PROBABILIDADE E PROCESSOS ESTOCÁSTICOS (CKP7366)

Prof. João Paulo Pordeus Gomes

VARIÁVEIS ALEATÓRIAS CONTÍNUAS (AULA 5)

Variáveis aleatórias contínuas

- Independência de normais
- Variações da regra de Bayes

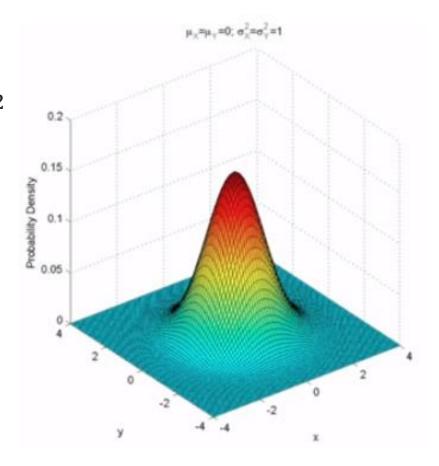
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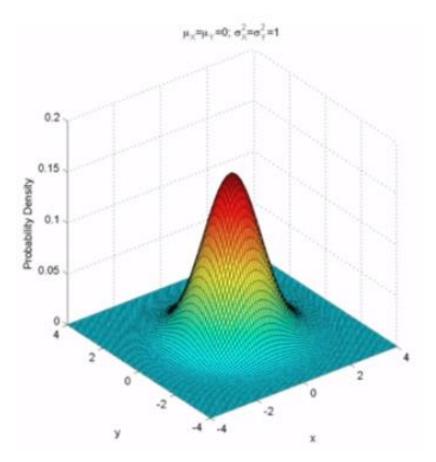


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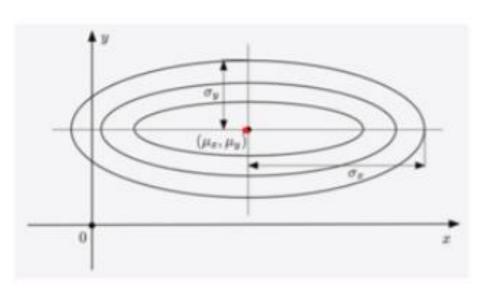


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$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y} e^{\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2} - \frac{(x-\mu_y)^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right\}}$$

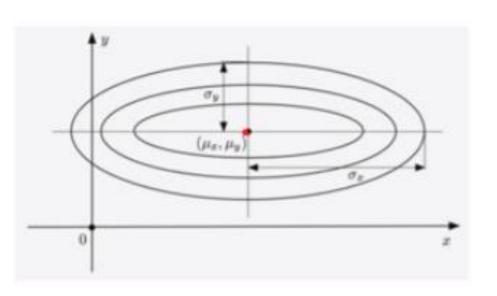
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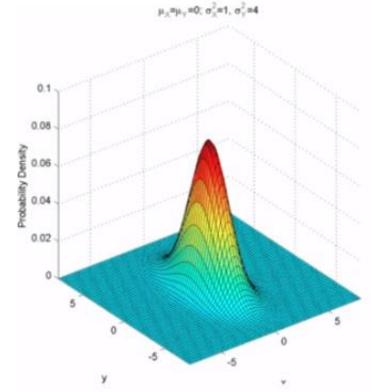
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Exercício

- Duas v.a. tem distribuição conjunta Normal dada por $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = ce^{-\frac{1}{2}(4x^2-8x+y^2-6y+13)}$.
- Determine os valores esperados e as variâncias de X e Y

•
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$$p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{p_{Y|X}(y|x)p_X(x)}{\sum_x p_{Y|X}(y|x)p_X(x)}$$

•
$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{Y|X}(y|x)f_X(x)}{\int f_{Y|X}(y|x)f_X(x)dx}$$

- K discreta e Y contínua
- $P(K = k, y \le Y \le y + \delta)$

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- Um sinal a ser transmitido: K = 1 ou -1
- Uma medida corrompida por ruido: Y = K+W W~N(0,1)
- Qual a probabilidade de K=1 dado Y=y ?

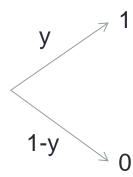
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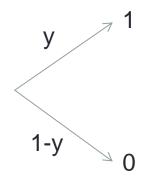
Exercício

 Seja K v.a. discreta que pode assumir os valores 1, 2 e 3 com igual probabilidade. Suponha que X possua valores em [0,1] e que para x tenhamos:

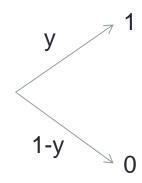
•
$$f_{X|K}(x|k) = \begin{cases} 1, & se \ k = 1 \\ 2x, & se \ k = 2 \\ 3x^2, & se \ k = 3 \end{cases}$$

Encontre a probabilidade de K=1 dado que X=1/2



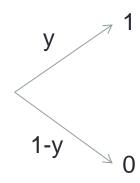


- Y = U(0,1)
- Distribuição de Y dado que K=1



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$$f_{Y|k}(y|k) = \frac{f_Y(y)p_{K|Y}(k|y)}{p_K(k)} = 2y$$

DÚVIDAS?