Probabilitati si Matirslica - aus 8

cléalia si momentele variabileller aleatoure

Repetant un experiment de N en si urmarin regulatel uner v.a. X de intères, e.g. binonnial > annecam en banul de 10 en si fie X N.a come me da nor de H in cele 10

anucari. da sf. celer N repetition aven X, --, XN

Uledia aritmetica a acestor valori. $M = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i}{N}$

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$$nu = \frac{1+1+1+2+3+3+4+5}{8} = \frac{20}{8}$$

$$3\times 1+1\times 2+2\times 3+1\times 5+1\times 5$$

Daca v.a. X discreta ou fot de mosa f(x) = H(X = x) otunci am vâjut ca $f(x) = \frac{N(x)}{N}$ with a realization of the core

$$= N(x)^{\mu} f(x) \cdot N$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} x f(x) M = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} x f(x)$$

$$NUN = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x} x N(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x} x f(x) N = \sum_{x} x f(x)$$

suma pondocata Def: Fie X O v.a disoveta. Definine nuedia lui X Prin:

ou de cate on sour [12] f(2) < 10 daçà soula ante e divergenta atunci spunem car nuedio mu e definita Exp: Daca \times N.a. care reprezenta regultatul aruncarui undu' gar \Rightarrow \times £21,2,3,4,5,63 f(x) = 1/6E[x]= 1 (1+2+3+4+5+6)=3.S. Exp: Daca XN (2, 22 - 2n) atunci E[x]= 2,7,+2,72+...+2n7n [[x]=(2)x/4+(-1)x/3+1x1/2+3x/8 $=\frac{-4-1+4+3}{2}=\frac{1}{4}$ Obs: Enterpretare fixera > centrul de gleutate (masa) a mini sistem finit de cogneri.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1$$

tropuetato ale mediei: a) Dava X este o v.a. constanta X=e atunci: E[X]=c b) Daca X loke o cr.a pozitira, X ≥0 atunci EIXJ>0 c) Daca X si Y sunt 2 N.a. a. ? X > Y. Afunci Eli > E[Y].

d) Daca X si Y sunt 2 vouvabile aleateure ousorate si

d) Daca X si Y sunt 2 vouvabile aleateure ousorate si a, be Ri atunci [Elax+by] = a Elx7+b Ely]. e) Re A=R un eveniment si \$ (w) = 20, altfel Atunci E[1A]= P(A). 4) Daca X si Y sunt & da independente atunci E[XY]= E[X]E[Y] ds: Ingeneral, ELXY]= EKJEEY] P Jaca X e o va discreté à g: R-IR o fet realie atunci Y-g(X) este o v.a discreté de medie $\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \sum_{x} g(x) P(X=x)$ Exp1 XN (-2 -1 1 3) Y= X2 Met 1: Ye {1,4,9} Y ~ (5/8 1/4 1/8) $f(y) = 1 \times 5/8 + 4 \times 1/4 + 9 \times 1/8 = \frac{22}{8}$ Net 2: $g(x) = x^2$ $E[x^2] = E[x^2] = \sum_{\alpha \in \{2^{-1}, 1/3\}} x^2 P(x = x) = \frac{22}{8}$

DET: Fie X O NA discreta. Number ruburent de erdin K media Elkys, moment centrat de ordin K hurdin E[(x-a)t]. Daca a= E[x] atamai E[(x-E(x)k] se numerte auaulut centrat de ordin K. DEF Moueutel contrat de ordin 2 se numerte variante sau dispersite v.a X & se nottogà Var (x)= # [(x-#(x))2]/ Os: Varianda este o missura de care prepara gradul de imprastible al datelor m'jurul medies. Définin abolères standard a unei N. a X prin SD(x)-J Var(x) Handard deviation ds: Daca X e o masura in m.m. atunci Var(X) se nuòscarà in (u.u)2 iar SD(x) in u.m. Mgo are varange: a) baca x exte o va constatunci var (x)=0 b) pare x este o v.a (ausordà), atuna Var(x) >0 e) rue / X este o v.a & aek atunci (Var(K+a) = lbr(K))

c) Darcy X este o v.a. si a e R atunci
d) Darca X este o v.a. si a e R atunci 06: a=1=) Var (-x) = Var(x) Obs: a, ber atunai/ Var (ax+b) = a2 var (k) e) Daca X este o v.a (disoretà) atunci Voor (X) = E[X2] - E[X]2

7) Laca X 81 Y sout 2 N.a. independents atimes: Var (X+Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y) Calculul aucoliei si al variantei 7st repartitii ennoscute x-e {0,1} P(x=1)=7° 1) Bomoulli XNB(p) =) P(x=0) = 1-p XN (-p p) -) [[x]=p] Vor (x)= E[x2]- E[x]2 $Var[x]=p-p^2=p(1-p)$ 2) Rep Irimomiala X N B(N,p) $x \in \{0, 42, ..., n\}$ $P(x=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k}$ $f(x) = \sum_{x \in 10, n} x f(x=x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k f(x=k)$ $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \binom{n}{k} p^k \binom{n-p}{k-p} n-k \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} p^k \binom{n-p}{k}$ $= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k}$ = a = (a-1) pk (1-p) n-k = $mp = \sum_{k=1}^{n} {\binom{n-1}{k-1}} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-k} = mp$

Reamination ca x=X1+...+Xn mude Xi N B(p) iar X1, 2, -., Xn sout indep. sinctrie $\mathbb{E}[X_1 - \mathbb{E}[X_1 + X_2 + - + X_n] = \mathbb{E}[X_1] + - - + \mathbb{E}[X_n]$ $= n \mathbb{E}[X_1] - np$ Var (X)= lar (X1+-+Xn)= Var(X1)+--+ Var (Xn) Semetrie m bax(X1)=mp(1-p) 3) Rep Hepergroweltalea X N HG (N, N, M)

we hile extrase

some interreserve $P(x=k) = \frac{\binom{M}{k}\binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}}$ Fic X. v.a care is val & daro lile y extrasa use de vouleure neapre à 0 altfl. Aturci Xj NB(p) on p= M. Mai mult, X-este X= X,+ X2+ -..+ m Vara X1, ×21, --, Xn rue sunt independente: /E[x]=E[x1+x+--+xn]=E[x1]+--+ E[xn]

-m ElxJ= u M]

XNR6(A), X∈201,21---3 P(x=k)=e-7 AK, bery $\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -k \, \mathbb{P}(X=k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -k \, e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} -k \, e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1$ $=e^{-\lambda}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{3^{k}}{(k-1)!}=e^{-\lambda}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{3^{k+1}}{2!}=\lambda e^{-\lambda}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{3^{k}}{2!}$ $=\lambda$ Var(X)= E[x2]-E[x]2 = A XN Gem (g) 5) Rep Groweltwa X=2423,---3 k-1
P(x=k)-(1-p)p Notain 2=1-P E[X]= = = k=1 k gk-1 p= = = k=1 k gk-1 $-y \stackrel{\times}{\underset{k=1}{\sum}} (g^k)' \stackrel{\text{douvarea se face dupa'}}{\underset{\text{douvarea}}{\underbrace{}}} g$ $= \operatorname{p}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} g^{k}\right) = \operatorname{p}\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g^{k} - 1\right)$ $= p \frac{d}{dg} \left(\frac{1}{1-g} - 1 \right) = p \left(\frac{1}{1-g^2} - \frac{1}{p^2} \right) = \frac{1}{p}$ Van(X) = 2)

Variable alkabare continue (abelit consinue) Def: Fie (D, F, D) un câme de probabl si X, D>R & N.a.
Spunom cà v.a. X este continua (absolut continua) daca
consista o got positiva f(x) >0 cu prop ca A(XeA) = J'f(x)dx, the intowal san ramini cel mult Reamintin: Daca X 11: a disoreta atunci pt ACR $A(x \in A) = \sum_{x \in X(\Omega) \cap A} A(x) = \sum_{x \in X(\Omega) \cap A}$ Clos: A=[a,b] atunci $P(x \in A) = P(a \le X \le b) = \int_{C} f(x) dx = \int_{C} f(x) dx$ daca A=R atunci R(X=R) = P(D)-1 $P(x \in \mathbb{R}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx$ artful $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

Densitatea de reparditié of la men propriétation :

trobuie sà satisfaco mom. propriétation:

a) f(x) ≥0, +x ele b) j+10 f(x)dx = 1

Os. In def v.a continue daca luam A=2a3 volumei $P(x=q) = \int f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{q} f(x) dx = 0$

 $P(a \leq X \leq b) = P(a < X \leq b) = P(a \leq X \leq b) = \overline{R}(a \leq X \leq b)$

Andergredova: De ce f iste densitate?

(Vrem 8à calendam $R(x \in [x, x + dx])$ = f(x) adt - f(x) dt (x, x + dx)Andre f(x) = f(x) (x + dx - x) = f(x) dxAndre f(x) = f(x) (x + dx) f(x) = f(x) f(x) = f(x

Obs: Daco X este masurat in m (u.m) alunci f ce rot nuòsurata in fu (1/u.m).