

# VARIABILI ALEATORIE CONTINUE

DENSITÀ (CONTINUA)  
PDF

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$1) f \geq 0$$

$$2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

V.A.C.

$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  t.c.  $\exists f_X: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  che verifica  
1) e 2), inoltre

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in B) = \int_B f_X(x) dx$$

CONSEGUENZE:

$$1) p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}(X=x) = 0 \quad \left( = \int_x^x f_X(y) dy \right)$$

$$2) F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(y) dy, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

V.A.D.

(PMF) densità discreta

 $p_x$ 

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in B) = \sum_{i: x_i \in B} p_x(x_i)$$

CDF

$$F_x(x) = \sum_{i: x_i \leq x} p_x(x_i)$$

FUNZIONE COSTANTE  
A TRATTIVAC si chiama anche  
V.A. abs. continua

V.A.C.

densità (continua) (PDF)

 $f_x$ 

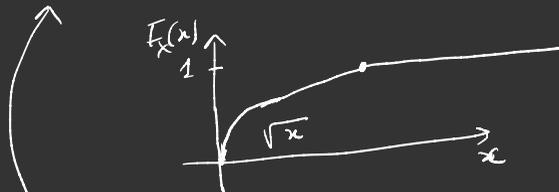
$$\mathbb{P}(X \in B) = \int_B f_x(x) dx$$

CDF

$$F_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_x(x) dx$$

(funzione  
continua)

FUNZIONE INTEGRALE



$$F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{x}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

FUNZIONI ASSOLUTAMENTE  
CONTINUE

## DALLA CDF ALLA PDF

Se  $X$  è una V.A. CONTINUA CON CDF  $F_X$

allora

$$f_X(x) = F_X'(x),$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  in cui  
 $F_X$  è derivabile

Nei punti in cui  $F_X$  non è derivabile  
posso definire  $f_X$  in modo arbitrario.

### Ex. 2.1

$X$  v.a. continua con CDF

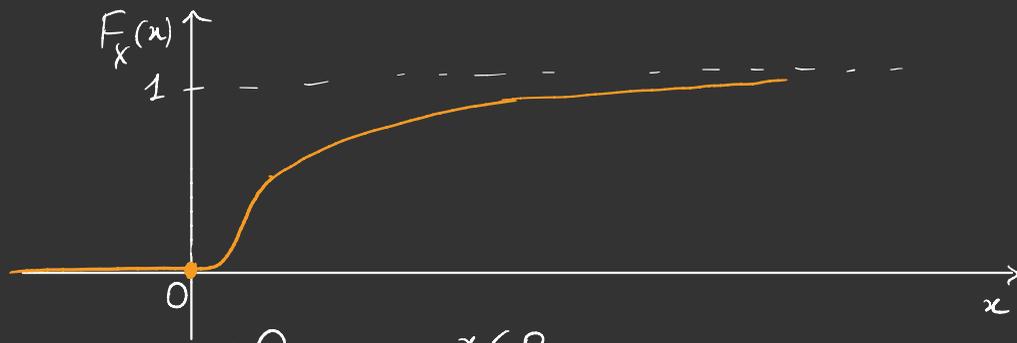
$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ (1 - e^{-x})^2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

a)  $f_X = ?$

b)  $\mathbb{P}(X > 1) = ?$

c)  $\mathbb{P}(1 < X < 2) = ?$

a)



$$f'_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 2(1-e^{-x})e^{-x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b) \quad \mathbb{P}(X > 1) = \int_1^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx = F_X(+\infty) - F_X(1) = \underbrace{1 - F_X(1)}_{1 - (1 - e^{-1})^2}$$

$$c) \quad \mathbb{P}(1 < X < 2) = \int_1^2 f_X(x) dx = F_X(2) - F_X(1) = (1 - e^{-2})^2 - (1 - e^{-1})^2$$

# Ex. 2.2

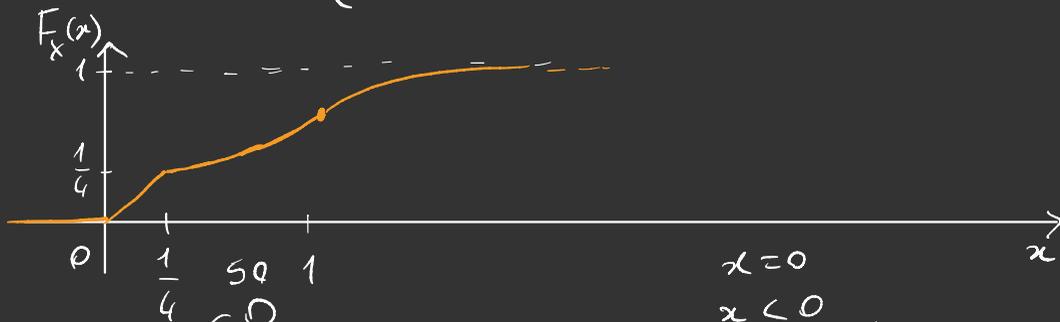
X v.a. continua

con CDF

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}, & \frac{1}{4} \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{3}{16} \left(1 - e^{-(x-1)}\right) + \frac{13}{16}, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \leq x \leq 1 \\ x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$f_X = ?$



$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{4} \\ 2\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right) & \frac{1}{4} \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{3}{16} e^{-(x-1)} & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x < 0 \\ 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \leq x < 1 \\ x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

# FUNZIONI DI VARIABILI ALEATORIE CONTINUE

$X$  v.a.c. e  $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : Y = h(X)$

$$h(x) = 1_{\{x \geq 2\}}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 2 \\ 0, & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

Se  $Y$  assume un'infinità continua di valori ( $Y = e^X$ ) allora determiniamo la CDF di  $Y$ :

$$F_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(Y \leq y) = \mathbb{P}(h(X) \leq y) \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ h \text{ invertibile}}}{=} \mathbb{P}(X \leq h^{-1}(y)) =$$

$h$  non è invertibile:  $Y = X^2$

$$y \geq 0: \mathbb{P}(X^2 \leq y) = \mathbb{P}(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = \underbrace{F_X(h^{-1}(y))}_{= F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y})}$$

## ESEMPIO 1

$X$  v.a.c. con CDF data da

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

densità di  $Y = e^X$ ?

$$F_Y(y) = 0, \quad y \leq 1$$

$y > 1$ :

$$F_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(Y \leq y) = \mathbb{P}(e^X \leq y) \stackrel{y > 0}{=} \mathbb{P}(\log(e^X) \leq \log y) =$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(X \leq \log y) = F_X(\log y) =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \log y \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\log y}, & \log y \geq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 1 \\ 1 - e^{\log \frac{1}{y}}, & y \geq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{y}, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{y}, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

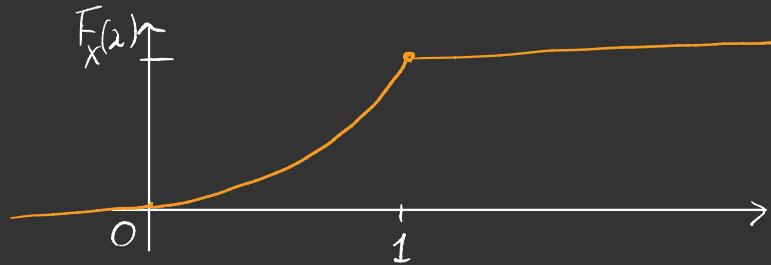
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{y^2} & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

## ESEMPIO 2

$X$  v.a.c.

con CDF data da

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ ax^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



parametro  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  da determinarsi

$F_X$  è CDF di una v.a.c.  $X$

1) monotona crescente

2) continua a destra

3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F_X(x) = 0$

4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F_X(x) = 1$

5) CONTINUA

$\longrightarrow a = 1$

$Y = X^4$

derivata?

$$S_X = [0, 1] \quad Y = X^4 \rightarrow S_Y = [0, 1]$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \sqrt[4]{y}, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt[4]{y}} & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < y < 1: \quad F_Y(y) &= \mathbb{P}(X^4 \leq y) \stackrel{y \geq 0}{=} \mathbb{P}(-\sqrt[4]{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt[4]{y}) = \\ &= F_X(\sqrt[4]{y}) - \underbrace{F_X(-\sqrt[4]{y})}_{\substack{< 0 \\ = 0}} = F_X(\sqrt[4]{y}) = (\sqrt[4]{y})^2 \\ &= (y^{\frac{1}{4}})^2 = y^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{y} \end{aligned}$$

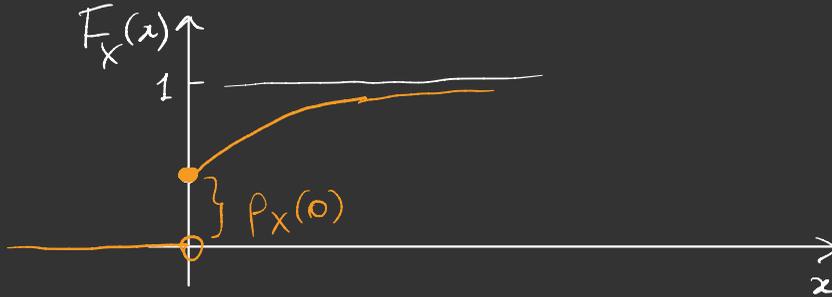
$$0 < y < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < \sqrt[4]{y} < 1$$

$X =$  "tempo di vita di un componente elettronico"

$$S_X = [0, +\infty)$$

NON è discreta

$$P_X(0) = P(X=0) > 0 \quad \text{NON è CONTINUA}$$



$$X \text{ v.a.c} \Rightarrow Y = h(X) \begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{discreta} \\ \rightarrow \text{continua} \\ \rightarrow \text{mista} \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} 3, & X < \frac{1}{2} \\ X^4, & X \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$X < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_Y = \{3\} \cup \left[\frac{1}{16}, 1\right]$$

$$\mathbb{P}(Y=3) > 0$$

$$F_Y(y) = \dots$$

