

VARIABILI ALEATORIE CONTINUE

DENSITÀ (CONTINUA)

PDF

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) & f \geq 0 \\ 2) & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \end{aligned}$$

V.A.C. $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ t.c. $\exists f_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ che verifica

1) e 2), inoltre

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in B) = \int_B f_X(x) dx$$

CONSEGUENZE:

$$1) p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}(X = x) = 0 \quad (= \int_x^x f_X(y) dy)$$

$$2) F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(y) dy, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

V.A.D.

(PMF) densità discreta

 P_x

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in B) = \sum_{i: x_i \in B} P_X(x_i)$$

CDF

$$F_X(x) = \sum_{i: x_i \leq x} P_X(x_i)$$

FUNZIONE COSTANTE
A TRATTIVAC si chiama anche
V.A. o.m. continua

V.A.C.

densità continua (PDF)

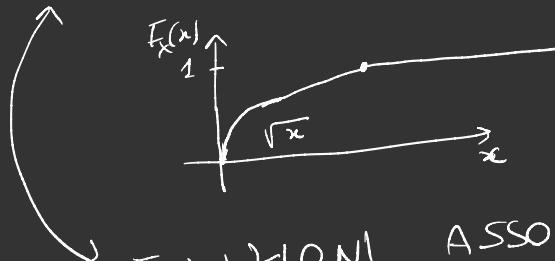
 f_X

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in B) = \int_B f_X(x) dx$$

CDF

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(x) dx \quad (\text{funzione continua})$$

FUNZIONE INTEGRALE



FUNCTIONI ASSOLUTAMENTE CONTINUE

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{x}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

DALLA CDF ALLA PDF

Se X è una v.a. continua

allora

$$f_X(x) = F_X'(x)$$

con CDF F_X

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ in cui
 F_X è derivabile

Nei punti in cui F_X non è derivabile
può definire f_X in modo arbitrario.

Ex. 2.1

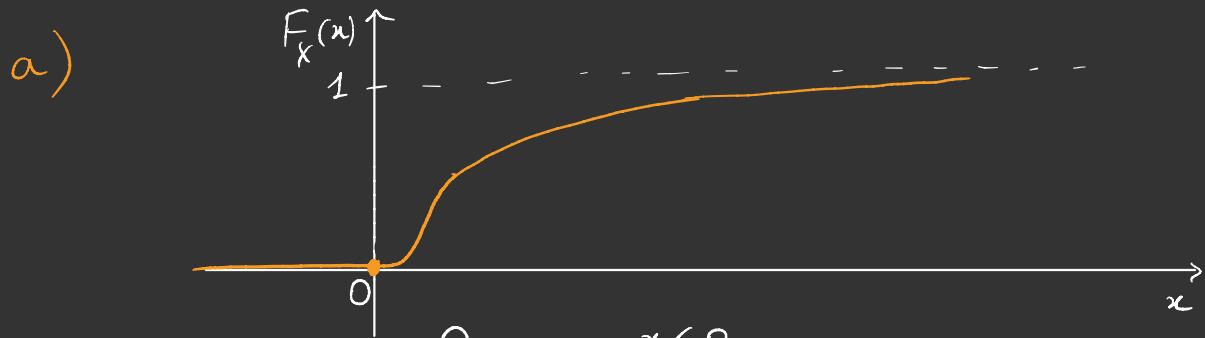
X v.a. continua con CDF

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ (1 - e^{-x})^2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

a) $f_X = ?$

b) $P(X > 1) = ?$

c) $P(1 < X < 2) = ?$



$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 2(1-e^{-x})e^{-x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

b) $\mathbb{P}(X > 1) = \int_1^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx = F_X(+\infty) - F_X(1) = \underbrace{1 - F_X(1)}_{1 - (1 - e^{-1})^2}$

c) $\mathbb{P}(1 < X < 2) = \int_1^2 f_X(x) dx = F_X(2) - F_X(1) = (1 - e^{-2})^2 - (1 - e^{-1})^2$

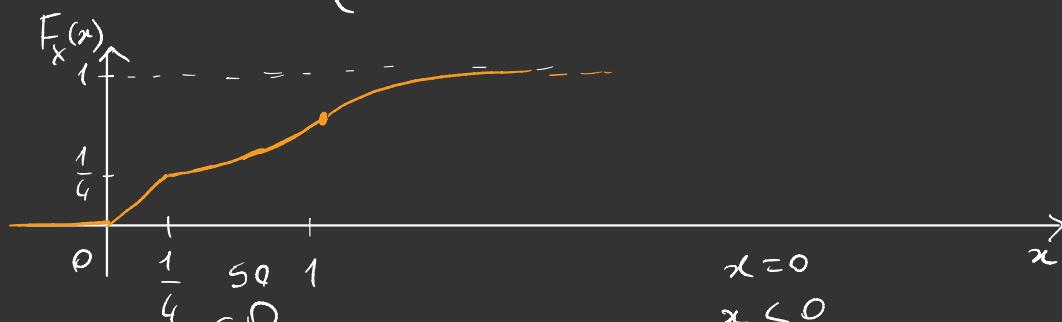
Ex. 2.2

X v.a. continua

con CDF

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{16} \left(1 - e^{-(x-1)}\right) + \frac{13}{16}, & \frac{1}{4} \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$f_X = ?$



$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{4} \\ 2\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right), & \frac{1}{4} \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{3}{16} e^{-(x-1)}, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

FUNZIONI DI VARIABILI ALEATORIE CONTINUE

X v.a.c. e $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: $Y = h(X)$

$$h(x) = 1_{\{x \geq 2\}}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 2 \\ 0, & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

Se Y assume un'infinità continua di valori ($Y = e^X$)
allora determiniamo la CDF di Y :

$$F_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(Y \leq y) = \mathbb{P}(h(X) \leq y) \stackrel{\text{h invertibile}}{=} \mathbb{P}(X \leq h^{-1}(y)) =$$

$$\text{h non è invertibile: } Y = X^2$$

$$y \geq 0: \mathbb{P}(X^2 \leq y) = \mathbb{P}(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = \frac{F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y})}{}$$

ESEMPIO 1

X v.a. c. con

CDF data da

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

densità di $Y = e^X$?

$$F_Y(y) = 0, \quad y \leq 1$$

$y > 1$:

$$F_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(Y \leq y) = \mathbb{P}(e^X \leq y) \stackrel{y > 0}{=} \mathbb{P}(\log(e^X) \leq \log y) =$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(X \leq \log y) = F_X(\log y) =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \log y \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\log y}, & \log y > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{y}, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{y^2} & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

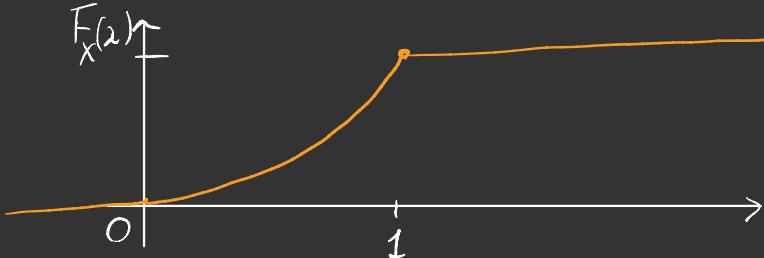
$$= \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 1 \\ 1 - e^{\log \frac{1}{y}}, & y \geq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{y}, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

ESEMPIO 2

con CDF data da

$$X \text{ v.a.c.}$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ ax^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



parametro $a \in \mathbb{R}$ da determinarsi

F_X è CDF di una v.a.c. x

1) monotona crescente

2) continua a destra

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F_X(x) = 0$

4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F_X(x) = 1$

5) CONTINUA $\longrightarrow a = 1$

$y = x^4$ densità?

$$S_X = [0, 1] \quad Y = X^4 \rightarrow S_Y = [0, 1]$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \sqrt[4]{y}, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < y < 1: \quad F_Y(y) &= \mathbb{P}(X^4 \leq y) \stackrel{y \geq 0}{=} \mathbb{P}(-\sqrt[4]{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt[4]{y}) = \\ &= F_X(\sqrt[4]{y}) - F_X(\underbrace{-\sqrt[4]{y}}_{\leq 0}) = F_X(\sqrt[4]{y}) = (\sqrt[4]{y})^2 \\ &= \left(y^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^2 = y^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{y} \end{aligned}$$

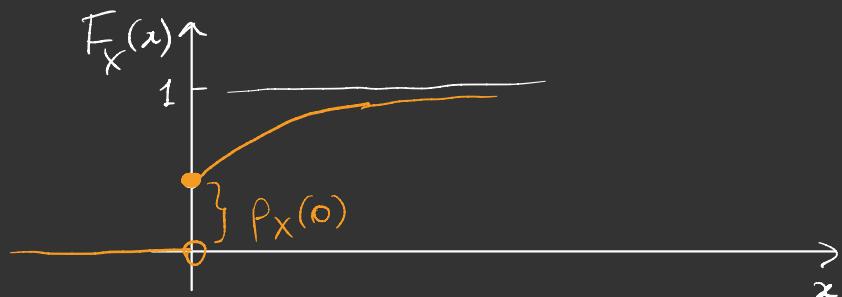
$$0 < y < \Rightarrow 0 < \sqrt[4]{y} < 1$$

X = "tempo di vita di un componente elettronico"

$$S_X = [0, +\infty)$$

NON è discreta

$$P_X(0) = P(X=0) > 0 \quad \text{NON è continua}$$



X v.a.c $\Rightarrow Y = h(X)$

$$X < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} 3, \\ X^4, \end{cases}$$

discrete
 continua
 mista

$$S_Y = \{3\} \cup \left[\frac{1}{16}, 1\right]$$

$$\mathbb{P}(Y=3) > 0$$

$$F_Y(y) = \dots$$

