var}(x - \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \text{Var}(x) = 1.$$

$$P(-1 < x < 4), x \sim N(3, 2)$$

$$P\left(\frac{-1-3}{\sqrt{2}} < \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{2}} < \frac{4-3}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = P\left(\frac{-4}{\sqrt{2}} < \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{2}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \phi\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \phi\left(\frac{-4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$



fumărat că sunt egale?

$$1 - \Phi(z) = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi(t) dt = \int_z^{\infty} \Phi(t) dt \stackrel{u=-t}{=} \int_{-z}^{\infty} \Phi(-u) du = \int_{-\infty}^{-z} \Phi(u) du = \Phi(-z)$$

sch.
var.

EXAMEN

Sumătoare de făpturi care cade pe parcursul anului în București:

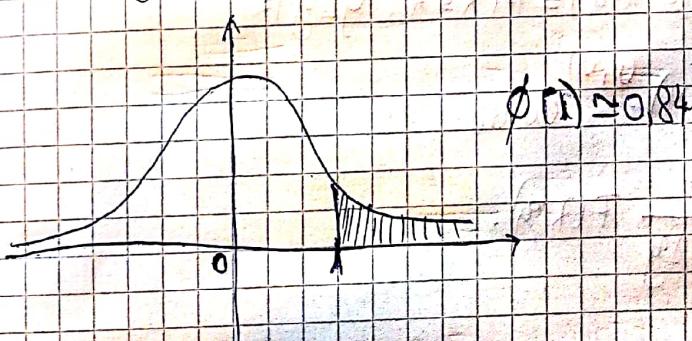
$$\mu = 60 \text{ cm} \leftarrow \text{medie}$$

$$\sigma = 20 \text{ cm} \leftarrow \text{alăturare}$$

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

$$P(X > 80)$$

$$P\left(\frac{X-60}{20} > \frac{80-60}{20}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1) \approx 0,16$$



CUPLURI DE V.A. CONTINUE.

DENSITATEA COMUNĂ, DENSITATEA

MARGINALĂ și DENSITATEA CONDITIONALĂ

Fie X și Y v.a. $(X, Y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Supunem că (X, Y) admite o densitate comună $f > 0$ (X, Y) dacă

$$P((x, y) \in B) = \iint_B f(x, y) dx dy, \quad B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2.$$

În particular, $B = [a; b] \times [c; d]$

În contextul de mai sus,

$P(X=x, Y=y)$ și $f(x, y) dx dy$ const

$$P(X \in A) = P(X \in A, y \in \mathbb{R}) \int_A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx dy$$

Îstă $f_x(x)$ densitatea de rep. a lui X .

$$P(X \in A) = \int_A f_x(x) dx \Rightarrow f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

densitatea marginală a lui X

$$\text{In concl. } P(X=x) = \sum_y P(X=x, Y=y) = \sum_y f(x, y) (x, y)$$

OBS.: Indq.: Îstă X și Y r.v.a. care sunt $\perp\!\!\!\perp$ (sunt indep.)
 $P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A) \cdot P(Y \in B)$, $(*)_{A, B}$

PROPOZIȚIE:

Dacă X și Y r.v.a. sunt condit. const. $f(x, y)$ și dens. marginală
 f_x și f_y , at. $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \Rightarrow f(x, y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y)$.

$$F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \\ = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\varphi(x, y) = \frac{F(x, y)}{\int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dx dy}$$

Ex.: $12^\infty - 13^\infty$

$X, Y \sim U(0, 60)$

$X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$

Potib. să înțelegem cel puțin 10 min?

$$P(X+10 < y) + P(Y+10 < x) =$$

$$= 2P((X, Y) \in A) = 2 \int_A \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$A = \{(x, y) \in [0, 60]^2 \mid x < 10 < y\}$$

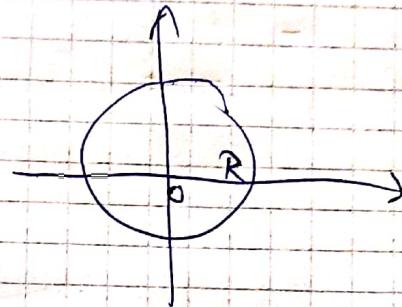
$$f(x,y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) = \frac{1}{60} \cdot \frac{1}{(0,6)} \cdot \frac{1}{60} \cdot \underset{[0,60]}{\mathbb{1}(y)}.$$

$$= 2 \int_{10}^{60} \int_0^{y-10} \frac{1}{60^2} dx dy = \frac{2}{60^2} \int_{10}^{60} (y-10) dy =$$

$$= \frac{2}{60^2} \left(\frac{y^2}{2} - 10y \right) \Big|_{10}^{60} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) - \frac{2}{60^2} \left(\frac{16}{2} \cdot 10^2 \right) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{36}.$$

$(x, y) \sim U(Q(0, R))$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi R^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



ex.: (Buffon's) d
x < d

$$(x, \theta) \in [0, d/2] \times [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$P(x < \frac{d}{2} \sin \theta) = \iint \frac{4}{\pi R^2} \mathbb{1}_{[0, d/2]}(x) \mathbb{1}_{[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]}(\theta) d\theta dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{d/2 \sin \theta} \frac{4}{\pi R^2} dx d\theta = \frac{4}{\pi R^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{2} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2d}{\pi R^2}$$