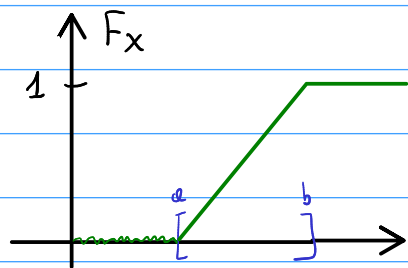
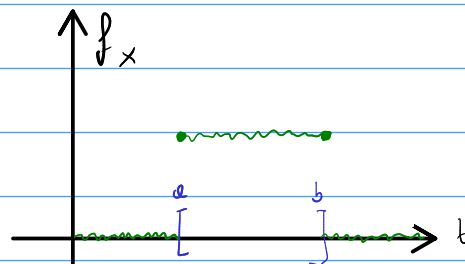


VARIABILI ALEATORIE con DENSITÀ NOTEVOLI

VARIABILE UNIFORME SU UN INTERVALLO FINITO

Si considera la densità

$$f_x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & t \in [a, b] \\ 0 & t \notin [a, b] \end{cases} \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_x(t) dt = \int_a^b \frac{1}{b-a} dt = 1$$

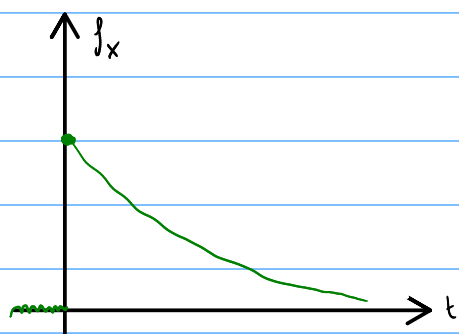


$$F_x(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \leq a \\ \frac{t-a}{b-a} & a < t \leq b \\ 1 & t > b \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \in I) = \int_I f_x(t) dt = \frac{\text{lunghezza } ([a, b] \cap I)}{b-a}$$

VARIABILI ESPONENZIALI

$$\lambda > 0 \quad f_x(t) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_x(s) ds = \int_0^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda s} ds = \left[\lambda \frac{1}{-\lambda} e^{-\lambda s} \right]_0^{\infty} = 1$$

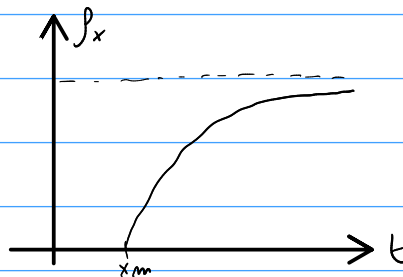
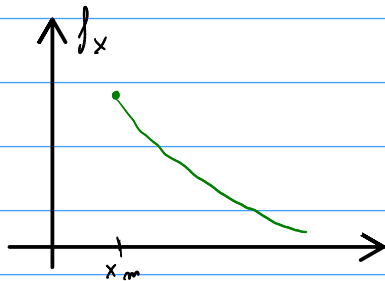


Osservazione: $P(a < X < b) = P(a \leq X \leq b) = P(a < X \leq b) = P(a \leq X < b)$
perché la probabilità che sia 0 è 0

$$F_x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

VARIABILI di PARETO

$$X_m \geq 0 \quad \alpha > 0 \quad f_x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha X_m^\alpha}{t^{1+\alpha}} & t \geq X_m \\ 0 & t < X_m \end{cases} \rightarrow \int_{X_m}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha X_m^\alpha}{t^{1+\alpha}} dt = 1$$

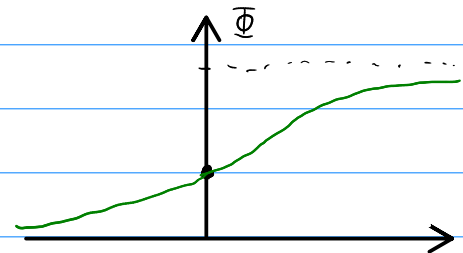
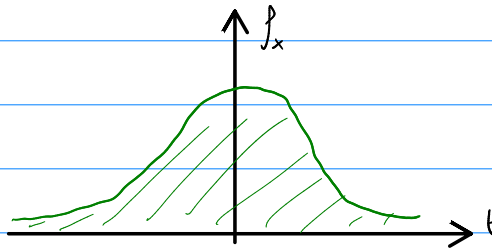


Oss. simile alle esponenziali
ma polinomiale

VARIABILI GAUSSIANE STANDARD

$$f_x(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} = \phi(t)$$

$$F_x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} ds = \Phi(t)$$



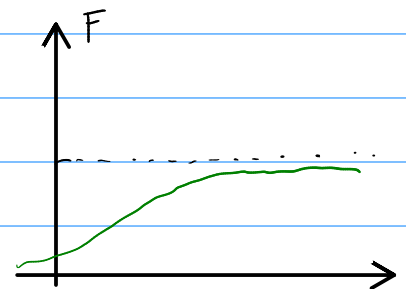
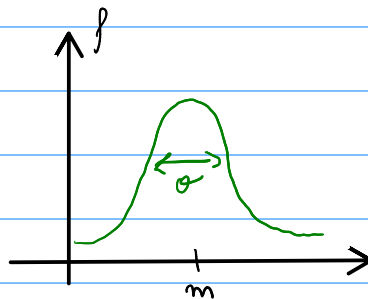
OSS.: $\phi(t) = \phi(-t) \rightarrow \bar{e}$ PARI

$$\phi(-t) = 1 - \Phi(t) \quad \forall t$$

$$P(-t \leq X \leq t) = \int_{-t}^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2}} ds = \Phi(t) - \Phi(-t) = 2\Phi(t) - 1$$

VARIABILI GAUSSIANE $N(m, \sigma^2)$

$$m \in \mathbb{R} \quad \sigma > 0 \quad f_x(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(t-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \phi(t)$$



$$P(m - \sigma \leq X \leq m + \sigma) = \int_{m-\sigma}^{m+\sigma} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(t-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2}} ds = \int_{-1}^1 \phi(s) ds = 2\Phi(1) - 1 \approx 0.68$$

$$P(m - 2\sigma \leq X \leq m + 2\sigma) = 2\Phi(2) - 1 \approx 0.94 \quad P(m - 3\sigma \leq X \leq m + 3\sigma) = 0.997$$

OSS. se $m=0, \sigma=1 \rightarrow N(0,1)$ è STANDARD

MOMENTI

VALORE ATTESO: se X VARIABILE ALEATORIA DISCRETA con FUNZIONE di MASSA p_X
allora il suo VALORE ATTESO $E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p_X(x_i)$ (DISCRETO)
 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t f_X(t) dt$ (CON DENSITA)

OSS. CONVERGENZA della SERIE

$$\text{Se } \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i| p_X(x_i) < \infty$$

e.g. X è BERNOLLI ($P(X=1)=p$, $P(X=0)=1-p$)
 $E[X] = 1 \cdot p + 0 \cdot (1-p) = p$

e.g. X VARIABILE ALEATORIA con DENSITA f_X
 $E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t f_X(t) dt$ se $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |t| f_X(t) dt < \infty$

e.g. X VARIABILE ALEATORIA ESPONENZIALE
 $E[X] = \int_0^{\infty} t \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt$

OSS. se $x: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
allora $h(x): \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è una VARIABILE ALEATORIA

MOMENTO N-esimo: se $n \geq 1$, il MOMENTO N-ESIMO di X è $E[X^n] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i^n p_X(x_i)$ (DISCRETO)
 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^n f_X(t) dt$ (CON DENSITA)

VARIANZA di una

VARIABILE ALEATORIA : $VAR(X) = E[(X - E[X])^2]$ se è ben definito

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x_i - E[X])^2 p_X(x_i) \quad (\text{DISCRETO})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t - E[X])^2 f_X(t) dt \quad (\text{CON DENSITA})$$

DEVIAZIONE STANDARD

di una VARIABILE ALEATORIA ; $\sigma(X) = \sqrt{\text{VAR}(X)}$