

RACCOLTA DI ESERCIZI

(1)
$$X_{I} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{I}, \sigma_{I}^{2})$$
 $\mu_{I} = 168 \, \text{cm}$ $\sigma_{1} = 5 \, \text{cm}$ (Italiana) 45 % $X_{S} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{2}, \sigma_{2}^{2})$ $\mu_{2} = 160 \, \text{cm}$ $\sigma_{2} = 4 \, \text{cm}$ (Spagnola) 55 %

Trovare l'altezza media della popolazione complessivo sapendo che la probabilita che la popolazione sia Italiano e: $P(X_I) = 0.45 = 45\%$

•
$$P(X_{\Sigma}) = 45 = 0$$
 $P(X_S) = 1 - 45\% = 65\%$ = 0 $X = X_{\Sigma} + X_{S}$

Portal in the state of the state o

$$= P \left(\{ X \leq x \} \right) = P \left(\{ X \leq x \} / X_{\text{I}} \right) \cdot P(X_{\text{I}}) + P(\{ X \leq x \} / X_{\text{S}}) \cdot P(X_{\text{S}})$$

$$= F_{X}(X) = F_{X}(X_{\text{I}}) \cdot O_{1}45 \qquad F_{X}(X_{\text{S}}) \cdot O_{1}55$$

-DCISERVE la PDF -D Deriviamo -D
$$\int_{X} (x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_{X}(X_{I}) \cdot 0,45 + \frac{d}{dx} F_{X}(x_{S}) \cdot 0,55$$

$$= \underbrace{ 0,45 \cdot \int_{X_{I}} (x) + 0,55 \cdot \int_{X_{S}} (x) }_{f_{X}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x) + (1-c) \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x)} (x) }_{f_{X_{I}}(x) = c} \underbrace{ \int_{X_{I}}^{f_{X}(x$$

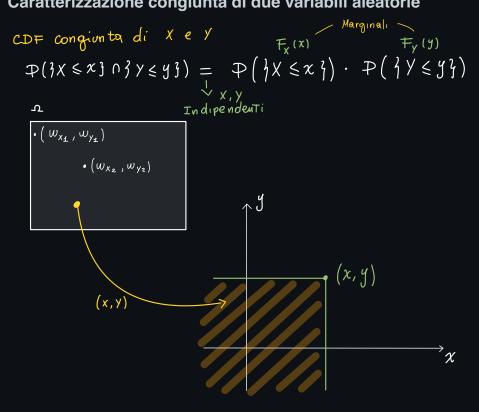
Quindi
$$\mathbb{E}[x] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \int_{X} (x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \left[\frac{45}{100} \int_{X_{\Sigma}}^{(x)} + \frac{55}{100} \int_{X_{S}}^{(x)} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{45}{100} x \cdot \int_{X_{\Sigma}}^{(x)} (x) dx + \frac{55}{100} \int_{X_{S}}^{(x)} (x) dx = \frac{45}{100} \cdot 168 + \frac{55}{100} \cdot 160 \stackrel{\sim}{=} 163 \text{ cm}$$

Momenti di

Ordine 1

Caratterizzazione congiunta di due variabili aleatorie



$$\mp_{xy}$$
: $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mp_{xy}(x,y) = P(\{X \leq x\} \cap \{Y \leq y\})$

$$P_{xy}:(x,y) \in A_x \times A_y \longrightarrow P_{xy}(x,y) = P(\{X=x\} \cap \{y=y\})$$

Prodotto

Cartesiano tro

Cartesiano tro

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Cartesiano tro

Cartesiano tro

PDF: Se X e y sono v.a. Continue, si definisce

$$f_{xy}: (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad -D \quad f_{xy}(x,y) = \underbrace{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \, \partial y}}_{\text{Della}} \underbrace{f_{xy}(x,y)}_{\text{Della}}$$
Derivata II
Parziale

Distribuzioni Condiziona Te

CDF condizionata a
$$\bigcirc B$$
 EVENTO $\bigcirc PP$
 $\downarrow X (X | B) = P(X \le X Y | B) = P(X \le X Y \cap B)$

Dato l'evento

 $\downarrow X \in X Y \cap B$

CDF

CondizionaTa

PMF Condizionata

$$P_X(X/B) = P(X=xX/B) = P(X=xX \cap B)$$

$$P(B) = P(B)$$
Conditional

PDF condizionata - D Se X e continua

$$f_X(x|B) = \left(\frac{d}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}(x|B)\right)$$
 PDF Condizionato

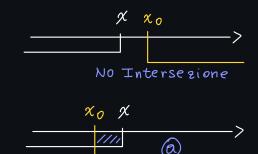
UN ESEMPIO: Radar ad Impulsi

In un sistema radar gli impulsi riflessi hanno un'AMPIEZZA R. Sullo schermo vengono visualizzati solo gli impulsi tale che z_{Impulso} > Xo

CDF e PDF visualizzati sullo schermo = ?

$$\mp_{R} (x/3R > x_{o}) = \underbrace{P(3R \le x 3 \land 3R > x_{o})}_{P(3R > x_{o})}$$

Per assicurarci che
$$= D \text{ ci sia intersezione } -D \mathcal{U}(\chi - \chi_0) = \begin{cases} 1 & \chi > \chi_0 \\ 0 & \text{Altro} \end{cases}$$



= Possiamo scrivere @ come:

$$\frac{P(\{R \leq x\} \cap \{R > x_0\})}{P(\{R > x_0\})} = \frac{P(\{R \leq x\}) - P(\{R \leq x_0\})}{1 - P(\{R \leq x_0\})}$$

Intersezione

Sono tutti espressi
in CDF

$$\frac{P_{R}(x) - P_{R}(x_{0})}{1 - P_{R}(x_{0})} \cdot \underbrace{u(x-x_{0})}_{\text{operation of the serve and assignment of the serve and assignment of the serve and the s$$

Intersezione nou nulla

CDF della prob oli visualizzare l'impulso a schermo

Modelliamo R su una distribuzione di Raylegh

-D R N Ray
$$(\sigma^2)$$
 $F_R(x) = (1 - e^{\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}) \cdot u(x)$

= Sostituiamo
$$F_R(x)$$
 nella $b = (x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}) - (x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}})$

$$x - (x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}})$$

$$x - (x - x_0)$$

$$\int_{R} (x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(1 - e^{\frac{-x^2 - x_0^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) \cdot \mathcal{U}(x - x_0) = \underbrace{\frac{2x}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{x^2 - x_0^2}{2\sigma^2}}_{PI}$$

$$\frac{2x}{2o^{2}} \cdot e$$
PDF

PMF e PDF di X condizionate ed (Y VARIABILE ALEATORIA VV

PMF

$$\frac{P}{PHF} (x|y) = P_{X}(x|y) = \frac{P(x|x = x) \cap xy = y}{P(x|y = y)}$$

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$$\frac{P}{P}(x|x = x)$$

$$\frac{P}{P}(x|x$$

PD =
$$f_{x/y}(x/y) = f_{xy}(x,y) \leftarrow \text{Congiunta}$$

$$f_{y}(y) \leftarrow \text{PDF Marginale}$$
d: y

della probabilita' per la Leggi

$$\int_{Xy} (x,y) = \int_{y} (y) \cdot \int_{Xxy} (x/y) = \int_{x} (x) \cdot \int_{y} (y/x)$$

$$\int_{xy} (x/y) = \int_{x} \frac{f_{x}(x)}{f_{y}(y)} \cdot \int_{xy} (y/x)$$

$$\int_{xy} (x/y) = \int_{x} \frac{f_{x}(x)}{f_{y}(y)} \cdot \int_{xy} (y/x)$$

$$\int_{-\infty} \int_{xy} (x,y) dx = \int_{-\infty} \int_{xy} (x/y) dx$$

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$$\int_{xy} \int_{xy} (x/y) dx = \int_{xy} \int_{$$

rispetto all'altro

· Altre Dimostrazioni a 01:12

VARIABILI ALEATORIE STATISTICAMENTE INDIPENDENTI 2.10

Se abbiamo
$$X \in Y$$
 Indipendenti, allora: $F_{xy} = (x,y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y)$

Possiamo generalizzare il concetto:

N V. A. Indipendenti
$$\rightarrow$$

$$\int_{X_1, x_2, \dots, x_n} (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \int_{X_1} (x_1) \cdot \int_{X_2} (x_2) \cdot \dots \cdot \int_{X_n} (x_n)$$

Caratterizzazione CONGIUNTA SINTETICA: MOMENTI CONGIUNTI DI X e Y di ordine K LPK=m+t

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ x \\ y \end{array}\right] = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^m y^{\tau} \cdot \int_{xy}(x,y) \, dx \, dy & V. \text{ Continue} \\ \\ \sum_{x \in \mathcal{A}_x} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{A}_y} x^m y^{\tau} \cdot F_{xy}(x,y) & V. \text{ Discrete} \end{cases}$$

Nel caso delle V.A. Singole ci interessavano solo alani dei momenti, come media, varianza, ecc.

Nel caso delle V.A. CONGIUNTE La definizione dei momenti di ordine K racchivde Tutti i MOMENTI

•
$$m = \emptyset$$
, $\mathcal{X} = 1$
-> $\mathbb{E}\left[x^0, y^1\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[y\right] = \mathcal{M}_y$ Media di y

$$-D \mathbb{E}[x^{1}, y^{0}] = \mathbb{E}[x] = Mx$$
 Media dx

• m = 1 , 2 = 0

•
$$m = 2$$
, $r = 0$
 $\neg D \notin [x^2, y^0] = \#[x^2] = \overline{X}^2$ Valore quadratico Medio

•
$$m=1$$
, $x=1$
-D $\mathbb{E}[x \cdot y] = \frac{\text{Media di } x \in y}{\text{Correlazione }(x,y) = \tau_{xy}}$

ordine K = M + 7 MOMENTI CENTRALI

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(X-\mu_{x}\right)^{m}\left(Y-\mu_{y}\right)^{\tau}\right]$$

-D Come prima, racchivole Tutti i momenti:

• m = 2, $\mathcal{X} = 0$

$$-D \notin \left[\left(X - \mu_{x} \right)^{2} \cdot \left(y \cdot \mu_{y} \right)^{0} \right] = \left[\left(X - \mu_{x} \right)^{2} \right] = \sigma^{2} \quad \text{Varian 20}$$

• m = 1 , R = 1

$$m = 1$$
, $\mathcal{R} = 1$

$$- \triangleright \mathbb{E} \left[(x - \mu_x) (y - \mu_y) \right] = C_{xy} = Cov(x, y)$$

Perche e importante?

=D Quando $C_{Xy} = O = D X, Y Sono INCORRELATE$

Esplicitiamo la media

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(x - \mu_{x}\right)\left(y - \mu_{y}\right)\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[xy - \mu_{x}y - \mu_{y}x + \mu_{x}\mu_{y}\right] =$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[xy\right] - \mu_x \mathbb{E}\left[y\right] - \mu_y \mathbb{E}\left[x\right] + \mu_x \cdot \mu_y = \tau_{xy} - 2\mu_x \mu_y + \mu_x \mu_y = \tau_{xy} - \mu_x \mu_y$$

$$Correlazione Covarianza delle Medie$$

-D Cosa succede se le V.A. Sono incorrelate? -D $C_{xy} = 0$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[xy\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[x\right] \cdot \mathbb{E}\left[y\right] = \mu_x \mu_y$$

Incorrelazione VS Indipendenza

● INDIP => INCORR

Dimostrazione a 1:32

· INCORR ≠D INDIP

V A. Congiuntamente Gaussiane

Essendo congiunta, arremo una PDF BIDIMENZION ALE (funzione a due variabili)

$$X_{1} = \alpha_{11} \times_{01} + \alpha_{12} \times_{02} + \mu_{1}$$

$$X_{2} = \alpha_{21} \times_{01} + \alpha_{22} \times_{02} + \mu_{2}$$

$$Y_{2} = \alpha_{21} \times_{01} + \alpha_{22} \times_{02} + \mu_{2}$$

$$Y_{3} = \alpha_{21} \times_{01} + \alpha_{22} \times_{02} + \mu_{2}$$

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$$Y_{3} = \alpha_{31} \times_{01} + \alpha_{32} \times_{02} + \mu_{32}$$

$$Y_{4} = \alpha_{21} \times_{01} + \alpha_{22} \times_{02} + \mu_{23}$$

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$$Y_{5} = \alpha_{21} \times_{01} + \alpha_{32} \times_{02} + \mu_{33}$$

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$$Y_{5} = \alpha_{51} \times_{01} + \alpha_{52} \times_{02} + \mu_{53} \times_{02} + \mu_{54}$$

Inoltre
$$X_{01} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

 $X_{02} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$
Sono Indipendenti

Calcoliamo i momenti congiunti (media)

(Covarianza)

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[(X_{1} - \mu_{1})(X_{2} - \mu_{2})\right] = \gamma_{xy} = \mathbb{E}\left[(a_{11} X_{01} + a_{12} X_{02} + \mu_{1} - \mu_{1})(a_{z_{1}} X_{01} + a_{zz} X_{02} + \mu_{2} - \mu_{2})\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[a_{11} a_{z_{1}} X_{01}^{2} + a_{12} a_{z_{1}} X_{0z} X_{01} + a_{11} a_{zz} X_{01} X_{02} + a_{12} a_{zz} X_{02}^{2}\right]$$

$$= a_{\parallel}a_{21} \mathbb{E} \left[X_{01} \right] + a_{12}a_{21} \mathbb{E} \left[X_{01} X_{02} \right] + a_{11}a_{22} \mathbb{E} \left[X_{01} X_{02} \right] + a_{12}a_{22} \mathbb{E} \left[X_{02} \right]$$

$$= a_{\parallel}a_{21} \mathbb{E} \left[X_{01} \right] + a_{12}a_{21} \mathbb{E} \left[X_{02} \right]$$

$$= a_{\parallel}a_{21} \mathbb{E} \left[X_{01} \right] + a_{12}a_{22} \mathbb{E} \left[X_{02} \right]$$

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