Cursul 13

· Tearerna limita centrala Tie X1 ... Xm ... i. i.d. cu F [X1] = M < + 20

Atunci

 $\frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{n}}\left(\overline{S_m} - \mu\right) \xrightarrow{D} Z$, unde $Z \sim N(0,1)$

· Brin wmore, pentru n mare, $\frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sigma} \left(\overline{S}_m - \mu \right) \stackrel{\text{grow.}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(0, 1) / \overline{\overline{m}}$

 $\overline{S_m} - \mu \sim \omega(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{m}) /. m$

 $S_m - m\mu \sim \mathcal{N}(0, m \sigma^2) / + m\mu$

 $S_m \sim \mathcal{N}(m\mu, m \sigma^2)$

· Exemple practic Un pod poate rezista la o grantate de 5000 de tone. Media una masine care traverseară produl este de 2 tone cu deriație standard de 0.75. Aproximati probabilitates de colgres a podului când este traveersat de 2450 de masini. X1... X2450 i.i.d. de modie pe = 2 si varionta √ = (0.75) 2 S₂₄₅₀ := ×₁ + ... + ×₂₄₅₀ Ne intereseasa P (S2450 > 5000) = ? · Daca dorim doar o margine survivora a probabilitații de cologra, polosim Celâser $P(S_{2450} \ge 5000) = P(S_{2450} - 4900 > 100)$ $\approx \frac{1}{2} P(1S_{2450} - 49001 > 100)$

$$P(S_{2450} \ge 5000) \in \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{War} \left[S_{2450} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{2450}{100^2} \quad \frac{9}{16}$$

probabilitatea, folosim TLC:
$$\frac{\sqrt{m}}{\nabla} \left(\overline{S}_m - \mu \right) \approx Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$P(S_{2450} \ge 5000) = P(S_{2450} \ge \frac{5000}{2450})$$

$$= P\left(\frac{5}{2450} - 2 \ge \frac{100}{49} - 2\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{72450}{0.75} \left(\frac{5}{2450} - 2\right) \ge \frac{12450}{0.75} \cdot \frac{2}{49}\right)$$

$$\approx 2.69$$

$$= P(Z \ge 2.69) = 1 - \Phi(2.69) = 1 - 0.9964 = 0.0036$$

$$(0.36\%)$$

· Observatie: Exact ca în exempleel procedent, teorema limita centrala poste si falosità pentru a imbunatati acurateta unei simulari de tij Monte-Carla · Pevenim la exemplul " jucărie" cu moneda māsluitā din cursul 11: · Ne interessosa $P(|\overline{S_m} - P| > \varepsilon) \approx ?$ Am putea Palosi inogalitatea lui Caliaser $P(|\overline{S_m} - P| > \varepsilon) \in \sqrt{6n} [\overline{S_m}] = \frac{P(n-P)}{m \varepsilon^2} \leq \frac{1}{4m\varepsilon^2}$ dar care nu putem folosi T.L.C. pentru cera mai precis?

· Cum x,... x, i.i.d. cu µ:= E[x,1] = P T?= Von[x,]=P(1-P) T.L.C.: $\frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sigma} \left(\overline{S_m} - \mu \right) \stackrel{D}{=} z, z \sim w_{0,1}$ $\sqrt{\frac{m}{P(u-p)}}\left(\overline{S_m}-P\right) \xrightarrow{D} \overline{Z}$ $P(|\overline{S}_m - P| > E) = P(|\overline{Vm}|\overline{S}_m - P| > E|\overline{M})$ $\approx 2 P \left(Z < \frac{-\varepsilon \sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{\rho(n-P)}} \right) = 2 \Phi \left(\frac{-\varepsilon \sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{\rho(n-P)}} \right)$ $\Phi\left(\frac{-\varepsilon \sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{\rho_{In}-\rho_{I}}}\right)$ $\Phi\left(\frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{\rho_{In}-\rho_{I}}}\right)$ $\Phi\left(\frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{\rho_{In}-\rho_{I}}}\right)$ · Doca darim sa ovem mai putin de LE 10,1) probabilitate sa ovem a eroare de estimore mai more ca E, i.l. $P(|S_m - P| > \varepsilon) < \lambda$

· Followind T.L.C.,
$$P(|\overline{S}_m - p| > \varepsilon) \approx 2$$

$$P(|\overline{S}_{m}-\rho|>\varepsilon)\approx 2\overline{\Phi}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{m}}{\sqrt{\rho(n-\rho)}}\right)<\lambda$$

$$\cdot \text{ Gum } P(n-\rho)\leq \frac{1}{n}=)\sqrt{\rho(n-\rho)}\leq \frac{1}{2}=)$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}(m)}{\sqrt{\rho_{IN}-\rho_{I}}} \geq 2 \mathcal{E}(m = 1)$$

$$\frac{-\mathcal{E}(m)}{\sqrt{\rho_{IN}-\rho_{I}}} \leq -2 \mathcal{E}(m = 1) \quad \text{Din } \Phi \text{ crascatoare}$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{-\varepsilon\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{\rho(n-\rho)}}\right) \leq \Phi(-2\varepsilon\sqrt{n})$$

• Pot impune
$$2\Phi(-2E \ln) < \angle (-2)$$

$$-2E \ln < \Phi^{-1}(\frac{\angle}{2}) (=)$$

$$\sqrt{m} > -\Phi^{-1}(\frac{\angle}{2}) (=)$$

$$|\nabla m\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$$

$$|m\rangle \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\sigma^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})}{\varepsilon}\right)^{2}$$

• Bentru $\mathcal{E} = 0.1$ si nivelul de incredera 95% $\mathcal{L} = 0.05$, ordon nevoir de $m \ge \frac{1}{4 + 2^2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{5}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{100}} = \frac{1000}{20} = 500$.

• Eu T. L. C., e de ajuns $m \ge \frac{1}{4 \, \epsilon^2} \cdot (\bar{\Phi}^{-1}(0.025))^2 = 25 \cdot (-2.81)^2 \approx 198$ • Observație

· Observație

Inegalitatea Celâșeu rămâne utilă în

cazurile când n este proa mic pentru
a putea folosi tearona limita

centrală