DISTRIBUZIONE NORMALE

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
, $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ e $\sigma > 0$, ∞ $X \in V.a.$

Continua con densita
$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2}$$
 $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2}$

$$f_{X}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^{2}}} e^{2\pi\sigma^{2}}$$

$$\chi(x) = \sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}$$

$$\mu = \text{media}$$
 $\sigma^2 = \text{brianta}$.

STANDARDIZZAZIONE

$$X \sim N(\rho, \sigma^2) \implies Z = \frac{X - \rho}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$X \sim N(\rho, \sigma^2) \qquad (F(0) = \frac{1}{2})$$

NORMALE STANDARD N(0,1)

$$\frac{1}{Z(x)} = \Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2} dy \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2} \\ \Phi(-x) = -\overline{P}(x) + 1 \end{cases}$$

ESERCIZIO

Un apparecchio dosatore riempie delle provette da 10 cl. Assumiano che la quantita di liquido versata $X \sim N(9.39, (0.012)^2)$.

a) Trovare la percentuale di provette fatte traboccore. I Si espirua il risultato mella forma 1 - \$\Pi(x)\$]

b) Determinare l'in modo che la percentuale di provette che contenigono una quantità di liquido inferiore a l'sia pari al 10%.

[Si usi che $\boxed{+}(0.1) \approx -1.282$.]

STANDARDIEZO
$$\mathbb{P}(X > 10) \stackrel{!}{=} \mathbb{P}(X - \mu) > \frac{10 - \mu}{\sigma} =$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(Z > \frac{10 - \mu}{\sigma}) =$$

$$= 1 - \overline{\Phi}(\frac{10 - \mu}{\sigma}) =$$

 $=1-\sqrt{(10-9.99)}\approx$

 $\approx 1 - \Phi(0.833) \approx 0.2024 = 20.24\%$

 $= 1 - F_{x}(10)$

a) $\mathbb{P}(X > 10) = \int_{X}^{+\infty} f_{X}(x) dx = F_{X}(+\infty) - F_{X}(10) =$

$$P(X < \ell) = 10\%, \quad \text{quanto vale } \ell?$$

$$= 0.1$$

$$P(X < \ell) = P(X \le \ell) = F_X(\ell) = 0.1$$

$$\text{STANDARDIZZO} \qquad Z \qquad \ell = F_X^{-1}(0.1)$$

$$P(X < \ell) \stackrel{!}{=} P(X - \mu) = P(Z < \frac{\ell - \mu}{\sigma}) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X = \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(Z \in \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X = \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$

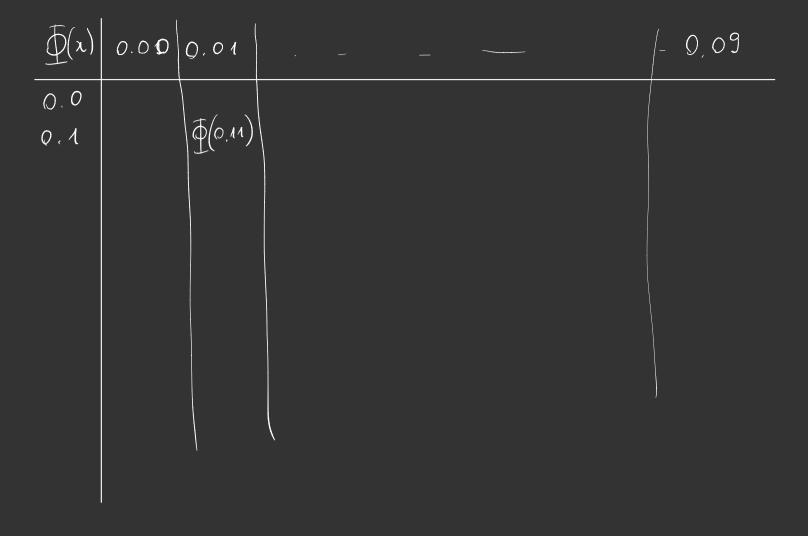
$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathbb{P}) = 0.1$$



VETTORI ALEATORI

Definitione (s, P) spario di probabilità. Una funcione (X,Y): II -> R² L'un vettore aleatorio bidirmensionale. Una funccione $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n); \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

è un vettou aleatorio (n-dimensionale).

Definitione di probabilità e (X,Y): 52 -> 1R. (Ω, \mathbb{P}) sparsio LEGGE O DISTRIBUTIONE di (X,Y) la Si diama probabilità $\mathbb{P}_{(X,Y)}: \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^2) \longrightarrow [0,1]$ definita da Ad example: $B = P((X,Y) \in B)$ BCR P(x,y)(HxK) = P(XeH,YeK)Per dire che (X, Y) ha legge P(X,Y) si serive: $(X,Y) \sim \mathbb{R}_{X,Y}$

Ex (legge) marginale di X Px (legge) marginale di X Px (legge) marginale di Y

INDIPE NDENZA A 11 B se, per definitione, $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) = \mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B)$ XIII re gli eventi generati sono tra loro indipendenti a coppie (XEBI) e (YEBI) Due v.a. $X \in Y$ si dicono indipendenti se $P(X \in B_1, Y \in B_2) = P(X \in B_1)P(Y \in B_2)$, $\forall B_1, B_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. $P(X \in B_1, Y \in B_2) = P(X \in B_1)P(Y \in B_2)$ $P(X,Y)(B_1 \times B_2) = P_X(B_1)P_Y(B_2)$ CONGIUNTA si fattorizza nel prodoto delle MARGINALI Definitione_

n variabili aleatorie X1,..., Xn si dicono indipendenti $\mathbb{P}(X_1 \in B_1, ..., X_m \in B_m) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} \mathbb{P}(X_i \in B_i),$

ogni BiCR.

 $X \coprod Y : \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathcal{B}_1, Y \in \mathcal{B}_2) = \mathbb{P}(X \in \mathcal{B}_1)\mathbb{P}(Y \in \mathcal{B}_2)$ INDIP. STOCASTIA

DIPENDENZA DETERMINISTICA: $Y = \beta(X)$

 $X \coprod Y \implies \text{in tal caso } f(z) = \text{containte},$ leorenna $X \coprod Y e f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Longrightarrow f(X) \coprod g(Y).$ Lemma $P(f(X) \in B_1, g(Y) \in B_2) = P(f(X) \in B_1) P(g(Y) \in B_2)$ $(X \in f^{1}(B_{1}) \quad Y \in g^{1}(B_{2})$ $P(X \in f^{1}(B_{1}), Y \in g^{-1}(B_{2})) = P(X \in f^{1}(B_{1}))P(Y \in g^{1}(B_{2}))$

DIM. =>
$$X \coprod Y, \quad \exists f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{t.c.} \quad Y = f(X)$$

$$x \coprod Y \Rightarrow \qquad F(X) \coprod Y \quad (g(y) = y)$$

$$f(X) \coprod f(X) = Y$$

$$Y \coprod Y \iff Y = \text{costante}, \quad \text{impotti}$$

$$P(Y \in \mathcal{B}_1, Y \in \mathcal{B}_1) = P(Y \in \mathcal{B}_1) P(Y \in \mathcal{B}_1)$$

$$g_2 = g_1 \Rightarrow P(Y \in \mathcal{B}_1) = P(Y \in \mathcal{B}_1)$$

$$\chi = \chi^2 \Rightarrow \chi^2 \Rightarrow \chi^2 = \chi^2$$

VETTORI ALEATORI DISCRETI Un vettore aleatorie (X, Y) si dice dixerta se X e Y sono v.a. dixerte. GSX SY La functione $P(X,Y): \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow [0,1]$ deta da $p(x,y) = \mathbb{P}(x=x, y=y), \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2,$ si chianna dennita discreta congunta di X e Y. Px } marginali Py

(X, Y) vettore abatorio discreto

1) P(x,y)(x,y)=0, $\forall (x,y) \notin S_{x} \times S_{y}$

 $2)\left(\sum_{i}\sum_{j}P(x,y)^{(x_{i},y_{j})}=1\right),$ Sx= \x1,..., xi,... $S_{\gamma} = \{y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots \}$

 $\mathbb{P}((X,Y) \in B) = \frac{2}{i,j} \cdot \mathbb{P}(X,Y)^{(x_i,y_j)}$ (xi,yj) & B

Teorenna (Px, Py, P(x, y)) (dolla congiunta alle marginali) (X, Y) vettore aleatorio dixreto. 1) $P_{X}(x_{i}) = \overline{Z} P_{(X,Y)}(x_{i},y_{j}), x_{i} \in S_{X}$ 2) $P_Y(y_j) = \sum_i P(x_i, y_i)(x_i, y_j), y_i \in S_Y.$

 TABELLA DELLA DENSITA DISCRETA CONGIUNTA (Sx, Sy mo finiti) $S_X = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$, $S_Y = \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$ Y 91 92 ym Px P(x,y(2,41) PX(x1) PX(2) Px (22,42) 22 Px(xn) Xm Py(92) Py(92) Py(ym)

INDIPENDENZA

X	0	1	Px	
0	114	1/4	1/2	
1	14	1/4	1/2	
Pr	1/2	1/2	1	
XLY				

(X, y) vettore aleatorio discreto. $X \coprod Y < = \sum \left(P(x_i y_i)^{(x_i, y_j)} = P_x(x_i) P_y(y_j) \right), \forall x_i \in S_x,$ $y_j \in S_y.$ DIM. $X \coprod Y$, cia $P(X \in B_1, Y \in B_2) = P(X \in B_1) P(Y \in B_2)$ $SB_{1} = \{x_{i}\} \in B_{2} = \{y_{j}\} \implies (*)$ $SB_{1} = \{x_{i}\} \in B_{2} = \{y_{j}\} \implies (*)$ $E(X \in B_{1}, Y \in B_{2}) = \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}, y_{j}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}, y_{j}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) = \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(x_{i}) P(y_{i}) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ x_{i} \in B_{1}, y_{j} \in B_{2}}} P(x_{i}) P(x_{i$ $= \left(\frac{\sum_{i \in B_1} p_{x}(x_i)}{\sum_{j \in B_2} p_{y}(y_j)}\right) = \mathbb{P}(X \in B_1) \mathbb{P}(Y \in B_2).$

FSERCIZIO densita discreta congunta X e Y v.a. discrete con parxialmente data da x -1 5 10 Px 0 0.12 0.12 0.16 0.4 5 0.18 0.18 0.24 0.6 Py 0.3 0.3 0.4 1 Completare la tabella affinché XIII P(X < Y). P(1X4175) e P(X+7>5). U = | XY| e V = X+Y. Conginuta e marginali di Ve V.

$$P(X,Y)(0,5) = P_X(0)P_Y(5) = P_Y(5) = \frac{0.12}{0.4} = 0.3$$

$$P(X,Y) = \sum_{i,j:} P(X,Y)(x_i,y_j) = P(X,Y)(0,5) +$$

$$P(X(Y)) = \sum_{i,j} p(x_i y_j) = p(x_j y_j)$$

$$+ P(x,7)(0,10) + P(x,7)(5,10) = 0.5$$

$$+ P(X,7)(0,10) + P(x,7)(5,10) = 0.5$$

$$+ P(X,7)(5,10) = 0.5$$

$$+ P(X,7)(5,10) = 0.5$$