

PROBABILIDADE E PROCESSOS ESTOCÁSTICOS (CKP7366)

Prof. João Paulo Pordeus Gomes

VARIÁVEIS ALEATÓRIAS CONTÍNUAS (AULA 1)

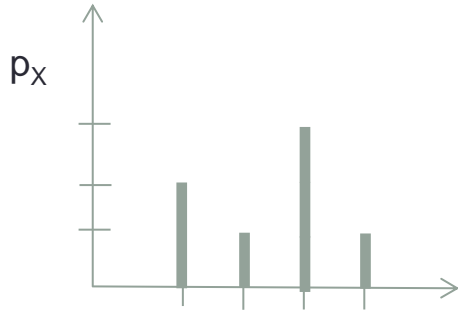
Variáveis aleatórias contínuas

- v.a contínuas
 - Diversas variáveis são naturalmente modeladas como v.a. contínuas
 - Cálculo (somatórios \rightarrow Integrais)
- Mesma abordagem para o caso discreto
 - Definições, notação
 - Propriedades do valor esperado e da variância
 - Condicionamento e independência
 - Teoremas da probabilidade total e esperança total

v.a. contínuas e Funções Densidade de Probabilidade (PDF)

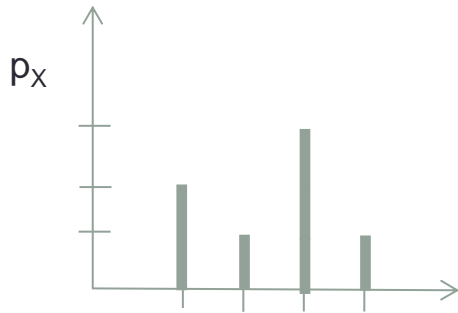
- Função densidade de probabilidade
 - Propriedades
 - Exemplos
- Esperança e suas propriedades
 - Regra do valor esperado
 - Linearidade
- Variância e suas propriedades
- V.a. uniforme e exponencial
- Função distribuição acumulada (CDF)
- V.a. Normal
 - Esperança e variância
 - Linearidade

Função densidade de probabilidade (PDF)

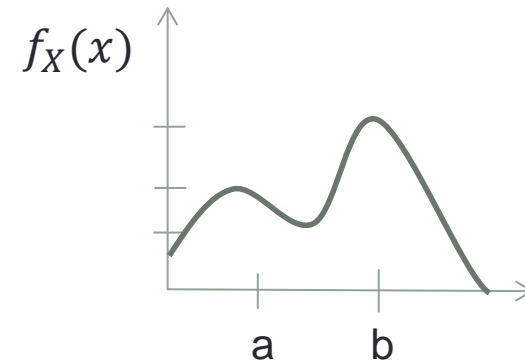


$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \sum_{x:a \leq x \leq b} p_X(x)$$

Função densidade de probabilidade (PDF)

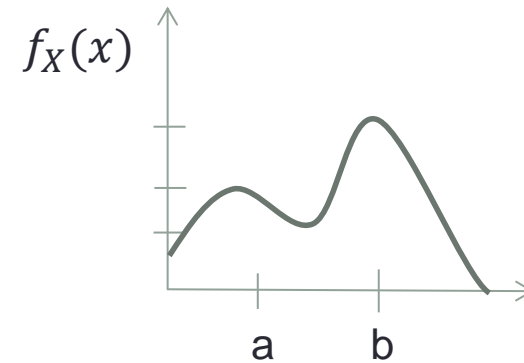
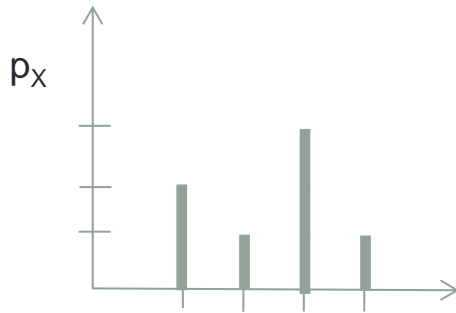


$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \sum_{x:a \leq x \leq b} p_X(x)$$



$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f_X(x) dx$$

Função densidade de probabilidade (PDF)



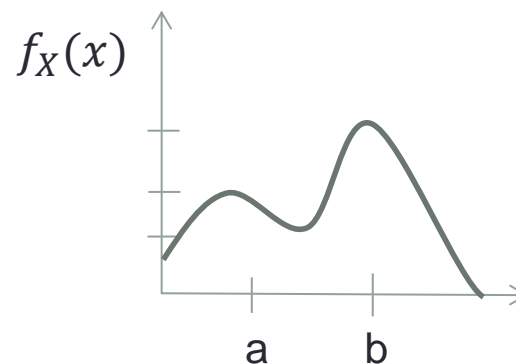
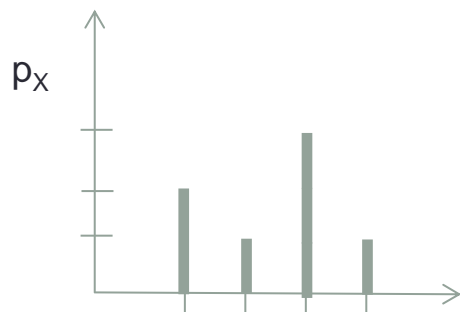
$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \sum_{x:a \leq x \leq b} p_X(x)$$

- $p_X(x) \geq 0$
- $\sum_x p_X(x) = 1$

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f_X(x) dx$$

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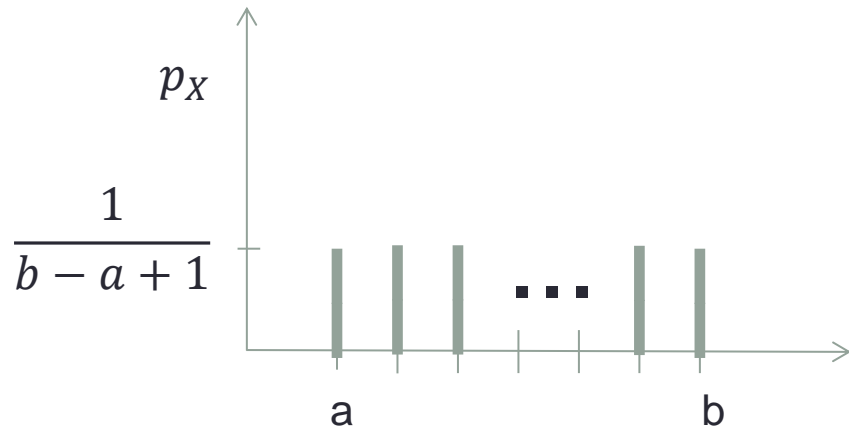
- $f_X(x) \geq 0$
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Uma variável aleatória é contínua se esta puder ser descrita pela sua PDF

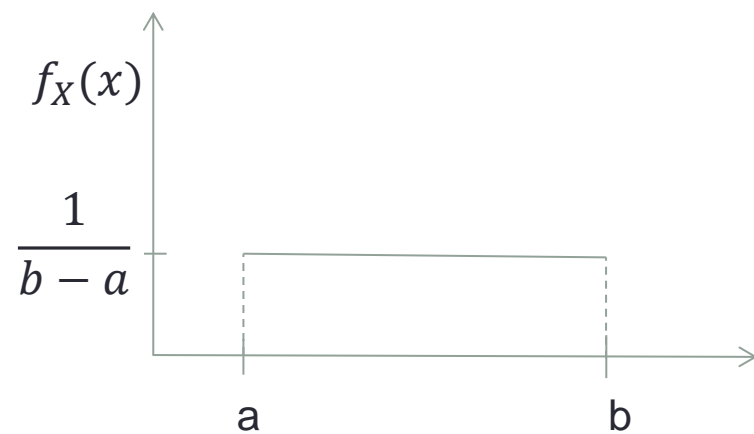
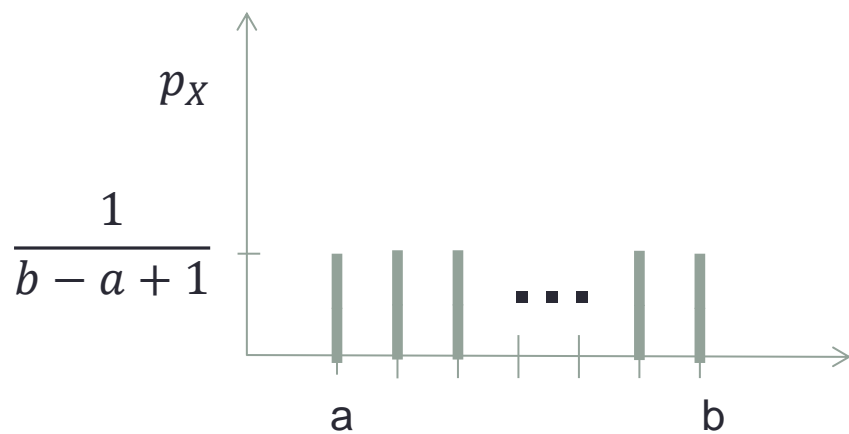
Exercício

- Seja X uma v.a contínua cuja PDF é dada por:
- $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} c(1-x), & \text{se } x \in [0,1], \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases}$
- Encontre os valores de:
 - a) c
 - b) $P(X=0.5)$
 - c) $P(X<0.5)$

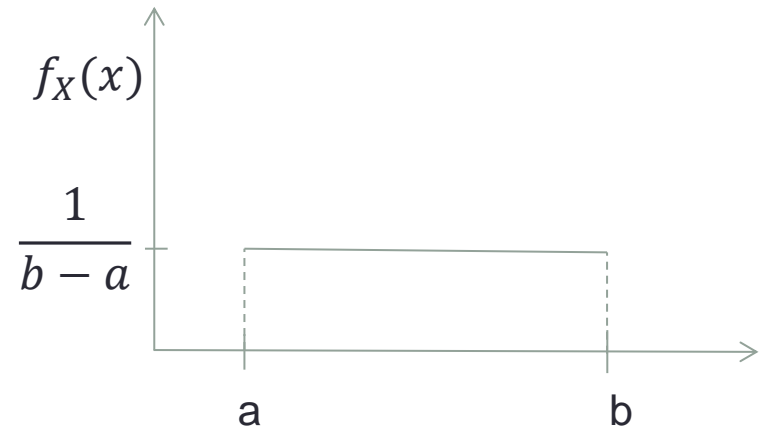
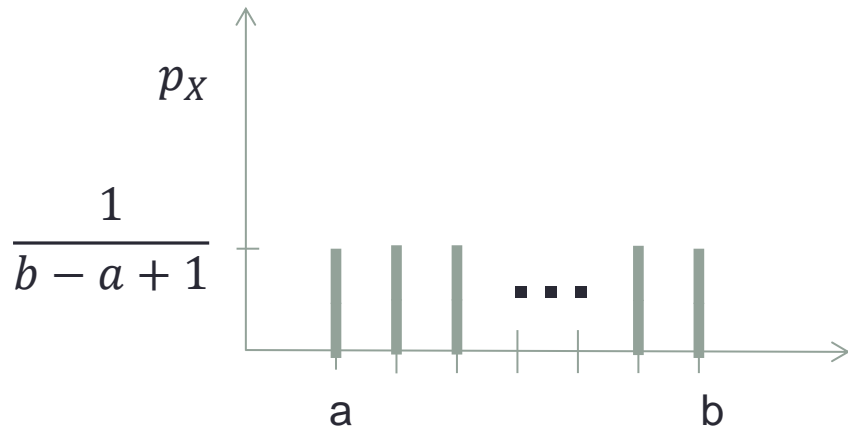
Distribuição Uniforme



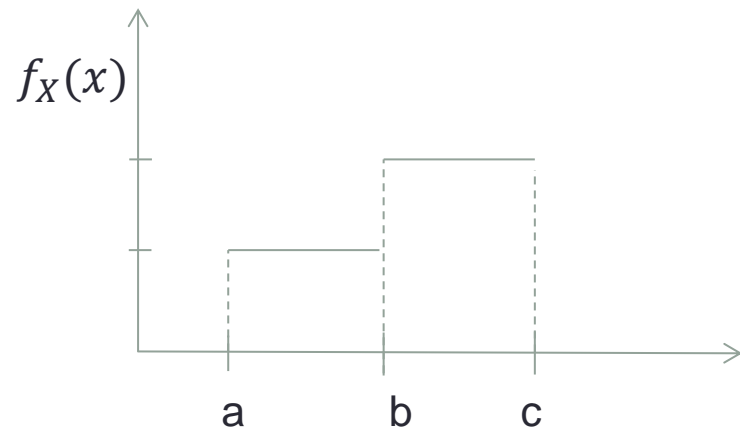
Distribuição Uniforma



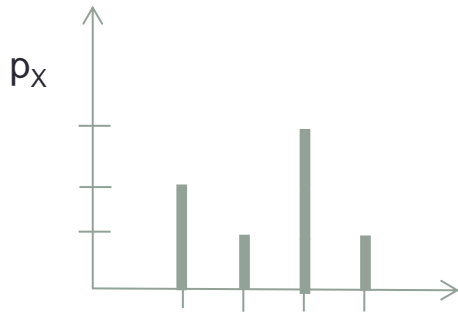
Distribuição Uniforme



PDF constante por partes

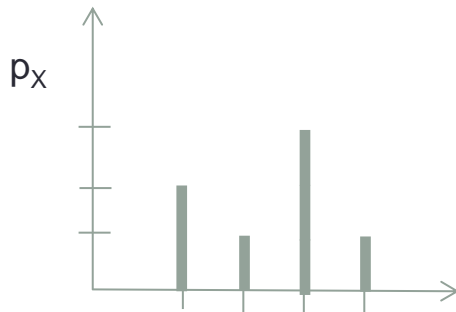


Esperança e Variância de uma v.a. contínua

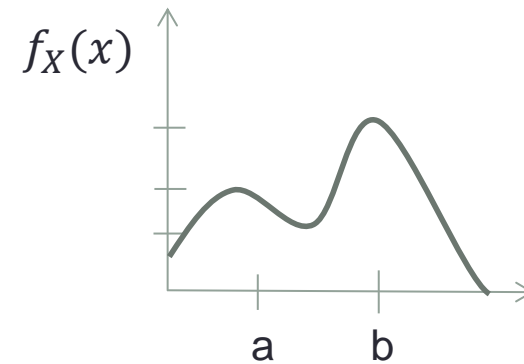


$$E[X] = \sum_x x p_X(x)$$

Esperança e Variância de uma v.a. contínua



$$E[X] = \sum_x x p_X(x)$$



$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx$$

Propriedades da Esperança

- Se $X \geq 0$ então $E[X] \geq 0$
- Se $a \leq X \leq b$ então $a \leq E[X] \leq b$

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- Regra do valor esperado
 - $E[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x)p_X(x)$

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 - $E[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x)p_X(x)$
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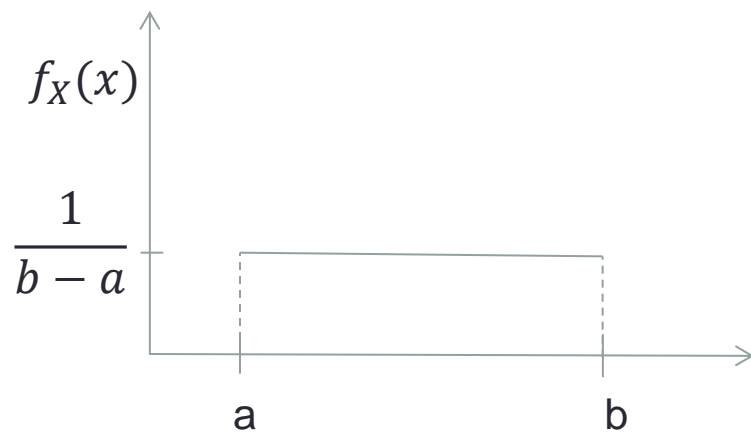
Propriedades da Esperança

- Se $X \geq 0$ então $E[X] \geq 0$
- Se $a \leq X \leq b$ então $a \leq E[X] \leq b$
- Regra do valor esperado
 - $E[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x)p_X(x)$
 - $E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)f_X(x)dx$
- Linearidade
 - $E[aX + b] = aE[X] + b$

Propriedades da Variância

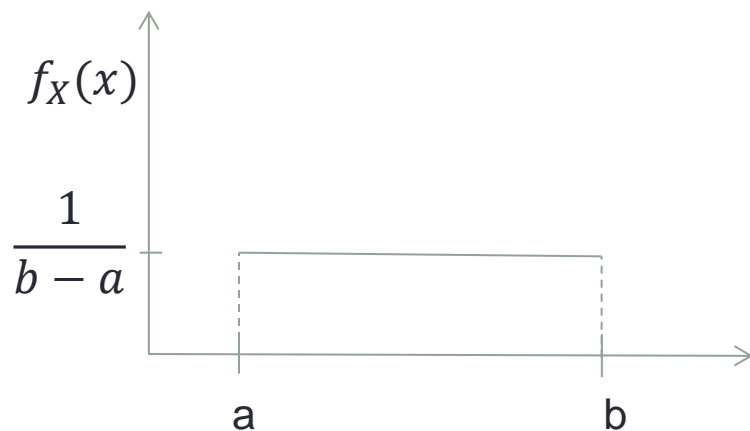
- Definição
 - $var(X) = E[(X - \mu)^2]$
- Usando a regra do valor esperado
 - $var(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f_X(x)$
- $var(aX + b) = a^2 var(X)$
- $var(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$

Média e Variância de uma v.a Uniforme



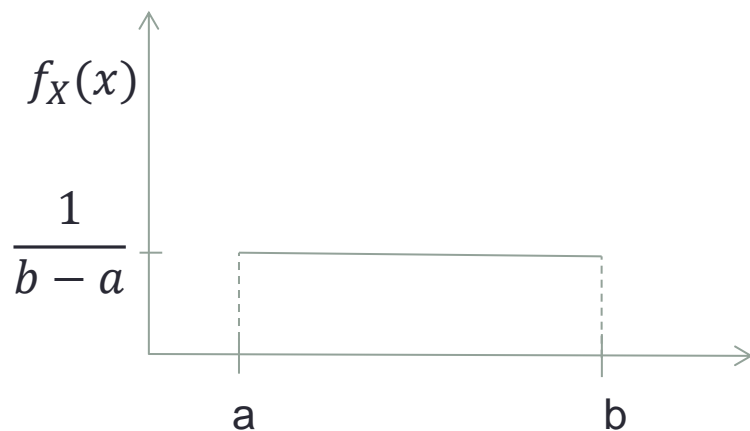
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Média e Variância de uma v.a Uniforme



- $E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx$
- $E[X] = \int_a^b x \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{a+b}{2}$

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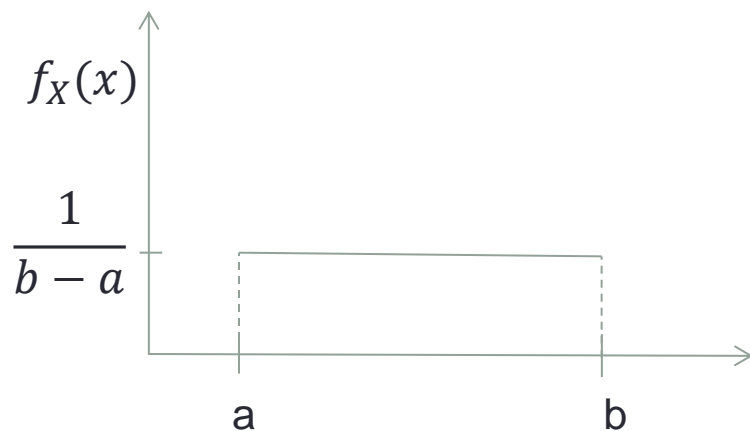


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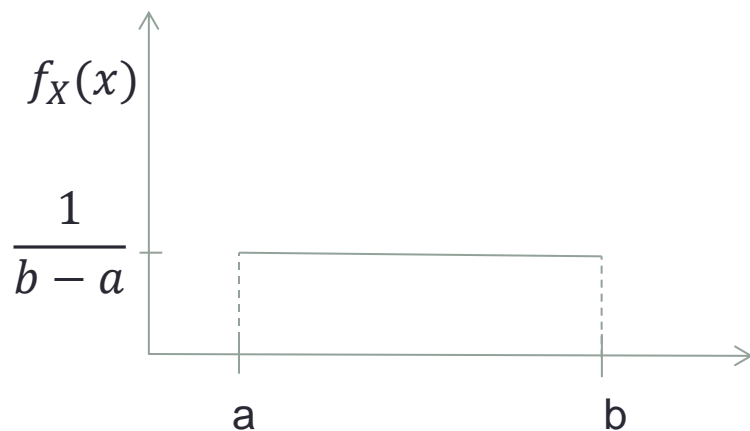
- $var(X) =$

Média e Variância de uma v.a Uniforme



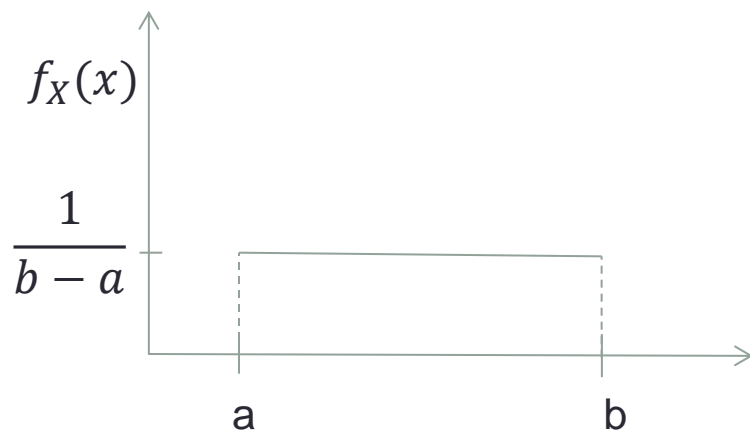
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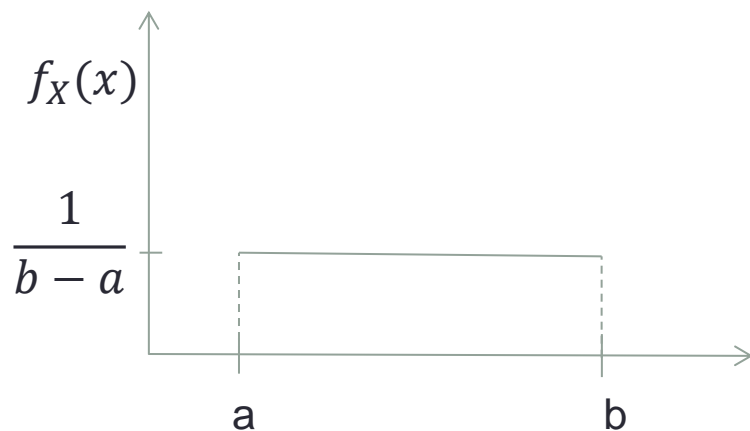
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Média e Variância de uma v.a Uniforme



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- $E[X] = \int_a^b x \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{a+b}{2}$
- $\text{var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$
- $E[X^2] = \int_a^b x^2 \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\frac{b^3}{3} - \frac{a^3}{3} \right)$

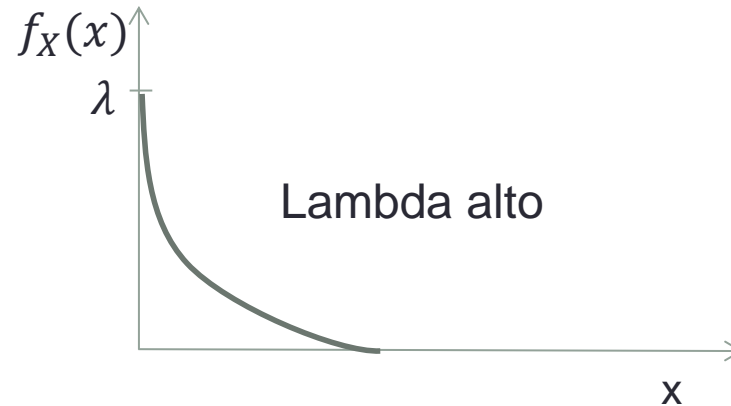
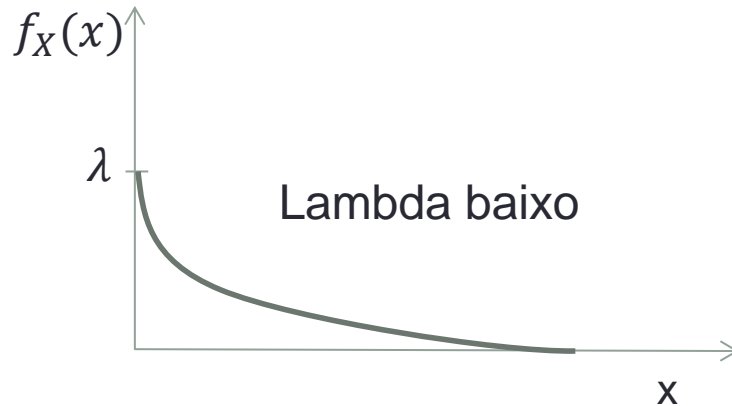
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- $\text{var}(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$

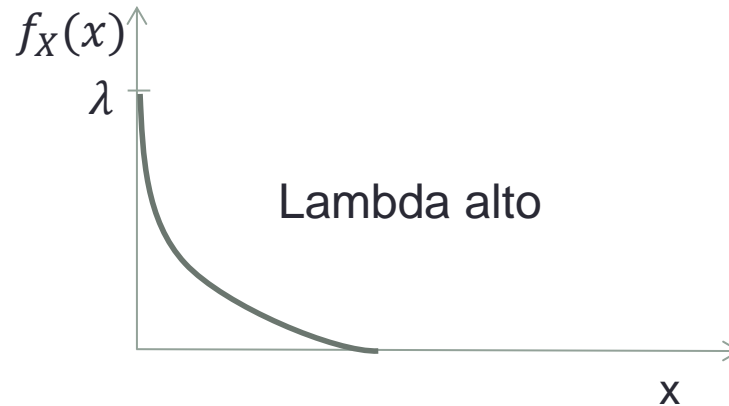
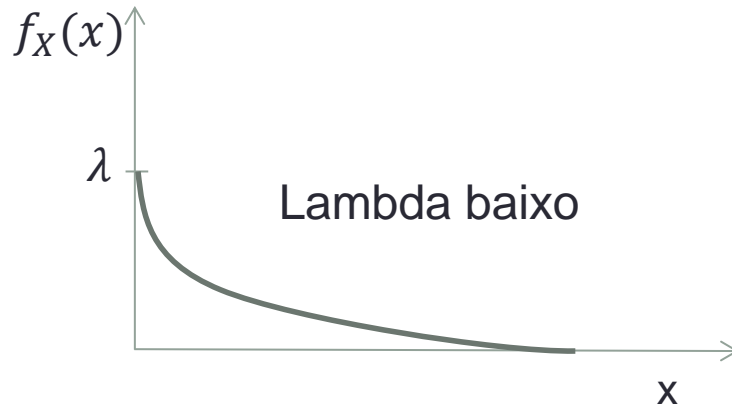
v.a. Exponencial

- Parâmetro $\lambda > 0$
- $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$



v.a. Exponencial

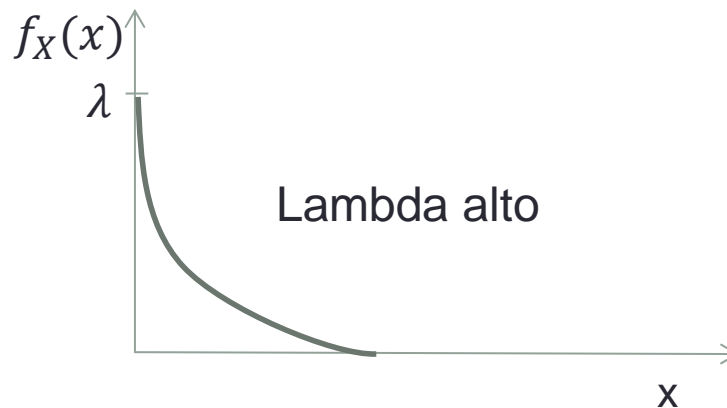
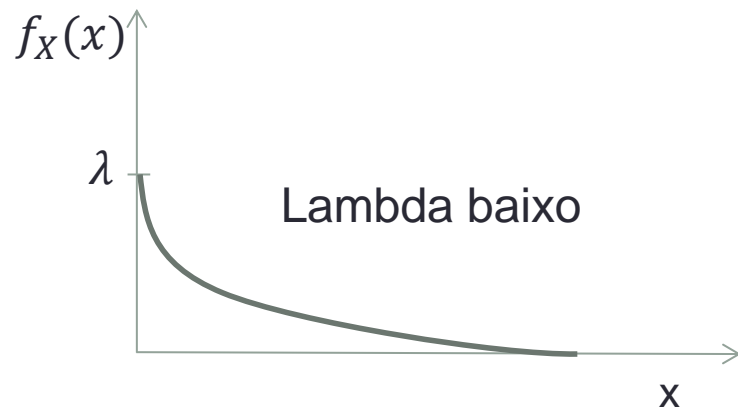
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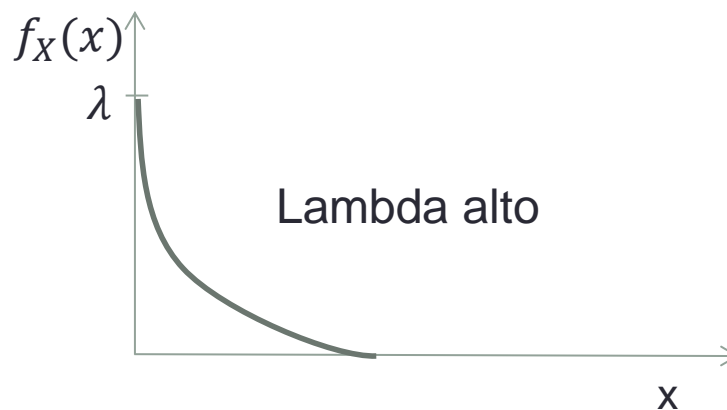
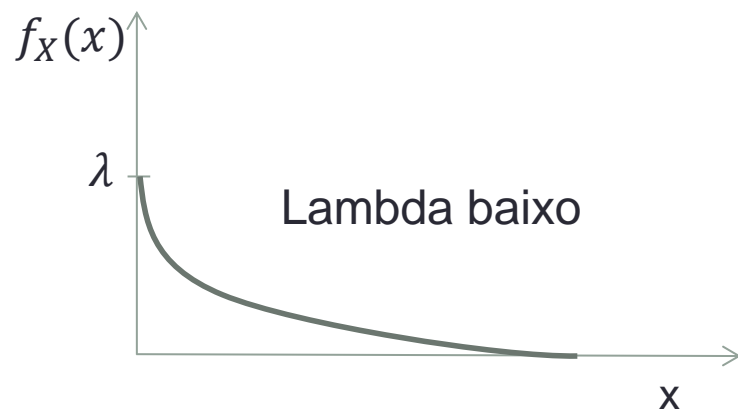
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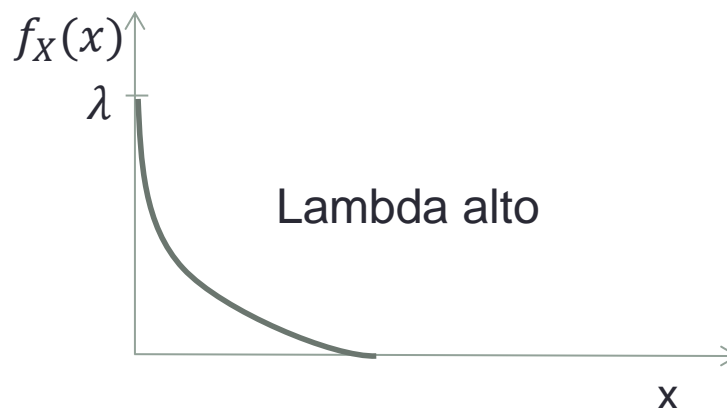
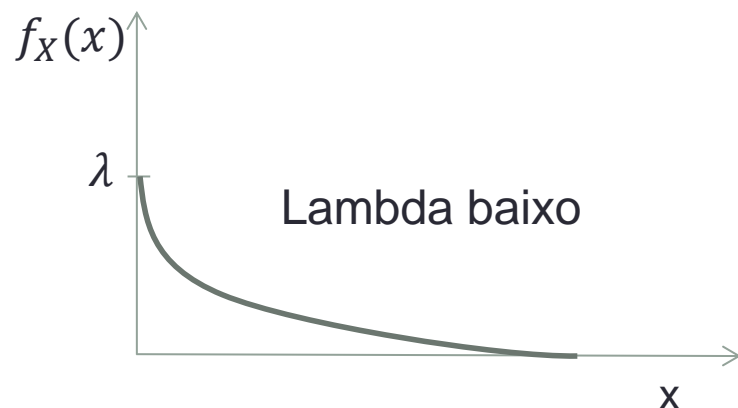


$$P(X \geq a) = \int_a^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$$

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$$P(X \geq a) = \int_a^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = -e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_a^{\infty}$$
$$P(X \geq a) = e^{-\lambda a}$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$$

Valor Esperado da Exponencial

- $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$
- $E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx$

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Variância da Exponencial

- $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$
- $\text{var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$
- $E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$
- $E[X^2] =$

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- $E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$
- $E[X^2] = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$
- $\text{var}(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

Função Distribuição Acumulada (CDF)

- Definição

- $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$

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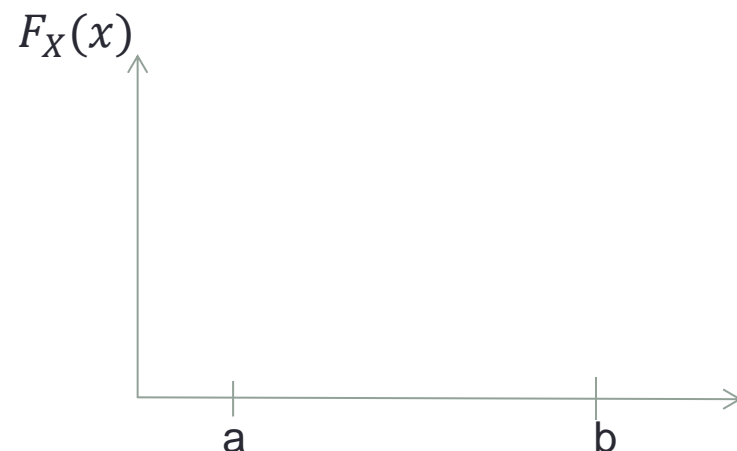
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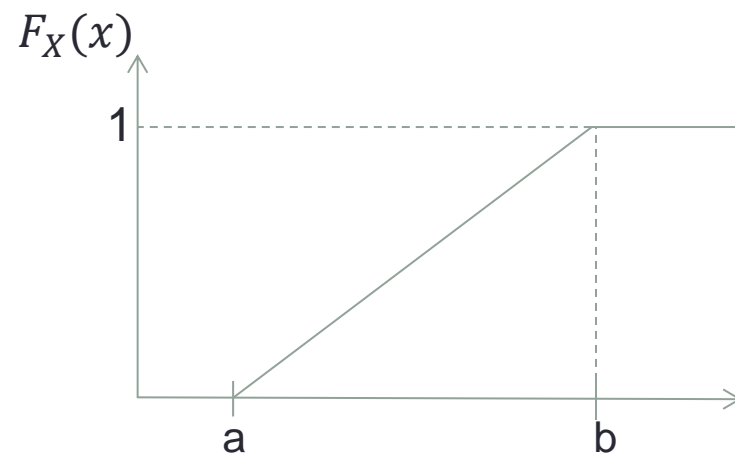
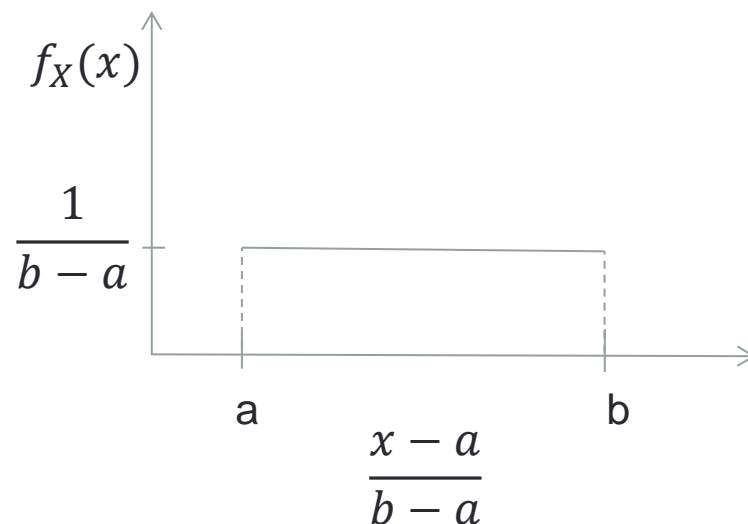
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Função Distribuição Acumulada (CDF)

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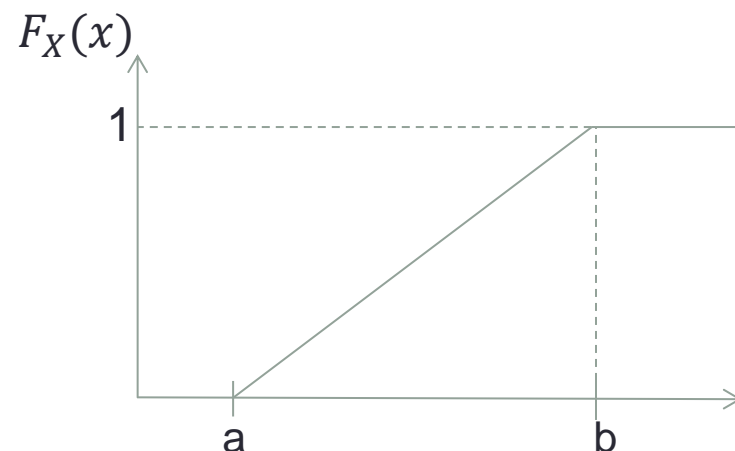
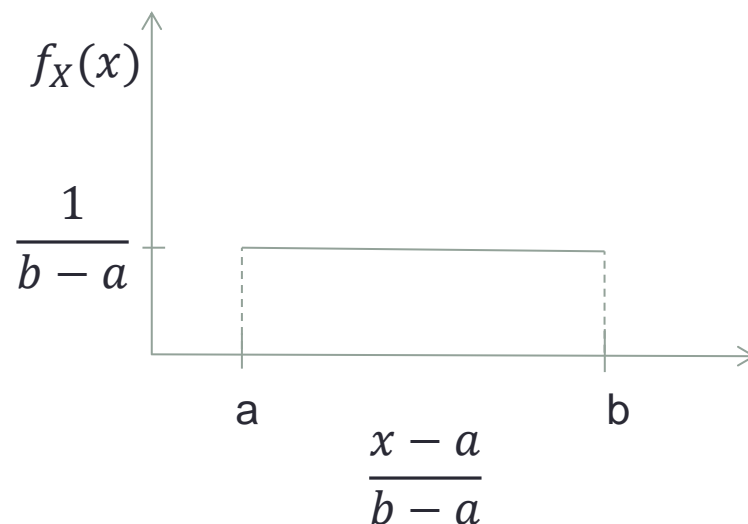
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$$P(X \leq 3) = P(X \leq 2) + P(2 \leq X \leq 3)$$



Função Distribuição Acumulada (CDF)

- Definição

- $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$

- v.a. contínua

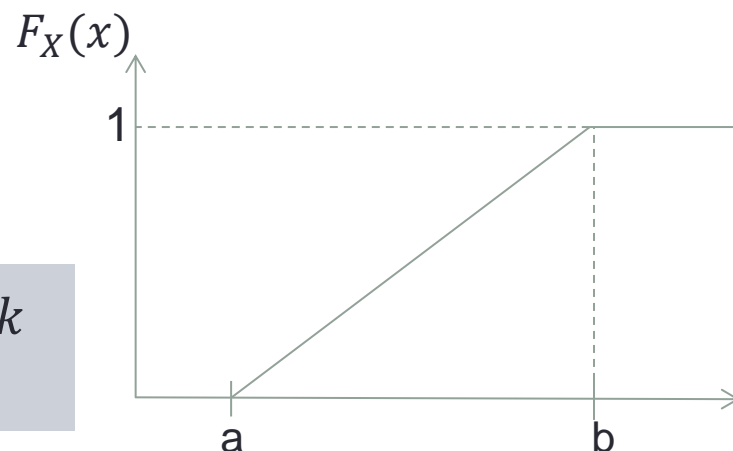
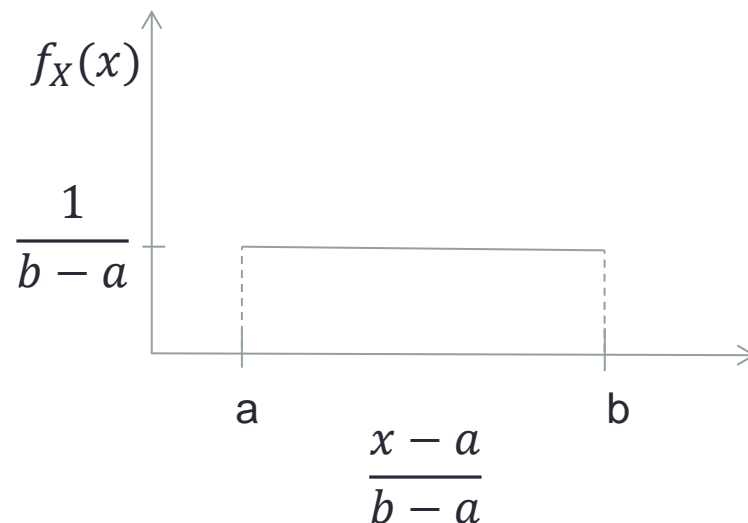
- $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(k) dk$



$$P(X \leq 3) = P(X \leq 2) + P(2 \leq X \leq 3)$$

$$\frac{dF_X(x)}{dx} = f_X(x)$$

- $g(x) = \int_a^x h(k) dk$
 - $g'(x) = h(x)$



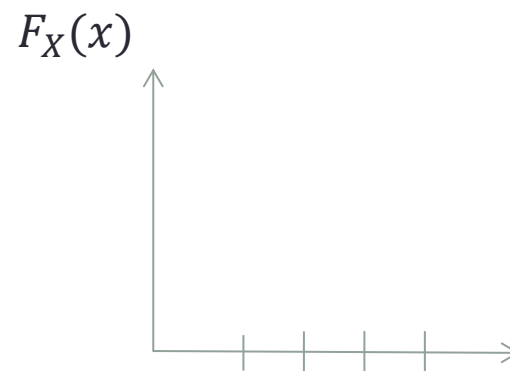
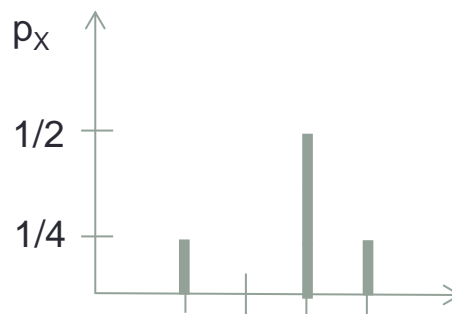
Função Distribuição Acumulada (CDF)

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- v.a. discreta

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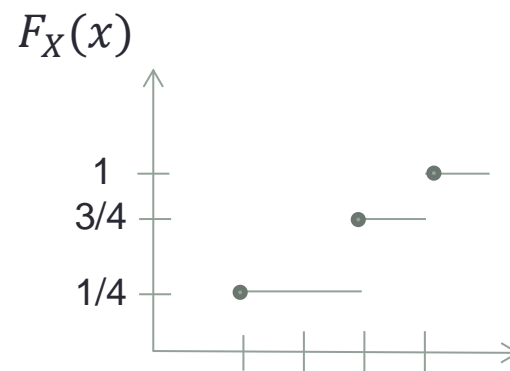
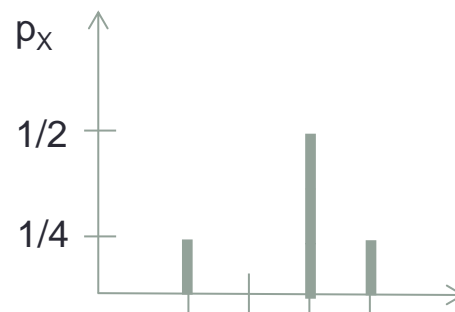
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- v.a. discreta

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Propriedades da CDF

- $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$
 - Não decrescente
 - se $y \geq x$ então $F_X(y) \geq F_X(x)$
 - $F_X(x) \rightarrow 1$, quando $x \rightarrow \infty$
 - $F_X(x) \rightarrow 0$ quando $x \rightarrow -\infty$

v.a. Normal (Gaussiana)

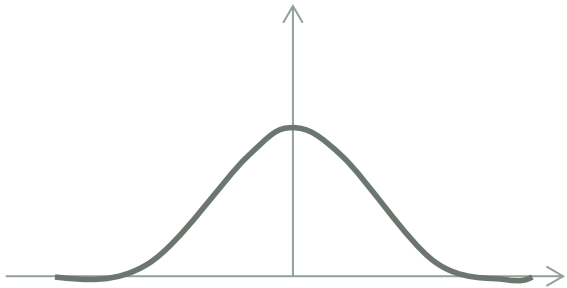
- Importante para teoria de probabilidade
 - Teorema central do limite
- Muitas aplicações
 - Modela diversos fenômenos
 - Propriedades matemáticas interessantes

Normal Padrão

- $N(0,1): f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$

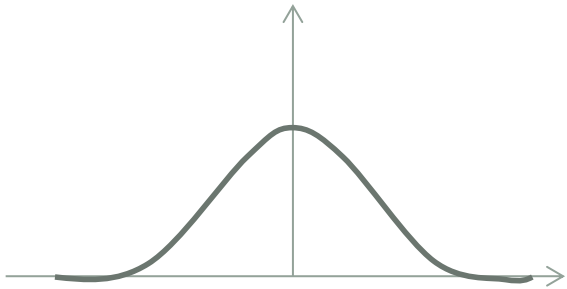
Normal Padrão

- $N(0,1): f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$



Normal Padrão

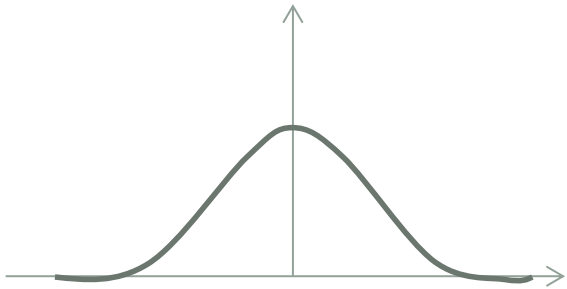
- $N(0,1): f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$



$$E[X] =$$

Normal Padrão

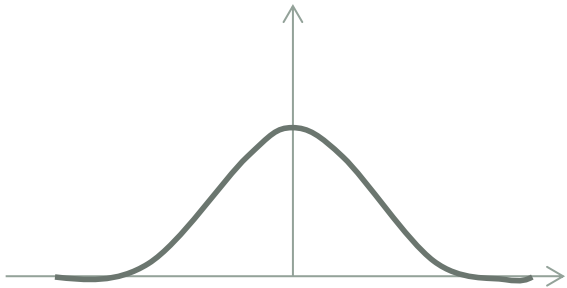
- $N(0,1): f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$



$$E[X] = 0$$

Normal Padrão

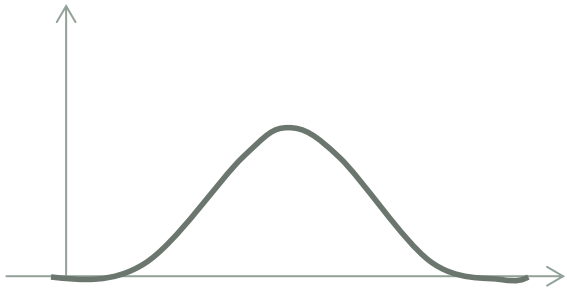
- $N(0,1): f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$



$$E[X] = 0$$
$$\text{var}(X) = 1$$

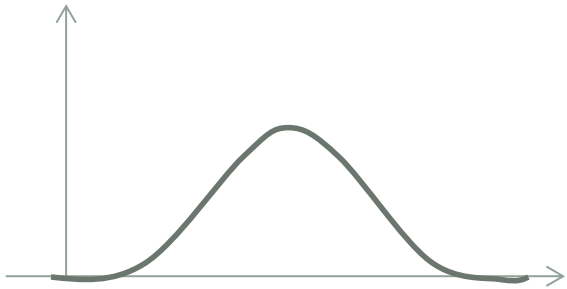
Normal (caso geral)

- $N(\mu, \sigma^2): f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}$



Normal (caso geral)

- $N(\mu, \sigma^2): f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}$



$$E[X] = \mu$$
$$\text{var}(X) = \sigma^2$$

Funções lineares de uma v.a. Normal

- Seja $Y = aX + b$ $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

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Funções lineares de uma v.a. Normal

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- $E[Y] = a\mu + b$
- $\text{var}(Y) = a^2\sigma^2$

- Nova propriedade
 - $Y \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$

DÚVIDAS?
