

# PROBABILIDADE E PROCESSOS ESTOCÁSTICOS (CKP7366)

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Prof. João Paulo Pordeus Gomes

# VARIÁVEIS ALEATÓRIAS CONTÍNUAS (AULA 3)

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# Variáveis aleatórias contínuas

- PDF conjunta
  - Conjunta e marginais
  - PDF conjunta uniforme
  - Valor esperado e linearidade das esperanças
  - CDF conjunta

# PDF conjunta

- $p_{X,Y}(x, y) = P(X = x \cap Y = y)$

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- $p_{X,Y}(x, y) = P(X = x \cap Y = y)$
- Calculando probabilidades
  - $P((X, Y) \in B) = \sum_{x \in B} \sum_{y \in B} p_{X,Y}(x, y)$

# PDF conjunta

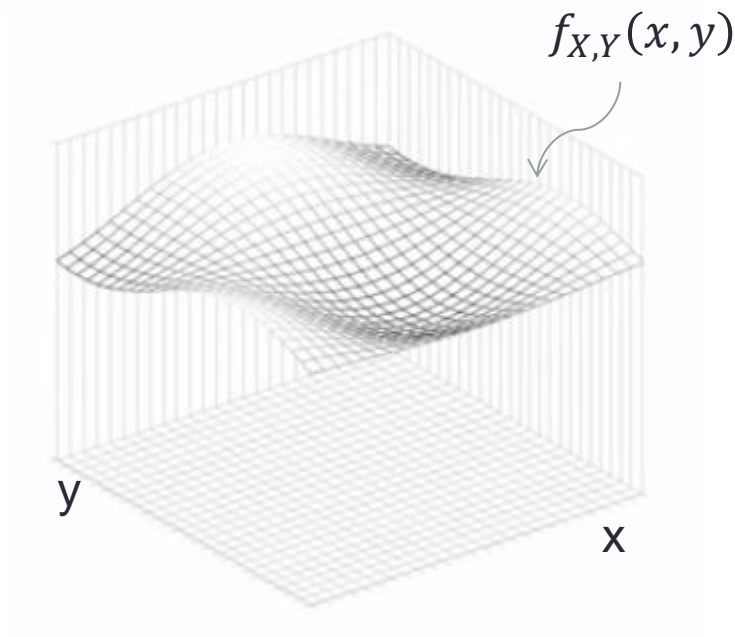
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  - Para o caso contínuo
  - $P((X, Y) \in B) = \iint_{(x,y) \in B} f_{X,Y}(x, y) dx dy$

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  - Para o caso contínuo
  - $P((X, Y) \in B) = \iint_{(x,y) \in B} f_{X,Y}(x, y) dx dy$
- $\sum_x \sum_y p_{X,Y}(x, y) = 1$
- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x, y) dx dy = 1$

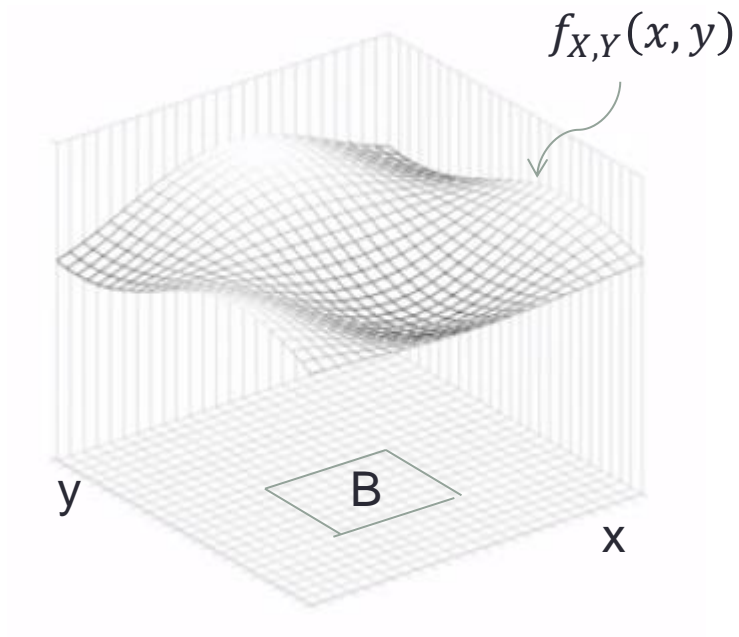
Duas v.a. são conjuntamente contínuas se estas podem ser descritas por uma PDF conjunta

# PDF conjunta



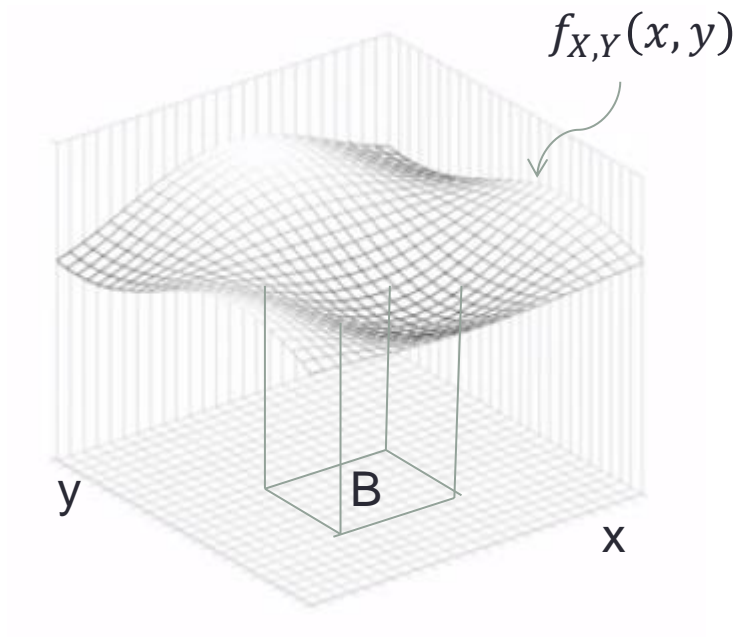


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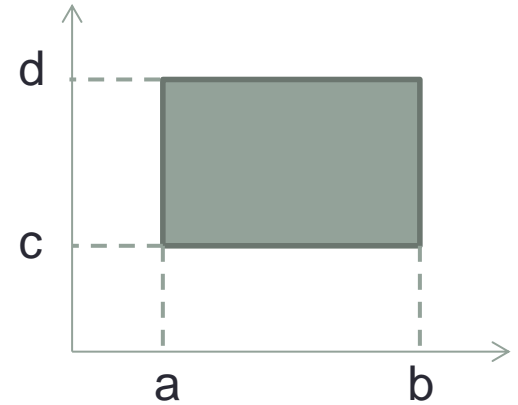
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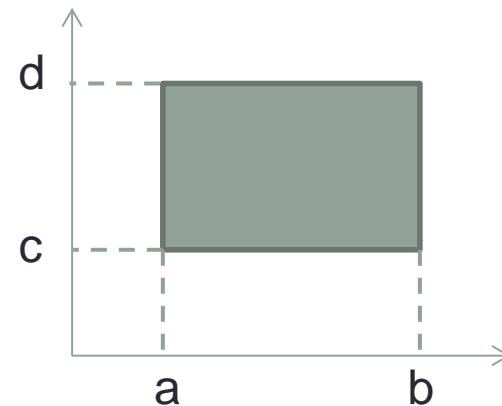
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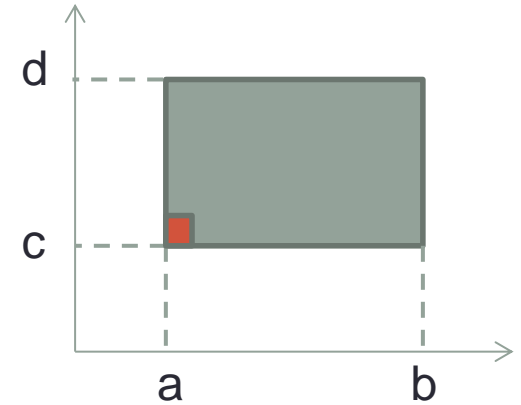
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- $P((X, Y) \in B) = \iint_{(x,y) \in B} f_{X,Y}(x, y) dx dy$
- $P(a \leq X \leq b, c \leq Y \leq d) = \int_c^d \int_a^b f_{X,Y}(x, y) dx dy$



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- $P(a \leq X \leq a + \delta, c \leq Y \leq c + \delta) = f_{X,Y}(x,y) \delta^2$

# Exercício

- A probabilidade de um evento em que  $0 \leq Y \leq X \leq 1$  é dada na forma  $\int_a^b \left( \int_c^d f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx \right) dy$ . Encontre os valores de  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  e  $d$  (os valores possíveis são 0,  $x$ ,  $y$  e 1)

# Conjunta e Marginais

- $p_X(x) = \sum_y p_{X,Y}(x, y)$
- $p_Y(y) = \sum_x p_{X,Y}(x, y)$

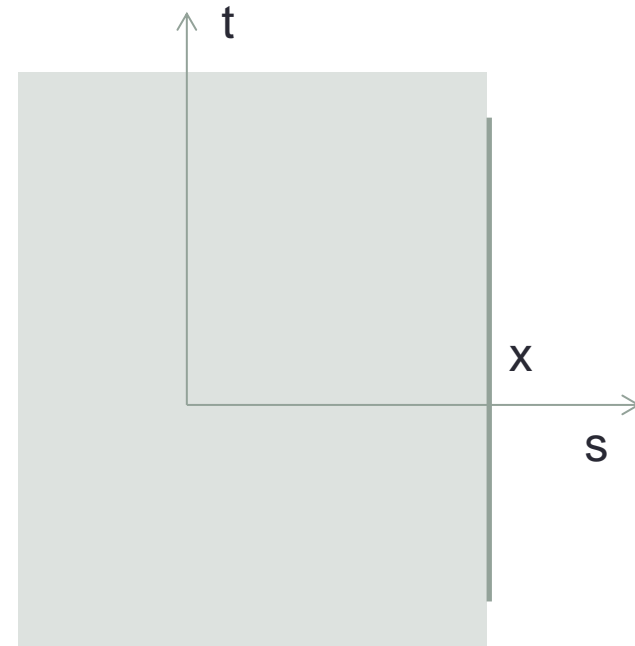
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- Caso contínuo
- $f_X(x) = \int f_{X,Y}(x, y)dy$
- $f_Y(y) = \int f_{X,Y}(x, y)dx$



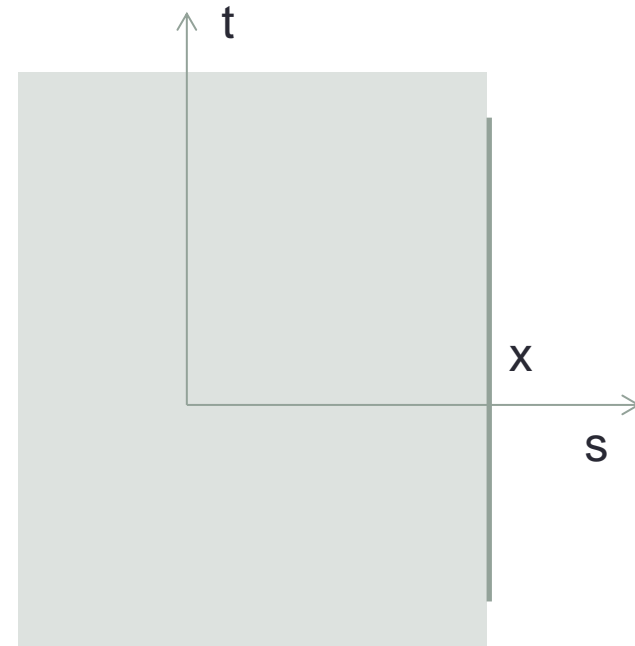
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- $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(s, t) dt ds$



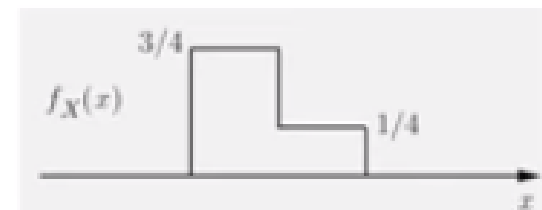
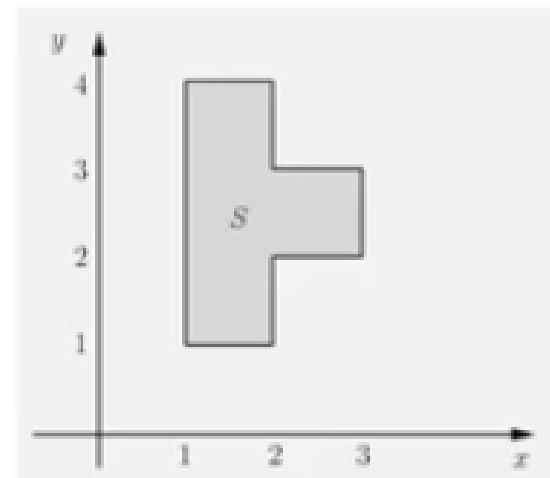
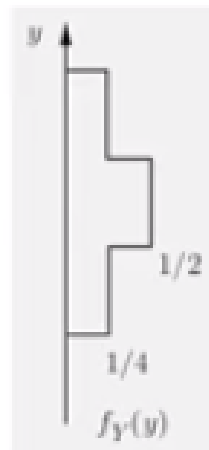
# Conjunta e Marginais

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- $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(s, t) dt ds$
  - $f_X(x) = \frac{dF_X}{dx}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x, y) dy$



# PDF conjunta Uniforme

- $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\text{Area de } S} & , \text{ se } (x,y) \in S \\ 0, & \text{ caso contrário} \end{cases}$



# Exercício

- As v.a.  $X$  e  $Y$  são descritas por uma CDF uniforme da forma  $f_{X,Y}(x, y) = 3$  no conjunto  $\{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, y \leq x^2\}$
- Encontre  $f_X(0.5)$

# Mais de duas v.a.

- $\sum_{x,y,z} p_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z) = 1$
- $p_X(x) = \sum_y \sum_z p_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z)$
- $p_{X,Y}(x, y) = \sum_z p_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z)$

# Mais de duas v.a.

- $\sum_{x,y,z} p_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z) = 1$
- $p_X(x) = \sum_y \sum_z p_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z)$
- $p_{X,Y}(x, y) = \sum_z p_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z)$
- Para o caso contínuo
- $\int_{x,y,z} f_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z) dx dy dz = 1$
- $f_X(x) = \int_{y,z} f_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z) dy dz$
- $f_{X,Y}(x, y) = \int_z f_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z) dz$

# Funções de múltiplas v.a

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

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- $E[g(X, Y)] = \int \int g(x, y) f_{X,Y}(x, y) dx dy$
- Linearidade das esperanças
- $E[aX + b] = a E[X] + b$
- $E[X + Y] = E[X] + E[Y]$

# Exercício

- Sejam duas variáveis aleatórias  $X$  e  $Y$  que possuem distribuição conjunta uniforme definida sob os vertices de um triângulo em  $(0,0)$ ,  $(0,1)$  e  $(1,0)$
- Encontre a PDF conjunta de  $X$  e  $Y$
- Encontre a PDF marginal de  $Y$
- Encontre a PDF condicional de  $X$  dado  $Y$
- Encontre  $E[X|Y=y]$

# CDF conjunta

- $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(k) dk$
- $\frac{dF_X(x)}{dx} = f_X(x)$

# CDF conjunta

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- $\frac{dF_X(x)}{dx} = f_X(x)$
- $F_{X,Y}(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^y \int_{-\infty}^x f_{X,Y}(s, t)dsdt$
- $\frac{\partial F_{X,Y}(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{X,Y}(x, y)$

# DÚVIDAS?

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