

Recap: Gaussiana Stondard

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

Q-Function

$$Q(x) = \int_{2\pi}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{Y^2}{2}} dv$$

$$Complementare$$

$$della CDF$$

$$+\infty$$

$$=D \int \int_{\mathcal{X}} (v) dv = 1 - + (x)$$

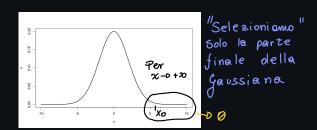
$$x_0 + CD = CD$$

Proprieta' della Q-Function

•
$$Q(+\infty) = Q$$
 Perchi $Q(x) < 1 = Q(-\infty)$

•
$$\chi_1 < \chi_2 = D$$
 Q(χ_1) > Q(χ_2)

Let Δ Q(χ_1 al contrario della CDF e Sempre Decrescente



• Simmetria -D Q(-x) = 1 - Q(x)

Gaussiana Non Standard

$$\times \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{H}, \circ^2)$$

$$P_{x}(x) = P(\{X \in x\}) = P(\{\{\alpha X_{0} + M \leq x\}\})$$

$$= P(\{\{x \in x\}\}) = P(\{\{\alpha X_{0} + M \leq x\}\}) = P(\{\{\alpha X_{0} + M \leq x\}\})$$

CDF della V.A. gauss Stondard Xo
Valutata in $\frac{x_0-\mu}{\tau}$

Rivscia mo a calculare il valo se della prob. che $P(X \leq x)$

Esempio di simmetria

$$P(X \leq x) = 1 - Q(\frac{x - M}{\sigma})$$

$$P5: P(\{\chi > \chi\}) = Q(\frac{\chi - \mu}{2})$$

Consideriamo la yaussiana non Stondard

$$= P Q \left(\frac{x-M}{\infty}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\left(\frac{x-M}{\infty}\right)^{\frac{2}{2}}} dx?$$

P6:
$$P(\{x, < X \le x_2\})$$

Strutiamo le proprieto della CDF

Do Sappiomo chu e la CDF di : $F_X(x_2) - F_X(x_1)$
 $P(\{X < x_2\})$
 $P(\{X < x_2\})$

$$P(\{X < x_{2}\}) = P(\{X < x_{2}\}) = P(\{X$$

P7:
$$P(1-x < X \le x) = f_X(x) - f_X(-x) = I - Q(-x) - I + Q(x) = Stessa funcione Q$$

$$= Q(\frac{-x - M}{\sigma}) - Q(\frac{x - M}{\sigma}) = 1 - Q(\frac{x + M}{\sigma}) + Q(\frac{x + M}{\sigma})$$

$$= Q[-(\frac{x + M}{\sigma})] - DQ(-x) = 1 - Q(x)$$
Due Segni oppost i

Calcolare la PDF di una gaussiana Non Standard

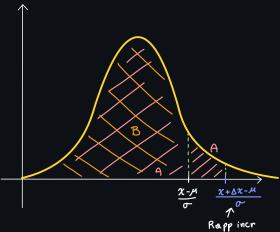
$$f_{x}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}} \frac{e^{-\frac{v^{2}}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{v^{2}}{2}} dv \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d}{dx} CDF = \int_{x}^{(x)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{v^{2}}{2}} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^{2}$$
Espressione de

Dimo stra zione

1 Deriviano +x(x)

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x-M}{2}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} dv - D \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{d}{dx} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} dv - D \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x + \Delta x - M}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} dv - \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x-M}{2}} \frac{x - M}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} dv$$

The proposition of the properties of the prope



Se calcoliamo A-B otteniamo

$$\int_{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}}^{\frac{x+\Delta x-\mu}{\sigma}} f_x(x)$$

. Dimostrare

Teorema della media Integrale

Rapporto
$$\frac{x + \Delta x - M}{\sqrt{2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{x + \Delta x - M}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{v^2}{2} dv$$

$$\frac{x - M}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = f(x_0)$$
Non e altro che

Non e altro che la funzione valutato in $x_0 \in [a, b]$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{b} \int_{x}^{b} (x) dx = (b-a) \int_{\alpha}^{b} (x_{0}) = D \left(\int_{\alpha \times -00}^{c} \frac{x + \alpha \times -M}{\sqrt{2\pi}} - \frac{v^{2}}{2} dv \right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{x - \Delta x + M - x + M}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} dv}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0}^{c} \int_{\alpha \times -\infty}^{c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{\frac{1}{2} dv} dv = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{x - \Delta x + M - x + M}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} dv} dv = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{x - \Delta x + M - x + M}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \cdot e^{\frac{\chi_0}{2}}$$

Siccome
$$\alpha < \chi_o < b \rightarrow \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} < \chi_o < \frac{x+\Delta x-\mu}{\sigma} \rightarrow \chi_o = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\begin{cases} \chi < \frac{x+\Delta x-\mu}{\sigma} \\ \chi > \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \chi + \Delta \chi - \mu = \chi - \mu$$
Termini comuni

$$= 0 \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x - y}{\sigma}}$$

$$-\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2$$
 Argomento dell'esponenziale

Variabili Aleatorie Mixture

Consideriamo due variabili Aleatorie X_{\perp} e X_{z} Aventi come PDF $f_{X_{1}}(x)$ e $f_{X_{2}}(x)$.

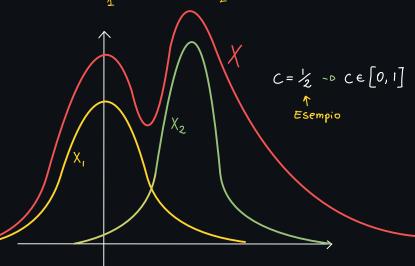
Possiamo Combinare X, ed X2 per ottenere X3

$$\int_X (x) = C \int_{X_1} (x) + (1-C) \int_{X_2} (x) \quad con \quad C \in [0,1]$$

Le proprieta' Sono rispettate?

2)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{X}^{+\infty} (x) dx = 1$$
 Se vale la linearità dell'integrale, la $-\infty$ fato $dv = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dv + \int_{x}^{+\infty} dv$

Dimostria mo
$$c \iint_{X_1} (x) dx + (1-c) \iint_{X_2} (x) dx = (1+c) \int_{X_2} (x) dx = (1+c) \int_{X_$$

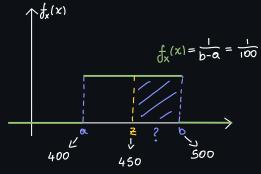


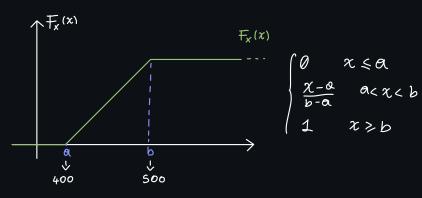
1) Range costo (400-0500)€

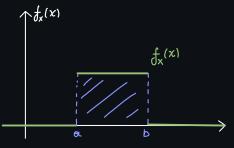
P("costo compreso tra 450 e 500 €"

Soluzione

Siccome la PDF e costante, la prob e:







$$\begin{cases} 0 & x \leqslant a \\ \frac{1}{b-a} & a < x \leqslant b \\ 0 & x > b \end{cases}$$

$$P(\{450 < X < 500\}) = \int_{Z}^{6} f_{X}(x) = \left[F_{X}(500) - F_{X}(450) \right]$$

$$\int_{100}^{500} \int_{450}^{100} dx = \frac{1}{100} \left[500 - 450 \right] = \frac{1}{100} \cdot 50 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x-a \\ b-a \end{bmatrix} = \frac{500-400}{500-400} - \frac{450-400}{500-400}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{50}{100} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Sono due strade equivalenti ed entrambe Valide

2)
$$X_0 \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

Standard

$$PDF_g = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{2}}$$

$$CDF_g = 1 - F_{x_0}(x)$$

$$f_{x_0}(1,53) = 1 - Q(1,53) = 1 - 0.0630083 = 0.937$$

Usiamo la

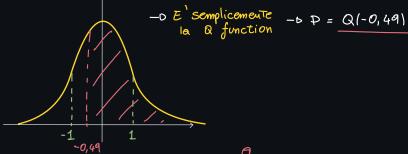
TABELLA

Usando la PDF.

Usando la PDF.

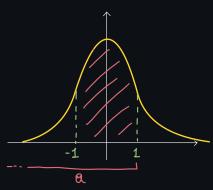
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{1,53} e^{\frac{x^{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot erf\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \left[\frac{1}{2}erf\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right]_{-\infty}^{1,53} = 0,936...$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$C) \ P(\{-1 < X < 1\}) = [1 - Q(1)] - [1 - Q(-1)] = 1 - Q(1) - 1 + Q(-1) = Q(-1) - Q(1)$$

$$Q(-1) = 1 - Q(1)$$

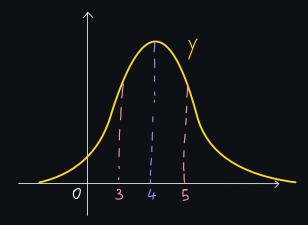


$$= (1-20(1)) = 1-0,159 = 0.682 = 68\%$$

$$y = x_0 + 4$$

3) gaussiana Non Stondard
$$(y = \chi_0^{1} + 4) \qquad P(y \ge 5) = Q(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}) = Q(\frac{5 - 4}{4}) = Q(1) = 0.159 \stackrel{\triangle}{=} 15 \times 15$$

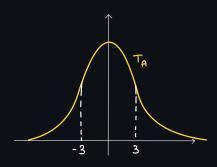
(4,1)

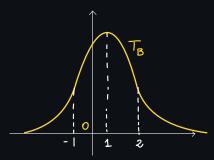


b)
$$P(\frac{1}{3} < y < 5\frac{3}{3}) = [1 - Q(1)] - [1 - Q(\frac{3 - 4}{1})] = x - Q(1) - x + Q(-1) = Q(-1) - Q(1)$$

= $1 - Q(1) - Q(1) = 1 - 2Q(1) = 1 - 2 \cdot 0.159 = 0.68 \times 68 \times 10^{-1}$

 ${f Ex.}~{f 3}$ In un frigorifero sono conservate 5 provette della sostanza ${f A}$ e 15 della sostanza ${f B}.$ La temperatura della sostanza A viene modellata come una variabile gaussiana con parametri (0,3) mentre quella della sostanza Bviene modellata come una variabile gaussiana con parametri (1,2). Avendo misurato una temperatura minore di zero in una provetta scelta a caso, calcolare la probabilità di aver scelto la provetta con la sostanza di tipo





$$P(A/T<0)=?$$

Siccome abbiamo 5 di A e 15 di B, A e B nou sono equiprobabili!

P(P. di estrarre A) =
$$\frac{5}{20} = \frac{5}{4}$$

P(P. di estrarre B) = $\frac{15}{20} = \frac{3}{4}$ diversi

Se usiamo gauss Non St. - \circ Q $\left(\frac{0\cdot0}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ = Q(0)

$$P(A/T<0) = \frac{P(A)}{P(T<0)} \cdot P(T<0/A) = P(T<0/A) = P(T<0/A) = 1 \cdot Q(0) = 1$$

$$Invertiamo$$

$$P(T<0) = P(A) \cdot P(T<0/A) + P(B) P(T<0/B)$$

$$P(T<0/A) = P(A) \cdot P(T<0/A) + P(B) P(T<0/B)$$

=D
$$P(T

"Prob che T sia zero dopo che si$$

$$P(T<0) = P(A) \cdot P(T<0/A) + P(B) \left(P(T<0/B)\right)$$

Legge della Prob. Totale

$$P(t_{B}<0)=1-Q(\frac{0-1}{\sqrt{z}})=1-Q(\frac{1}{\sqrt{z}})=1-Q(0,7071)=1-0.47=0,53$$

-0 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $+\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{53}{100}$ = 0,52 0,41 Risultato prof?

Quindi:
$$P(A/T<0) = \frac{P(A)}{P(T<0)} \cdot P(T<0/A) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{4!}{100}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{25}{82} \approx 30\%$$

Pescare una provetta

