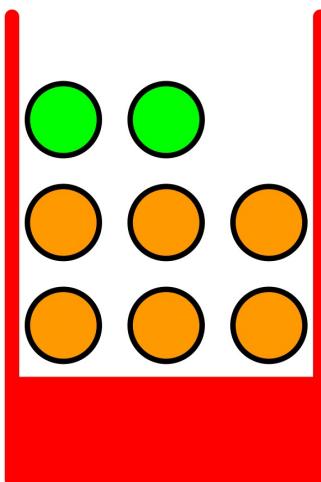


Reaso Probabilidad

$B \in \{r, b\}$; CAJAS

MANZANA

NARANJA.



CAJA r

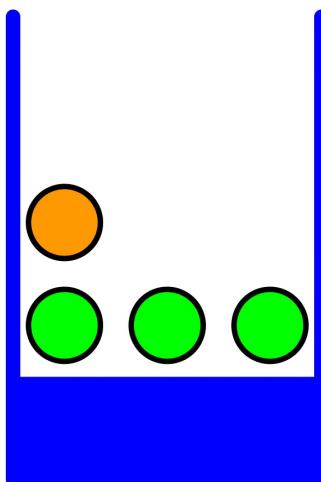


40%

CHANCES

CAJA ROJA

$$P(B=r) = 0.4$$



CAJA b



60%

CHANCES

CAJA AZUL

$$P(B=b) = 0.6$$

X: variable aleatoria CAJA
Y: variable aleatoria FRUTA

| | | | | |
|-------|--|--|----------|-------|
| | | | | c_i |
| | | | n_{ij} | r_j |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | x_i | |
| y_j | | | | |

$$P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) = \frac{n_{ij}}{N}$$

$$P(X=x_i) = \frac{c_i}{N}; c_i = \sum_j n_{ij}$$

$$P(Y=y_j) = \frac{r_j}{N}; r_j = \sum_i n_{ij}$$

N MUESTRAS

| | | | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|----------|-------|
| | | | | | c_i |
| y_j | | | | n_{ij} | |
| | | | | | r_j |
| | | | | | x_i |
| | | | | | |

$$P(X=x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^L P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)$$



MARGINAL

CONJUNTA

REGLA DE LA SUMA
DE PROBABILIDADES

$$P(Y=y_j | X=x_i) = \frac{n_{ij}}{c_i}$$

CONDICIONAL

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) &= \frac{n_{ij}}{N} = \frac{n_{ij}}{c_i} \frac{c_i}{N} \\ &= P(Y=y_j | X=x_i) P(X=x_i) \end{aligned}$$

REGLA DEL PRODUCTO.

REGLAS DE PROBABILIDAD:

SUMA: $p(X) = \sum_Y p(X, Y) \rightarrow$ MARGINALIZAR

PRODUCTO: $p(X, Y) = p(Y|X)p(X) = p(X|Y)p(Y)$
 $p(X, Y) = p(Y, X)$

→ SIMETRIA

TEOREMA DE BAYES:

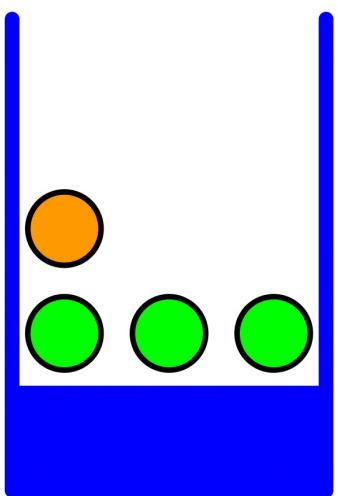
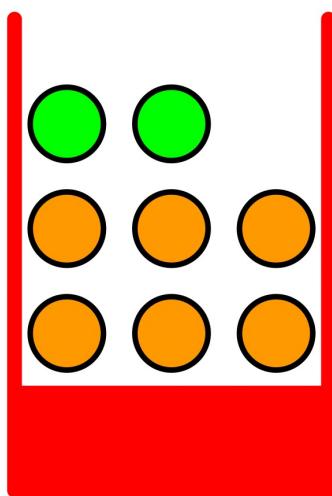
$$p(Y|X)p(X) = p(X|Y)p(Y) \xrightarrow{\text{VEROSIMILITUD}}$$

$$p(Y|X) = \frac{p(X|Y)p(Y)}{p(X)} \xrightarrow{\text{PRIOR}} \text{EVIDENCIA.}$$

POSTERIOR 

$$p(X) = \sum_Y p(X, Y) = \sum_Y p(X|Y)p(Y)$$

EJERCICIO: PARA $P(B=r) = 0.4$ Y $P(B=b) = 0.6$,
 $P(B=r) + P(B=b) = 1$. Y



según la figura, encontrar:

$$P(F=a) = ?$$

$$P(F=o) = ?$$

$$P(B=r | F=o) = ?$$

$$P(B=b | F=o) = ?$$

$$P(B=r | F=a) = ?$$

$$P(B=b | F=a) = ?$$

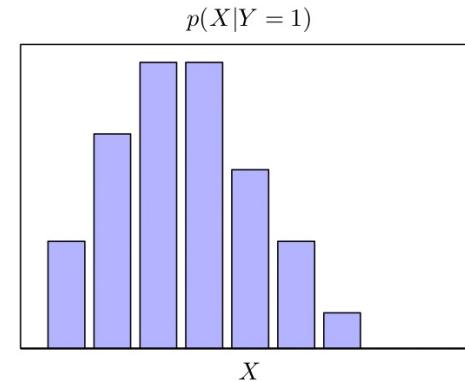
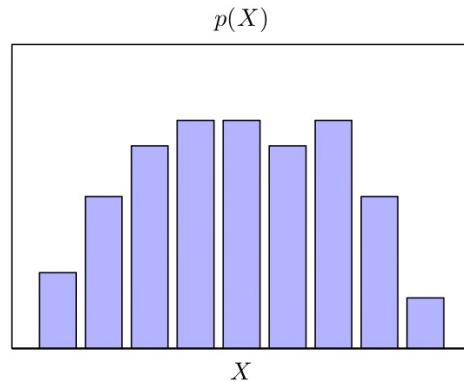
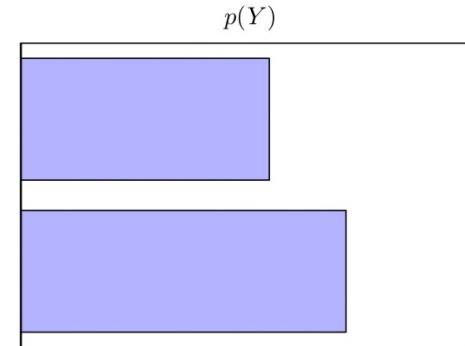
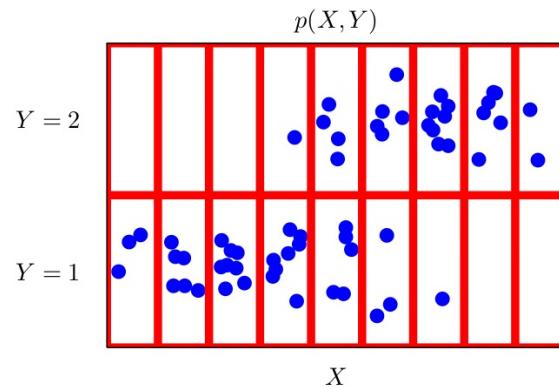
a: apple

o: orange.

B: Box

F: fruit.

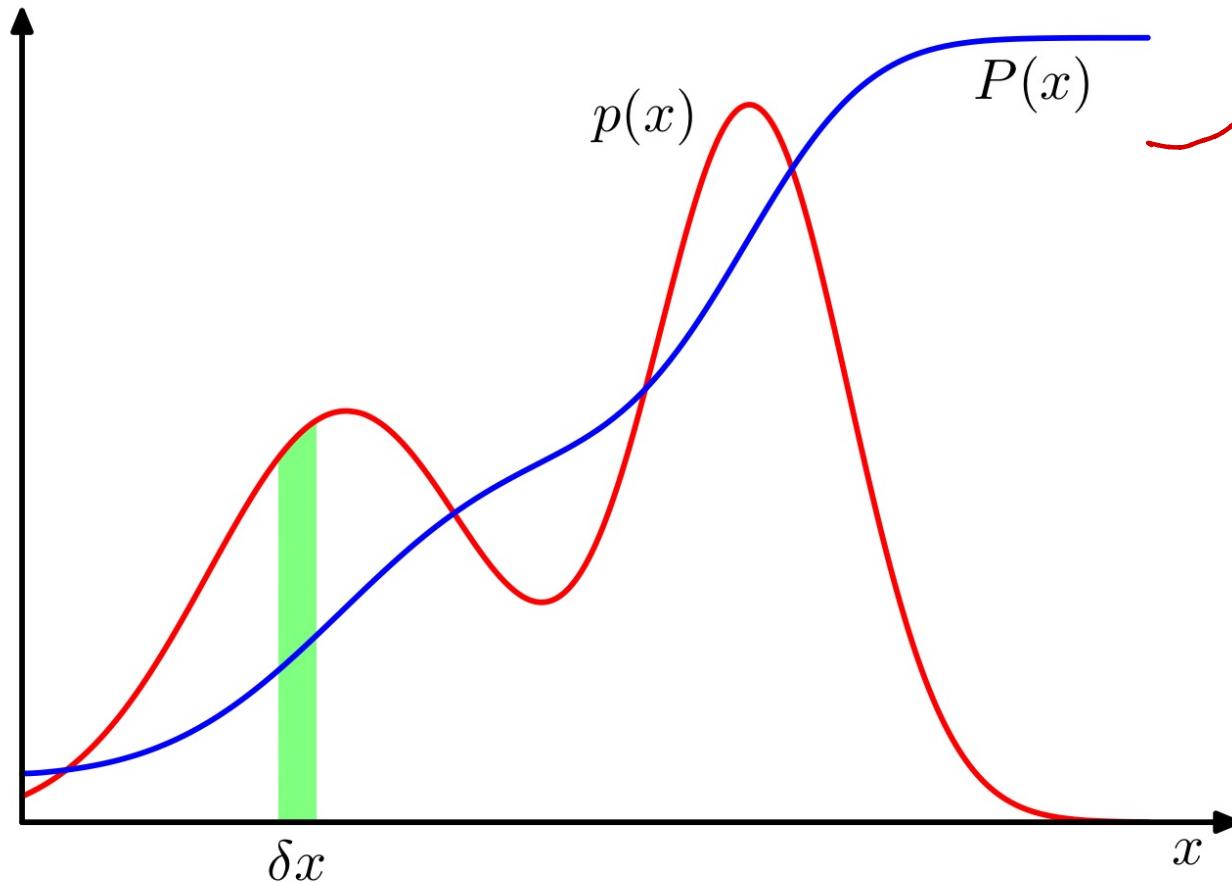
EJERCICIO: Genere simulación en Python que emule las siguientes Figs:



NOTA: Asuma $N=100$ y $p(x|Y=y) = N(x|\mu_y, \sigma_y^2)$

FUNCIONES DENSIDAD DE PROBABILIDAD.

$x \in \mathbb{R}$; la probabilidad de $x \in [x, x + \delta x]$ es $p(x)dx$
con $\delta x \rightarrow 0$ $\therefore p(x)$ es la densidad de probabilidad
sobre x : $p(x \in [a, b]) = \int_a^b p(x) dx$



Función
de distribución
Acumulada

$$P(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z p(x) dx$$

$$P'(x) = p(x)$$

Consideraciones:

$$p(x) \geq 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx = 1$$

Cambio de variable:

$$x = g(y) \quad \therefore f(x) \Rightarrow \tilde{f}(y) = f(g(y))$$

Asumiendo que: $p_x(x) dx \approx p_y(y) dy$

Entonces:

$$p_y(y) = p_x(x) \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right|$$

$$p_y(y) = p_x(x) |g'(y)|$$

Se asume que para $x \in [x, x+\delta x]$ existe una transformación $y \in [y, y+\delta y]$

Extensión vectorial:

Para x_1, x_2, \dots, x_D variables aleatorias:

$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_D] \Rightarrow p(\mathbf{x}) = p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_D)$$

$$p(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$$

$$\int_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}} p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = 1.$$

Regla de la suma y producto para $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$p(x) = \int_y p(x, y) dy$$

$$p(x, y) = p(y|x)p(x)$$

Operador Esperanza y Covarianzas

$$E\{f\} = \sum_x p(x)f(x)$$

$\underbrace{}$
suma ponderada

Caso continuo:

$$E\{F\} = \int_x p(x)f(x)dx$$

Media Muestral: para N puntos:

$$E\{F\} \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_n f(x_n)$$

$\underbrace{\phantom{\frac{1}{N} \sum_n f(x_n)}}$

Estimador (Aproxima $E\{F\}$).

L) Aproximación converge
para $N \rightarrow \infty$

Operador Esperanza en varias variables

$$E_x \{ f(x,y) \} = \int p(x) f(x,y) dx$$

$$E_{x,y} \{ f(x,y) \} = \int p(x,y) f(x,y) dx dy$$

Esperanza Condicional:

$$E_x \{ f | y \} = \int_x p(x|y) f(x) dx$$

Momentos básicos:

$$\mu_f = E_x \{ f \} = \int p(x) f(x) dx$$

$$\text{Var} \{ f \} = E \{ (f(x) - E_x \{ f \})^2 \}$$

EJERCICIO:

Demuestre que:

$$\text{var}\{x\} = \mathbb{E}\{(x - \mu_x)^2\} = \mathbb{E}\{x^2\} - \mathbb{E}^2\{x\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}\{x, y\} &= \mathbb{E}_{x,y}\{(x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y)\} \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{x,y}\{xy\} - \mathbb{E}\{x\}\mathbb{E}\{y\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{cov}(x, y) = \mathbb{E}_{x,y}\{xy^T\} - \mathbb{E}\{x\}\mathbb{E}\{y\}$$

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times 1}$$