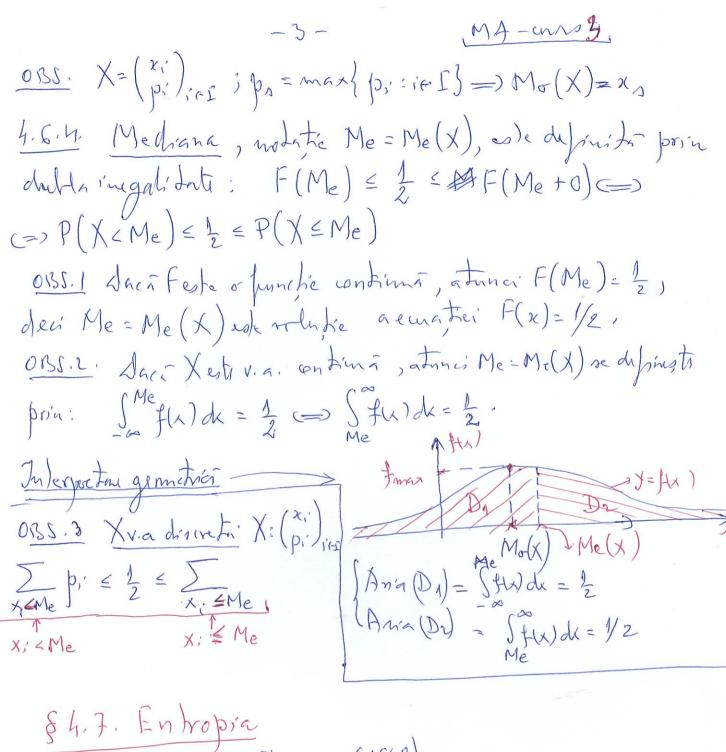
## MA - curs 3

CAP. 2., 84 (wontimuare) Caracteristici numerice (statistice) ale v.a. 1D 4.5. Inegalitati lyste de mudie si dispusie 4.5.1. Inegalitaten lini Schwarz (p.84-85)  $\exists M(x^2), \exists M(y^2) \Longrightarrow |M(XY)| \leq \sqrt{M(X^2)M(y^2)}$ OBS.  $\lambda = 1 = 1 \times \lambda = X$   $M(\lambda) = 1 = 1 | M(x) | = 1 = 1 | M(x) | = 1 = 1 | M(x) | = 1 | M(x)$  $\left( \begin{array}{c} X = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_i \\ p_i \end{pmatrix}_{i' \in L} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{\sum_{i \in L}} p_i \chi_i \right) \leq \frac{1}{\sum_{i \in L}} \chi_{i'}^{i} p_{i'} \right)$ Xva. 10 cont }=)( [xfk)dk) = [xfk)dk 4.5.2. Trugalidaten Ini Cebriser (Cetysher, Tehetycheff)  $X_{V.q.}1D$ ;  $\varepsilon>0 \Longrightarrow P(|X-M(x)|<\varepsilon) \ge 1-\frac{D(x)}{\varepsilon^2}$  $|P(|X-M(x)| \ge \epsilon) \le \frac{D^2(x)}{\epsilon^2}$ Den: fic m=M(X), Amn: |2-m| = E (=) (x-m) = 2 (=) 1 = (x-m) (1) Objusin:  $P(|X-m| \ge \varepsilon) = \int f(x) dx = \int f(x) dx \le 1$   $(1) \int (x-m)^2 (x-m)^2 (x-m) \ge \varepsilon$  $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x-m)^2}{\epsilon^2} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int (x-m)^2 f(x) dx \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int (x-m)^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int (x-m)^2 f(x) dx$ = 1 D(X) 005. |2-m| > E (=) x-m &-E san x-m > E (=) x (-10, m-E) v(m+6, 20).

MA-cus 3 4.5.3. Regula celox trei sigma Fornien de la inegalidate hi Celier P(1X-an | EE) > 1 - D'(X)  $\eta'$  harm  $\varepsilon = 35$ , and  $\delta = \delta(x) = \delta(x)$ , den  $\delta(x) = \delta^2 = 0$ => P(|X-m| 35) > 1- 5 => P(|X-m| 35) > 5 (=)  $(F(X \in (m-36, m+30)) \ge \frac{8}{9} \approx 0.9$ Am atilitat / X-m/ < 35 => -35 < X-m < 35 => XG(m-36, m+36). ( Majordater " velorilor anei v.a. 1D (distrete san condinue) sunt midnate in intervalal (m-36, m+36), antent in valurer une die m=M(X)=F(X)

m-50

m+36 4.5.4. 085. Andy au 4.5.3., luâm &= m5; m>1 =) -> P(1X-mod) < 1 5) > 1 - 500 (=)  $P(X \in (m-n\sigma, m+on\sigma)) \ge 1-\frac{1}{n^2}$ Azadon, protohlitater ca X + (m-no, m+no) eriste odeste en n, cee ne jirahfica faptul ca 5= VD2(X) este o marura a imprastierii va briler v.a. X in junt valaii me dii m. 84.6. Alle caracteristici statistice at unei via. 1) (p.87-88-89) 4.61. Animotria An (X) = M3(X) 4-6.2. Excess Ex(X)= 14(X) - 3 4.6.3. Moda, nodatie Mo(X), est aborisa jounitulus de maxim al p.m.f (puttu v.a. 1D discuti), respectiv al p.d.f. (jeutu v.a. 1D continue)



Notine introdució de Shannon (1948).

Enhopia cuantifició cantidates de informatic reterata de proa

Enhopia cuantifició cantidates de informatic reterata

San linear tidadinese relativa la retultatal unai experiment aleator.

A. J. J. Def. Sie X: (x1 x2 x3... xn) ovia. 10 minula

4. J. J. Def. Sie X: (p1 p2 p3... pn)

H(X) = H(p1,,pr, p3..., pm) = \( \subseteq \text{isg} \) \( \text{log} \) \(

4.7.2. Unitate de mânura : bit ONS. log -> ln => u.m.: nat log2 -> lg => u.m.: hartley

-4- MA-cus 3. 4.7.3. Obs. 1 Hapineli di (n-1) variable pr, pr, ps,.., pn-1, derance property st... - pn-1, deci pn= 1-pn-...-pn-1. Ob. 2 fre X:  $(\log_2(1/p_i)) = H(X) = M(X)$ Interpretend logz (1/p;) drept continuted de informatie al even; mendulmi (X=x;), entropa representa informatic medic furnijenti dev.a. X. 4.7.4. Exemple X: (p 1-p), p=(0,1)-B. Aum H(X)=H(p)=-plag2p-(1-p)lag2(1-p) 4.7.5. Propretation (1) Handing in xapat on 101, pa, \$3,..., \$n-1 (i)  $H(p_1, p_2, p_3, ..., p_n) \leq \log_2 n$ Aum H(p1, p2, ps, pn) = lg n = 10;= h = X: (1 2...n)
Tensen 11 Turin J(t) = log 2 t => f'(t) = left t => f''(t) = -left t = 0 => =) funcavi. Leas  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i bg_2 \frac{1}{p_i} \leq f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i, \frac{1}{p_i}\right) =) H(\chi) \leq f(n) = \log n$   $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_{i} = \frac{1}{p_{i,1}} \int_{1}^{\infty} f_{i,2}(x) dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i, \frac{1}{p_{i,2}}\right) dx$ 

-5- MA-cuas 4, \$4.8. Junidia de fiabilitate 4.8.1. Def. The Tova. 1D, availed function de report he  $F(t) = F_T(t) = P(T < t), t \in \mathbb{R}$ Innotia R=RT: 12-16,17, R(+)=P(T>+), ++12 se unmight function de fabilitants asociata. v.a. T 482.06. R(f)=1-P(T=t)=) R(f)=1-F(t+0) Dack Fronting => R(+)=1-F(+). 4.8.3. Demmini echivalenti: signimula su functionare; function de supravieture 4-8.4. Interpretace in Tena Frablitation Daca V.a. I descrie (repretinta) durate de viatos som de supravietuire a umi sistem (som ansamble), atomis RI repretinta probablitates de berna finctionere point la momental t a de sistemulai (ansom theles) Lespechiv, adien portablisher en nistemul où NU se defetepe para la mimental t. 4.85. Ob. Admiten R(0)=1, adica nistemml cole in dance de bonz functionane la prinire. § 4.9. Lada de defecture (Rata de hatand) He nituran in i potetele de la § 4.8. motation rect)= ro(t), txc 4.9.1 Def. Rata de défendare (hatard) Texte legation de probabilitation ca n's fund de SE defette in mouseth im dist wonstor lui t, adrica in intervalul (t, t+dt), consission de faptulia NU s-a defecdat princi la momental t. Dis per, madamatic, rada de haford este o Juni, sie 2:R-1R.

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MA-ans 3,

4.9,2. Formule decalant The F(t) function characteristic of f(t) p.d. f, all ones V.a.1.D contine J.

Adamhen F contains  $\longrightarrow R(t) = 1 - R(t) = > R'(t) = - F'(f) = - f(f)$ .

I)  $P(t) = \frac{f(t)}{R(t)} \Rightarrow P(t) = \frac{f(t)}{1 - f(t)} \Rightarrow P(t) = \frac{f(t)}{R(t)} \Rightarrow P(t) = \frac{F'(t)}{R(t)} \Rightarrow P(t) = \frac$ (v)  $R(t) = exp(-\int_0^t r(z)dz) = e^{-\int_0^t r(z)dz}$ Dem. r(+)= fin P(+=T<++D+/T>+)= Shim  $\frac{P(T \in \{(t, t + Df) \cap (f, \infty)\})}{P(T > t) \cap Dt} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{P(t \in T < f, Df)}{P(T > t) \cap Dt} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{P(t \in T < f, Df)}{P(T > t) \cap Dt}$ =  $\frac{1}{P(T>t)}$   $\lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{P(f \in T < t+Ot)}{Dt} = \frac{1}{R(t)} \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{F(t+Dt)-F(t)}{Dt} = \frac{1}{R(t)} \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{F(t+D$  $=\frac{1}{R(t)}F'(t)=\frac{f(t)}{R(t)}$ \$4.10. Functia corracteristica (p. 92-95) 9.40.1. Aefinitie fix X ovia, 1D. finition  $f = f_{x} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow C$ ,  $f(t) = M(e^{jtX}) = E(e^{jtX})$ se mangle function caracteristics association, f(t) = f(t). (i) Xestova. 1D discuta; X (Xn) mes = ffx (e) promes = ) P(t) = I pm extxn = I pn expo(itxn) (i) Xesk v.a. 10 conting; f(x) = pdf(X) = 0  $= 0 \quad f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{jtx} dx$ 

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MA-cus 3.

4.10.2. Propositati al function correctionatie: (1) Y(0)=1 ; (1) | f(+) | = 1 ; (11) + (-t)= + (t) (iv) Calcul momente, valoan me de, disperie (varianta) Mm (X) = j-n y (M/(0)  $M(x) = F(x) = j^{-1}f'(0); M_2(x) = j^{-2}f''(0) = -f''(0)$ D2(x)=Var(x)=M2(x)-M1(x)=-f"(0)+(f'(0))2 Secone (1) {(+); (ii) M(T)=E(T); (iii) D2(T)=Van(T) (iv)  $R_T(t)$ ; (v)  $R_T(t)$   $R_T(t$  $=\lambda 2(1)(1-jf) = \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda - jf} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - jf} = \frac{\lambda(\lambda + jf)}{\lambda^2 + f^2}$ (iii)  $M(T) = + j^{-1} \varphi'(0) = + \frac{1}{j}$   $A_{j}^{-1} = 0 = A_{j}^{-1} = A_{j}^{-1}$ (iii)  $\varphi''(t) = (A_{j}^{-1})^{2} - 2A_{j}^{-2} = 0$   $A_{j}^{-1} = 0$   $A_$  $=\frac{-2\lambda}{\sqrt{3}}\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{2\lambda}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}=0.5(\pi)=\frac{1}{2}=M(\pi)$ (iv) R(f) = 1 - F(f);  $F(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{f} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ (v)  $r(t) = \frac{f(t)}{R(t)} = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \lambda, & t \ge 0 \end{cases} = r(t) = \lambda = ct, & \forall t \ge 0$ ahnei Turmeavi o lige de probablidate exprovedial-regativas

\$5. Voniable aleatiere multi-dimensorale (20,30, nD) \$5.1. Definition Formule de trape (p. 35-50) 2. Sy. (F,K,P) coup de perhablisanti; n ≥ 1; X1, X2, X3,..., Xn V.n. 1D. Sunctia V= (X1, X2, X3,..., Xn):1E→12",  $V(\omega) = (X_1(\omega), X_2(\omega), X_3(\omega), ..., X_n(\omega)), \omega \in E$ , se un nede variable al toure n-dimensionale som vector abater n-chineminal, modates o.a. nD, asscriate campulus (F, X, x) (i)  $\underline{m=2}$  V=(X,Y) v.  $\alpha 2D$ (1) n=3 V= (x, y, Z) v.a. 3D 2. Function de reportitio ( ) = P(X1-X1, X2-X2, ..., Xn) = P(X1-X1, X2-X2, ..., Xn-2n) (1) M=2 F(x,y) = P(X=x; y=y)(1) M=3 F(x,y,z) = P(X=x; y=y; Z=z)3. Puopric Fili (n=2) (i) F(2, -2) = F(-2, y)=F(-0, -0)=0; F(0, 0)=1 (v)) P(a = X < b; c = y < d) = F(b,d)- = (a, d) - F(b,c) + F(0,c) 4. V. a. 2D divineti X: (x; p;) (in ) Y: (x;) jeg ; \(\frac{1}{2}\) jeg = 1  $V=(X,y) \neq ((x,y))$   $P(X=x,y) \neq ((x,y))$  P(X=x,y)5. \$\mathbb{P} d \mathbb{P} \delta \mathbb{P} \d 6. V.a. 2D continue V= (x,y) · foot flany) air.  $F(u,y) = \int_{\infty}^{x} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\overline{b}, f) d\overline{b} dF$ , \(\a,y) \(\a) = \frac{\partial \(\beta\)}{\partial \(\beta\)} = \frac{\partial \(\beta\)}{\partial \(\beta\)} \((\beta\)) J. Proprietati v.a. 2D contine \10/ H \( \mathred{R}^2 = 1 P((\text{x}, \text{y}) + 1) = \text{If the n} do dy

MA-ans], SJ. 2. Conactenistie mumerice (otrotistie) ale V.a. 2D (5.09-101)  $2(X,Y); m, n \in \mathbb{N};$ 1. Dej. Momental de vostin (m,n)  $M_{m,n}(X,y) = M(X^m y^n)$ 2. Capal disord X : (X,i)  $P_i : Y : (X,i)$  Y : (X,i) Y : (X,i)Mm, n (X, y) = I I xingin pij; unde. þij = P(X=xi; y= yi). Sacπ X, y indy, => þ; ε; 3. Capel continue f(2, y) p.d.f. pentre v.a. V= (x, y)  $M_{m,n}(X,y) = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} x^m y^n f(x,y) dx dy$ 4. Momente centrate de volin (m, n)

Mo, m (x, y) = Mm (x)

Mo, m (x, y) = Mm (x)

4. Momente centrate de volin (m, n)

m, = M(x); m\_2 = M(y) Monn  $(X,Y) = M((X-m_1)^m(Y-m_2)^m)$ Copul diniet Many  $(X,Y) = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{i \in J} (x_i - m_1)^m (y_i - m_2)^m$ Copul continue  $M_{m,n}(X,Y) = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} (x_j - m_1)^m (y_j - m_2)^m (y_j - m_2)^m$   $M_{m,n}(X,Y) = \sum_{j \in I} (x_j - m_1)^m (y_j - m_2)^m (y_j - m_2)^m$ S6. Covarianta (Corelatie). Coeficient de crelatie

1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. M(x): m2=M(y) (p.109-110) 6.1. Def. X, Yv.a.1D;  $m_1 = M(x)$ ;  $m_2 = M(y)$ [Covariantal  $cov(X, y) = M((X-m_1)(y-m_2)$ 0.35.  $cov(X, y) = M_1, I(X, y)$ 6.2. Formula covariantes' cov(X,Y) = M(XY) - M(X)M(Y)6.3 Proposietation als covariantes' (i) cov(X,Y) = cov(Y,X)(ii)  $cov(X,X) = M(XY) - M^2(X) = D^2(X) = Var(X)$ (iii) X, Y independents  $= M(XY) = M(X) \cdot M(Y) = M(X) \cdot M(Y) = 0$ 

-10- MA-ans 3 (iv). D2(X+Y)=Von(X+Y)=D2(X)+D2(Y)+2cov(X,Y) (v)  $D^2(X_1+X_2+X_3+\cdots+X_n)=\sum_{i=1}^n D^2(X_i)+2\sum_{1\leq i\leq j\leq n} cov(X_i,X_j)$ 6.6. Matrice de covariantà aij= cor(X, X, ) =)

=) +M(or(X, Y)) = (aij air...ain
an, an...ain 6.5. Coepicient de corelatie  $k(X,Y) = \frac{cov(X,Y)}{\sigma(X)}$ , unde  $\sigma(X) = \sqrt{\sigma(X)} \cdot \sigma(Y) - \sqrt{\sigma(X)}$ unde 5(x)=102(x); 5(y)=10(y) Some r(x,y) = 1 r(x,y) = 166. Proprietati au coef. emlatic (iii) \((X, X)=1; \(\chi(X, -X)=-1\)  $(i^{\prime})$   $X, y indep. <math>\Longrightarrow r(x, y) = 0$ (v) | 12(x,y) |= 1 @ 1(x,y) = 1-1,1) @ Xn / an oldeprendents

(=) 79,6 all at n = 1/20 X+1. OBS. Sacar(X, Y) este apropriat de tero => X, Y sunt pontermic civilate

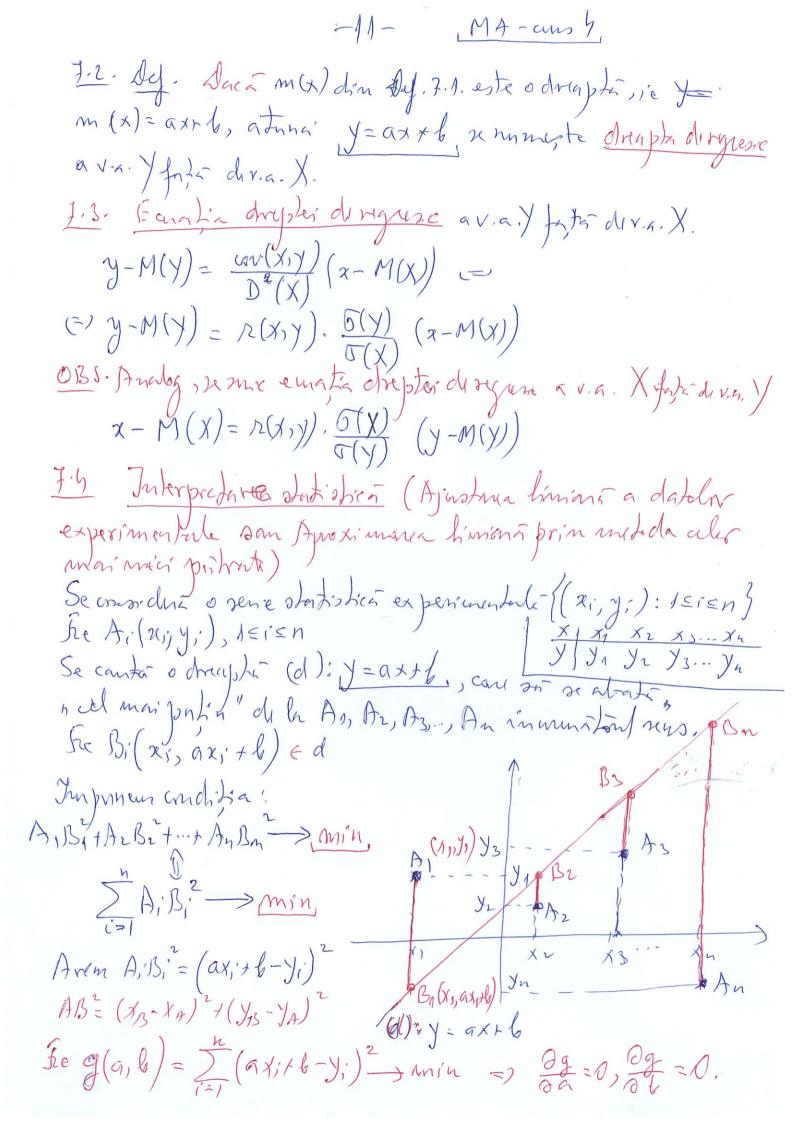
Daci 1/2 (x, y) leste apropriat de 1 => X, Y sunt pontermic civilate \$7. Aneaptro du regresse (pp. 105-112) I.I. sel. The V= (X, Y) v.q. 2D.

(i) Function m(x) = M(Y|X) = M(Y|X=90) se numerote

function de regresse a lanv.s. Y forto du v.q. X.

(ii) Chrha de earable Y = m(x) se enmugte curli du regresse

av. a Y forto de v.a. X.



-12 - MA -ans 4.

Se dimmotrage (p. 109-110) en drapta y-axt est duay to di rigiens a v.a.  $y: (y_0 y_2 y_3...y_n)$  forta div.a.  $\chi: (y_1 x_2...x_n)$ d)  $y - \bar{y} = \frac{cav(x_0 y)}{D^2(x)}(x - \bar{x}); \bar{x} = M(x) = \frac{1}{2}x_0; \bar{y} = M(y) = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ EXEMPLU São se de Hromine draphe da Hyure (aproximanca himana Joyin metoda ceho mai mici patroto) esses puntos france se Inlai de date experimentale x -1 0 2 3 (2)  $\frac{R}{R} \cdot \Lambda_{1}(-1,1), \Lambda_{2}(0,-1), \Lambda_{3}(2,2), \Lambda_{3}(3,1)$   $\frac{R}{R} \cdot \Lambda_{1}(-1,1), \Lambda_{3}(1,1), \Lambda_{3}(1,1), \Lambda_{3}(1,1), \Lambda_{3}(1,1)$   $\frac{R}{R} \cdot \Lambda_{1}(-1,1), \Lambda_{1}(1,1), \Lambda_{1}(1,1), \Lambda_{2}(1,1), \Lambda_{3}(1,1)$   $\frac{R}{R} \cdot \Lambda_{1}(-1,1), \Lambda_{1}(1,1), \Lambda_{2}(1,1), \Lambda_{3}(1,1), \Lambda_{3}(1,1)$   $\frac{R}{R} \cdot \Lambda_{1}(1,1), \Lambda_{1}(1,1), \Lambda_{2}(1,1), \Lambda_{3}(1,1), \Lambda_{3}(1,1)$   $\frac{R}{R} \cdot \Lambda_{1}(1,1), \Lambda_{1}(1,1), \Lambda_{2}(1,1), \Lambda_{3}(1,1), \Lambda_{$ ( 1 0 = ( a+6-1)(-1)+(6+1).0+(2n+6-2).3=0 12 09 = (-9+6-1).1 + (6+1).1+(20+6-2).1+(30+6-1).1=0  $\begin{cases} 4a + 4b = 18 \\ 4a + 4b = 7 - 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 10a = 11 \\ a + b = 7/9 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a = \frac{13}{20} \\ b = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{13}{20} \end{cases}$ Den at = 11; b= 13 => (d): y= 11 x + 13  $\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \frac{13}{20} = 0.65 \end{cases}$ Juansha de régience y= 11 x + 13 (d\*) (x=1=1y=1.25 (0;0.65);(1;1.75)