Processos Estocásticos

Variáveis aleatórias mistas

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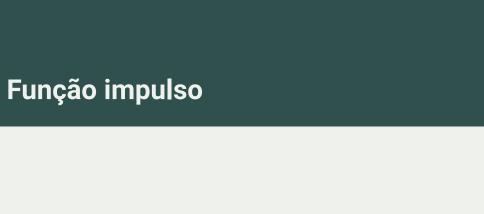
PRE029006

ENGENHARIA DE TELECOMUNICAÇÕES

INSTITUTO

FEDERAL Santa Catarina

Câmpus São José



Função impulso: Definição

Definição

A função impulso unitário ou função delta de Dirac é definida como

$$\delta(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} d_{\epsilon}(x),$$

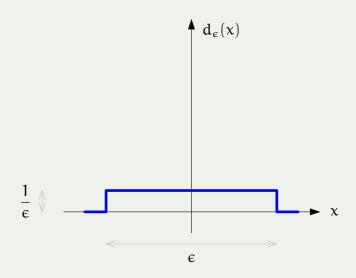
onde

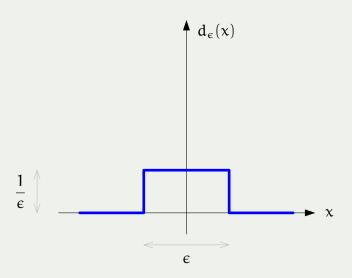
$$d_{\varepsilon}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, & -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \le x \le \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \\ 0, & \text{c.c.}, \end{cases}$$

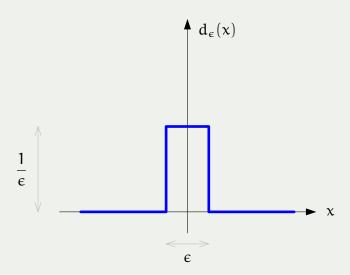
é um retângulo centrado na origem de largura ϵ e altura $1/\epsilon$.

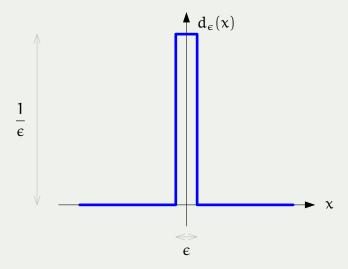


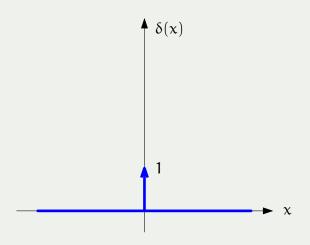
P.A.M. Dirac (1902–1984)



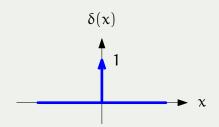






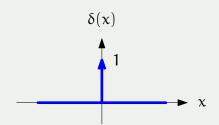


$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} \delta(x) dx = 1$$

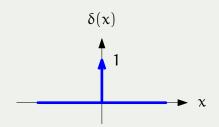


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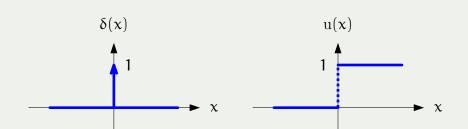
$$\sum_{-\infty}^{x} \delta(v) \, dv$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} \delta(x) dx = 1$$

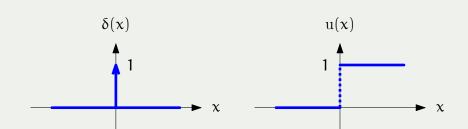


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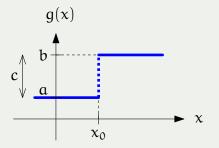


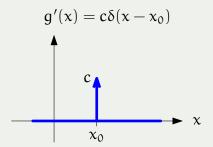
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} \delta(x) dx = 1$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\mathrm{u}(x)=\mathrm{u}'(x)=\delta(x)$$

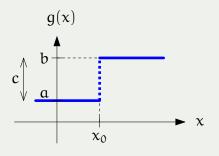


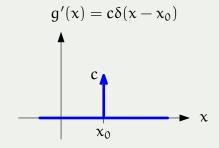
Generalizando:





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A derivada de uma **descontinuidade** de salto c é um **impulso** de área c.

É possível atribuir PDFs a VAs discretas utilizando a função impulso.

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Exemplo

Seja $X \sim \mathrm{DiscreteUniform}(1,6)$. Determine a PDF de X.

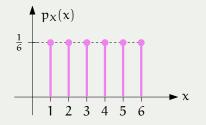


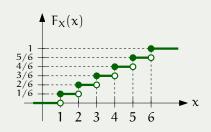
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Já conhecemos a PMF e a CDF de X:



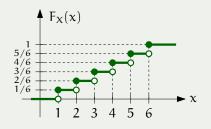


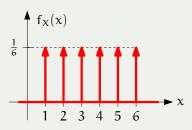
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Exemplo

Seja $X \sim \mathrm{DiscreteUniform}(1,6)$. Determine a PDF de X.

Sabendo que $f_X(x) = F'_X(x)$, obtemos a PDF de X:





É possível atribuir PDFs a VAs discretas utilizando a função impulso.

Exemplo

Seja $X \sim \mathrm{DiscreteUniform}(1,6)$. Determine a PDF de X.

Algebricamente:

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{6}\delta(x-1) + \frac{1}{6}\delta(x-2) + \dots + \frac{1}{6}\delta(x-6)$$

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De modo geral:

$$f_X(x) = \sum_{u \in S_X} p_X(u) \delta(x - u)$$

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Basta substituir massas por impulsos.

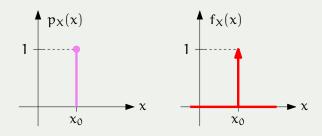


Exemplo

Seja $X=x_0$, onde $x_0\in\mathbb{R}$ é uma constante (i.e., X é uma variável aleatória determinística). Determine a PDF de X.

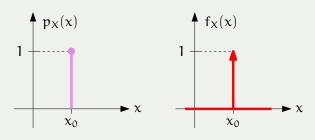
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$$f_X(x) = \delta(x - x_0)$$

Variáveis aleatórias mistas

Variáveis aleatórias mistas: Definição

Definição

Uma **variável aleatória mista** é uma VA que possui *parte discreta* e *parte contínua*.



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Uma **variável aleatória mista** é uma VA que possui *parte discreta* e *parte contínua*.



A PDF de uma VA mista possui tanto **impulsos** quanto trechos de **densidade finita**.

Variáveis aleatórias mistas: Definição

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Uma **variável aleatória mista** é uma VA que possui *parte discreta* e *parte contínua*.



A PDF de uma VA mista possui tanto **impulsos** quanto trechos de **densidade finita**.



A CDF de uma VA mista possui tanto **descontinuidades** quanto trechos contínuos **estritamente crescentes**.

Exemplo

Seja U $\sim \text{Uniform}([0,4])$. Seja X uma VA definida da seguinte maneira:

- Se U \leq 1, então X \sim Uniform([0,2]).
- Caso contrário, então $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(2/3)$.

Determine a PDF, a CDF e o valor esperado de X.

Intuição:

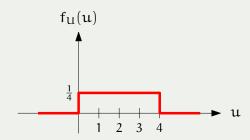
u	3.34	3.78	3.12	3.30	0.43	3.27	3.37	3.65	1.72	2.27	1.49	0.33	2.72	1.91	1.45	0.85	1.14	0.10
Х	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.83	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.37	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.38

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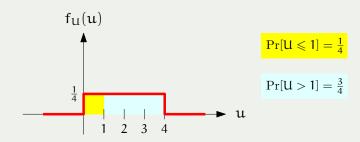


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PDF:

Pelo teorema da probabilidade total:

$$f_X(x) = f_X(x \mid U \le 1) \Pr[U \le 1] + f_X(x \mid U > 1) \Pr[U > 1]$$

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PDF:

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$$f_{X}(x \mid U \leq 1) \qquad f_{X}(x \mid U > 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}[0 \leq x \leq 2]$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\delta(x) + \frac{2}{3}\delta(x - 1)$$

$$\begin{split} f_X(x) &= \underbrace{f_X(x \mid U \leq 1)}_{\sim \mathrm{Uniform}([0,2])} \underbrace{\Pr[U \leq 1]}_{\frac{1}{4}} + \underbrace{f_X(x \mid U > 1)}_{\sim \mathrm{Bernoulli}(2/3)} \underbrace{\Pr[U > 1]}_{\frac{3}{4}} \\ f_X(x) &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}[0 \leq x \leq 2] \times \frac{1}{4}}_{\frac{1}{4}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{3}\delta(x) + \frac{2}{3}\delta(x - 1)\right) \times \frac{3}{4}}_{\frac{3}{4}} \end{split}$$

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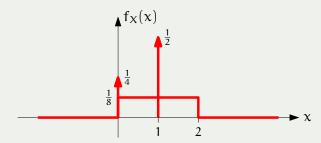
$$f_{X}(x) = \frac{1}{2} [0 \leq x \leq 2] \times \frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\delta(x) + \frac{2}{3}\delta(x - 1)\right) \times \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \frac{1}{8} [0 \leq x \leq 2] + \frac{1}{4}\delta(x) + \frac{1}{2}\delta(x - 1)$$

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$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{2} [0 \le x \le 2] \times \frac{1}{4} + (\frac{1}{3}\delta(x) + \frac{2}{3}\delta(x-1)) \times \frac{3}{4}$$

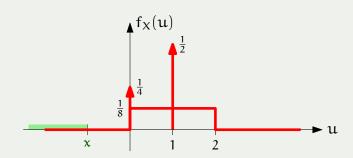
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CDF:

$$\mathsf{F}_X(x) = \Pr[X \leq x] = \int_{-\infty}^{x^+} \mathsf{f}_X(u) \, \mathrm{d} u$$

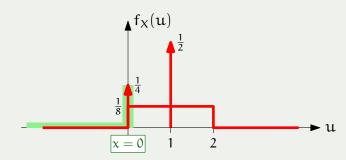
CDF:



Caso x < 0:

$$\mathsf{F}_X(x) = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^x 0\,\mathrm{d} \mathbf{u}}_{0}$$

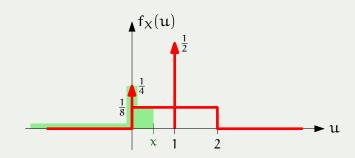
CDF:



Caso x = 0:

$$\mathsf{F}_X(x) = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{0^-} 0 \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{u}}_{0} + \underbrace{\int_{0^-}^{0^+} \frac{1}{4} \delta(\mathbf{u}) \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{u}}_{\frac{1}{4}}$$

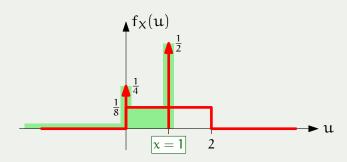
CDF:



Caso 0 < x < 1:

$$F_X(x) = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{0^-} \! 0 \, \mathrm{d}u}_0 + \underbrace{\int_{0^-}^{0^+} \frac{1}{4} \delta(u) \, \mathrm{d}u}_{\frac{1}{4}} + \underbrace{\int_{0^+}^{x} \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d}u}_{\frac{1}{8} x}$$

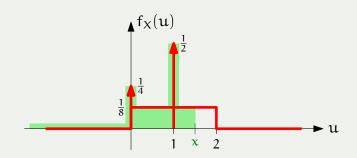
CDF:



Caso x = 1:

$$F_X(x) = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{0^-} 0 \, \mathrm{d} u}_0 + \underbrace{\int_{0^-}^{0^+} \frac{1}{4} \delta(u) \, \mathrm{d} u}_1 + \underbrace{\int_{0^+}^{1^-} \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d} u}_1 + \underbrace{\int_{1^-}^{1^+} \frac{1}{2} \delta(u-1) \, \mathrm{d} u}_1$$

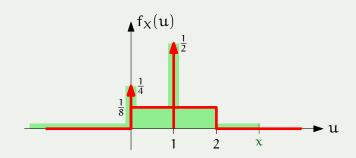
CDF:



Caso 1 < x < 2:

$$F_X(x) = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{0^-} 0 \, \mathrm{d} u}_0 + \underbrace{\int_{0^-}^{0^+} \frac{1}{4} \delta(u) \, \mathrm{d} u}_1 + \underbrace{\int_{0^+}^{1^-} \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d} u}_1 + \underbrace{\int_{1^-}^{1^+} \frac{1}{2} \delta(u-1) \, \mathrm{d} u}_1 + \underbrace{\int_{1^+}^{x} \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d} u}_{\frac{1}{8}(x-1)}$$

CDF:



Caso $x \ge 2$:

$$F_X(x) = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{0^-} 0 \, \mathrm{d} u}_0 + \underbrace{\int_{0^-}^{0^+} \frac{1}{4} \delta(u) \, \mathrm{d} u}_1 + \underbrace{\int_{0^+}^{1^-} \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d} u}_1 + \underbrace{\int_{1^-}^{1^+} \frac{1}{2} \delta(u-1) \, \mathrm{d} u}_1 + \underbrace{\int_{1^+}^{2} \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d} u}_1 + \underbrace{\int_{1$$

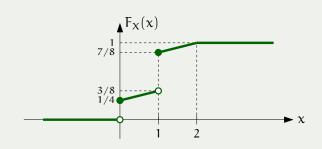
Sumário:

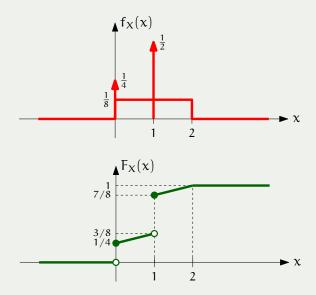
F_X(x) =
$$\begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{7}{8}, & x = 1 \\ \frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{8}(x - 1), & 1 < x < 2 \\ 1, & x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

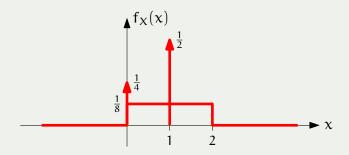
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$$\begin{split} \mathrm{E}[X] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \, f_X(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{0^-}^{0^+} x \, \frac{1}{4} \delta(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \, + \int_{0^+}^{1^-} x \, \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d}x \, + \int_{1^-}^{1^+} x \, \frac{1}{2} \delta(x-1) \, \mathrm{d}x \, + \int_{1^+}^2 x \, \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d}x \end{split}$$

$$\mathrm{E}[X] \, = \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} \! x \, \frac{1}{4} \delta(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \, + \int_{0^{+}}^{1^{-}} \! x \, \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d}x \, + \int_{1^{-}}^{1^{+}} \! x \, \frac{1}{2} \delta(x-1) \, \mathrm{d}x \, + \int_{1^{+}}^{2} \! x \, \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$E[X] = \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} x \frac{1}{4} \delta(x) dx + \int_{0^{+}}^{1^{-}} x \frac{1}{8} dx + \int_{1^{-}}^{1^{+}} x \frac{1}{2} \delta(x-1) dx + \int_{1^{+}}^{2} x \frac{1}{8} dx$$
$$= \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} 0 \frac{1}{4} \delta(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} x \frac{1}{8} dx + \int_{1^{-}}^{1^{+}} 1 \frac{1}{2} \delta(x-1) dx + \int_{1}^{2} x \frac{1}{8} dx$$

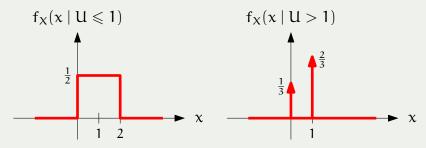
$$E[X] = \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} x \frac{1}{4} \delta(x) dx + \int_{0^{+}}^{1^{-}} x \frac{1}{8} dx + \int_{1^{-}}^{1^{+}} x \frac{1}{2} \delta(x-1) dx + \int_{1^{+}}^{2} x \frac{1}{8} dx$$

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$$= 0 \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} \delta(x) dx + \left[\frac{x^{2}}{16} \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1^{-}}^{1^{+}} \delta(x-1) dx + \left[\frac{x^{2}}{16} \right]_{x=1}^{x=2}$$

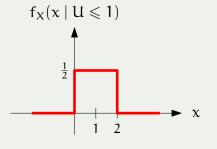
$$\begin{split} \mathrm{E}[\mathrm{X}] &= \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} x \frac{1}{4} \delta(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{0^{+}}^{1^{-}} x \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{1^{-}}^{1^{+}} x \frac{1}{2} \delta(x-1) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{1^{+}}^{2} x \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} 0 \frac{1}{4} \delta(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{0}^{1} x \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{1^{-}}^{1^{+}} 1 \frac{1}{2} \delta(x-1) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{1}^{2} x \frac{1}{8} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 0 \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} \delta(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \left[\frac{x^{2}}{16} \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1^{-}}^{1^{+}} \delta(x-1) \, \mathrm{d}x + \left[\frac{x^{2}}{16} \right]_{x=1}^{x=2} \\ &= 0 \cdot 1 + \left[\frac{1}{16} - \frac{0}{16} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + \left[\frac{4}{16} - \frac{1}{16} \right] = \frac{3}{4} \end{split}$$

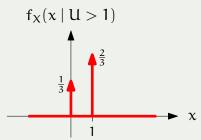
Valor esperado: Solução 2: Pelo teorema da probabilidade total:



$$\mathrm{E}[X] = \mathrm{E}[X \mid U \le 1] \Pr[U \le 1] + \mathrm{E}[X \mid U > 1] \Pr[U > 1]$$

Valor esperado: Solução 2: Pelo teorema da probabilidade total:





$$\mathbf{E}[X] = \underbrace{\mathbf{E}[X \mid U \leq 1]}_{1} \underbrace{\mathbf{Pr}[U \leq 1]}_{\frac{1}{4}} \ + \ \underbrace{\mathbf{E}[X \mid U > 1]}_{\frac{2}{3}} \underbrace{\mathbf{Pr}[U > 1]}_{\frac{3}{4}}$$

Valor esperado: Solução 2: Pelo teorema da probabilidade total:

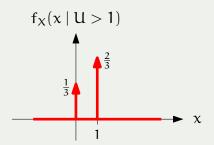
$$f_X(x \mid U \leq 1)$$

$$\downarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\downarrow 1$$

$$\downarrow 2$$

$$\downarrow x$$



$$\mathrm{E}[X] = \underbrace{\mathrm{E}[X \mid U \leq 1]}_{1} \underbrace{\mathrm{Pr}[U \leq 1]}_{\frac{1}{4}} + \underbrace{\mathrm{E}[X \mid U > 1]}_{\frac{2}{3}} \underbrace{\mathrm{Pr}[U > 1]}_{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Exercícios propostos

Yates-Goodman

- **4.7.1.**
- **4.7.2**.
- **4.7.3**
- **4**.7.6.
- **4.7.7**.



Esboce sua resposta sempre que possível.

Referências

Referências



ROY D. YATES AND DAVID J. GOODMAN. **PROBABILITY AND STOCHASTIC PROCESSES.** Wiley, 3rd edition, 2014.

