

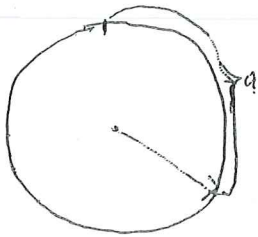
3.3 Kontinuerlige sannsynsfordelinger

Øks.

X = høyde av tilfeldig valgt mann

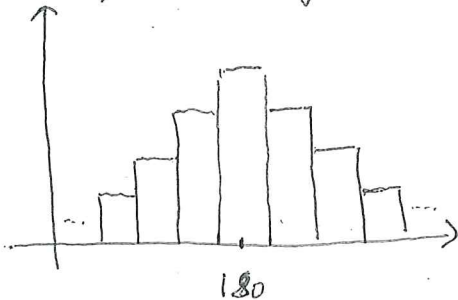
Y = levetida til ei lyspære

Z = avstanden, a , målt i radianer fra eit visst startpunkt til der ei pil stansar
 $0 \leq a \leq 2\pi$



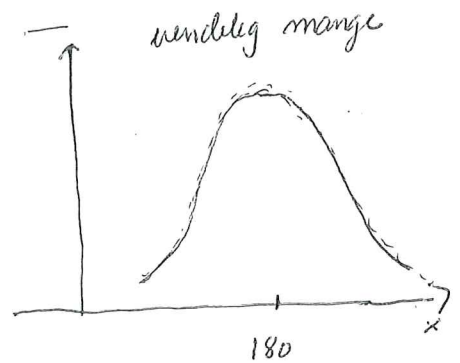
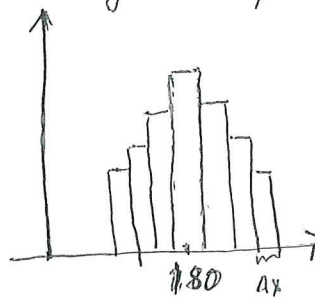
For kontinuerleg fordelte variable er alle punktssannsyn 0

Men naturleg at histogram over høgd



$$P(0 \leq Z \leq a) = \frac{a}{2\pi}$$

\rightarrow mange observasjonar



uendelig mange

$$P(175 \leq X \leq 185)$$

$$\sum_{175 \leq X \leq 185} f(x) \Delta x$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{175}^{185} f(x) dx$$

legg merke til at vi har:

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = P(X=a) + P(a < X < b) + P(X=b)$$

$$= P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Definisjon 3.6. $f(x)$ er ein sannsynstettleik for ein kontinuerleg variabel X dersom

1. $f(x) \geq 0$

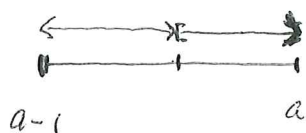
2. $\int f(x) dx = 1$ b

3. $P(a \leq X < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

Definisjon 3.7. Kumulativ ^(fordelingsfunksjon) $F(x)$ til ein variabel X med sannsynstettleik $f(x)$ er:

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt \quad \text{for } -\infty < x < \infty$$

Ex. Avrundingsfeil ved målingar. Avrunding til næraste heiltal. La X vere avrundingsfeil.



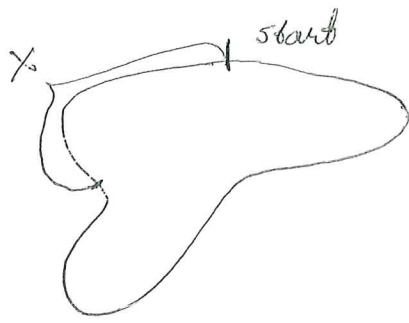
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & -0.5 < x \leq 0.5 \\ 0 & \text{ellers} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq -0.5 \\ \int_{-0.5}^x 1 dt, & -0.5 < x \leq 0.5 \\ 1, & x > 0.5 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq -0.5 \\ x + 0.5, & -0.5 < x \leq 0.5 \\ 1, & x > 0.5 \end{cases}$$

Ex. Pilspeil: ~~$f(x) =$~~ $P(X \leq x) = \frac{x}{2\pi}$ $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi}$ $0 < x \leq 2\pi$

NB! $f(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx}$ i dei punkt der den deriverte eksisterer.

Ex. Foggetur i rundløype (9 km). Mistra lusmøkkelen. $Y \sim$ posisjonen der lusmøkkelen er mista (mål i km frå start av løypa).



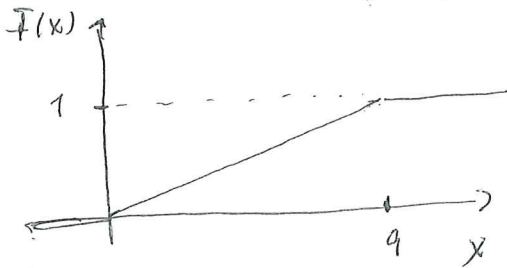
Sannsynsmodell

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} k, & 0 \leq x \leq 9 \\ 0, & \text{elles} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^9 k \, dx = 1 \Leftrightarrow k \cdot 9 = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x k \, dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \int_0^x k \, dt, & 0 \leq x \leq 9 \\ 1, & x > 9 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{9}, & 0 \leq x \leq 9 \\ 1, & x > 9 \end{cases}$$



$$P(4.6 \leq x \leq 6.3) = \int_{4.6}^{6.3} \frac{1}{9} \, dx$$

$$= P(x \leq 6.3) - P(x \leq 4.6)$$

$$= F(6.3) - F(4.6) = \frac{6.3 - 4.6}{9} = \frac{1.7}{9} = \underline{\underline{0.21}}$$

3.4 Simultane Sammenhengsfordelinger

Typ. valgt familie

X = antall på barn

Y = antall på rom i tillegg til kjøkken

$x \backslash y$	1	2	3	4	$P(X=x)$
0	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.28
1	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.33
2	0.02	0.05	0.17	0.05	0.29
3	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.08
4	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
$P(Y=y)$	0.20	0.28	0.41	0.11	

$$P(X=2, Y=3) = 0.17$$

Definisjon 3.8

Funksjonen $f(x, y)$ blir kalla simultant punktsammenheng for dei diskrete variablane X og Y dersom

1. $f(x, y) \geq 0, \quad \forall (x, y)$

2. $\sum_x \sum_y f(x, y) = 1$

3. $P(X=x, Y=y) = f(x, y)$

En familie er trangbudd dersom $\frac{\# \text{ personer}}{\# \text{ rom}} > 2$

La Z = antall på personer. Gå ut fra at $Z = X + 2$

$$P(\text{ tilfeldig valgt familie er trangbudd}) = P\left(\frac{X+2}{Y} > 2\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(X+2 > 24) \Leftrightarrow P(24 < X+2) = \sum \sum f(x,y)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 24 < X+2 \\ 4 < \frac{X+2}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= f(1,1) + f(2,1) + f(3,1) + f(4,1) + f(3,2) + f(4,2)$$

$$= 0,07 + 0,02 + 0 + 0 + 0,02 + 0 = 0,11$$

Marginalfordelinger

$$P(X=x) = ?$$

$$P(X=0) = f(0,1) + f(0,2) + f(0,3) + f(0,4) = 0,11 + 0,09 + 0,07 + 0,01 = 0,28$$

$$P(Y=1) = f(0,1) + f(1,1) + f(2,1) + f(3,1) + f(4,1)$$

$$= 0,11 + 0,07 + 0,02 + 0 + 0 = 0,20$$

Definisjon 3.10

Marginalfordelinger til X er gitt ved: $P(X=x) = g(x) = \sum_y f(x,y)$
 - u - u - til Y - u - $P(Y=y) = h(y) = \sum_x f(x,y)$

Betinge fordelinger

Fikk at $Y=1$. Hva er sannsynnet for ingen borm?

$$P(X=0 | Y=1) = P(\{e \in \Omega \text{ og } X(e)=0\} | \{e \in \Omega \text{ og } Y(e)=1\})$$

$$= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(X=0, Y=1)}{P(Y=1)} = \frac{0,11}{0,2} = 0,55$$

Def. 3.11

La X og Y være to diskrete variable. Betinge fordeling

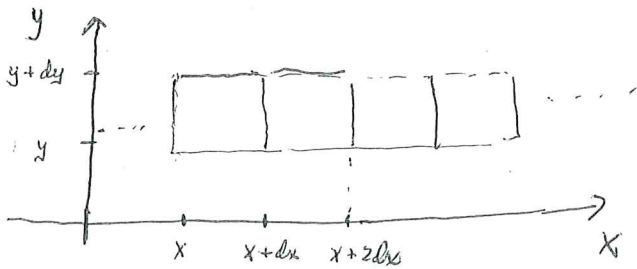
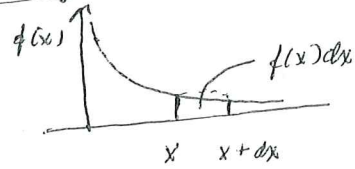
$$\text{for } X \text{ gitt at } Y=y, \quad f(x|y) = \frac{P(X=x \cap Y=y)}{P(Y=y)}$$

X	0	1	2	3	4
$P(X=x Y=1)$	$\frac{0,11}{0,2}$	$\frac{0,07}{0,2}$	$\frac{0,02}{0,2}$	0	0
	= 0,55	= 0,35	= 0,1	= 0	= 0

3.4 Simultantfordeling for kontinuertlig fordelte variable

En variabel

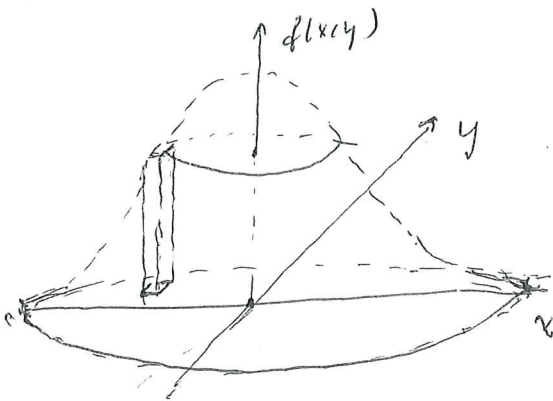
$$P(x \leq X \leq x+dx) \approx f(x) dx$$



$$P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = F(x, y)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(s, t) ds dt$$

$$P(b \leq X \leq a, d \leq Y \leq c) = \int_b^a \int_d^c f(x, y) dx dy$$



Marginalfordeling

$$h(y) dy = P(y \leq Y \leq y+dy) = P(y \leq Y \leq y+dy, x_{\min} \leq X \leq x_{\min} + dx)$$

$$+ P(y \leq Y \leq y+dy, x_{\min} + dx \leq X \leq x_{\min} + 2dx) + \dots \approx \sum_x f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\text{Således at } h(y) \approx \sum_x f(x, y) dx$$

Definisjon 3.10

Definerer marginalfordelingane til X og Y , $g(x)$ og $h(y)$ som

$$g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dy, \quad h(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx$$

Betinga fordeling

$$f(x|Y=y)$$

$$f(x|y) dx \approx \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} P(x \leq X \leq x+dx | y \leq Y < y+dy) \approx \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+dx} f(x,y) dx dy}{h(y) dy}$$

$$= \frac{f(x,y) dx}{h(y)}, \quad \text{slik at} \quad f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{h(y)}$$

Definisjon 3.11

Definerer betingta sannsynstetthet for $X|Y=y$ som

$$f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{h(y)}, \quad h(y) > 0$$

Ekse.

Ein brus=automat blir kun påfylt i løstet av dagen.

Y = påfylt brus i gallon

X = tappa brus

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x \leq y, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{elles} \end{cases}$$

