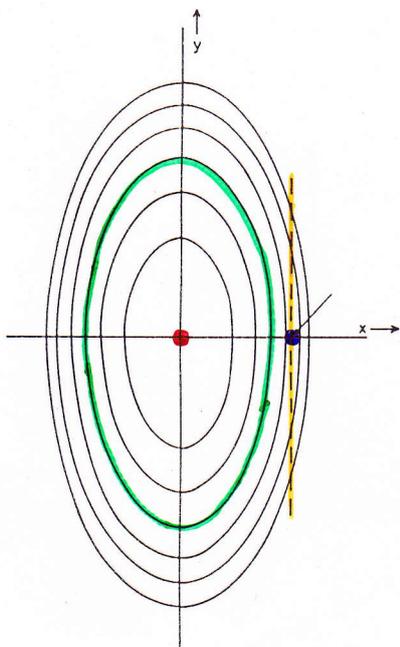


Konturlinien für die Gaußverteilung in zwei Dimensionen - Kovarianzellipsen -



unabhängige Variablen x, y

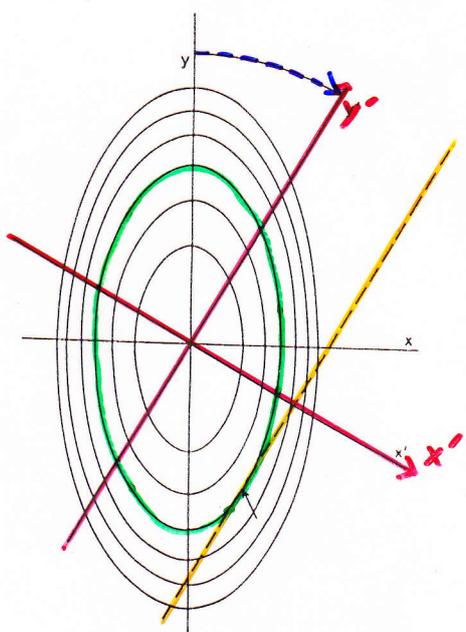
- $P_{\max} = P(0,0)$

— $\frac{x^2}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_y^2} = 1$

W'keit = $P(0,0) / \sqrt{e} = 0.607 \cdot P(0,0)$

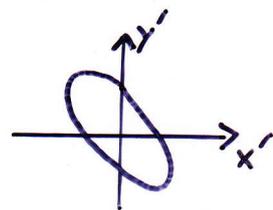
- Für alle x' gilt:

$$\max P(x', y) = P(x', y) \Big|_{y=0}$$



Übergang zu abhängigen Variablen x', y' (z.B. durch Rotation)

↳ Korrelationen



- Für $\tilde{x} > 0$ gilt:

$$\max P(\tilde{x}, y') = P(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$$

$$\tilde{y} < 0$$

Für $\tilde{x} < 0$ gilt

$$\max P(\tilde{x}, y') = P(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$$

$$\tilde{y} > 0$$

↳ neg. Korrelation

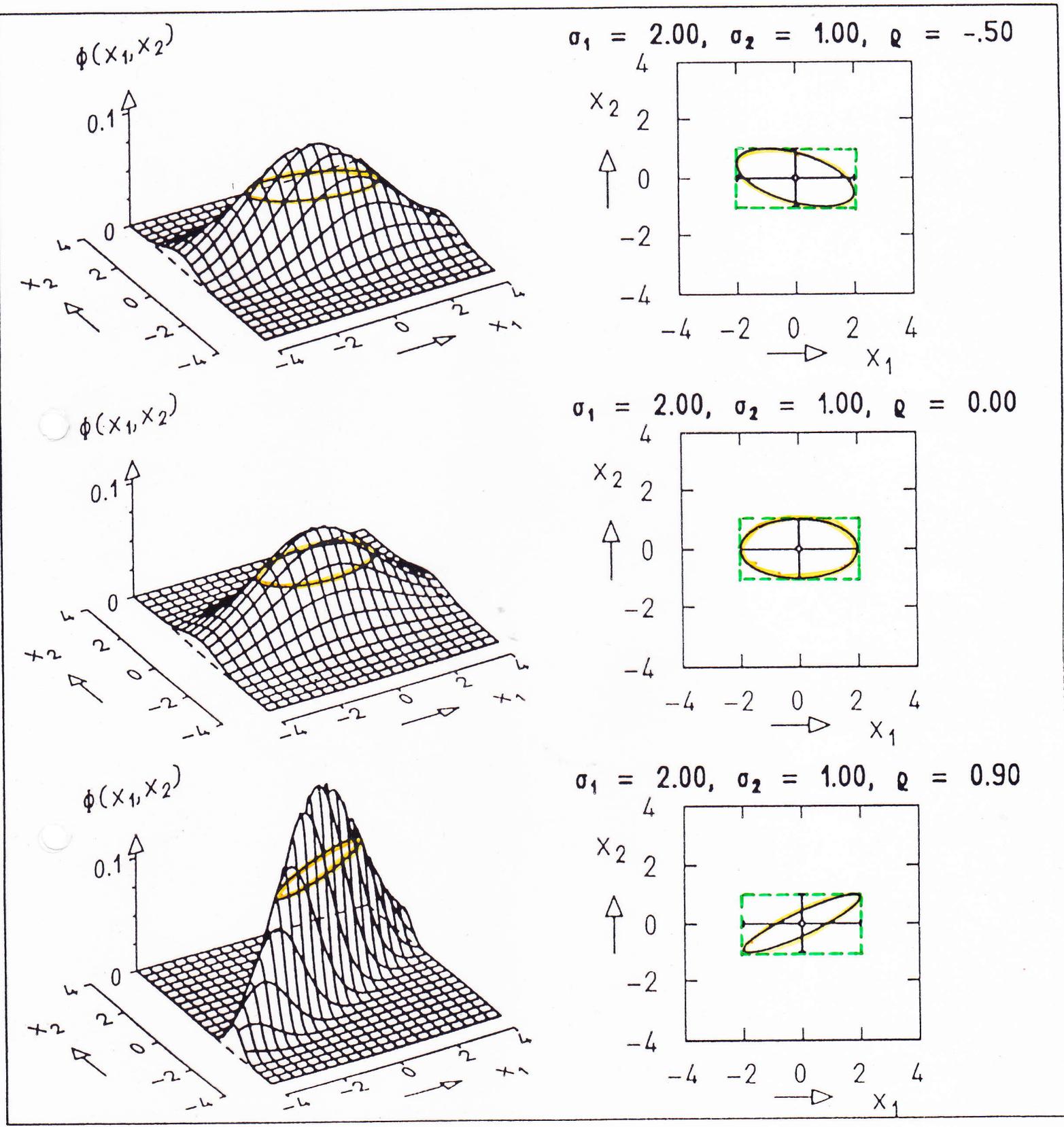
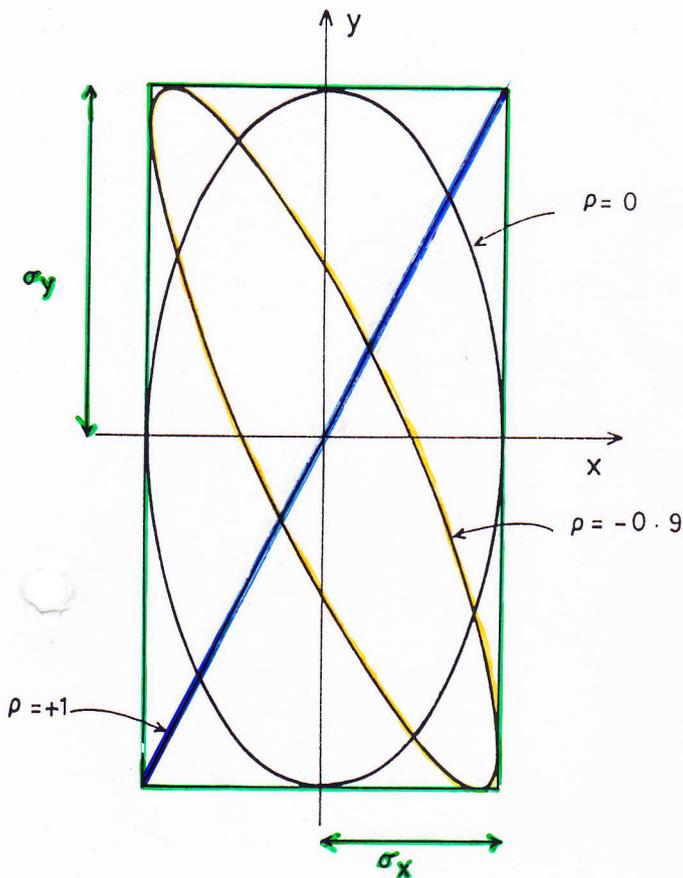


Bild 5.12: Wahrscheinlichkeitsdichte einer Gauß-Verteilung zweier Variabler (links) und zugehörige Kovarianzellipse (rechts). Die drei Zeilen des Bildes unterscheiden sich nur durch den Zahlwert des Korrelationskoeffizienten ρ .

Horizontalschnitte durch W'keitsdichte → konzentrische Ellipsen
 Vertikalschnitte durch (0,0) → Gauß-Verteilungen



$$z_x, z_y = \text{const}$$

Variation von ρ

Neigungswinkel ϕ :

$$\tan 2\phi = \frac{2 \cdot \rho \cdot z_x \cdot z_y}{z_x^2 - z_y^2}$$

Wahrscheinlichkeits-Relationen

$$P(1) = P(2) = \frac{P_{\max}}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$P(3) > P(1)$$

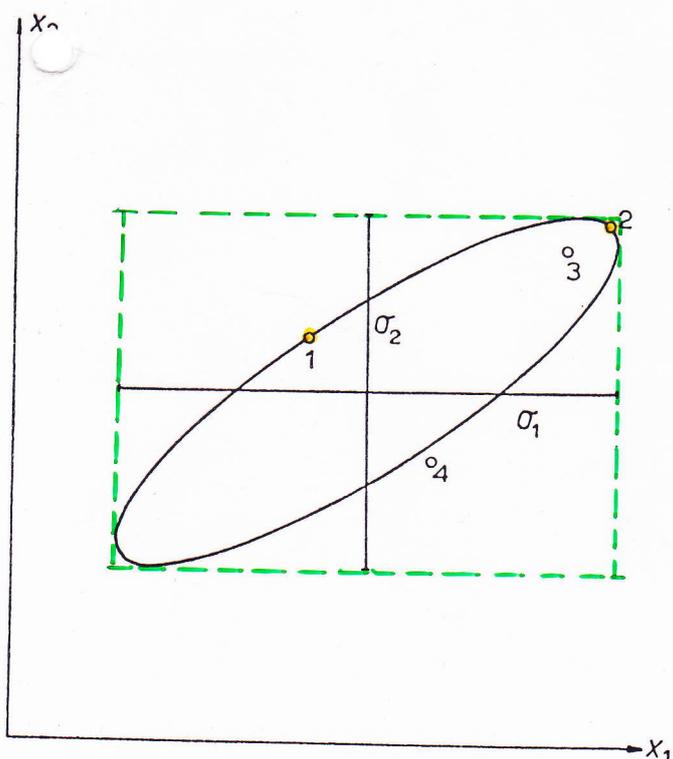
$$P(4) < P(1)$$

Linien gleicher W'keit
= Ellipsen, konzentrisch um
Kovarianzellipse

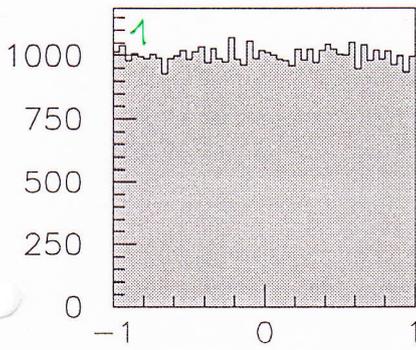
innerhalb: größere W'keit
außerhalb: kleinere W'keit

W'keit einen Wert (x, y)
innerhalb der Kovarianzellipse
zu beobachten:

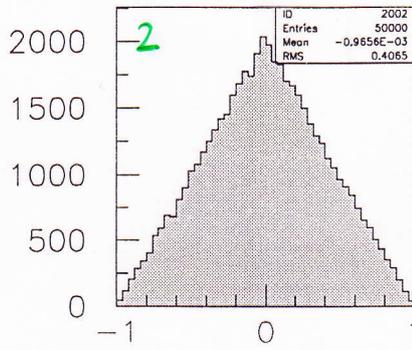
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} P(x, y) dx dy = 1 - e^{-1/2} = \underline{\underline{0.393}}$$



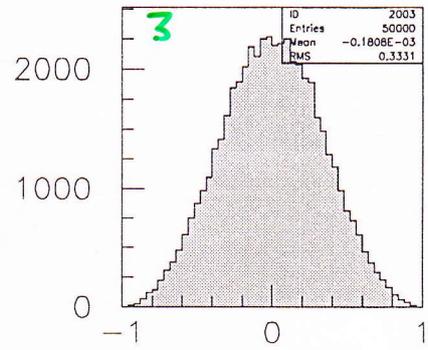
Beispiel: Faltung von Gleichverteilungen



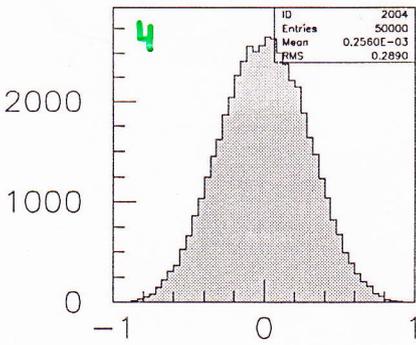
conv. distr.



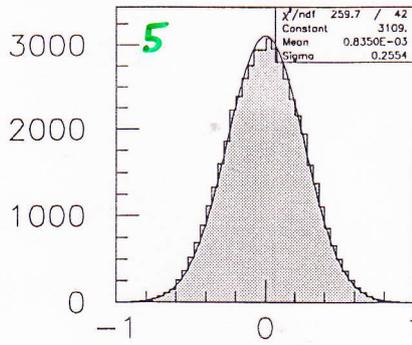
conv. distr.



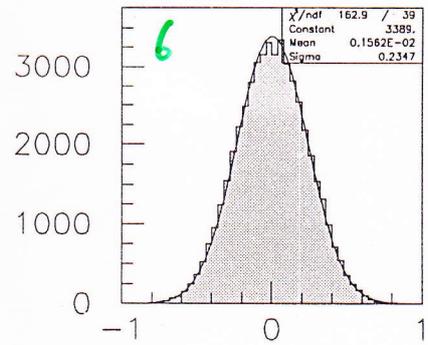
conv. distr.



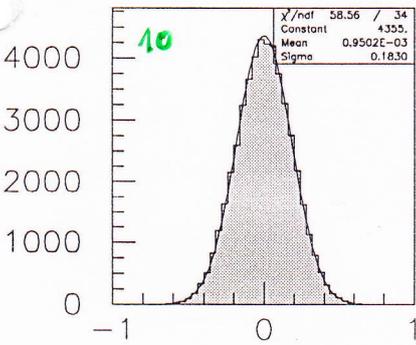
conv. distr.



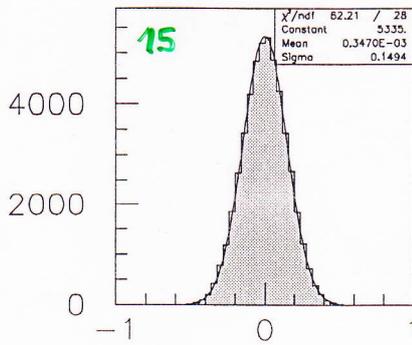
conv. distr.



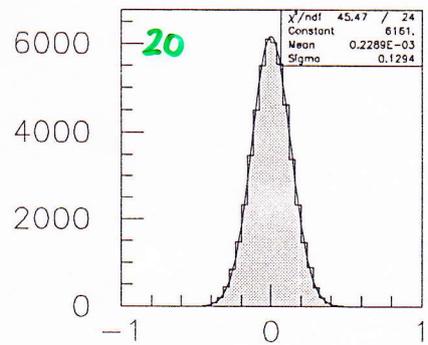
conv. distr.



conv. distr.



conv. distr.



conv. distr.

$n = \text{Zahl der Zufallszahlen}$

$$z_{\text{theo}} = \frac{b-a}{\sqrt{12}} = 0.577$$

	z_{theo}/\sqrt{n}	Gauß-2
5	0.258	0.255
10	0.183	0.183
15	0.149	0.149
20	0.129	0.129

Verteilung der Augenzahl

für n -Würfel

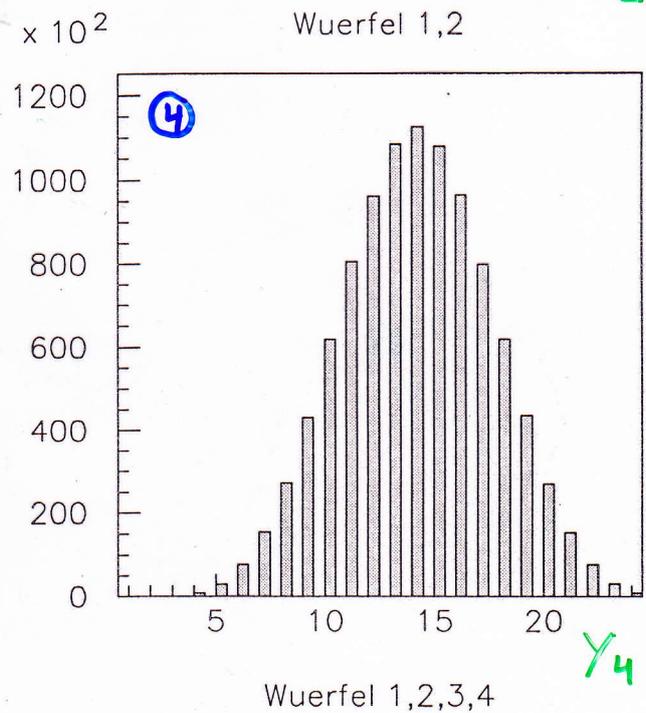
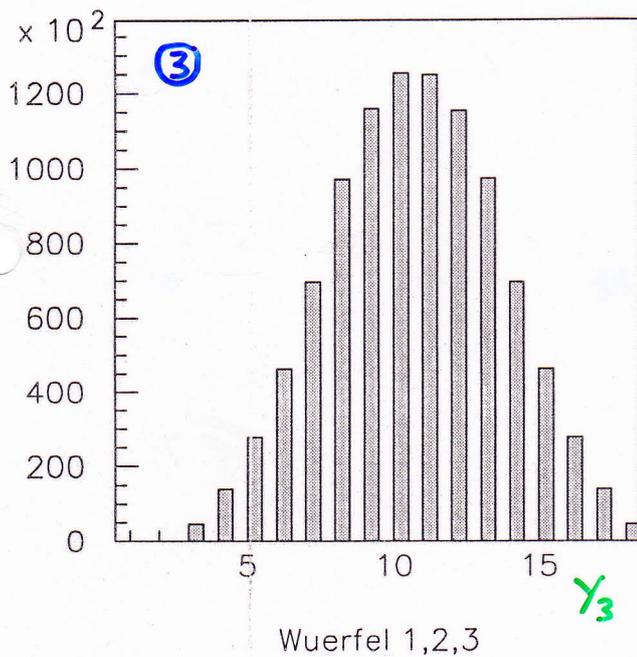
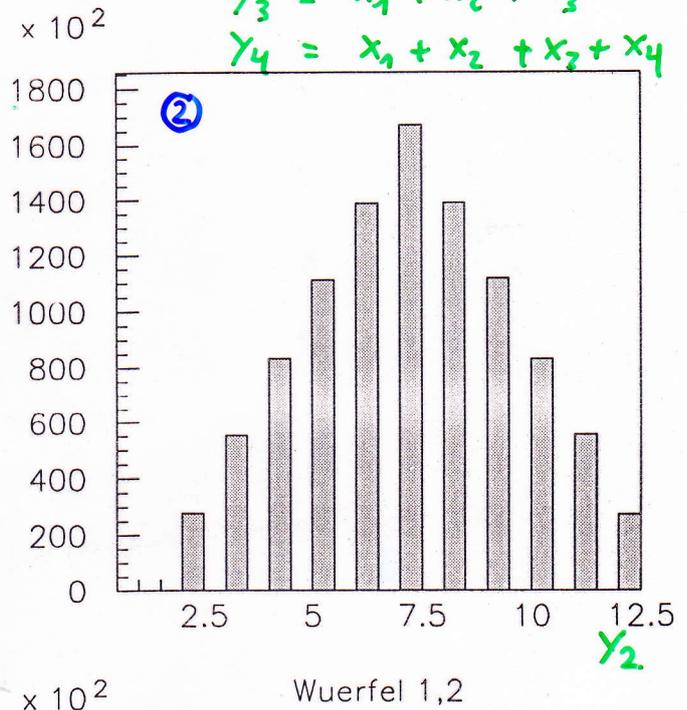
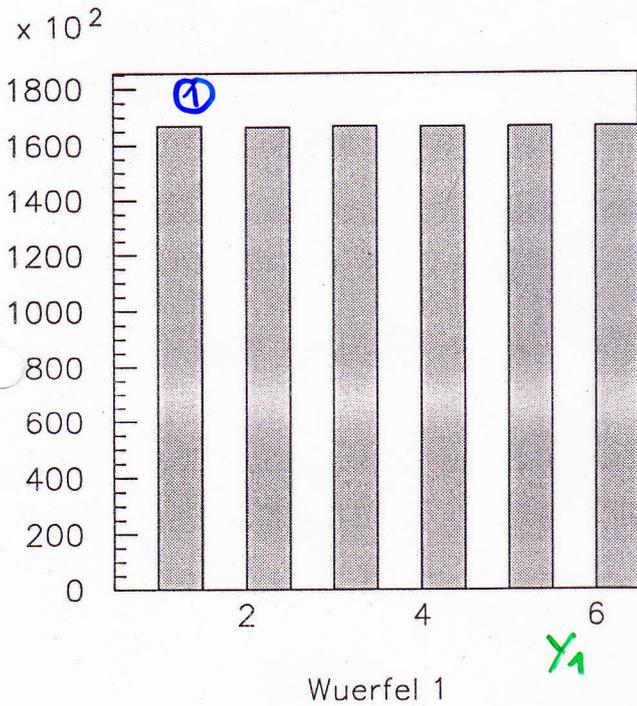
$$X_i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$Y_1 = X_1$$

$$Y_2 = X_1 + X_2$$

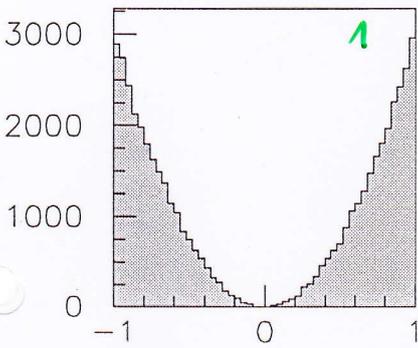
$$Y_3 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$$

$$Y_4 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4$$

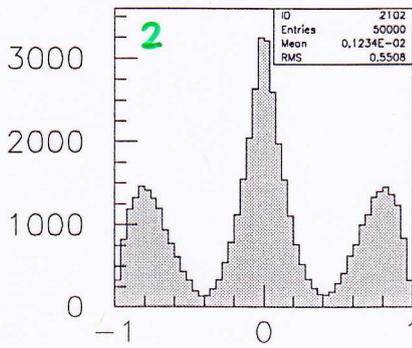


n Zufallszahlen aus einer $f(x) = x^2$ - Verteilung

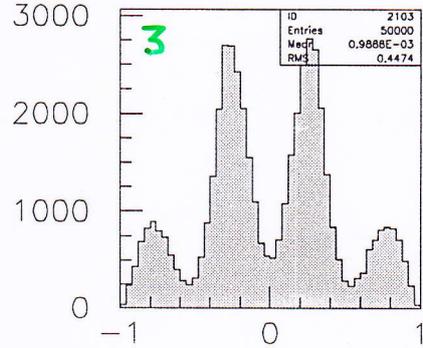
Beispiel: $f(x) = x^2$



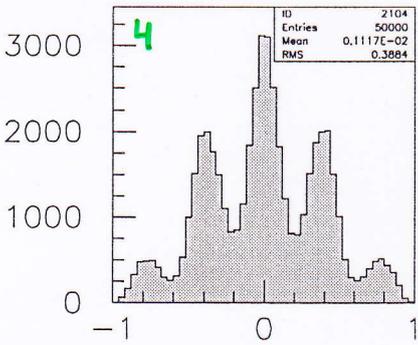
conv. distr.



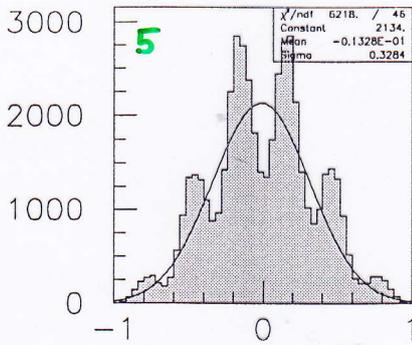
conv. distr.



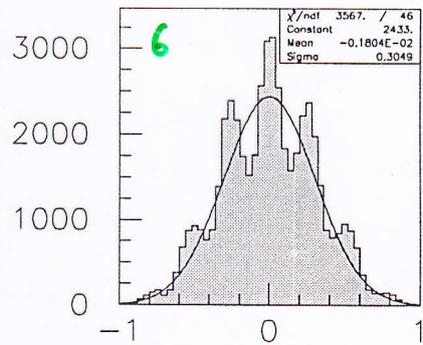
conv. distr.



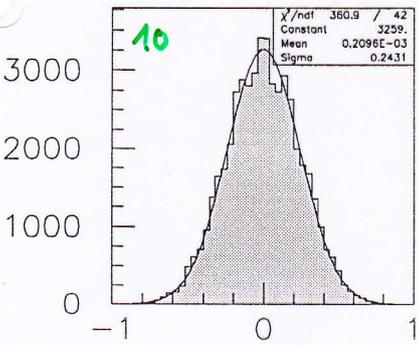
conv. distr.



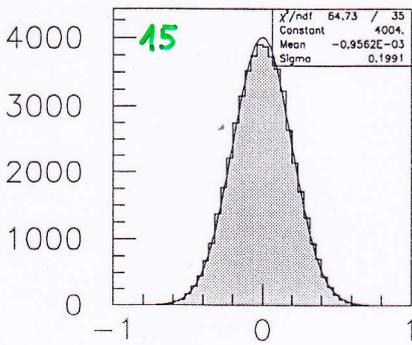
conv. distr.



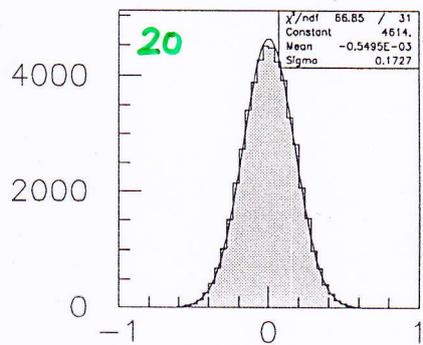
conv. distr.



conv. distr.



conv. distr.



conv. distr.

n = Zahl der Zufallszahlen

