· Care este probabilitatea să astertam mai mult de t un eveniment care se întâmpla cu precionță λ ? $P(x>t) = 1-F(t) = 1-(1-e^{-\lambda t}) = e^{-\lambda t}$

 $P(X>t)=1-F(t)=1-(1-Q-xt)=Q^{-2t}$ Propozitie (Lipso de momorio o exponentialei)

Tie X o v.a. alis. continua. X a distribuita exponențial dacă și numai dacă

 $P(X > t_1 + t_2 | X > t_1) = P(X > t_2) \forall t_1, t_2 > C$ Demonstratie: "=>" Fie X ~ Exp(2), 2 > O

Demonstratie: "=>" Fie $\times \sim Exp(\lambda)$, $\lambda > 0$ $P(x > t_1 + t_2 | x > t_1) = \frac{P(x > t_1 + t_2, x > t_1)}{P(x > t_1)}$ $= \frac{P(x > t_1 + t_2)}{P(x > t_1)}$

 $= \frac{e^{-\lambda(t_1+t_2)}}{e^{-\lambda t_1}} = e^{-\lambda t_2}$ $= P(\times > t_2)$

X (absolut) continue, deci si
$$G \in Pct$$
. Continua
Stim ca $G(t_1 + t_2) = G(t_1) \cdot G(t_2) + t_1 t_2 > 0$

Stem
$$c\bar{a}$$
 $G(t_1 + t_2) = G(t_1) \cdot G(t_2) + t_1, t_2 > 0$
 $G(2) = G(a)^2 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot G(m) = G(a)^m + t_m \in N$
 $G(1) = G(\frac{1}{2})^2 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot G(\frac{1}{m}) = G(1)^m + t_m \in N^*$

=)
$$G(\frac{m}{m}) = G(1)^{\frac{m}{m}} =) G(2) = G(1)^{\frac{2}{m}} + 2EQ$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R}$$
, $t = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{m}$

Fix
$$t \in \mathbb{R}$$
, $t = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{[mt]}{m}$

$$G(t) = G\left(\lim_{m} \frac{[mt]}{m}\right) = \lim_{m} G(n) = G(n)^{T}$$
Notam cu $2 := -\ln G(n) > 0$

$$\in [0,1]$$

=)
$$G(t) = e^{-xt} =) \times \sim E_{xp}(x)$$

3) V. a. normala modeleoza distributia unos varialile fisice procum grantata sau înalțimea una indireiri, temperatura, nivel de poluare, notele studentilos etc. Væm o densitate p care så descreasca mult mai repade decât varialiele Cauchy sau driar varioliile lipsite de mamorio (i. 0. Depronentiale), deci alegem p să decreasă de ordinul $e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$ $P(x) = C \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + x \in \mathbb{R}$ $1 = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} C \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = C \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$ Notatie: $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ (Normala standard)

$$E[z] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\frac{z}{\sqrt{z}}} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (z)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (z)$$

$$E[z^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dz e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz e^{-\frac{z^2$$

Nu exista representare analitica pontru [, dar valorile ei pot li groximate numeric.

· Propositie Fie Z ~ N(0, 1). Aturci: i) V. a. $X = Z + \mu$ are densitated $P_{X} (X) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(X-\mu)^{2}}{2}}$ Notatie: X~ W(M, 1) ii) V. a. $X = \overline{\nabla} \cdot \overline{Z}$ are densitated $P_{X}(X) = \frac{1}{(2\overline{n} \nabla^{2})^{2}} = \frac{x^{2}}{2\overline{\nabla}^{2}}$ Notatie: X~ N(0, 5?) Demonstratio: i) Fie [0, 6] ⊆ R P(Z+ ME [a, e]) = P(ZE[a-M, B-M]) $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{2^2}{2}} dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(2\pi-\mu)^2}{2}} dz$ Px (2) S. V. S= Z+M

S.V. $\mathcal{Z} = Z + \mu$ dx = dx

are densitated
$$P_{x} | \mathcal{Z} | = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \nabla^{2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{2\nabla^{2}}}$$

Notatie:
$$\times \sim N/\mu, \sigma^2$$
)
$$E[x] = \mu + \nabla E[z] = \mu$$

$$Z:=\frac{\times -\mu}{\nabla} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

(Standardisara unei normale oaracara)

· Examplel 1 Inaltima medie a unui larbat europan este de 178 cm cu o dericatie standard de 7 cm. Asumand a distributio normala, care este procentul de propulatio cu o inaltime intre 171 x 185 cm? $\times \sim \mathcal{N}(178, 7^2) = > 2 := \frac{\times - 178}{7} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ P(171 < x < 185) = $P(\frac{171-178}{7} < \frac{x-178}{7} < \frac{185-178}{7})$ = P(-1 < Z < 1) = P(Z < 1) - P(Z < -1) $=\Phi(1)-\Phi(-1)=0.8413-0.1587=0.6826$ √2686 Volori din tabelul Z 4-50 M-D M+ 20 M+ 20 ≈ 95.44%

• Example 2

Bontou datale din example de mai seus,

cl inaltime an tralie sa ai sa fii in

primii 10% din europoni? $\times \sim \mathcal{N}(178,7)$. $\times = ?$ a.î. $P(\times > \times) = 0.1 <=>$ $P(Z > \frac{\times - 178}{7}) = 0.1 <=>$ $P(Z > \frac{\times - 178}{7}) = 0.1 <=>$

 $1 - \bar{\Phi} \left(\frac{x - 178}{7} \right) = 0.1 (=) \bar{\Phi} \left(\frac{x - 178}{7} \right) = 0.9$ $(=) \frac{x - 178}{7} \approx 1.28 \quad (Din takeled Z)$

(=) [x ≈ 186.96]

· Tabelul Z îl găsiți în Polderul de cursuri din grupul de MS Teams