

Repartitii comune, marginale si conditioanate - cazul discret

- Fct de masă a vectorului (X, Y) - repartitie comună: $p_{X,Y}(x, y) = P(X=x, Y=y) = f_{X,Y}(x, y)$
- Fct de repartitie a vectorului (X, Y) : $F_{X,Y}(x, y) = IP(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$; $P((X, Y) \in A \times B) = \sum_{x \in A \cap X(\Omega)} \sum_{y \in B \cap Y(\Omega)} P(X=x, Y=y)$
- repartitiei marginale X : $IP(X=x) = p_X(x) = \sum_y P(X=x, Y=y)$
- repartitie conditioanată a lui X conditioanată la A este $p_{X|A}(x) = \frac{IP(X=x|A)}{IP(A)} = \frac{IP(\{X=x\} \cap A)}{IP(A)}$
- repartitie conditioanată a lui X la $Y=y$: $p_{X|Y}(x|y) = IP(X=x|Y=y) = \frac{IP(X=x, Y=y)}{IP(Y=y)} = \frac{p_{X,Y}(x, y)}{p_Y(y)}$
- Formula prob. totale: $p_X(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_{X|A_i}(x) \cdot P(A_i)$; $p_X(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_{X|Y}(x|y_i) \cdot p_Y(y_i)$
- Formula lui Bayes: $p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{p_{X,Y}(x, y)}{p_Y(y)} = \frac{p_X(x) \cdot p_{Y|X}(y|x)}{p_Y(y)}$
- media: $E[g(X, Y)] = \sum_x \sum_y g(x, y) p_{X,Y}(x, y)$
- media conditioanată: $IE[X|Y=y] = \sum_x x \cdot p_{X|Y}(x|y)$ • $E[X] = \sum_y E[X|Y=y] IP(Y=y)$

Repartitii comune, marginale si conditioanate - cazul continuu

- $f(x, y)$ se num. densitate comună a lui (X, Y) ($\Rightarrow f(x, y) \geq 0$ si $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) = 1$)
- $P((X, Y) \in A) = IP(a \leq X \leq b, c \leq Y \leq d) = \int_c^d \int_a^b f_{X,Y}(x, y) dy dx$
- densitate marginală a lui X : $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x, y) dy$
- Fct. de repartitie $F_{X,Y}(x, y) = IP(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^y \int_{-\infty}^x f_{X,Y}(u, v) du dv$
- repartitiei conditioanată: $IP(X \in B|A) = \int_B f_{X|A}(x) dx \forall B \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}$
- probabilitatea totală $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X|A_i}(x) IP(A_i) \rightarrow f_{X,Y}(x, y) = f_{X|Y}(x|y) \cdot f_Y(y)$
- independența v.a. continue $f_{X,Y}(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) (\Leftrightarrow f_{X|Y}(x|y) = f_X(x))$
- Formula lui Bayes: $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{Y|X}(y|x') f_X(x') dx'}$

Covarianța si corelația

- $Cov = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])] = IE[XY] - E[X] \cdot E[Y]$
- X si Y necorelate $\Rightarrow Cov(X, Y) = 0$
- $Var(X, Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y) + 2 Cov(X, Y)$; $Cov(X+Y, Z) = Cov(X, Z) + Cov(Y, Z)$ $Cov(a+bx, Y) = b Cov(X, Y)$
- coeficient de corelație: $\rho(X, Y) = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X) \cdot Var(Y)}}$

	contine ordinea	nu contine ordinea
cu intoarcere	n^k	$\frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$
fara intoarcere	A_n^k	C_n^k sau $\binom{n}{k}$

ex: la un lab sunt 4 b si 12 f. grupe de 4 a.s.
 Pe care grupa e un basat: $|A| = \binom{16}{4} = \frac{16!}{4! \cdot 12!}$
 $|A| = \binom{12}{3} \cdot 4! = \frac{12!}{3! \cdot 3! \cdot 3! \cdot 3!} \cdot 4!$

Prob conditionate

$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B|A) \cdot P(A) + P(B|A^c) \cdot P(A^c)}$ $Q(A|B) = \frac{Q(B|A) \cdot Q(A)}{Q(B)} = \frac{P(B|A, C) \cdot P(A|C)}{P(B|C)} = P(A|B, C)$

$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A|B_i) \cdot P(B_i)$ $P(C|A) = Q(C) = Q(C|B) \cdot Q(B) + Q(C|B^c) \cdot Q(B^c)$

A si B independente ($\Rightarrow P(B|A) = P(B) \Rightarrow \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = P(A) \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$)

A si B independente conditionat la C daca $P(A \cap B|C) = P(A|C) \cdot P(B|C) \Rightarrow Q(A \cap B) = Q(A) \cdot Q(B)$

Variable aleatoare discrete

Fct. de repartitie a lui X, $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$, $F(x) = P(X \leq x) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Fct. de masa - $P(x) = P(X=x)$

v.a. Bernoulli ($B(p)$) $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ p & x = 0 \\ 1 & x = 1 \end{cases}$ $E[X] = p$ $Var(X) = p(1-p)$

v.a. Binomiala ($B(n, p)$) $E[X] = np$ $Var(X) = np(1-p)$ $P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k}$

v.a. Geometrica ($G(p)$) $P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p$ $E[X] = \frac{1}{p}$ $Var(X) = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$

v.a. Hipergeometrica ($H(n, N_1, N_0)$) $P(X=k) = \frac{\binom{N_1}{k} \binom{N_0}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}}$ $E[X] = n \cdot \frac{N_1}{N_0}$

v.a. Negativ Binomiala ($NB(r, N_1, N_0)$) $P(X=k) = \binom{k-1}{r-1} \cdot \frac{N_1^r \cdot N_0^{k-r}}{N^k}$ $E[X] = \frac{r}{p} = \frac{r \cdot N}{N_1}$ $Var(X) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2} = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2} \cdot \frac{N^2}{N_1^2}$

v.a. Poisson (λ) $E[X] = \lambda$ $Var(X) = \lambda$ $P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$

v.a. independente X si Y ($\Rightarrow P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A) \cdot P(Y \in B) \Rightarrow P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = P(X \leq x) \cdot P(Y \leq y)$)

medie v.a. $E[X] = \sum x \cdot P(X=x)$ $E[aX+bY] = a \cdot E[X] + b \cdot E[Y]$ $E[g(x)] = \sum g(x) \cdot P(X=x)$

X si Y independente $\Rightarrow E[XY] = E[X] \cdot E[Y]$

momentul de ordin k: $E[X^k]$; momentul de ordin k centrat in a: $E[(X-a)^k]$

varianța $Var(X) = E[(X - E[X])^2] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$ $Var(aX+b) = a^2 Var(X)$

daca X si Y independente $Var(X+Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y)$

abatere standard $SD(X) = \sqrt{Var(X)}$

Variable aleatoare continue

variabile aleatoare continue: $P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

f densitate de repartitie ($\Rightarrow f \geq 0$ si $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$) Fct. de repartitie $F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$ $F' = f$

momentul de ordin k: $E[X^k] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^k f(x) dx$ momentul de ordin k centrat in a: $E[(X-a)^k] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-a)^k f(x) dx$

media v.a. X: $E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$ varianța $Var(X) = E[(X - E[X])^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - E[X])^2 f(x) dx = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$

$E[g(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f(x) dx$ $E[aX+bY] = a E[X] + b E[Y]$ $Var(aX+b) = a^2 Var(X)$

X si Y independente $E[XY] = E[X] \cdot E[Y]$ $Var(X+Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y)$

variabile aleatoare rep. uniforme $\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in [a, b] \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$ $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & x < a \\ 1, & x > b \end{cases}$ $P(X \in [a, b]) = \frac{b-a}{b-a} = 1$

$E[X] = \frac{(a+b)}{2}$ $Var(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$

variabile aleatoare rep. exponential $\Rightarrow f(x) = \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x}$ $F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$ $P(X > a) = e^{-\lambda a}$
 $E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ $Var[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ z. n. prob. de supravietuire

variabile aleatoare rep. normal ($X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$): $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ $E[X] = \mu$ $Var[X] = \sigma^2$

repartitia normala standard ($X \sim N(0, 1)$): $\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$; Functia de repartitie: $\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \phi(t) dt$
 y este simetrica fata de 0: $\phi(1) = \phi(-1)$, $\forall z \in \mathbb{R}$ pt. ca y este para $E[X] = 0$ $Var(X) = 1$
 Lipsa de memorie: X repartizata exponential ($\Rightarrow P(X \geq s+t | X \geq s) = P(X \geq t)$)