

Bursa 13  
 - P & S -

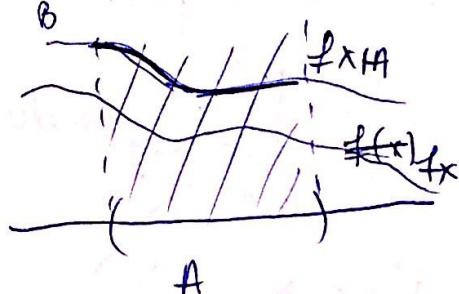
$f_{x,y}(x,y)$  - densitatea comună

$$f_x(x) = \int f_{x,y}(x,y) dy$$

$$f_y(y) = \int f_{x,y}(x,y) dx$$

$$f_{x|A}(x) = \frac{f(x)}{P(x \in A)} \mathbb{P}(x \in B | A) = \int f_{x|A}(x) dx \quad \text{at } B, \forall B$$

$$f_{x,y}(x,y)$$



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

Formula probabilității totale:

$$f_x(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{x|A_i}(x) P(A_i)$$

- (a)  $y$  este o v.a. discretă  $\{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$

$x$  nu-a cont  $f_x$

$$f_x(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m f_{x|y}(x|y_i) P(y=y_i)$$

- (b)  $y$  nu-a cont cu densitatea  $f_y \Rightarrow f_x(x) = \int f_{x|y}(x|y) f_y(y) dy$

$x$  nu-a cont - II - II  $f_x$

## Îndepărtare v.a.

$x \perp\!\!\! \perp y$  ( $x, y$  independent)

$$P(x \in A, y \in B) = P(x \in A)P(y \in B), \forall A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A = (-\infty, x], B = (-\infty, y] \Rightarrow P(x \leq x, y \leq y) &= \\ &= P(x \leq x) \cdot P(y \leq y), \forall x, y. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f_{x,y}(u,v) du dv = \int_{-\infty}^x f_x(u) du \int_{-\infty}^y f_y(v) dv$$

/distribuția după  $y$  și  $x$  sau  $x$  și  $y$ .

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f_{x,y}(u,v) du dv = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{-\infty}^x f_x(u) du \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_{-\infty}^y f_y(v) dv$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \dots \right)$$

$$f_{x,y}(x,y) = f_x(x) f_y(y)$$

## Propozitie 1:

Dacă  $x$  și  $y$  v.a. cu densități  $f_x$  și  $f_y$  respectiv.

$$\text{Atunci } x \perp\!\!\! \perp y \Leftrightarrow f_{x,y}(x,y) = f_x(x) f_y(y)$$

## Propozitie 2:

Îfie  $x, y$  două v.a. și  $g$  și  $h$  două funcții

$$\text{Dacă } f_{x,y}(x,y) = g(x) h(y), \forall x, y \text{ atunci } x \perp\!\!\! \perp y$$

### Propozitie 3:

Dacă  $x$  și  $y$  sunt z.w.a. independente atunci

$$E[g(x)h(y)] = E[g(x)]E[h(y)]$$

### Observatie!

Dacă  $g(x) = x$  și  $h(y) = y$  atunci

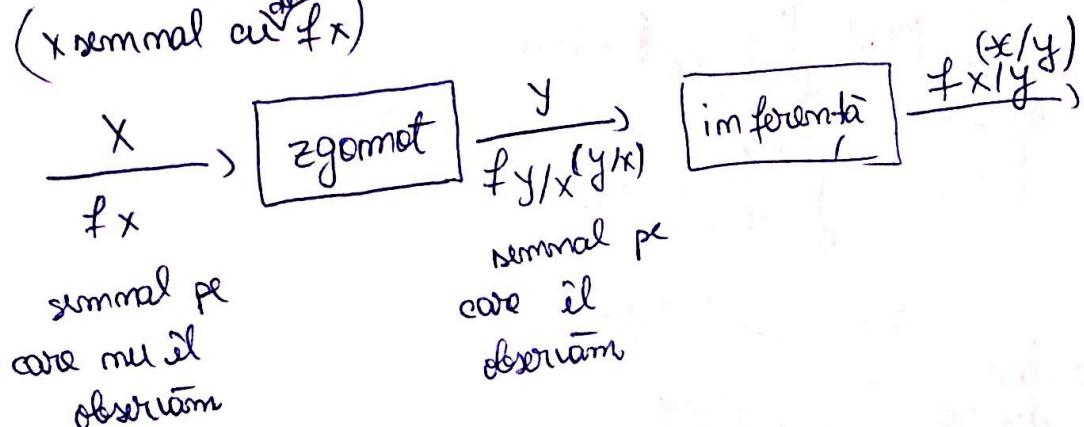
$$E[xy] = E[x] \cdot E[y].$$

$$\text{Var}(x+y) = \text{Var}(x) + \text{Var}(y)$$

### Formula lui Bayes

$x, y$  dacă z.e.a. continue

( $x$  semnal cu  $f_x$ )



$$f_{x/y}(x/y) = f_{x/y}(x/y) f_y(y)$$
$$= f_{y/x}(y/x) f_x(x)$$

$$f_{x/y}(x/y) = \frac{f_{x,y}(x,y)}{f_y(y)} = \frac{f_{y/x}(y/x) f_x(x)}{f_y(y)} = \frac{f_{y/x}(y/x) f_x(x)}{\int f_{y/x}(y/x') f_x(x') dx'}$$

↳ marginala la  $y$

baz hibrid:

$\xrightarrow{\{0,1\}}$   $\boxed{\text{zgornot}}$   $\xrightarrow{y}$   $\boxed{\text{informa}}$   $\overline{P(A|y=y)}$

$\xleftarrow{B}$   $+ N(0,1)$   $P(A \cap y=y)$

$\overline{P(A|y=y)} = \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} P(A | y \in (y, y+dy))$   
 $(y - \frac{dy}{2}, y + \frac{dy}{2})$

$= \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(A \cap y \in (y, y+dy))}{P(y \in (y, y+dy))}$

$= \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(A) P(y \in (y, y+dy) | A)}{P(y \in (y, y+dy))}$

$= \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(A) \int_y^{y+dy} f_y(u) du}{\int_y^{y+dy} f_y(u) du}$

$= \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(A) f_y(y) dy}{f_y(y) dy}$

$\overline{P(A|y)}$

$$P(A|y) = \frac{P(A) f_{y|A}(y)}{f_y(y)}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f_{y|A}(y) P(A) + f_{y|A^c}(y) \cdot P(A^c)$$

Formula prob.  
totale

$x/y$	discret	cont
discret	$P(x=x) = \sum y P(x=x   y=y) \cdot f(y)$	$P(x=x) = \int y P(x=x   y=y) \cdot f(y) dy$
cont	$f_x(x) = \sum_y f_{x y}(x y) P(y=y)$	$f_x(x) = \int_{x y} f_{x y}(x y) f_y(y) dy$

VS

Formula lui Bayes

$x/y$	discret	cont
discret	$P(y=y   x=x) = \frac{P(x=x   y=y) P(y=y)}{P(x=x)}$	$f_{y x}(y x) = \frac{P(x=x   y=y) f_y(y)}{P(x=x)}$
cont	$P(y=y   x=x) = \frac{f_{x y}(x y) P(y=y)}{f_x(x)}$	$f_{y x}(y x) = \frac{f_{x y}(x y) f_y(y)}{f_x(x)}$

Ex. Fie A și B 2 firme

durata de viață a  $\sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_0)$   
- " - " B  $\sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_1)$

Pp. că primim un telefon de la A cu proba  $p_0$ , și de la B cu  $p_1 = 1 - p_0$

Fie T durata de viață a telefoanelui primit.

(a) fel. de repartire și densitatea lui T

(b) Vrem să găsim proba ca tel. să înceapă să emite sunete la  $T = t$ .

T v.a. cont.

Fie I v.a.  $= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{dacă tel} \in A \\ 1, & \text{dacă tel} \in B \end{cases}$

$$P(I=0) = p_0$$

$$P(I=1) = p_1 = 1 - p_0.$$

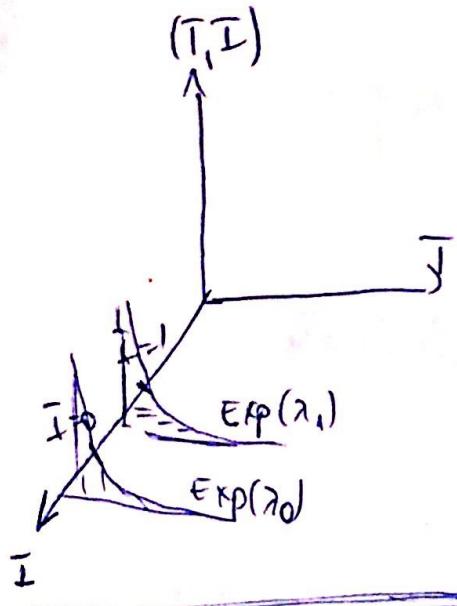
$$T|I=0 \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_0)$$

$$T|I=1 \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_1)$$

$$P(T \leq t) = P(T \leq t | I=0) \underbrace{P(I=0)}_{(1 - e^{-\lambda_0 t})} + P(T \leq t | I=1) \cdot \underbrace{P(I=1)}_{1 - p_0}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \text{Exp}(\lambda) &= f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \\ F(x) &= 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \end{aligned}} = (1 - e^{-\lambda_0 t}) \cdot p_0 + (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t}) \cdot (1 - p_0)$$

$$f_T(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \bar{F}_T(1) = \lambda_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda_0 t} p_0 + \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} \cdot (1-p_0), t > 0$$



b)  $P(I=1 | T=t) = \frac{f_{T|I}(t|1) \cdot P(I=1)}{f_T(t)}$

$$= \frac{\lambda_1 \cdot e^{-\lambda_1 t} (1-p_0)}{\lambda_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda_0 t} p_0 + \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} (1-p_0)}$$

## Media unei funcții de 2.a.

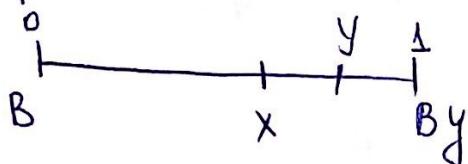
$x, y$  obțină ș.a.  $f_{x,y}(x,y)$  și  $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{\mathbb{E}[g(x,y)] = \iint g(x,y) f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy}$$

→ media

$$\text{În particular, } \mathbb{E}[xy] = \iint xy f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy$$

Ex:



$x, y \sim U[0,1]$  indep.

$$\mathbb{E}[|x-y|] = \iint |x-y| f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy$$

$$\mathbb{E}[|x-y|] = \iint |x-y| 1_{[0,1]}(x) \cdot 1_{[0,1]}(y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_0^1 (x-y) dx dy + \iint_0^y (y-x) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{2} - yx \Big|_0^y dy + \int_0^y yx - \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^y dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

## Media condiționată

$X$  re. a constat cu probabilitatea  $P(A) > 0$

$$E[X|A] = \int x f_{X|A}(x) dx$$

Dacă  $A = \{y = y\}$

$$E[X|y=y] = \int x f_{X|y}(x|y) dx$$

## Formula probabilității totale

$$f_X(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m f_{X|A_i}(x) P(A_i) \quad / \text{apoi integrăm}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^m E[X|A_i] P(A_i)$$

$$E[X] = \int E[X|y=y] f_Y(y) dy$$

Definiție: Fie  $g(y) = E[X|y=y]$ . Atunci  $E[X|Y] = g(Y)$

## Proprietăți:

$$\text{i)} \quad \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[x|y]] = \mathbb{E}[x]$$

~~$$\text{ii)} \quad \text{Var}(\mathbb{E}[x|y]) = \dots$$~~

Etimon.

$$\text{Var}(x) = \text{Var}(\mathbb{E}[x,y]) + \mathbb{E}[\text{Var}(x|y)]$$

$n$  clienti

fiecare din  $n$  el. achita o sumă  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  u.m.

? Dacă

totalul/media răstigului

$$T = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$$

$$\mathbb{E}[x_i] \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\exists i, \omega_1 \quad N(\omega_1) = 10$$

$$T(\omega_1) = x_1^{(\omega_1)} + \dots + x_{10}^{(\omega_1)}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[T] =$$

## Covarianta si corelatie

Def. Fie  $X \neq Y$  două v.a. S.m. covarianta dintre  $X$  și  $Y$

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

În particular,  $X = Y \Rightarrow \text{cov}(X, X) = \text{var}(X)$

~~Def~~ ~~form~~

Prop:  $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$

Def. Spunem că  $X \neq Y$  sunt necorelate dacă

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$$

Așa că spus, dacă  $E[XY] = E[X] \cdot E[Y]$ .

Obs! Dacă  $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \Rightarrow X \neq Y$  sunt necorelate.

Ex!

$$\begin{aligned} X &\sim N(0, 1) \\ Y &= X^2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} E[X] \cdot E[Y] &= 0 \\ E[XY] &= E[X^3] = 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow X \neq Y$  sunt necorelate

$X \neq Y$  nu sunt indep!

## Proprietăți:

- (a)  $\text{cov}(x, x) = \text{var}(x)$
- (b)  $\text{cov}(x, a) = 0$ ,  $a$ -constanță
- (c)  $\text{cov}(a + b \cdot x, y) = b \cdot \text{cov}(x, y)$ ,  $a, b$ -const.
- (d)  $\text{cov}(x, y) = \text{cov}(y, x)$  (simetric).
- (e)  $\text{var}(x+y) = \text{var}(x) + \text{var}(y) + 2 \cdot \text{cov}(x, y)$ .

$$\text{var}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{var}(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} \text{cov}(x_i, x_j)$$

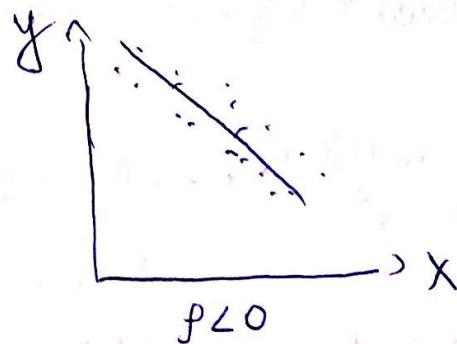
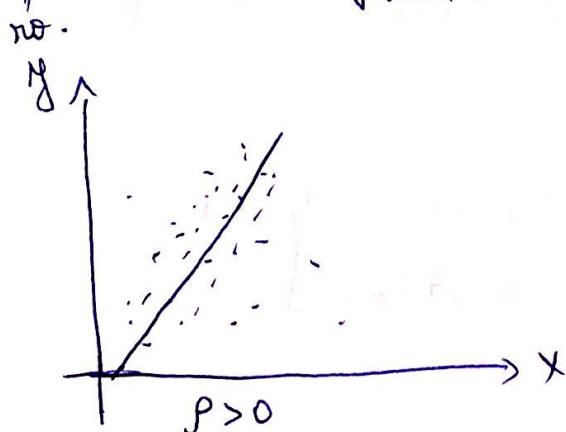
- (f)  $\text{cov}(x+y, z) = \text{cov}(x, z) + \text{cov}(y, z)$

## Corelație

Def: Fie  $x, y$  două r.v. și definit coeficientul de corelație.

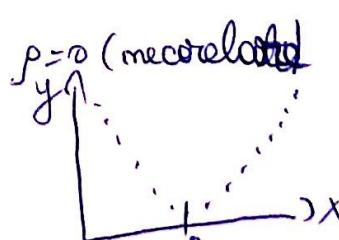
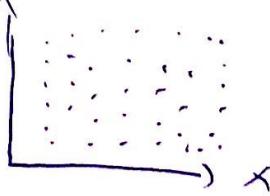
dintre  $x, y$

$$\rho(x, y) = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\sqrt{\text{var}(x)} \sqrt{\text{var}(y)}}$$



Una st, altă.

Baz  $\rho = 0$  (indep)



Prop

$\rho \in [-1, 1]$ . Dacă  $\rho = 1$  (sau -1) atunci  $x = a + b y$  ( $y = a + b x$  a.s.)  
(aproape sigur)  
 $P(x = a + b y) = 1$ .

Bem:  $x, y$   $E[x] = \mu_x$ ,  $\text{Var}(x) = \sigma_x^2$ ,

$E[y] = \mu_y$ ,  $\text{Var}(y) = \sigma_y^2$

Pp.  $\mu_x = \mu_y = 0$  și  $\sigma_x^2 = \sigma_y^2 = 1$ .

$$\rho(x, y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x) \cdot \text{Var}(y)}} = \frac{E[(x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y)]}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}.$$

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

v.a. normalize.

Dacă  $\mu_x = \mu_y = 0 \Rightarrow \rho(x, y) = E[xy]$ .

$$\text{Stim că } E[(x + \lambda y)^2] \geq 0, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \underbrace{\rho}_{\geq 0} \geq 0$$

$$\lambda^2 E[y^2] + 2\lambda E[xy] + E[x^2] \geq 0, \forall \lambda$$

$$\Delta = 4E[xy]^2 - 4E[x^2]E[y^2] \leq 0.$$

$$\Delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[xy]^2 \leq \mathbb{E}[x^2] \mathbb{E}[y^2], \Rightarrow$$

Implizit Cauchy-Schwarz

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[xy] \leq 1 \Rightarrow g(x,y)^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |g(x,y)| \leq 1$$

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_i b_i \right)^2 \leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^m b_i^2 \right)$$

$$x \sim \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_m \\ \frac{1}{m} & & \frac{1}{m} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y \sim \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & \dots & b_m \\ \frac{1}{m} & & \frac{1}{m} \end{pmatrix}$$

Implikation in form einer  $\lim$

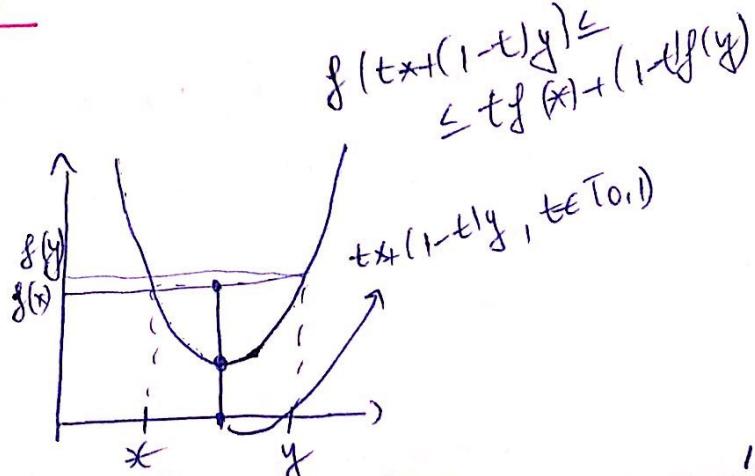
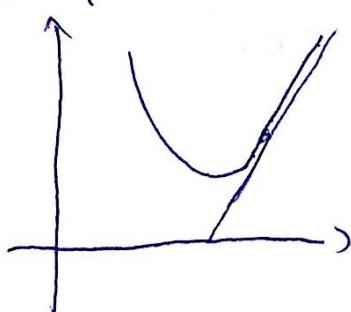
Theorem (Implizit Cauchy-Schwarz)

Für  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$  mit  $\text{Var}(x) < 0$ ,  $\text{Var}(y) < 0$ . Dann:

$$|\mathbb{E}[xy]| = \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[x^2] \cdot \mathbb{E}[y^2]}$$

Implikation für Jensen

a) Fkt. convex



fct. convexa:  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, \forall t \in [0, 1]$

$$f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq t f(x) + (1-t)f(y)$$

## T (Jug. Jensen)

Se  $x$  é uma img. de fct. convexa.

A função:

$$\mathbb{E}[g(x)] \geq g(\mathbb{E}[x])$$

Dado  $g$  é convexa:

$$\mathbb{E}[g(x)] \leq g(\mathbb{E}[x])$$

! Obs:  $\text{var}(x) = 0$

$$\mathbb{E}[x^2] = \mathbb{E}[x]^2$$

## ① Jmg. Monotona

Se  $x$  é uma variável. A função:

$$P(x \geq a) \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}[x]}{a}$$

Demo.:  $y = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a \\ 1, & x \geq a \end{cases}$

$$\mathbb{E}[y] = a \cdot P(x \geq a)$$

$$y \leq x \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[y] \leq \mathbb{E}[x].$$

## ! Exp.

$$x \sim U(0, 1)$$

$$P(x \geq 2) \leq \frac{1}{y} \quad P(x \geq \frac{1}{2}) \leq 1.$$

$$P(x \geq 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

## Prop. (Inegalitatea Chebyshev)

Fie  $x$  d.o.a.  $E[x] = \mu < \infty$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \sigma^2 < \infty$$

$$P(|x - \mu| \geq a) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(x)}{a^2}, \forall a > 0.$$

$$y = (x - \mu)^2$$

$$P(y \geq a^2) \leq \frac{E[y]}{a^2} = \frac{\text{Var}(x)}{a^2}$$

Obs!  $a = k\sigma$

$$P(|x - \mu| \geq k\sigma) \leq \frac{1}{k^2}.$$

## Prop. Ineq. Chernoff.

Fie d.o.a.  $x$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $t > 0$ .

$$P(x \geq \alpha) \leq \frac{E[e^{tx}]}{e^{\alpha t}}, \forall \alpha, t$$