PROBABILIDADE E PROCESSOS ESTOCÁSTICOS (CKP7366)

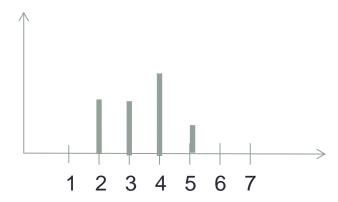
Prof. João Paulo Pordeus Gomes

VARIÁVEIS ALEATÓRIAS DISCRETAS (AULA 2)

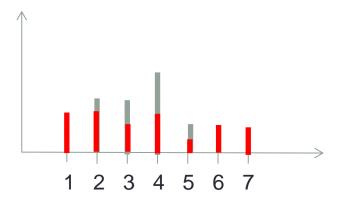
Variáveis aleatórias discretas

- Variância
- Condicionamento
 - Distribuição, variância e esperança
 - Teorema da esperança total
- Variável aleatória geométrica
 - Valor esperado
- Múltiplas variáveis aleatórias
- Valor esperado de uma variável aleatória Binomial

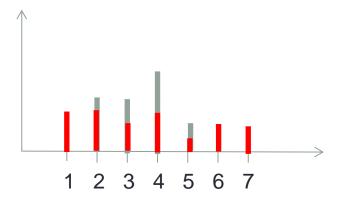
- Medida de dispersão
- Considere X com média $\mu = E[X]$



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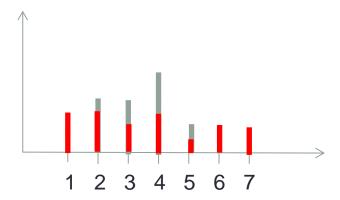


- Medida de dispersão
- Considere X com média $\mu = E[X]$
- Distância até a média
 - $E[X \mu]$



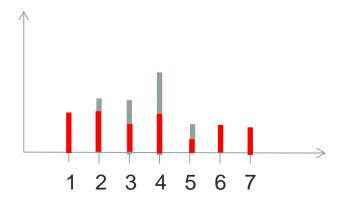
- Medida de dispersão
- Considere X com média $\mu = E[X]$
- Distância até a média

•
$$E[X - \mu] = E[X] - \mu = 0$$



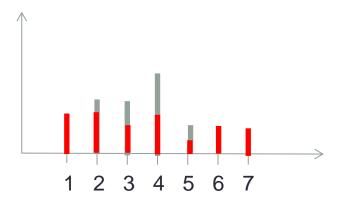
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$$var(X) = E[(X - \mu)^2]$$



- Medida de dispersão
- Considere X com média $\mu = E[X]$
- Distância até a média

•
$$var(X) = E[(X - \mu)^2] = \sum_{x} g(x) p_X(x) = \sum_{x} (x - \mu)^2 p_X(x)$$



- $\mu = E[X]$
- Y = X + b

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 - v = E[Y] = E[X] + b

- $\mu = E[X]$
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 - v = E[Y] = E[X] + b
 - $var(Y) = E[(Y v)^2] = E[(X + b \mu b)^2] = var(X)$

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- $\mu = E[X]$
- Y = aX
 - $v = E[Y] = E[aX] = a\mu$
 - $var(Y) = E[(Y v)^2] = E[(aX a\mu)^2] = E[a^2(X \mu)^2]$ = $a^2 E[(X - \mu)^2]$

- $\mu = E[X]$
- $\cdot Y = aX$
 - $v = E[Y] = E[aX] = a\mu$

•
$$var(Y) = E[(Y - v)^2] = E[(aX - a\mu)^2] = E[a^2(X - \mu)^2]$$

= $a^2 E[(X - \mu)^2]$

$$var(aX + b) = a^2 var(X)$$

•
$$var(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

```
• var(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2

• var(X) = E[(X - \mu)^2]

• = E[X^2 + 2X\mu + \mu^2]

• = E[X^2] + E[2X\mu] + \mu^2 = E[X^2] + 2\mu E[X] + \mu^2 = E[X^2] - E[X]^2
```

Variância de uma v.a. Bernoulli

•
$$p_X(1) = p$$
 e $p_X(0) = 1 - p$

Variância de uma v.a. Bernoulli

- $p_X(1) = p$ e $p_X(0) = 1 p$
- E[X] = p
- $var(X) = E[(X p)^2] = E[X^2] p^2 = p p^2$

Parâmetros 0 e n

•
$$var(X) = E[(X - \mu)^2] = E[X^2] - \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2$$

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$$E[X^2] = 0 \frac{1}{n+1} + 1^2 \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + n^2 \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \frac{n^2(n+1)}{2} = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

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• $var(X) = E[(X - \mu)^2] = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{12}n(n+2)$

Parâmetros 0 e n

•
$$var(X) = E[(X - \mu)^2] = E[X^2] - \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2$$

•
$$E[X^2] = 0$$
 $\frac{1}{n+1} + 1^2$ $\frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + n^2$ $\frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \frac{n^2(n+1)}{2} = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$

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Para o caso geral

•
$$var(X) = \frac{1}{12}(b-a)(b-a+2)$$

Esperança condicional e distribuição condicional

•
$$p_X(X) = P(X = x)$$

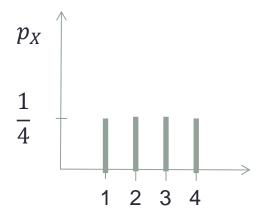
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$$p_X(X) = P(X = x) \to p_{X|A}(X) = P(X = x|A)$$

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$$E[X] = \sum_{x} x p_X(x) \rightarrow E[X|A] = \sum_{x} x p_{X|A}(x)$$

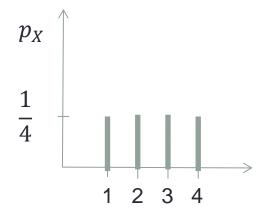
- $p_X(X) = P(X = x) \to p_{X|A}(X) = P(X = x|A)$
- $E[X] = \sum_{x} x p_X(x) \rightarrow E[X|A] = \sum_{x} x p_{X|A}(x)$
- $E[g(X)] = \sum_{x} g(x)p_X(x) \rightarrow E[X|A] = \sum_{x} g(x)p_{X|A}(x)$

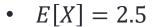
Exemplo



- E[X] = 2.5
- $var(X) = \frac{1}{12}(b-a)(b-a+2) = \frac{5}{4}$

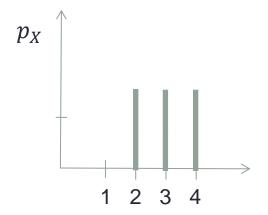
Exemplo



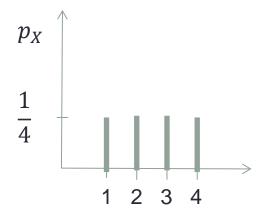


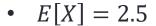
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$$var(X) = \frac{1}{12}(b-a)(b-a+2) = \frac{5}{4}$$

Evento A aconteceu



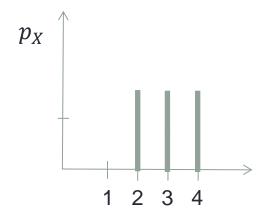
Exemplo





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$$var(X) = \frac{1}{12}(b-a)(b-a+2) = \frac{5}{4}$$

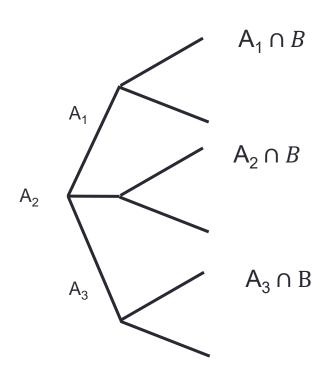
Evento A aconteceu



•
$$E[X|A] = 3$$

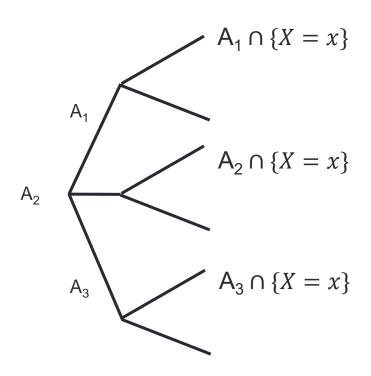
•
$$var(X|A) = \frac{1}{3}(4-3)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(3-3)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(2-3)^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

Teorema da Esperança Total



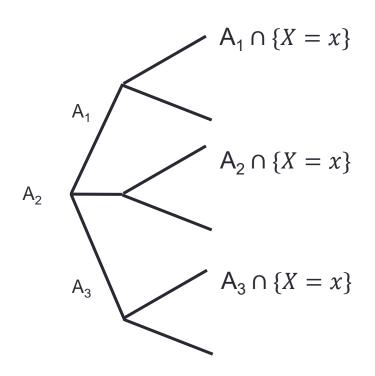
• $P(B) = P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + \dots + P(A_n)P(B|A_n)$

Teorema da Esperança Total



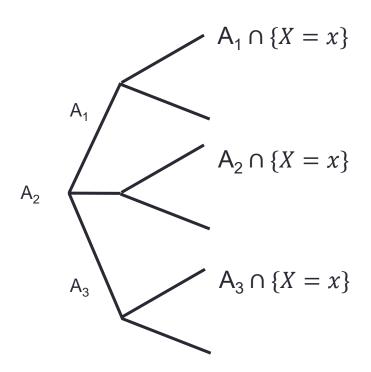
- $P(B) = P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + \dots + P(A_n)P(B|A_n)$
- $B = \{X = x\}$
- $p_X(x) = P(A_1)p_{X|A}(x) + \dots + P(A_n)p_{X|A_n}(x)$

Teorema da Esperança Total



- $P(B) = P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + \cdots + P(A_n)P(B|A_n)$
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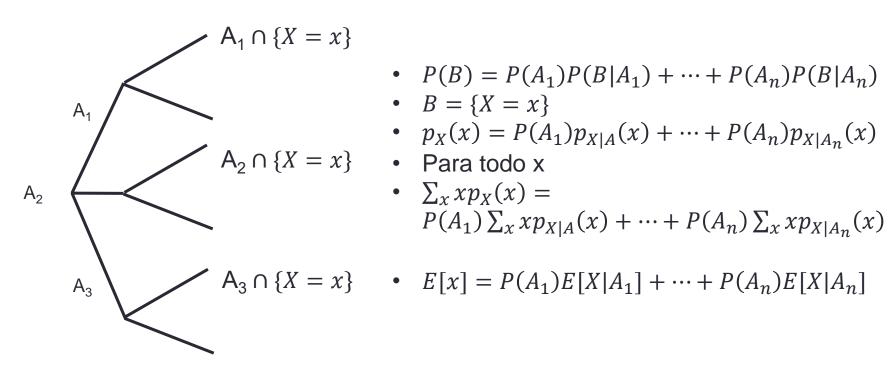
Teorema da Esperança Total



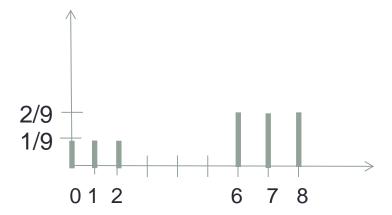
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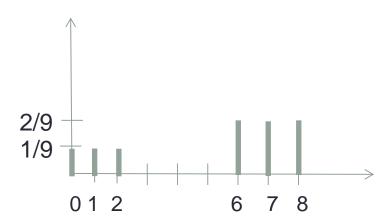
 - $\sum_{x} x p_X(x) =$ $P(A_1)\sum_x x p_{X|A}(x) + \cdots + P(A_n)\sum_x x p_{X|A_n}(x)$

Teorema da Esperança Total



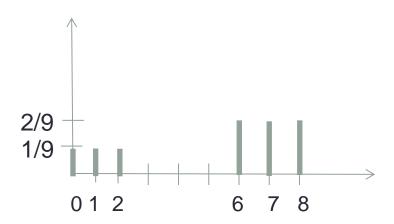
- $\sum_{x} x p_X(x) =$ $P(A_1)\sum_x x p_{X|A}(x) + \cdots + P(A_n)\sum_x x p_{X|A_n}(x)$
- $A_3 \cap \{X = x\}$ $E[x] = P(A_1)E[X|A_1] + \dots + P(A_n)E[X|A_n]$





$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

•
$$P(A_2) = \frac{3}{3}$$



•
$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

• $P(A_2) = \frac{2}{3}$

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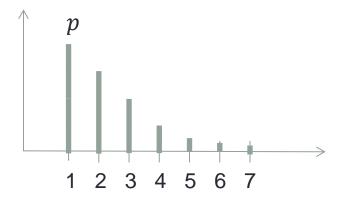
•
$$E[X|A_1] = 1$$

•
$$E[X|A_2] = 7$$

•
$$E[X] = \frac{1}{3}1 + \frac{2}{3}7$$

Número de jogadas independentes até a primeira H

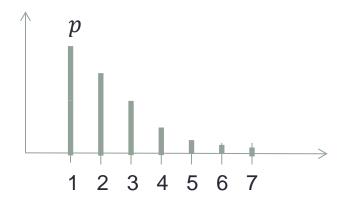
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$$p_X(k) = (1-p)^{k-1}p$$



Número de jogadas independentes até a primeira H

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X = numero de jogadas até H

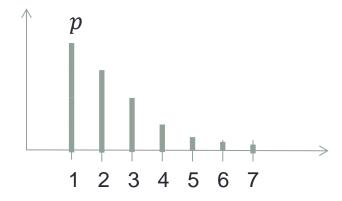




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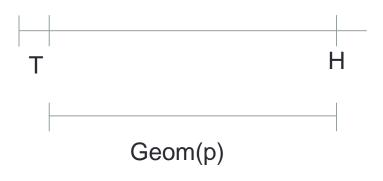


Número de jogadas independentes até a primeira H

•
$$p_X(k) = (1-p)^{k-1}p$$

p
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

X = numero de jogadas até H



A v.a. X-1 condicionada a X>1 é geométrica com parâmetro p

•
$$P(X - 1 = 3 | X > 1)$$

•
$$P(X - 1 = 3|X > 1) = P(T_2T_3H_4) = (1 - p)^2p = p_X(3)$$

- $P(X 1 = 3|X > 1) = P(T_2T_3H_4) = (1 p)^2p = p_X(3)$
- $p_{X-1|X>1}(3) = p_X(3)$

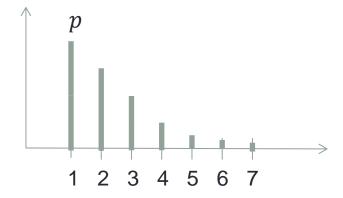
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$$P(X - 1 = 3|X > 1) = P(T_2T_3H_4) = (1 - p)^2p = p_X(3)$$

•
$$p_{X-1|X>1}(3) = p_X(3)$$

A v.a. X-n condicionada a X>n é geométrica com parâmetro p

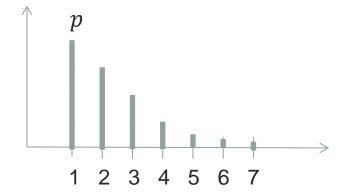
•
$$p_X(k) = (1-p)^{k-1}p$$

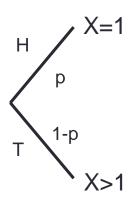
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$$p_X(k) = (1-p)^{k-1}p$$
 • $E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k-1}p$



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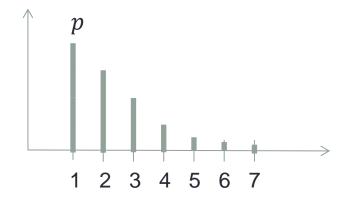
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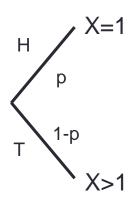




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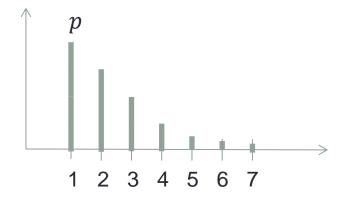


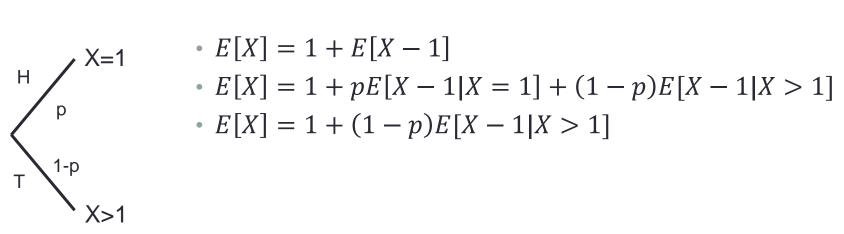
•
$$E[X] = 1 + E[X - 1]$$

•
$$E[X] = 1 + pE[X - 1|X = 1] + (1 - p)E[X - 1|X > 1]$$

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$$p_X(k) = (1-p)^{k-1}p$$

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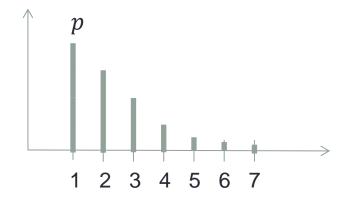
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$$E[X] = 1 + (1 - p)E[X - 1|X > 1]$$

$$E[X] = 1 + (1 - p)E[X]$$

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$$E[X] = \frac{1}{p}$$

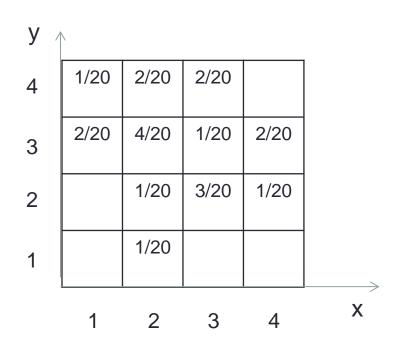
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- P(X = Y) = ?

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- P(1,3) = 2/20
- $\sum_{x} \sum_{y} p_{X,Y}(x,y) = 1$

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у	\uparrow				
4	1/20	2/20	2/20		
3	2/20	4/20	1/20	2/20	
2		1/20	3/20	1/20	
1		1/20			
	1	2	3	4	X

- P(1,3) = 2/20
- $\sum_{x} \sum_{y} p_{X,Y}(x,y) = 1$
- $p_X(4) =$

- $X: p_X \in Y: p_Y$
- P(X = Y) = ?
- Distribuição conjunta $p_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X = x \cap Y = y)$

y /					
4	1/20	2/20	2/20		
3	2/20	4/20	1/20	2/20	
2		1/20	3/20	1/20	
1		1/20			
	1	2	3	4	X

•
$$P(1,3) = 2/20$$

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$$\sum_{x} \sum_{y} p_{X,Y}(x,y) = 1$$

•
$$p_X(4) = \frac{2}{20} + \frac{1}{20}$$

- $X: p_X \in Y: p_Y$
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У	\uparrow				
4	1/20	2/20	2/20		
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$$p_X(4) = \frac{2}{20} + \frac{1}{20}$$

•
$$p_X(x) = \sum_{y} p_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

•
$$p_Y(y) = \sum_x p_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

Mais de duas v.a.

•
$$p_{X,Y,Z}(x,y,z) = P(X=x \cap Y=y \cap Z=z)$$

•
$$p_X(x) = \sum_{\mathcal{Y}} \sum_{\mathcal{Z}} p_{X,Y,\mathcal{Z}}(x,y,z)$$

•
$$p_{X,Y}(x,y) = \sum_{z} p_{X,Y,Z}(x,y,z)$$

Funções de múltiplas v.a.

- Z = g(X, Y)
- $p_Z(z) = P(g(X,Y) = z) = \sum_{(x,y):g(x,y)=z} p_{X,Y}(x,y)$

- Regra do valor esperado
- $E[g(X,Y)] = \sum_{y} \sum_{x} g(x,y) p_{X,Y}(x,y)$

Linearidade de Esperanças

- $\cdot E[aX + b] = a E[X] + b$
- $\cdot E[X+Y] = E[X] + E[Y]$

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Linearidade de Esperanças

- $\cdot E[aX + b] = a E[X] + b$
- $\bullet E[X+Y] = E[X] + E[Y]$
 - $E[X + Y] = E[g(X,Y)] = \sum_{x} \sum_{y} (x + y) p_{X,Y}(x,y)$
 - $\bullet = \sum_{x} \sum_{y} x p_{X,Y}(x,y) + \sum_{x} \sum_{y} y p_{X,Y}(x,y)$
 - $\bullet = \sum_{x} x \sum_{y} p_{X,Y}(x,y) + \sum_{y} y \sum_{x} p_{X,Y}(x,y)$
 - $\sum_{x} x p_X(x) + \sum_{y} y p_Y(y)$

- X: binomial com parâmetros n,p
 - Número de sucessos em n tentativas

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•
$$E[X] = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

- X: binomial com parâmetros n,p
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Variável indicadora (X=1 se sucesso e X=0 senão)

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$$

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- Variável indicadora (X=1 se sucesso e X=0 senão)
 - $X = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n$
 - $E[X] = E[X_1] + E[X_2] + \dots + E[X_n] = np$

DÚVIDAS?