

στην $f(x)$ — άσκ $F(x)$

Θεωρία Πιθανοτήτων. 15/10/2025

$$dp = f(x) dx \quad X \in [x, x+dx] \quad F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

$$f(x_0) \int_{x_0-\delta/2}^{x_0+\delta/2} f(x) dx = \int_{x_0-\delta/2}^{x_0+\delta/2} dF = F(x_0+\delta/2) - F(x_0-\delta/2) = F(x_0) + F'(x_0) \frac{\delta}{2} - F(x_0) - F'(x_0) \frac{\delta}{2} = F'(x_0) \delta$$

$$g(x) = g(x_0) + g'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2!} g''(x_0) (x-x_0)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} g'''(x_0) (x-x_0)^3 + \dots$$

$$\delta = (x-x_0), |\delta| \ll |x_0| \rightarrow g(x) \approx g(x_0) + g'(x_0) \cdot \delta$$

$$g(x_0 + \delta) \approx g(x_0) + g'(x_0) \delta$$



$$F(x_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} f(x) dx \quad \text{Προσέγγιση θεωρίας άσκ.}$$

$$\text{Prob}(x_2 < X < x_1) = F(x_1) - F(x_2)$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(y) dy \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \int_{-\infty}^x f(y) dy = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^x f(y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y) dy = 1$$

Σημειώνεται ότι η $f(y)$ είναι σ.π.π., $f(x) \geq 0$ και $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$. Για άγνωστα συντελεστές a και b που εξισώνεται άνω και κάτω 0 για $x \rightarrow -\infty$ και κάτω 1 για $x \rightarrow +\infty$.



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx^2 & x \in [0,1] \\ 0 & x \notin [0,1] \end{cases}$$

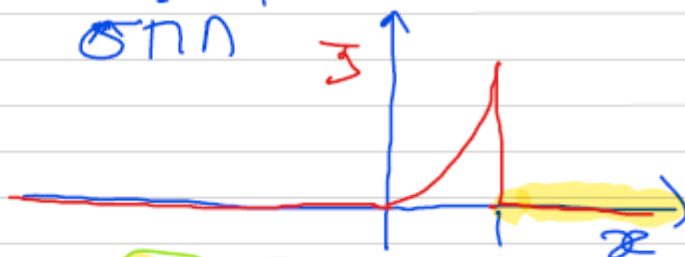
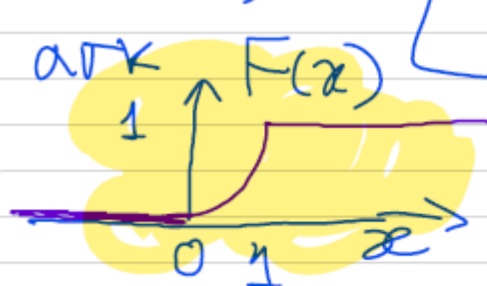
$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 cx^2 dx = \int_0^1 cx^2 dx = c \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{c}{3}$$

$$I = c \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} - 0 \right) = \frac{c}{3} \quad \text{Για να είναι στην περίπτωση } I=1 \Rightarrow c=3$$

$$\text{Έτσι έχουμε την σ.π.π. } f_1(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & \text{για } x \in [0,1] \\ 0 & \text{για } x \notin [0,1] \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_1(y) dy \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{Αν } x \leq 0 \text{ τότε } f_1(y) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = 0 \\ &\text{Αν } x \in [0,1] \Rightarrow F(x) = \int_0^x 3y^2 dy = [y^3]_0^x = x^3 \\ &\text{Αν } x > 1 \text{ τότε } f_1(y) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = 1 = F(1) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x^3 & x \in [0, 1] \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$



ΜΕΣΗ ΤΙΜΗ ε.χ. X

$$\mu \equiv E(X) \equiv \langle X \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i P(X_i)$$

Expectation of X bracket



Χρόνος ελεύθερα πέρας

#	X_i	$P(X_i)$
3	1	1/6
4	2	1/6
2	3	1/6
1	4	1/6
5	5	1/6
3	6	1/6

$$\mu = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}(1+2+3+4+5+6) = \frac{21}{6} = 3.5$$

Αν έχουμε μια σπη f(x),

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$\mu = \langle X \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 1 dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - 0 \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Delta \chi \sigma \eta \rho \acute{\alpha} \text{ (Variance)} \quad \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = E[(X - \mu)^2]$$

$$\Delta \chi \sigma \eta \rho \acute{\alpha} \text{ z.f.} \quad \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = \sum (X_i - \mu)^2 P(X_i)$$

$$\text{Σωπαράδειγμα με } \mu = 3.5 \quad \sigma^2 = (1-3.5)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + (2-3.5)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + (3-3.5)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + (4-3.5)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + (5-3.5)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + (6-3.5)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$\nwarrow \#_i \nearrow X_i$ K.O.K.

$$\frac{\sum \#_i X_i}{18} = \frac{1}{18} (3 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 6)$$

$$\text{Var}(X) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx \equiv \sigma^2$$

εξαρτησώντων

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}$$

ωπότεν στίκτιον