· Tinkezo cu rupothiti + medile lor. (de pe vikigidia)

\* de lucret exercitile din listo " tronsfermari de va!

\* MIERCURI -> intolniru froca (12:00)

(12:00)

Consultatii Statistica 2

- Transformari de voiabile diatoore -

I. Chazul dirout:

$$X:\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_m \\ p_1 & p_2 & \dots & p_n \end{pmatrix}$$
  $Y=g(X)$ 

$$Y = g(X)$$

$$y: \begin{pmatrix} g(x_1) & g(x_2) & \dots & g(x_n) \\ p_1 & p_2 & p_m \end{pmatrix}$$

- doio g este injectivo. Y vo ovec tot otoko volori co X.

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 $e_{x}$ :  $X : \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 & 5 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$   $y = x^{2} \Rightarrow g(x) = x^{2}$ 

$$y=x^2 \Rightarrow g(x)=x^2$$

$$x^{2}:\begin{pmatrix} 25 & 1 & 25 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2: \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{2}:\begin{pmatrix}25 & 1 & 25\\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6}\end{pmatrix} \implies x^{2}:\begin{pmatrix}1 & 25\\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}\end{pmatrix} \implies x^{2}:\begin{pmatrix}1 & 25\\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3}\end{pmatrix}$$

II. Chazul continuu: bijutina

a) cruscatoda =) imurno tot cruscatore

1) g a functie continua si monotoria: (5 b) desouscotore

$$X \sim f_X$$
 is view  $Y = g(x)$ .

Existo 2 abordora : 1) of du traportifie 2) duritofi

I Abordora a functia de reportitée:

a) 
$$\exists Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(g(x) \le y) = P(x \le g'(y)) = \exists_x (g'(y))$$

b) 
$$\mp_{y}(y) = P(y \le y) = P(g(x) \le y) \xrightarrow{g^{-1}} P(x \ge g^{-1}(y)) = 1 - P(x \le g^{-1}(y)) = 1 - F(x \le g^{-1}(y)) =$$

I. Abordora cu demototea de probabilitate:

g continua i monotona, atunci:  

$$f_y(y) = f_x(g^{-1}(y)) \cdot \left| \frac{dg^{-1}(y)}{dy} \right|$$

Adicatii:

• 
$$X \sim y$$
 |  $f_X(x) = y \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}x}$ . It (0) |  $y = 4x + 3$ .

 $g(x) = 4x + 3 = \text{Chalculiz inverso}$ .

 $g'(y) = \frac{y-3}{4} \left(4x + 3 = y = x = \frac{y-3}{4}\right)$ 
 $\left(g^{-1}(y)\right) = \frac{4}{4}$ 

Trabuie uso mai focem cevo!

 $\mathbb{P}(x_3 \subseteq X \leq x_4) = 0.$ 

Chancluzie: Acolo unde duritatea este menula -> noviabile X da volori.

 $f_{y}(y) = f_{x}(\frac{y-3}{4}) \cdot \left|\frac{1}{4}\right| = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 7 \cdot e^{-\frac{7(y-3)}{4}} \cdot \frac{11}{(3;\infty)}$ 

· 11/3;∞)
complitoria core trabail focute.

2. Exercitia examen (2023) Xnd: 3(x) = 0. xo. TT (x)

y = -lm(x) => g(x) = -lnx => monotonit

- lmx = y (=) lnx = -y (=) x = e-y

91(y) = e-4

Transformary supertul description: q(0:1) = (0:0)

g-(y)] = -e-8

+1/18) = +x (=3). 1- =3)- 11 (0:0)(3) = a. (=3) = e-4-11(0:0)

Determinant contanta a:

of densitate de probabilitate  $(x) = 0; \forall x$  (x) = 0

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} a \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ge 0; \quad \forall \quad x \in (0;1) \qquad \Rightarrow [a>0]$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} a \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = a \int_{0}^{1} x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = a \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} = a(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{a}{2} = 1.$ a=0+1 >1.

=> fy(y)=(0+1) e-0y-y. 11(0:0)y) = (0+1) · e-(0+1)y . 11(0:0) => YN Exp(0+1)

· Vorimenta smecherasca de os edada media lui y: E(y) = 1

· Vovanto muncitrarsos: (en def. midie)

E(y) = 1 - y - fy(y) dy = 10 y - (0+1) · e - (0+1) y dy

 $\Gamma(a) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{a-1} e^{-x} dx$   $\Gamma(m) = (m-1)! \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$ 

(0+1)y = x  $y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$  (0+1)dy = dx  $y = \infty \Rightarrow x \Rightarrow \infty$   $\int \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{dt} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} t \cdot e^{-t} dt$ 5.v: (0+1)y = x = 1. 17(2) - 4. y = #

=> E(Y) - ===