MA - cuxs 4

CAP.3. Legi (dishibati, reportiofi) probablistice d'asice \$1. Legea lui Gauss (Distribution (uportità) normala) 1. Def. Tie m GR n' 6>0 mmere (reals) date. O varrable alouteaux X are of distribute (repartible) normals saw axments began his Garass de parametri m n' 5° dans p.d. f(X) este f(R-1)R, $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5\sqrt{2\pi}}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-m)^2}{25^2}\right]$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 0 m x=m punct dinflexione. Pdf(X). X=m=5 princte di inflexione. tunchado rep. F(x)=P(Xcx) 3. Funchia comachaithea P(+)=M(eitX)=E(eitX) = exp(j+m-+0); tol 4. Valsarea medie M(X) = E(X)=m Valsarea medie M(X) = E(X) = m

Sem. M(X) = \int xf(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin}\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\syn{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}\sqrt{\sint{\sint{\sint{\sint{\syn{\sqrt{\syn{\sqrt{\sin}}}}}}}}\signt{\s

 $M(x) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}} \left[m \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt + \sqrt[3]{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t e^{-t^2} dt \right]$ = 0 (fit. impro)M(X) = = (m VT +0) = m. 5. Dispersion $D^2(X) = V_m(X) = 5^2$ $D^2(X) = M(X^2) - M^2(X) \qquad (1)$ $M(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{127}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{\sqrt{12}}} dx$ $\frac{x-m}{x-m+t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}$ $=\frac{1}{8\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{(m+t)^{2}e^{-t^{2}}dt}{(m+t)^{2}e^{-t^{2}}dt} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{\pi}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{e^{-t^{2}}dt}{(m+t)^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\pi}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{e^{-t^{2}}dt}{(m+t)^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi$ +2525te-tdt] = = = (m255+2525te-tdt) = = (m255+ +452 \$ 5e 2 16 do) = 1 (m2 1/15 + 262 \$ 5112-6 do) = = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left[m \sqrt{n} + 2 \sigma^2 L \left(6^{1/2} \right) (1) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(m^2 \sqrt{n} + 2 \sigma^2 \frac{\Gamma(3/2)}{1^{3/2}} \right) \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{n}}{1^{3/2}}$ = 1 (m² Vr + 26; 2 Vr) = m² + 6² (2) Din(1),(2) =) D(x) = m2+ 5-m2= 5? 6. Alte caracteristici stratifici (numerice)

Mo(X)=m; Me(X)=m; Ar(X)=0; Ex(X)=0, ONSS. $M_n(X) = M((X-m)^n) = \begin{cases} 0; & n \text{ impac} \\ \frac{n! \, o^n}{2^{n/2} (n/2)!}; & n \text{ pax} \end{cases}$ §2. Léger normala redusa. Functio la Laplace 1. Sel. Se numité voriable nounale reduse $V, g, X = N(0, 1); \{m = 0\}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$ FUNCIA BRORICOR 0135. Funchia exf: (0,0) -1h, exf(x) = $\frac{2}{\sqrt{15}}$ $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t^{2}/2} dt$ se nume, t

-3- MA-ans 4. 2. Function lui Laplace Est function de repartitie a legis
mormale reduce X= N(0;1) Notatie (d(x) = P(N(0;1) < x) 3 0:12-20,1] tormledicalal $\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$ 3. Propriétable function la Laplace (i) $\phi(-x) = 1 - \phi(x)$; noul (ii) $X = N(m, \sigma^2) \longrightarrow P(a \leq X \leq b) = \phi(\frac{b-m}{\sigma}) - \phi(\frac{a-m}{\sigma}),$ ta, lon; a ≤ b. (iii) $X = N(m, \sigma^2); \alpha > 0 =) P(|X-m| \leq \alpha) = 2\phi(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma}) - 1$ 4. Ligen celv trei sigma $X=N(m,\sigma^2) \Longrightarrow [P(|X-m| \leq 3G) = 2\phi(\frac{3G}{\sigma}) - 1 = 2\phi(3) - 1 \approx 0.9974$ [P(X∈[m-36; m+36])~0.9974=99,74% Minimum 99% din vabrite uner v.a. N(m; 6) x afta in intervalul (m-35, m+35) §3. Teorema l'inida untrala Tie (Xn) mz, me n'e de v.a. independente, de me dis n' dispersis égale, i'e. M(Xn)=m n' D2(Xn)=070, Vn> 1. NAre be yabidaten: (1) him P(X1+X2+...+Xn-mn < x) = 1 5 e - 6/2 clt, 4x=12. OBS. Fre Yn = X11X2+X3+...+Xn-mn => /n = Sn-M(Sn); Sn=Zx (1) (=) $\lim_{n\to\infty} F_{y_n}(x) = \phi(x)$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ (=) $\lim_{n\to\infty} F_{y_n}(x) = F_{y_n}(x)$ Jen' (i) $\longrightarrow N(0;1)$ (in sens probablishe)

Vi) Penter on sufficient de mare, $\bigvee_{n} \simeq N(0;1)$ $\searrow_{ONS} S_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{n-1} M(S_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M(\chi_{n}) = \min_{n=1}^{\infty} D^2(\chi_n) = \overline{S}^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D^2(\chi_n) = \overline{S}^n =$

MA-curs 4 Aphreatie In teoria asteptaini, intervalle de timp d'ute donn evenimente oncurise (de exempla sonina chientilar intrun misteur de kruise) sunt descrise de v.a. independente que us menje o lege de Josephal betate exponential-nightir, de me dre m (imadanta). Sa's delermine probablitutes ca eveniment de rang 2500 on aprilo in haveled (24,50 m, 2600 m). Ripolinare fre Xm, n21, v.a. associate intervaletor de trongo dinhe dona evenimente necesie. Hodin Sn = X1+ X2+ X5+ ... + Xn =) Sn esti Via associatà timpulmi de aparitic al evenimentului de rang n. Din dakle problèmei arem M(Xn)=m. Devenue Xn este ov. a. de tipexpanintial-nyatir => D2(Xn)=M2(Xn)=m2=m, O(Xn)=m. Monideparte M(sn) = M(ZXIL) = ZM(XIL) = mn or $D^2(S_n) = D^2(\frac{1}{2} \times L) \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} D^2(\chi_{\kappa}) = m^2 n$, desi $M(S_n) = mn \, \sigma' \, \delta(S_n) = m \, \sqrt{n}$ Aphicam Tenura biniticentrale, for $y_m = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n - M(X_n) \cdot n}{G(X_n) \cdot \sqrt{n}} = 0$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{S_n - mn}{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{5}} = \frac{S_n - M(S_n)}{\sqrt{5}(S_n)} = \frac{S_n$ In problema date se we so se calculate $P(2450m \le 5000m)$ $S_{1m}(2) = 1$ $S_{n} = mn + 5\sqrt{n}$. $Y_{n} = mn + m\sqrt{n}/(3)$ $S_{2500} \le 2600m) = P(2450m \le 2500 m + 50m) \le 2600m$ = P(50m = 50m) = P(-1= Y2500 = 2) = \$\phi(2) - \phi(-1) = $\frac{\phi(-x)=1-\phi(x)}{\phi(2)-(1-\phi(1))}=\phi(2)+\phi(1)-1\simeq 0,9772+0.8413-1=$ = 0.8285 = 82,85%

MA-cush 24. Legen lin Bernoulli (Distribution som reportition binomicle) 1. Definite fir n, p, 2 numere seale q: n & N*, 0 \le p \le 1, 0 \le q \le 1, prq=1. Uv.a. diorreta nin pli X are et distribute (repartibe) hinnight som ux menta legen lin Bexnoulli de paramets' on sip dans Fabbal san de distribute (reportité) este: $\chi'\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ P(n,0) & P(n,1) & P(n,2) & P(n,3) & \dots & P(n,n) \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} k & & & \\ P(n,k) & & & \\ \end{array}\right)_{0 \leq k \leq n},$ unde $P(n; k) = C_n p q^n \times 1$ A = B(p; n)2. Function de reponst the $F_n(x) = P(X = x) = \begin{cases} 0; & x \in 0 \\ \sum_{i=0}^{K} P(n; k); & k \in x \in k+1 \\ 0 \le K \le n-1 \end{cases}$ 3. Function caracteristical $f_n(x) = P(x) = M(e^{jkx}) = (pe^{jkx})^m + f(x)$ 4. Valsarea medic M(X) = E(X) = np Dem $M(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k P(n; k)$ (1) 1) rem: (2+px) = = = () $n(q+px)^{n-1}, p = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{k}{n} p^{k} p^{k} k^{n-k} k$ Arn(1)+(2) =) M(X)=mp5. Dio pernia (Vanianta). Atateren medre patration

X=B(p;n) =) D(X)=Vax(X)=np2. U(X)=Vnp2. 6. Moda Mo(X) = { 1+ [np-q]; 0 < p < 1 % np-q < N \{n}}

(mp-q san np-q+1; np-q < N \{n})

MA-aursh, 7. Animetria, Examl An(X) = $\frac{e-p}{\sqrt{np2}}$, Ex(X) = $\frac{1-6p+6p^2}{mp2}$ 8. Animilera (aproximarea) degii lui Bernoulli cu ligen moranda redusa

file X = 13(p; m); m = mp; $\delta = \sqrt{mpg}$ (i), V.a. Y = X - np + 0.5 = X - np + 0.5 este animptate morande \sqrt{mpg} Practic pt. n >50 n np > 18, Y=N(0,1) 9. Aplicatie (Problema de sondaj) Din analize statistie, s-a unstatut en 4% din calculatoriele produse de o firmé de profil pretisté defectioni. Un magation comercialitesté 15000 de calculatorne de aust tip. 1° Sa re ditermine probablisate ca in magnerin soi reafte:

(i) cel mult 630 calculatoure en defections

(ii) un minax de calculatoure favoi defections apoins s'estre 18340 0 14836 2. Soi se determine en o erome de maximum 3/2 mmsimb de calulatore en defections d'in magazin. L'ar se determine en portablidate de 98% (deci an o errane de 2%) numant de calculatone foire dejection d'un magnition. Repolvere fie X v.a. ali civer valori reporetinte mumanl de calculatione favor defections d'u magnéris. =) Xeste de tip Bernopullo

-7- M4-arsh,

Aven M = 15000, $p = 96\% = \frac{96}{100} = \frac{29}{11}$; $q = \frac{9}{100} = \frac{9}{1$ =) m = m p = 15000; $\frac{96}{100} = 14400$; $\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{np} = \sqrt{15000}$; $\frac{96}{100}$; $\frac{9}{100} = \sqrt{60.96} = \sqrt{6.6.16} = 6.4 = 24 = m = 14400$; $\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} = 24$; 1° (i) P(X < 630) = P(X > 15000-630) = P(X > 14370) = $X + \overline{X} = 15000$ = $P(14370 \le X < \infty) = \phi(\frac{\infty - m}{\sigma}) - \phi(\frac{14370 - m}{\sigma})$ $= \phi(\infty) - \phi(\frac{14370 - 14400}{24}) = 1 - \phi(\frac{-30}{24}) = 1 - \phi(-1.25) =$ = 1-(1-\$(1.25)) = \$(1.25) = 0.8944 = 89,44/2 ; \$(-x)=1-\$(2) (ii) P(13740 = X = 14036) = \$\phi\left(\frac{14436-m}{\sigma}\right) - \$\phi\left(\frac{14340-m}{\sigma}\right) = $= \phi\left(\frac{36}{60}\right) - \phi\left(\frac{-60}{60}\right) = \phi\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - \phi(-1) = \phi\left(0,6\right) - \left(1 - \phi(1)\right) =$ $= \phi(0.6) + \phi(1) - 1 \approx 0.6406 + 0.8413 - 1 = 0.4819 = 48,19\%$ 2° P(|X-m/2x)=20(x)-1 => P(X=(m-d, m+d)=20(x)-1 $P(X \in (m-x, m+x)) = 97\% = 0.97 \implies 2\phi(x) - 1 = 0.97 =)$ =) $\phi(\rightleftharpoons) = 0.985 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{24} = \phi^{-1}(0.985) = 2.17 =)$ =) $d \simeq 24.2, 17 = 52.08 =) \times \epsilon(m-\alpha, m+\alpha) =)$ => X E (14400-52,08; 14400+52,08) =), X E (14347; 14453). 3° P(|X-m| < x) = 2 p(=)-1=989 = 0.98 =) =) $P(X \in (m-d, m+d)) = 2\phi(\frac{d}{\sigma}) - 1 = 0,98 =)\phi(\frac{d}{\sigma}) = 0.99$ $=) \phi\left(\frac{\alpha}{24}\right) = 0.99 = \frac{\alpha}{24} = \phi^{-1}(0.99) = 2.33 = \alpha = 24.2,33 = 0$ -) x = 55,92 => X = (14 x00-55,92, 14 400+55,92) =) =) X (14344; 14456) =) X=15000-X (544; 656)