

CURSUL 9 (2 decembrie 2021)

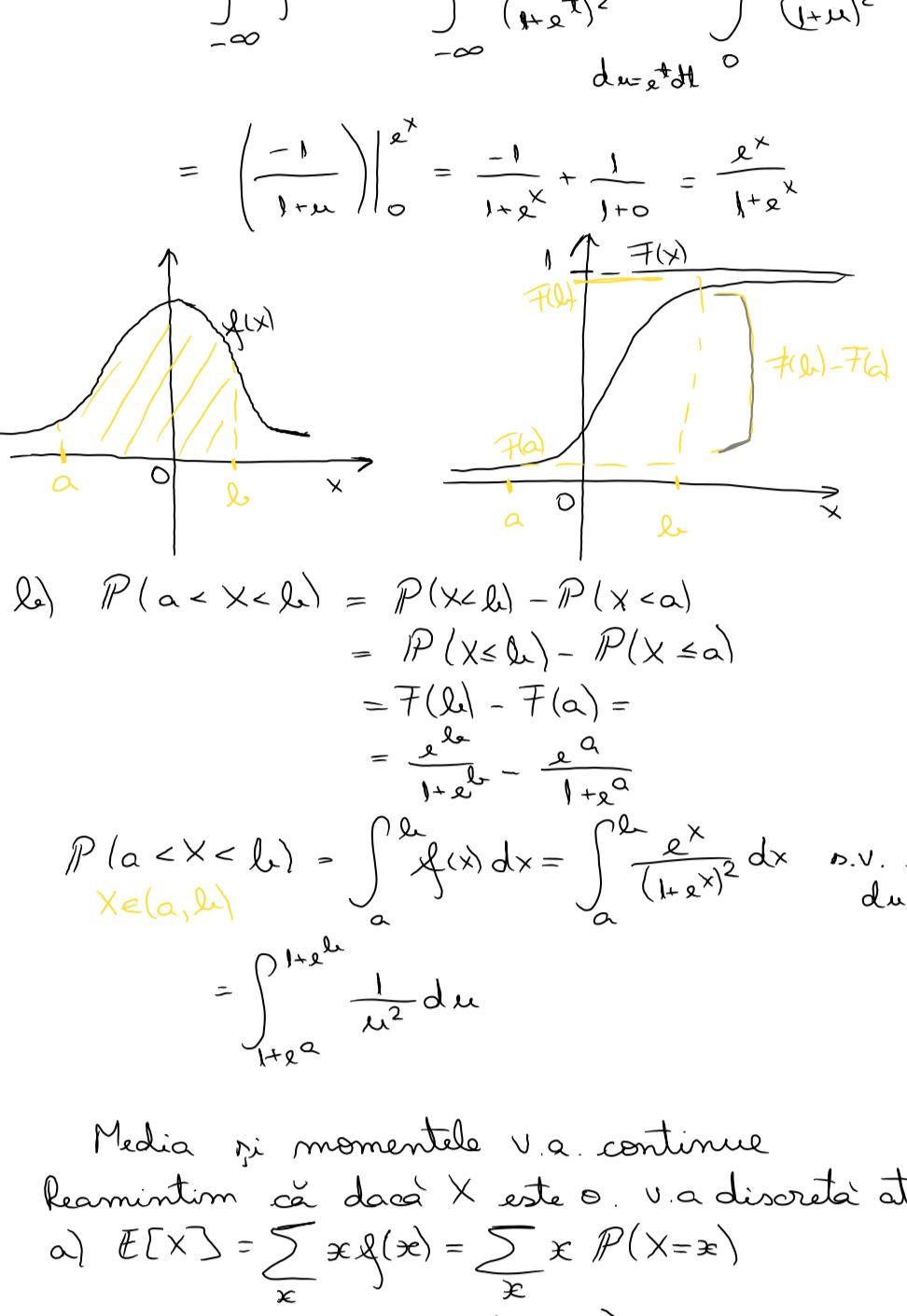
Analogie v.a. discrete \Rightarrow v.a. continuu

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \text{f(x)} & \text{f(x)dx} \\ \hline \sum_{x \in \Omega} f(x)P(x=x_i) & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx \\ \text{f(x)densitate} & \text{f(x)dx densitate} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Obs: Densitatea de repartitie nu este o probabilitate

Exp: (O densitate poate avea valori strict de mari)

$$\text{v.a. } X \text{ cu densitatea } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{altele} \end{cases}$$



Pentru $x \rightarrow 0$, $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$

Obs: Supertul v.a. X este $\{x\}f(x)$

Functia de repartitie pt s.v.a. X este $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

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

$$= P(X \in (-\infty, x])$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Proprietatile functiei de repartitie sunt:

a) F este crescatoare

b) F este continua la dreapta

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$ si $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$

Obs: In cazul in care X este o v.a. discrete cu st. de maria $f(x) = P(X=x)$ atunci

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{y \leq x} f(y)$$

In cazul in care X este o v.a. continua cu densitatea f

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

Din teorema fundamentală a analizei dacă f este continuă în x_0 atunci F este derivabilă în x_0 și $F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$

Dacă f este continuă atunci $F(x) = f(x)$, $\forall x$.

Dacă stim F și vrem să găsim f atunci

$$f'(x) = F'(x), \quad \forall x$$

Dacă stim f și vrem să găsim F =

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

Exp: Fie X o v.a. continuă cu densitatea f def prin $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ (logistica)

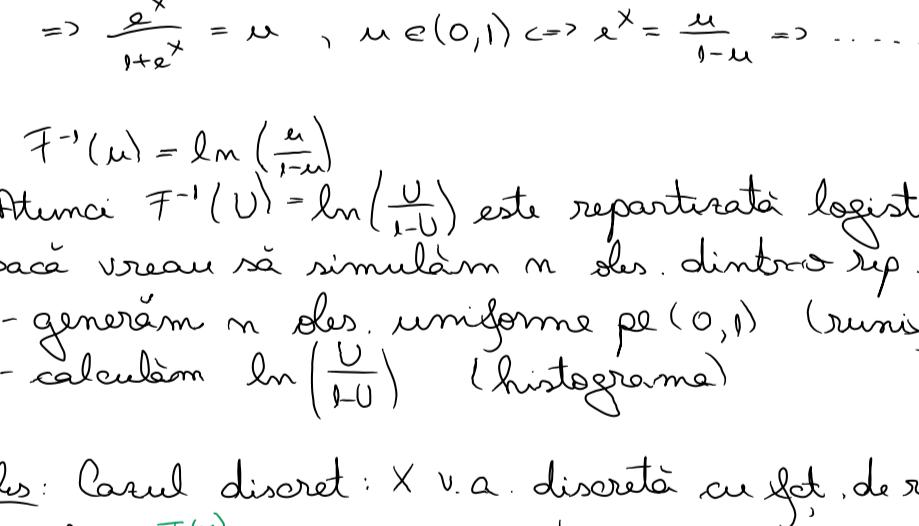
Vrem să calculăm: a) $F(x) = ?$

$$\text{b) } P(a < X < b) = ? \quad (\text{d} \geq 1)$$

Sol:

$$\text{a) } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{e^t}{(1+e^t)^2} dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{e^t}{(1+e^t)^2} dt =$$

$$= \left(\frac{-1}{1+e^t} \right) \Big|_0^x = \frac{-1}{1+e^x} + \frac{1}{1+e^0} = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$$



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

$$= P(X \leq b) - P(X \leq a)$$

$$= F(b) - F(a) =$$

$$= \frac{e^b}{1+e^b} - \frac{e^a}{1+e^a}$$

$$P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx \quad \text{d.v. } u = e^x \quad du = e^x dx$$

$$= \int_{1+e^a}^{1+e^b} \frac{1}{u^2} du =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+e^a} - \frac{1}{1+e^b} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^b - e^a}{1+e^a + e^b + e^{a+b}} \right)$$

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