MA - cus 2

CAP. 2. VARIABILE ALFATOARE UNIDIMENSIONALE (1D)

S1. Definite. Functia de repartite 1. Exemples. La untest, la cone participa los persone, de acrode calificative 1,2,3,4,5 (in ordina crescation re a indeplinini (oi kriiler testulii). Reportipua este ununtranca: 1 -> 5 persoane - Prohablitati 2 -> 18 personne 3 -> 40) personne 1 3 = 40 = 2 100 = 3 4 -> 25 Konovane 5 - 20 perosane p4 = 25 = 1/4 Experimentalm' i ateram falbal: $X: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 120 & 10 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Derign, 1 + 1 + 2 + 4 + 3 = 1. See E= 4A, An, As, Au, As); A = evenimental ca o persona sa objectional i, 1 = i = 5. Definin function of $X: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $X(A_i) = i$ is ordered probablishing

P(A_i) = $P(X=i) = p_i$, $1 \le i \le J$; $p_1 = \frac{1}{20}$; $p_2 = \frac{2}{J} - i$; $p_3 = \frac{2}{J} - i$; p_3 2. Sepinible (dayal disout), Saca (E, K, P) este un campode portablidate, Eest o multime finita no 1(=)(E), E-thinks And atunci o punche X; E-)R, Est A; eE -> X(Ai)=21;

ONSI Extrapalent ca X(E) finita

ONSI. Extrapalel, X(A;)=i, dier X;=i, 151 € 5.

under ich, se numeste vaniable abatoane (disentà) asacietà

3. Definitie (capul general) fre (15, 76, P) un comp de probablitate. Le un might vonable
alectore unidimensionale (v.a. 1D) associate charpelle det ofuncte X: E - R au urmatence propriedati: txc-R => {w = E : X(w) < 25 = 70 , i.e. HACH multimen & WEFE: X(W) = x & este un even; multon camp. 005. In Exemple 1, unde X(Ai)=1, 1=1=5, aren: (A, Az/Az An A)
X=1. { weE: X(w)<1)={A: CE: X(Ai)<1}=ØCK=B(E) X=2 {w(E: X(w)<2}={A;cE: X(A;)<2}={A,cE: X(A;)<2}={A,}eQ(E) X=3 {w(-E: X(w) 23) = (A, (E: X(A;) <3) = (A, A2) (-P()=) X=5.2 \\ \(\omega \) \(\omega 4. Proprietate X, Jv.a. 1D; LEIR=) X+A, XX, [X], X, X" (MENN*), X±1, X, y, y-1, Xy-1= x (w/h/+0) sunt v.a.1D. 5. V.a. 1 Dindependente Fre X1, X2, ..., Xn V.a. 1D, n > 2. Hodrin 4x; <x3= {weE: X; (w) <x3, xell. Sponem ca X1, X2, ..., X2 met v.a. 1D independents dach $P(X_1 \leq x_1, X_2 \leq x_2, ..., X_n \leq x_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1) \cdot P(X_2 \leq x_2) ... P(X_n \leq x_n)$ OBS. Ammorat P(XCx, Ycy) = P({Xcx} n {Ycy}) 6. Funchia de reportible associate unei v.a. 1D, modata X Este function $F = F_X$; $R \rightarrow [0, 1]$ $F(x) = F_X(x) = P(X < x),$

unde P(X < x) = P(A); unde A = {X < x} = {we E: X(w) < x}

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7. Proposetatiale function de reportitie
         0 \leq F(x) \leq 1, \forall x \in \mathbb{N}^2
 \frac{12}{f \cdot 3}. Feste manoton crescatoral pell (x_1 < x_2 =) F(x_1) \le F(x_2) \frac{1}{f \cdot 3}. F(-\infty) = 0; F(\infty) = 1, unde F(\pm \infty) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} F(x)
        Fantimale others à mu pour teall, i.e.
         F(x_0-0)=F(x_0) (=) \lim_{x\to 2} F(x)-F(x_0), \forall x_0+f(2).

P(\alpha \leq X \leq b)=F(b)-F(a)
         P(a < X < b) = P((-∞ < X < b) \ (-∞ < X < a)) =
      = P(X < b) - P(X < a) = F(b) - F(a)
\frac{f \cdot 6}{f \cdot 6} \cdot P(X=a) = F(a+o) - F(a) = \lim_{x \to a} F(x) - F(a)
\frac{f \cdot 6}{f \cdot 7} \cdot P(x=a) = F(a+o) - F(a) = \lim_{x \to a} F(x) - F(a)
                                                                   Ha, leR
 78. P(a< X < 1) = F(1+0) - F(a+0)
           P(a \leq X \leq b) = F(b+0) - F(a)
8. Functia de repartité (distributé) conditionation
  (E, K, P) comp de probablidate, AFIC, P(A)>0
   function FA: 12-) (0,1), FA(x) = P((XCX) MA) = P((XCX) MA)
    se minute f. de rep. (distril) conditionati de A
     Notation FA(x) san F(x/A) san F(x/A)
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\$2. Vaniable alectory 1D discrete Fic I 40 mmbjine de indici descritar (frista san minabella), de exemple I= {1,2,3,...,n} san I= N san I= N+ san I=Z.

-4- MA-uns2 1. Definition Ova. 1D, X: E-IR, se mueste V.a. 1D dionité dans multimes valorhesone, X(E), est o multime discuter, i.e. $X(E) = \{x_i : i \in I\} \subseteq IR$.

2. V.a. 1D (discreta) simpla Est ova. 1D Ninet asset incat X(E) este finita, ie. X(E)= {21, K2, R3, ..., 2n} E112

Tathenel de distribute (repartitie)

Fre Ai={X=xi} ni pi=P(Ai)=P(X=xi), 1=i=n.

X: (x1 x2 x3...xn) > talkenel de distribute (repartitive proportion)

Proportione

Assured V.G. X.

ODS. Serma / A: MEIENS et a.c.e. = 1

3. V.a. 1D discute mmänhte (m oinfinitate mmanti duralni) X(E) = { xn: n>1} = { x1, x2, x3, ..., xn, ... }; pn=P(X=xin)

Takkul de chistrich de X; (x1 x2 x3... xn...) som Xi (xn)

DOS. De propos... pn) som Xi (pn)

m=1

4. Functia du repartific a unei v.a. distrete

Exemple 1, 81 X; (1 2 3 4 5)

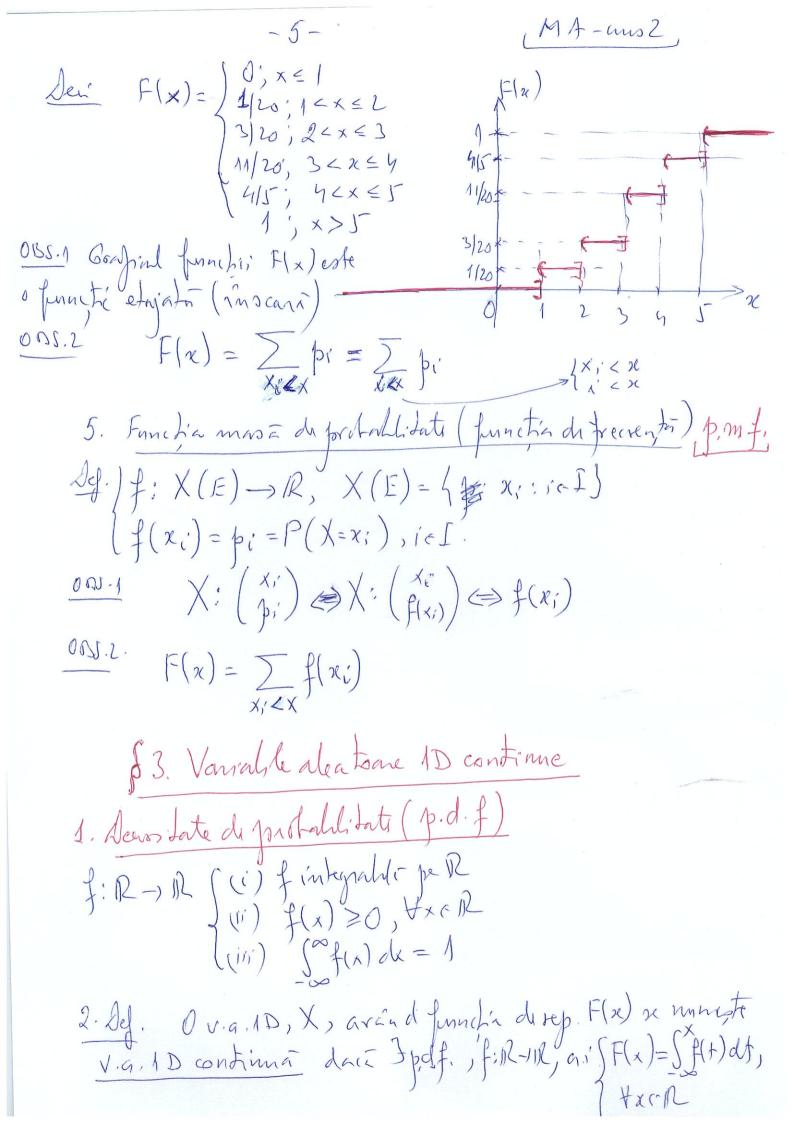
Exemple 1, 81 X; (1 1 2 3 4 5)

£ 06. x≤1=1F(n)=P(xxx)=0

 $1 < x < 2 =) F(x) = P(X < x) = P(X=1) = \frac{1}{20}$ $2 < x \in 3 = 1$ $F(x) = P(X < x) = P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{5}{20}$

3 < x < 4 =) F(x) = P(X < x) = P(X=1) + P(X=2) + P(X=3) = = = + 1/2 + 2==

X > S = 7F(x) = P(X < x) = P(X=1) + ... + P(X=S) = 1



MA - crus 2 3. Proprietati de v.a. 1 Doortime $Sem \cdot P(a \leq X \leq b) = S^{t}f(x)dx$ $Sem \cdot P(a \leq X \leq b) = F(l) - F(a) = S^{t}(t)dt - S^{t}(t)dt = S^{t}(x)dx$ (ii) P(X=a)=0, Yack (") front =) F'(x) = f(x), txr/2. OBS. Condição P(X=x), XXIII se poste ha ca dépinific a v.a. 1D continue. 4. Pdf canditionata

Ack, P(A)>0; FA(x)=F(x/A) fration up. conditionati

(\$1.8, p.) function of A: R-1R, fa(x) not f(x/A) se unnite pot conditionate de A dans $F(x/A) = \int f(t/A) dt$ S4. [Caracteristici mumerice (statistice) ale v.g. 1D 1 (Expected values) -> curs pay. 78-89, Xv.a.1D discrete X: (xi) (es Xv.a.1D continua f(x) -> p.d.f(X) 4.1. Valoarea medie (speranta matematici) ->
(expected value) M(X) = E(X) = 2 for X $[M(X) = E(X) = \int x H_n) dx$ Proprietity M(a)=0; M(aX)=aM(x); M(X+y)=M(x)+M(y) M(ZarXx) = = = Gre M(Xx); X, Yinder -, M(Xy)=M(X)M/y)

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4.2. Momente de mobin & EN*

Mr(X) = M(Xr) = \(\sum_{icit}^2 \gamma_i^2 \beta_i' \) v.a. discreta

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\sum_{\infty}^2 \gamma_i^2 \beta_i' \) v.a. continua

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\sum_{\infty}^2 \gamma_i^2 \beta_i' \) v.a continua

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\sum_{\infty}^2 \gamma_i^2 \beta_i' \) v.a continua

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\sum_{\infty}^2 \gamma_i^2 \beta_i' \) v.a continua

\[
\sum_{\infty}^2 \gamma_i^2 \beta_i' \\

\sum_{\infty}^2 \gamma_i' \beta_i' \\

\sum_{\infty}^2 \gamma_i' \\

\sum_{\infty}^2 \ga 9.3. Moment antrol de volin rent fre Y=X-m; m=M(x); ahabena v.a. X. $M_{r}(x) = M_{r}(x-m) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i \in I} (x_{i}-m)^{r} p_{i}^{r}, v.a.distat \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-m)^{r} f(x) dx^{r}, v.a.conting \end{cases}$ 4.4. Draperara (Varianta) engl., Variance'

Ay. $D^2(X) = Van(X) = M_2(X) = M_2(X-m)$ V.a. disorti $D^2(\chi) = \sum_{i \in I} (\chi_i - m)^2 p_i^2$ V-a. contint $D^2(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-m)^2 f(x) dx$ def. Abortesen medne production 5(x) = VD2(x) = Von(x) Formula dispersion D2(X) = M(X2)-(M(X))2 $D^{2}(\chi) = M_{2}(\chi) - M_{1}^{2}(\chi)$

Proprietati (i) D'(a) = 0, $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$ (ii) $D'(a \times +b) = a^2 D'(x)$; $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ (11) D2(X) = Van (X) >0; \v.a. X (iv) $X, Y indep. = D^2(x+y) = D^2(x) + D^2(y)$ $D^2(aX+bY) = a^2D^2(x) + b^2D^2(y)$ Interpretare statilità D2(x) som o(x) este o masura prinid

atateren valasiter v.a. X de la valranca medre m=M(X)

MA-cms 2,

Fix
$$X: \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2p^2 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{8} & p \end{pmatrix}$$
 v.a. $10 \text{ min political minimum minimum$

(i)
$$p = ?$$
 ; (ii) $M(x) = E(x)$; (iii) $D^{2}(x) = Van(x)$; (iv) $G(x)$;

(V)
$$P(-\ln 2 < X \leq 2)$$
; $(Vi)F(e)$; $(Vii)Mo(X)$; $(Viii)$ Endropera $H(X)$

$$=) \times \left(\frac{-1.12}{1.12} \right) =) \times \left(\frac{(-1)^{2} 1^{2} 2^{2} 3^{2}}{1.12} \right) = \left(\frac{1.49}{3.8} \right) = \left(\frac{1.49}{3.8}$$

(ii)
$$M(x) = E(x) = \frac{1}{2} b_i x_i = (-1) \cdot b_i + 1 \cdot b_i + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{13}{8} = 1,625$$

(iii)
$$D^{2}(X) = M(X^{2}) - M^{2}(X)$$

 $M(X^{2}) = 1 \cdot \frac{2}{8} + 4 \cdot \frac{2}{8} + 9 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{33}{8}$ $) =) D^{2}(X) = \frac{33}{8} - \frac{169}{64} = \frac{264 - 160}{64} = \frac{95}{64}$
(iv) $D(X) = \sqrt{D^{2}(X)} = \sqrt{95} \times 10^{4}$

(v)
$$\sigma(x) = \sqrt{D^2(x)} = \frac{\sqrt{95}}{8} \approx 1.24$$

(v) $\rho(\ln 2 < X \le 2) = \frac{1}{9} \approx \frac{1}{8} \approx 1.24$

(Vi)
$$F(e) = P(X < e) = P(X - 1) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) = 1 - P(X = 3) = \frac{3}{7}$$

(Vi)
$$M_{\sigma}(x) = X_{\sigma}(x) p_{\Lambda} = \max\{p_{i}: i \in I\}$$

 $\max\{p_{i}: i \in I\} = \max\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{4}\} = \frac{3}{8} \neq M_{\sigma}(x) = 2$
(Vi) $H(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ $h_{i} l_{12}$ $h_{i} = \frac{1}{2}$ $h_{i} l_{12}$ $h_{i} = \frac{1}{2}$ $h_{i} l_{13}$ $h_{i} = l_{13}$

(Viii)
$$H(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i \log_2 \frac{1}{\lambda_i} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_i \log_2 (x_i)^{-1} ; H(x) \leq \log_2 n$$

 $H(x) = \frac{1}{8} \log_2 (\frac{1}{8}) + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 (\frac{1}{4}) + \frac{1}{8} \log_2 (\frac{3}{8})^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 (\frac{1}{4})^{-1} =$

$$=\frac{3}{8}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{9}{8}-\frac{3}{8}\log_{2}3=\frac{5}{2}-\frac{3}{8}\log_{2}3\leq 2=\log_{2}4. \quad |H(x)=\frac{1}{8}(20-3\log_{2}3)|$$