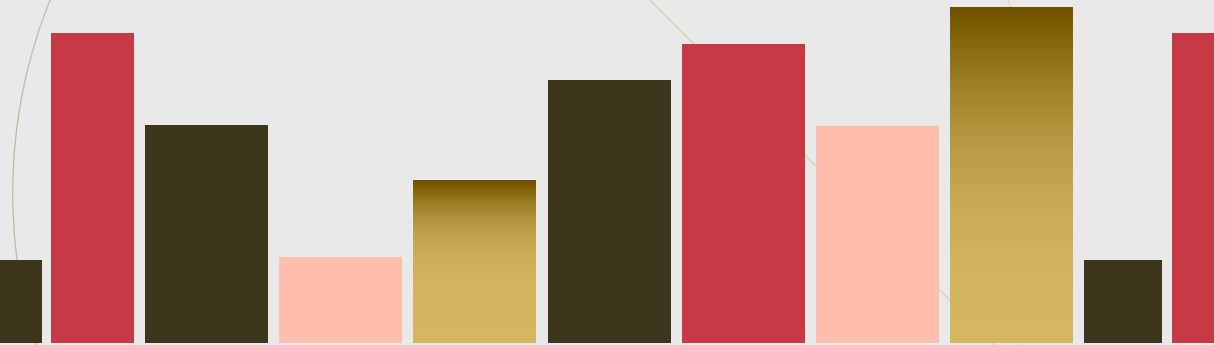


State

Menna Tullah Jayousi



Experiment :

بنقدر نكرر نعيد عدد لا نهائي من المرات.

يكون الها مخرجات محددة للتجربة اللى بتصير.

Sample space : all the sample outcomes is called the sample space (S).

Event : any designed collection of sample outcomes, including individual outcomes, the entire sample space and the null space.

1- intersection : both \ and $\Rightarrow \cap$

2- union : at least\ or. $\Rightarrow \cup$

3- mutually exclusive (disjoint) : $A \cap B = \emptyset$. $\Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$

4- complement : $\overline{A} / A^c$

A, B, C : 3 events $\Rightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset / A \cap C = \emptyset /$
 $B \cap C = \emptyset / A \cap B \cap C = \emptyset$

*If it is told me to have at least one head : $p(x \geq 1)$. يعني الوجه الأول والثاني لآخر رقم في الفضاء العيني.

Definitions of probability :

1- classical (a prior) : $P(A) = \text{number of sample outcomes in } A / \text{number of sample outcomes in } S$.

2- Relative frequency (a posteriori) : $P(A) = \frac{\text{number of times A occurs}}{\text{number of trials}}$. عَدَد کس کس گھارت

3- Subjective : it is defined as a person's measure of belief that some given event will occur.

4- Axiomatic: يعطيني فضاء عيني مع حدث و يوجد حسب المعطيات الى عندي

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

< P(0)=0

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B).$$

$$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$

Example : if the probability of an even number is twice as likely as that of an odd number, $A = \{6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48\}$, and the sample space contains from 1-50.

$$P(S) = P(\text{EVEN}) + P(\text{ODD}) = 1$$

The probability of the even number $= 2p$

$$(25)(2p) + (25)(p) = 1$$

$$P = 1/75$$

$$P(A) = 8(2p) = 16/75.$$

إذا بدد احتمالية لحدث معين بحيث قيمة احتمالية الرقم حسب قيمته:

$$S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$1k + 2k + 3k + 4k + 5k + 6k = 1$$

$$K = 1/21$$

We have the event $A = \{1, 4, 5\}$ so the probability of $A = (1/21) + (4/21) + (5/21) = 10/21$.

$$P(A/B) = P(A \cap B) / P(B).$$

Two events A and B are said to be **statistically independent** if :

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) P(B)$$

SO IT BECOMES :

$$\Rightarrow P(A/B) = P(A \cap B) / P(B) \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(B) P(A/B).$$

$$P(A/B) = P(A) P(B) / P(B) = P(A)$$

$$= P(A) P(B/A).$$

$$\text{for three events} \Rightarrow P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) P(B/A) P(C/BA).$$

A pressure control apparatus contains 4 electronic tubes. The apparatus will not work unless all tubes are operative. If the probability of failure of each tube is 0.03, what is the probability of failure of the apparatus assuming that all components work independently?

$$P(\text{success}) = 1 - P(\text{failure}) = 1 - 0.03 = 0.97 \text{ this is the probability of each of the tubes.}$$

$$P(\text{all tubes work}) = 0.97 \times 0.97 \times 0.97 \times 0.97 = 0.885$$

$$P(\text{fail}) = 1 - 0.885 = 0.115.$$

A, B, C are three events, they are said to be statistically independent:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) P(B).$$

$$P(A \cap C) = P(A) P(C).$$

$$P(B \cap C) = P(B) P(C).$$

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) P(B) P(C).$$

The probability theorem :

He wants the probability to something defective or non defective from a lot of things.

$$P(D/B) = P(D \cap B1) + P(D \cap B2) + P(D \cap B3).$$

$$P(D/B) = P(B1)P(D/B1) + P(B2)P(D/B2) + P(B3)P(D/B3).$$

$$\Rightarrow P(P/D), P(B_1/D), P(B_2/D) \Rightarrow \text{بوجودهم} \quad \leftarrow \text{هنا المطلوب انعرف اني آلة استعملتها اكثر} \Rightarrow$$

لـ بـهـيـنـيـوـهـمـ :-

$$P(D) = P(P) P(D/P) + P(B_1) P(D/B_1) + P(B_2) P(D/B_2).$$

لـ تـقـاـرـنـهـ جـوابـ هـاـذـ بـاـلـ 3 الـيـ فـوقـهـ الـأكـثـرـ هـيـ الـيـ اسـتـعـمـلـتـهاـ أكـثـرـ.

Counting techniques:

1- multiplication Rule : $\Rightarrow$ انـجـمـيـة لا تـعـمـد عـم اخـتـيـار لـي السـابـقـة .

2- permutation: without replacement (repetition is not allowed , order is important).

$$\hookrightarrow P_n^r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \quad \Rightarrow \text{التـبـاـئـل}$$

3- combination: order is not important. $\Rightarrow$ التـوافـيـقـة

$$\hookrightarrow P_n^r = \frac{n!}{r! (n-r)!}$$

*The probability all three events occur : $\Rightarrow P(A \cap B \cap C).$

*The probability none of the events will occur : $\Rightarrow P(\overline{A \cap B \cap C}) = P(\overline{A \cup B \cup C})$
 $= 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C).$

Chapter two:

Probability mass function (PMF) is valid if :

1- $P(X=x) \geq 0$.

2- $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X=x) = 1$.

3- $P(X=x) = \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=1 \\ x=2 \\ x=3 \\ \text{and } \infty \end{cases}$

$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$
0 1 2 3 . *Four, it's*

Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF):

1- $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$.

2- $F_X(-\infty) = 0$.

3- $F_X(\infty) = 1$.

4- $P(X=x) = F_X(x) - F_X(x^-)$

$P(X \leq 0) \leq F_X(0^+) \text{ and } \text{it's } 1$

$P(X < 0) \leq F_X(0)$

Probability density function (pdf):

Probability density function

1- $f_X(x) \geq 0$.

2- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$.

3- $\int_a^b f_X(x) dx = P(a \leq x \leq b)$.

CDF $\Rightarrow F_X(x) = \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 3 \leq x \end{cases}$

إذا كان الـ CDF ومعيّن الـ $P(Y=-1)=0.5$

$$P(Y=-1) = P(Y \leq -1) - P(Y < -1)$$

$$0.5 = 0.5 - 0 \Rightarrow \text{نطلع قيمة 0.5}$$

$$P(X \geq 0) = 0.5 \quad \text{لأنه إذا أعطى الـ}$$

$$\hookrightarrow P(X \geq 0) = 1 - P(X \leq 0)$$

ونطلع ما في

إذا كان الـ CDF وطلب إجابته الـ PMF

$$P(Y=-1) = P(Y \leq -1) - P(Y < -1) \quad ? \quad \text{منه } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < -1 \\ 0.5 & -1 \leq y < 3 \\ 0.7 & 3 \leq y < 5 \\ 1 & 5 \leq y \end{cases}$$

$$P(Y=3) = P(Y \leq 3) - P(Y < 3)$$

$$P(Y=5) = P(Y \leq 5) - P(Y < 5)$$

↓

بعد من هنا

$$P(Y=y) = \begin{cases} 0.5, & y=-1 \\ 0.2, & y=3 \\ 0.3, & y=5 \\ 0, & \text{غير ذلك} \end{cases}$$

إذا كان معيّن الـ CDF وطلب $P(X=2)$ $\Leftrightarrow P(X=2) = P(X \leq 2) - P(X < 2)$

في الـ pdf $\leftarrow$ إذا طلب الـ $P(X \leq 1)$ نعمل ملاءمة الفترة بتبديل من 0

$$\hookrightarrow \int_0^1 dx \Rightarrow \text{ونطلع جوابه}$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 dx \quad \Leftrightarrow P(-1 < X \leq 0) \quad \leftarrow \text{وإذا طلب الـ}$$

$$P(X \leq \frac{3}{2}) \quad \Leftrightarrow F_X(\frac{3}{2}) \quad \leftarrow \text{إذا الـ pdf وطلب}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

EXAMPLE:

A chance experiment consists of flipping a fair coin twice. The outcome of the coin is independent from trial to trial. The profit, X , is a random variable, that is related to the experiment outcome as follows:

$X = 10$ if no heads appear

$X = 40$ if one head appears

$X = 100$ if two heads appear

سؤال حلوه (مبسطة)

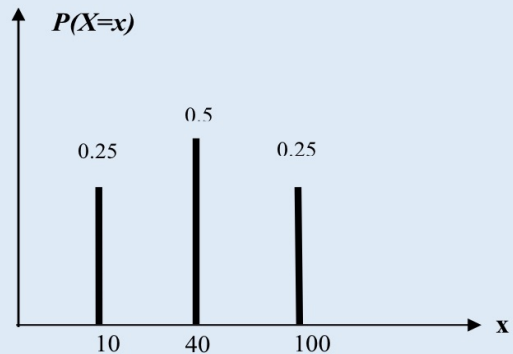
Find the probability mass function of X

SOLUTION

$$P(X=10) = P(TT) = P(T)P(T) = (0.5)(0.5) = 0.25 ;$$

$$P(X=40) = P(HT) + P(TH) = 2(0.5)(0.5) = 0.5$$

$$P(X=100) = P(HH) = (0.5)(0.5) = 0.25$$



Probability Mass Function

* Expected value / Mean $\Rightarrow \mu_x / E[X]$.

□ Discrete $\Rightarrow \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) P(X=x) \Rightarrow PMF$.

□ Continuous $\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) P(X=x) dx \Rightarrow PDF$.

* variance $\Rightarrow \sigma_x^2 = E[(X - \mu_x)^2]$.

لأنه أي اقترانه يري الـ p.f.

* إذا أعطاني الـ p.f. وطلب الـ $E[X^2]$ $\Leftarrow$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx$$

يعطين هونه الاقترانه.

الموجود في الفترة في الـ p.f.

$\Leftarrow$ إذا طلب الـ $E[X]$ نفس الشيء به يعطين $\Rightarrow$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx$$

ونجمل

$\sigma_x^2 = E[(X - \mu_x)^2]$.

حسب توبه هونه.

طبعها

$\Leftarrow$ إذا طلب الـ σ_x^2 لـ X

الجواب الـ طالع هونه يروح يعطين

بقانونه :-

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx$$

الاقترانه الى السؤال

$$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p(X=x)$$

ولمبني على رقم رقم موجود بالفترة العالي عندي

* إذا أعطاني PMF وبيد $\mu_x[X]$ $\Leftarrow$

$\Leftarrow \sigma_x^2$ $E[(X - \mu_x)^2]$ طالع الجواب يروح يرمع قانونه الـ E .

Note:

$$[1] E[ax] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ax f(x) dx = aE[x].$$

$$[2] E[ax+b] = aE[x] + b.$$

$$[3] E\{x^2\} \neq \{E\{x\}\}^2.$$

$$[4] \sigma_x^2 = E(x^2) - \mu_x^2.$$

* Mode $\Rightarrow$ pdf $\Rightarrow \frac{d f(x)}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow$ إذا طغت المشتقة تساوي صفر .
 $\frac{1}{2}x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$
 المشتقة صفر .

إذا تكرر على نقاط الفترات في السؤال يكون function التكرارية هي mode.

* Median $\Rightarrow$ pdf $\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{x_0} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}.$

* Common Distribution :-

[1] Binomial Distribution :-

↳ For n times التجربة المتكررة

fail & success النجحة والفشل

trials are independent التجارب مستقلة

P(S) and P(F) do not change over trials. الاحتمال لا يتغير مع التجارب

X = number of success in the n trials. X = عدد النجاحات في n تجارب

$$P(X=x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x [1-p]^{n-x} \quad x=0,1,2,\dots,n.$$

$$\mu_x = np(p).$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = np(p)[1-p(p)].$$

[2] Geometric Distribution:-

1 Experiment repeated.

2 two outcomes.

3 Independent.

4 $p(s)$ and $p(f)$ do not change.

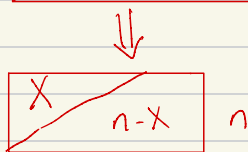
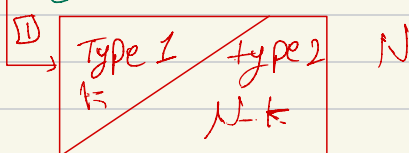
5 X = number of trials to the first success.

$$6 \quad P(X=x) = \begin{cases} p(f)^{x-1} p(s), & x=1, 2, \dots, n. \\ 0, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$7 \quad \mu_x = \frac{1}{p(s)}.$$

$$8 \quad \sigma_x^2 = \frac{1-p(s)}{(p(s))^2}.$$

[3] Hyper-geometric Distribution:-



X ⇒ number of items from type 1.

$$2 \quad P(X=x) = \frac{\binom{k}{x} \binom{N-k}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}, \quad x=0, 1, 2, \dots, m, n \text{ (not)}.$$

$$3 \quad \text{Note} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{3}\right) = \frac{3!}{3!(3-3)!} = \frac{1}{0!} = 1.$$

$$4 \quad \mu_x = n p(s).$$

$$5 \quad \sigma_x^2 = np(s) (1-p(s)) \left(\frac{N-n}{N} \right).$$

4] Poisson Distribution:-

$$\rightarrow b = \lambda T$$

$$\rightarrow P(X=x) = e^{-b} \frac{b^x}{x!}$$

$$\rightarrow \mu_x = b = E[X]$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_x^2 = b = \text{Var}[X]$$

$\Rightarrow X(0) = 0 \Rightarrow$ we begin the counting at time $t=0$.

5] uniform distribution: $[a, b]$

$$\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

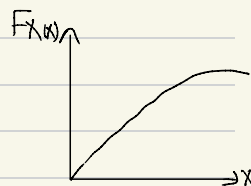
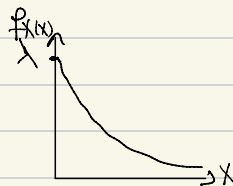
$$\Rightarrow \mu_x = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad \Rightarrow \text{var} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

6] Exponential Random Variable:-

$$\rightarrow \text{pdf} \Rightarrow f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

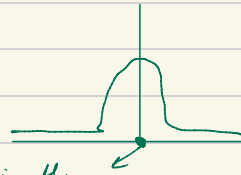
$$\rightarrow F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \mu_x = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad \sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$
$$\rightarrow E[X^2] = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

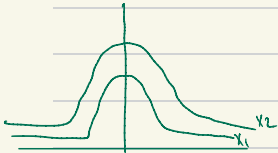


Ⓔ Gaussian (Normal) Distributing ⇒ التوزيع الطبيعي

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}}$$

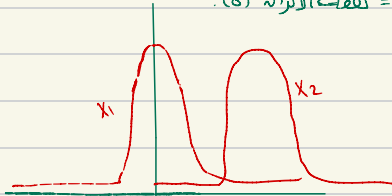


المتوسط = μ_x



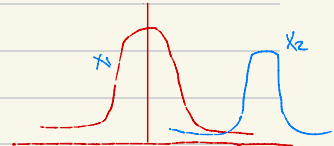
$$\mu_{x1} = \mu_{x2}$$

$$\sigma_{x1} > \sigma_{x2}$$



$$\mu_{x1} \neq \mu_{x2}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$$



$$\mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \Rightarrow \mu_1 < \mu_2$$

$$\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2 \Rightarrow \sigma_1 < \sigma_2$$

⇒ يستعمل الجدول الجبري إذا $\mu = 0$ و $\text{variance} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \leq 1.12) \Rightarrow \frac{\mu=0, \sigma_x^2=1}{\sigma_x}$$

أي $\downarrow$

$$\Phi(1.12) = 0.8686$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(-a) = 1 - \Phi(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \geq 3.12) = 1 - P(X \leq 3.12)$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{x - \mu_x}{\sqrt{\sigma_x^2}}\right)$$

⇒ variance $\neq 1$ و $\mu \neq 0$ إذا

$$\hookrightarrow P(X \leq -4) = \Phi\left(\frac{-4 - 2}{4}\right) = \Phi(-1.5) = 1 - \Phi(1.5)$$

المتوسط

$$\Rightarrow P(2.3 \leq X \leq 5.3) = P(X \leq 5.3) - P(2.3)$$

⇒ Transformation of R.V.:-

□ Discrete

إذا أعطيت الاقران X لأعداد متوالية سابقة وطلبنا PMF للاقران Y

↳ مثلاً $Y = X^2 - 1$

X	$P(X=x)$	$Y = X^2 - 1$	$P(Y=y)$
0	a	$0-1 = -1$	a
1	b	$1-1 = 0$	b
2	c	$4-1 = 3$	c
3	d	$9-1 = 8$	d

$\Rightarrow P(Y=y) = \begin{cases} a, & y = -1 \\ b, & y = 0 \\ c, & y = 3 \\ d, & y = 8 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$

لما دام جدول المهم هو Y ، فملاحظة الأرقام
 مختلفة $\Rightarrow$ نكتب احتمالية قيم Y
 نفس احتمالية قيم X

□ إذا أعطيتنا PMF صريحة وطلبنا $Y = X^2$ نفس الشيء (فرقة بسيطة)

X	$P(X=x)$	$Y = X^2$	$P(Y=y)$
-2	$a = \frac{1}{6}$	4	b
0	b	0	
2	$c = \frac{1}{6}$	4	

$\Rightarrow P(Y=y) = \begin{cases} b, & y = 0 \\ \frac{2}{6}, & y = 4 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$

لأن احتمالية الأربعة تكون حاصلة جمع

$\frac{2}{6} = a + c$

② continuous:-

$$X \longrightarrow Y = g(X)$$

$f(x)$ known

$$f(y) = \frac{f(x)}{\left| \frac{dy}{dx} \right|} \Rightarrow \text{بعض } \frac{dy}{dx} \neq 0 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{monotonically increasing} \\ \text{monotonically decreasing.}$$

① نطرح ان $f(x)$ حسب النوع الذي عندي

② قابل الرسم للاقتزانه $Y \in \text{تلك كل عنصر الى الصورة والمرة}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \text{ المشتقة}$$

$$f_y = \frac{f_x}{\left| \frac{dy}{dx} \right|} \quad \text{③}$$

④ به اعمى انكسب ان $Y \in \text{الانما يتغير عن الانما } f(y)$
 $0 \quad 0.0$
 انما ان X يعطينهم باقتزانه الى Y .

⑤ انما ان Y في Y في عنصرين المهم نفس الصورة مثل $Y = X^2$

انما برسمه. ⑥ يفرض عدد الاكس باخي انهم باقتزانه الى Y

انما الرقم السالب ليس $-2 \leq X \leq 2$

$$0 \leq Y \leq 4$$

⑦ مشتقة الاقتزانه Y $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$f(y) = \frac{f_x(x)}{\left| \frac{dy}{dx} \right|} \quad \text{⑧ بروج في القانون}$$

$$Y = X^2 \\ X = \sqrt{Y} \quad \rightarrow \quad f_y(y) = \frac{f_x(x)}{\left| \frac{dy}{dx} \right|} + \frac{f_x(x)}{\left| \frac{dy}{dx} \right|}$$

انما في صورة مطلقة

Chapter [3] :-

$\Rightarrow$ Discrete $\Rightarrow$ The joint PMF $\Rightarrow P_{MF_X}, P_{MF_Y} = P(X=x, Y=y)$
 له تقاطع $\Rightarrow$ ما بعد ضبطه أوله فاكسن $\Rightarrow$ بالرسم

$\Rightarrow F_{X,Y}(2,2) = \text{joint CDF of } X \text{ and } Y$
 $\hookrightarrow P(X \leq 2, Y \leq 2)$

$\Rightarrow P(X=1) \Rightarrow X=1, Y$ أي قيمة

$\hookrightarrow$ كيف نطلع ال PMF لـ X و Y و صيغة طال :-

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=1) &= \\ P(X=2) &= \\ &\vdots \\ &\text{وهكذا} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} P(X=x) &= \begin{cases} 0.2, & x=1 \\ 0.6, & x=2 \\ 0.2, & x=3 \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \right.$$

ل مجموعهم يايو واحد ونفس الشيء لا Y

$$\Rightarrow E[X] = (1)(0.2) + (2)(0.6) + (3)(0.2)$$

$\hookrightarrow$ إذا طلب μ_x

$$\hookrightarrow \sum x P(X=x)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sigma_x^2 = E[X^2] - \mu_x^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sum x^2 P(X=x)$$

$\Rightarrow$ Are X and Y independent?

$$\hookrightarrow P(X=x, Y=y) \stackrel{??}{=} P(X=x) P(Y=y)$$

نطلب $P(X=1, Y=1) \stackrel{??}{=} P(X=1) P(Y=1)$
 له نفسهم كلمه إذا واحد حصل الـ
 Not independent $\Rightarrow$ نعم

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \Rightarrow F_{X,Y}(-\infty, -\infty) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow F_{X,Y}(\infty, \infty) &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow F_{X,Y}(-\infty, \infty) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow F_{X,Y}(\infty, -\infty) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$\Rightarrow$ correlation coefficient: ρ_{xy} $\leftarrow$ مقياس لمدى الترابط بين المتغيرين X و Y

$\rho_{xy} = 0$ $\leftarrow$ المتغيران غير مترابطين (uncorrelated)

$\rho_{xy} = \pm 1$ $\leftarrow$ المتغيران مترابطين تمامًا (fully correlated)

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{xy} = \frac{E\{(X - \mu_x)(Y - \mu_y)\}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} = \frac{E[XY] - \mu_x \mu_y}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} = \frac{\mu_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

$$E[XY] = \sum xy P(X=x, Y=y)$$

$\rho_{xy} = 0$ $\leftarrow$ uncorrelated
 $\rho_{xy} \neq 0$ $\leftarrow$ dependent
 $\rho_{xy} = \pm 1$ $\leftarrow$ correlated

independent $\Rightarrow$ uncorrelated

$$\Rightarrow \text{covariance}(\mu_{xy}) = E[XY] - \mu_x \mu_y$$

$$\rightarrow -1 \leq \rho_{xy} \leq 1$$

$$\rightarrow \mu_x \mu_y = \rho_{xy} \sigma_x \sigma_y$$

$$\Rightarrow E[XY] = E[X] E[Y] \quad \text{independent}$$

$\Rightarrow P_X, P_Y$ $\leftarrow$ marginal Probability Mass Function.

$$\Rightarrow E[X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n] = E[X_1] + E[X_2] + \dots + E[X_n]$$

$\leftarrow$ valid

$$Y = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2$$

$$\rightarrow E[Y] = a_1 \mu_{X_1} + a_2 \mu_{X_2}$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_Y^2 = a_1^2 \sigma_{X_1}^2 + a_2^2 \sigma_{X_2}^2 + 2a_1 a_2 \sigma_{X_1} \sigma_{X_2} \rho_{X_1 X_2}$$

إذا كانت X_1, X_2 independent $\rho_{X_1 X_2} = 0$ هاتين المتغيرات مستقلتان

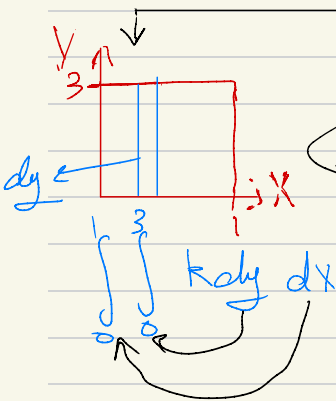
$\Rightarrow$ Joint pdf (continuous):-

$$f_{X,Y} = \begin{cases} k, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

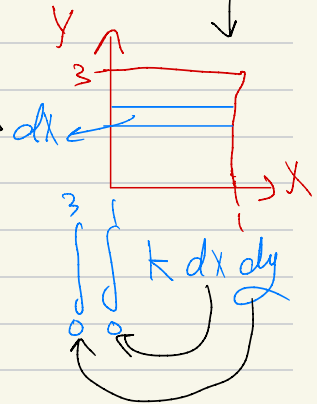
المتغيران مستقلان



مساحة المثلث k عند كل نقطة



نحوه / نفس / الجواب



$\Rightarrow$ The marginal pdf of $X \Rightarrow f_X(x)$
 $\Rightarrow$ The marginal pdf of $Y \Rightarrow f_Y(y)$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx$$

$\Downarrow$
 $0 < x < 1$
 $0 < y < 3 \Rightarrow$ إذا كان x بين 0 و 1
 يعني y ضروري

$0 < x < 1$

$\Rightarrow$ Are X and Y statistically independent?
 $\hookrightarrow f_{X,Y}(x,y) \stackrel{?}{=} f_X(x) f_Y(y)$

$$P(Y < 1 \mid X = 0.5)$$

إذا كان عندك رقم عند نقطة تكون كثير صغير فهو
 ← الحتمي
 conditional pdf

conditional pdf
 of y

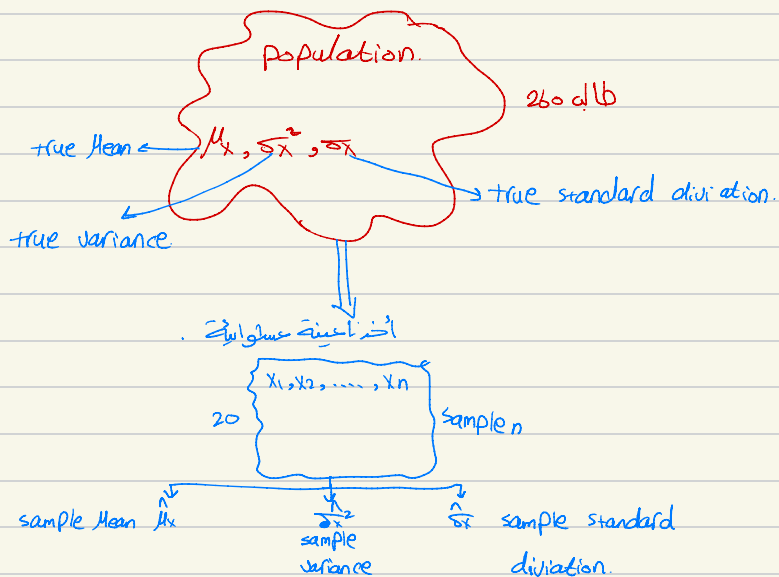
$$f_{Y|X}(y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$$

conditional pdf
 of x

$$f_{X|Y}(x) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

- $\Rightarrow 0 < y < x < 2 \Rightarrow$
 - ① $0 < y < 2$
 - ② $0 < x < 2$
 - ③ $y < x$

⇒ Basics Definitions and Terminology:-



sample covariance $\leftarrow \hat{\sigma}_{xy}$ $i \leq j \leq n \Rightarrow x, y \Rightarrow i \leq j \leq n$
 sample correlation coefficient $\leftarrow \hat{\rho}_{xy}$

$$\hat{\mu}_x = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \downarrow \text{true mean known} \\ & \hat{\sigma}_x^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_x)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \downarrow \text{true mean known} \\ & \hat{\sigma}_x^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \hat{\mu}_x)^2 \\ & \hat{\sigma}_x^2 = \frac{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}{n(n-1)} \\ & \hat{\sigma}_{xy}^2 = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{n(n-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\sigma}_x = \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}_x^2}$$

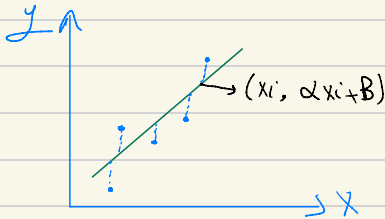
$$\Rightarrow \hat{\mu}_{xy} = \hat{\sigma}_{xy} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \hat{\mu}_x)(y_i - \hat{\mu}_y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\rho}_{xy} = r_{xy} = \frac{\hat{\mu}_{xy}}{\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y}$$

Regression Techniques:-

Method of least square (LSM)

least mean square's method (LMSM).



$$Error = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (\alpha x_i + B)]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dE}{d\alpha}, \frac{dE}{dB}$$

بستقر النسبة المتغيرات

المعادلة الخطية

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & \sum x_i \\ \sum x_i & \sum x_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y_i \\ \sum x_i y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\sum x_i y_i}{\sum x_i^2} = \frac{\hat{A}_{xy}}{\hat{A}_{xx}}, \quad B = \hat{A}_y = \alpha \hat{A}_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{polynomial } \sim \text{3rd} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} n & \sum x_i & \sum x_i^2 \\ \sum x_i & \sum x_i^2 & \sum x_i^3 \\ \sum x_i^2 & \sum x_i^3 & \sum x_i^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ B_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum y_i \\ \sum x_i y_i \\ \sum x_i^2 y_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$B_1 + B_2 x_i + B_3 x_i^2$

$$\square y = a e^{bx} \Rightarrow \text{Linear form.}$$

المعادلة الخطية

$$\square y = a x^b$$

$$\ln y = \ln a + bx$$

$$\ln y = \ln a + b \ln x$$

$$y' = B' + \alpha' x'$$

$$y' = B' + \alpha' x'$$

$$\textcircled{3} y = 1 - e^{-\frac{x^b}{a}}$$

$$e^{-\frac{x^b}{a}} = 1 - y \Rightarrow \frac{x^b}{a} = \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-y} \right)$$

$$\frac{x^b}{a} = \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-y} \right) \Rightarrow x^b = a \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-y} \right)$$

$$b \ln x = \ln a + \ln \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-y} \right)$$

$$\ln \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-y} \right) = \frac{b \ln x}{b} - \frac{\ln a}{b}$$

$$y' = \alpha' x' - \beta', \quad \beta' = -\ln a$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{L \rightarrow \text{constant}}{1 + g + bx} = y$$

$$L = y + y e^{a+bx} \Rightarrow \frac{L-y}{y} = e^{a+bx}$$

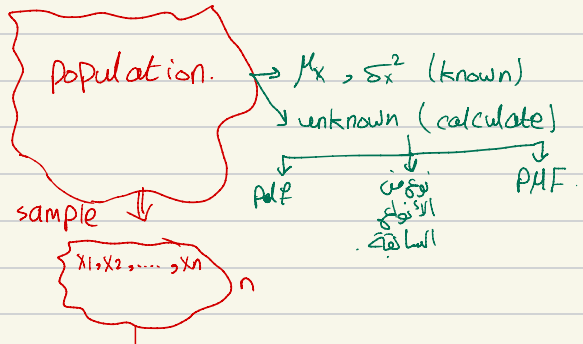
$$\ln \left(\frac{L-y}{y} \right) = a + bx$$

$$y' = \beta' + \alpha' x'$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y = c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2 \\ \text{Gauss} \\ \text{Gauss} \\ \text{Gauss} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Gauss} \\ \text{Gauss} \\ \text{Gauss} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Gauss} \\ \text{Gauss} \\ \text{Gauss} \end{array}$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = c_1^2 \sigma_{x_1}^2 + c_2^2 \sigma_{x_2}^2 + 2c_1 c_2 \sigma_{x_1} \sigma_{x_2} \rho_{x_1 x_2}$$

$\rho_{x_1 x_2}$ independent $\square$



□ ↓ مثال: متوسط

$$Y = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + \dots + X_n$$

مثال

Gaussian

$$E[Y] = E[X_1] + E[X_2] + \dots + E[X_n]$$

$$E[Y] = n \mu_x$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_Y^2 = n \sigma_x^2$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_Y = \sqrt{n} \sigma_x$$

if it was not standard

$$Z = \frac{\text{value} - \mu_x}{\sigma_y}$$

Gaussian مثال

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\square E[\bar{X}] = \mu_x$$

$$\square \sigma_{\bar{X}}^2 = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{n}$$

$$\square \sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma_x}{\sqrt{n}}$$