

PROBABILITĂȚI 2 STATISTICĂ

CURS 5

02.11.2017

$$X \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$P(X=1) = p$$

$$P(X=0) = 1-p$$

$$P \circ X^{-1} = p\delta_{\{1\}} + (1-p)\delta_{\{0\}}$$

$$\delta_{\{x\}}(A) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in A \\ 0, & x \notin A \end{cases}$$

3) Uniformă $\{a, a+1, \dots, b\}$, $a < b$, $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$

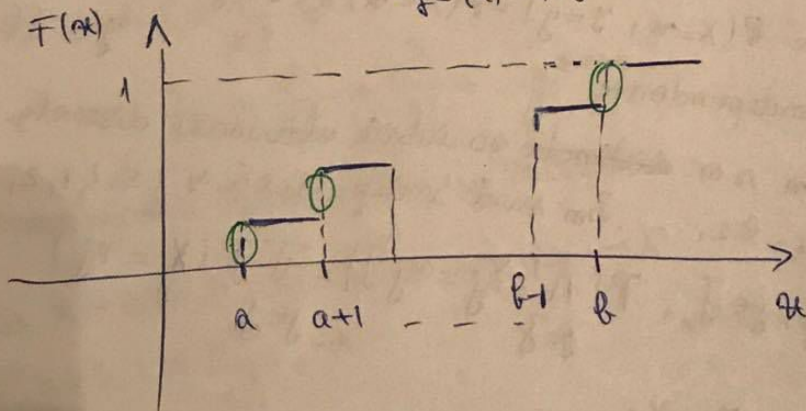
$$X \sim \mathcal{U}(\{a, a+1, \dots, b\})$$

$X \in \{a, a+1, \dots, b\}$ $b-a+1$ elemente

$$P(X=x) = \frac{1}{b-a+1}, x \in \{a, a+1, \dots, b\}$$

$$(P \circ X^{-1})(A) = \sum_{x \in \{a, \dots, b\}} \frac{1}{b-a+1} \delta_{\{x\}}(A) \quad \text{accesând ponderea pt. fiecare valoare}$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{\substack{y \leq x \\ y \in \{a, \dots, b\}}} P(X=y) = \frac{|\{y \leq x | y \in \{a, a+1, \dots, b\}\}|}{b-a+1}$$



~~Dacă $x < a \Rightarrow F(x) = 0$~~
0, $x < a$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a+1}, & a \leq x < a+1 \\ \frac{2}{b-a+1}, & a+1 \leq x < a+2 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{b-a}{b-a+1}, & b-1 \leq x < b \\ 1, & x \geq b \end{cases}$$

(1)

(1)

4) $X \sim B(m, p)$ (Binomială de parametri m și p)
 $P(\{H\}) = p$ $P(\{T\}) = 1-p$
 X - nr. de apariții de H în cele m aruncări
 $P(X=k) = ?$

$$X \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, m\}$$

$$\Omega = \{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_m\} \mid \omega_i \in \{H, T\} \} = \{H, T\}^m \equiv \{1, 0\}^m$$

$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$X((\omega_1, \dots, \omega_m)) = \omega_1 + \dots + \omega_m$$

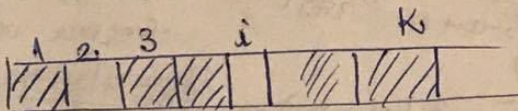
$$P((\omega_1, \dots, \omega_m) = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_m)) = P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m) =$$

$$A_i = \{\omega_i = \pi_i\} = P(A_1) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_m) =$$

$$= p^k (1-p)^{m-k}$$

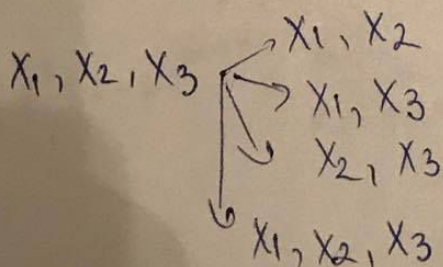
$$P(X=k) = C_m^k \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{m-k}, \quad k \in \{0, 1, \dots, m\} \text{ unde } k \text{ este nr. de } 1 \text{ din}$$

$$\{\pi = k\} = \{(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_m) \in \Omega \mid \omega_1 + \dots + \omega_m = k\} \quad (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_m)$$



Def 1) Fie X și Y două variabile aleatoare distincte. Spunem că
 $X \perp Y$ dacă $P(X=x, Y=y) = P(X=x)P(Y=y), \forall x \in X(\Omega)$
 $y \in Y(\Omega)$
 \hookrightarrow sunt independente

2) X_1, \dots, X_m s.m. ~~distincte~~ variabile aleatoare discrete cu
 valori în B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m sunt indep. dacă $\forall J \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$
 și $x_j \in B_j, j \in J, P(\bigcap_{j \in J} \{X_j = x_j\}) = \prod_{j \in J} P(X_j = x_j)$



$$2^m - m - 1 = C_m^2 + C_m^3 + \dots + C_m^m$$

Propoziție: Dacă $X_1, \dots, X_m \sim B(p)$ independente atunci
 $X = X_1 + \dots + X_m \sim B(m, p)$.

5) $X \sim \text{Geom}(p)$ (GEOMETRICĂ)

$$X \in \{1, 2, \dots\} = \mathbb{N}^k$$

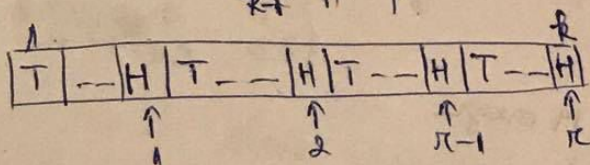
$$P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p$$

$$\{X=k\} = \underbrace{T \dots T}_{k-1} \dots \underbrace{TH}_k$$

6) Negativ Binomială (π, p)

$$X \in \{1, 2, \dots\} = \mathbb{N}^k$$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{\pi-1}{k-1} (1-p)^{k-1} p$$



7) Poisson $X \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda)$

$$X \in \{0, 1, \dots\} \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$e^\lambda = 1 + \frac{\lambda}{1!} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} + \frac{\lambda^3}{3!} + \dots$$

Aproximarea Binomială cu Poisson

Fie $X \sim B(m, p)$ aș. $p \rightarrow 0$ și $np \rightarrow \lambda$

$$P(X=k) \approx \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$n=50, p=0.2 \rightarrow$ bună

aproximare binomială
cu Poisson

$$\binom{m}{k} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} = \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} p^k \cdot (1-p)^{m-k} \approx$$

$$\approx \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{m}\right)^k \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{m}\right)^{m-k} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{m!}{m^k(m-k)!} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{m}\right)^k$$

$$\cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{m}\right)^m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

(demonstrăm
cealaltă parte)

$\frac{m!}{m^k(m-k)!} = \frac{(m-k+1) \cdot \overset{k \text{ termeni? AMARE}}{(m-k+2) \cdots m}}{m^k}$
 $\xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 1$

$\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{m}\right)^{-k} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 1^{-k} = 1$

$\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{m}\right)^m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\lambda}$

$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{m}\right)^m = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{m}\right)^{-\frac{m}{\lambda}}\right]^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda}$

8) Hipergeometrică

N bile albe și negre, M negre

Extrag m bile

Care e probab. să am k bile negre?

$$P(X=k) = \frac{C_M^k \cdot C_{N-M}^{m-k}}{C_N^m} \quad \left[\frac{mM}{k}\right]$$

$N=49 \quad M=6$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{C_6^k \cdot C_{49-6}^{6-k}}{C_{49}^6}$$

$k \leq 6$

$k=6$
 $\frac{1}{C_{49}^6}$

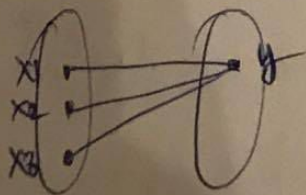
$X: (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$ discretă

$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (continuă sau monotună)

$Y = g(X)$

$P(Y=y) = P(g(X)=y) = P(X \in g^{-1}(y))$

$g^{-1}(y) = \{x \mid g(x)=y\}$



$$P(X \in g^{-1}(y)) = \sum_{x \in g^{-1}(y)} P(X=x) =$$

Solu

$$= \sum_{\{x | g(x)=y\}} P(X=x)$$

PROGRAMARE

Exemplu a)

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

valurile lui x

probabilitățile

ca x să ia valorile respective (suma lor = 1) $g(x) = 2x^2 \rightarrow$ funcție injectivă

$$2X^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 8 & 18 \\ 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

pt că g e inj.

$$b) X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 0.2 & 0.8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Media variabilelor discrete

Repetăm un eveniment de N ori și numărăm o variabilă aleatoare X : X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N

$$m = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N}{N} \quad \text{media aritmetică}$$

4.

5. H H H T H 4
H T T H H 3
T T T T H 1
T H H T A 3

Funcția de masă X o notăm: $P_X(x) (f(x)) = P(X=x)$

$$m = \frac{x_1 N_{x_1} + x_2 N_{x_2} + \dots + x_N N_{x_N}}{N} \quad \frac{N_{x_i}}{N} = p_X(x_i)$$

$$m \approx \sum_i \frac{x_i \cdot \frac{N_{x_i}}{N}}{N} = \sum_i x_i p_X(x_i)$$

Def: Fie $X: (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P) \rightarrow (R, \mathcal{B}_R)$ o variabilă discretă
Definiem media lui X

$$E[X] = \sum_x x \cdot P(X=x)$$

d) (Când avem \mathcal{B} pe ambu...

Atunci când $\sum_k |x_k| P(X=x_k) < \infty$

În caz contrar nu avem medie. ($P(X=2^k) = \frac{1}{2^k}$)

Exemplu

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^2 = E[X^2] = (-2)^2 \times 0.4 + 0^2 \times 0.2 + 2^2 \times 0.4$$

$$E[X] = -2 \times 0.4 + 0 \times 0.2 + 2 \times 0.4 = 0, \quad 0 \times 0.2 + 4 \times 0.8 = 0.24.$$

$$X^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 0.2 & 0.8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Propoziție: Fie $X: (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$ o variabilă discretă și

$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuă sau ~~strict~~ monotona.

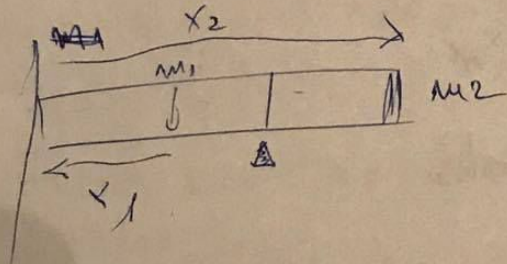
Atunci $Y = g(X)$ are medie

$$E[Y] = \sum_k g(x_k) P(X=x_k)$$

Def 1) S.m. moment de ordin k pt variabilă aleatoare $X \in [X^k]$.

2) S.m. varianța lui X

$$V_X[X] = E[(X - E[X])^2]$$



$$\frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$P(X \in A | X \in B) =$$

$$= \frac{P(X \in A \cap X \in B)}{P(X \in B)} \quad (m.)$$

probabilitate condiționată.