| 221 | 1011   | 90  | - |
|-----|--------|-----|---|
| d   | / 62./ | م م | 1 |

| Aula 11. Estimando Integrais atraves de MC  |
|---|
| $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{2}},  -\infty < \times < +\infty$                   |
| $f(x) = 1 \cdot e^{-2}$ $-\infty < \times < +\infty$  |
| $\sqrt{2\pi}$   |
|   |
| Objetive calcular 1 e 2   |
| Objetivo calcular $\int_{\sqrt{2\pi}}^{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = ?$                                   |
|   |
| Codigo em R   |
|   |
| x/= m   |
| x4- runif (1000, min=0, max=1)<br>y (-runif (1000, min=0, max= sqrt(1/2*pi))                              |
| y (= 10 mg ( 2000, m, m = 0), max = 99" (2) 2 p1"   |
| Jan. 1.1. 200 /- F to 125   |
| densidade_normal <- function(x){  return $(sqrt(1/(2*pi))*exp(-0,5*(x^2)))$ }                             |
| reform (squit $27(2pi)$ ) exp (0,3 (x2)))   |
| C 11 1 ( ) + 10 ( ) 1)  |
| plot (x, y, pch = 16, type = "n")   |
| plot (x, y, pen = 16, 14pe = n)   |
|   |
| dentro L- y = denondade norma (x)   |
| 1/-1/7 -1/5 / (1 / 4)   |
| points (xIdentro], yIdentro], pch=16, col="onange") points (xI) dentro], yI! dentro], pch=16, col="blue") |
| points (x) dentros, yl dentros, pch=16, col="blue")   |
| 1 1 1 * + 1 * 1 (00 )   |
| mean (dentro) * sqrt (1/(2*pi))   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |

| 1     | -  |   |    |
|-------|----|---|----|
| (014/ | 01 | 1 | 20 |
| 27/   | 0  | / | 47 |

X discrete:  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots$ 

 $E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i \cdot P(X = x_i)$ 

Y continua

 $E[X] = \int_{\alpha} x \cdot f(x) \cdot dx$ 

Função de nsidade de Y

f(x) 20, 4 2 ElR

 $\int_{A}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \qquad P(Y \in A) = \int_{A}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ 

X-U[0,1]

 $f(x) \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0, \lambda] \\ 0, & c.c \end{cases}$ 

 $P(\frac{1}{3} \le \times \le \frac{1}{3}) = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} f(x) dx = x \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ 

 $E[X] = \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \chi . \lambda dx = \int_{0}^{1} \chi dx = \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} dx$ 

