



**SIS**

Scuola Interdipartimentale  
delle Scienze, dell'Ingegneria  
e della Salute



# Laurea Magistrale in STN

## Applicazioni di Calcolo Scientifico e Laboratorio di ACS (12 cfu)

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# ACS parte 2 (richiami)

## Argomenti trattati:

- **Cenni sulla Distribuzione di probabilità Gaussiana o Normale**

# Distribuzione Univariata Normale o Gaussiana

È una distribuzione di probabilità continua con **media**  $\mu$  e **varianza**  $\sigma^2$  ( $\sigma$  è la **deviazione standard**).  $x$  è una variabile casuale (v.c.),  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ :

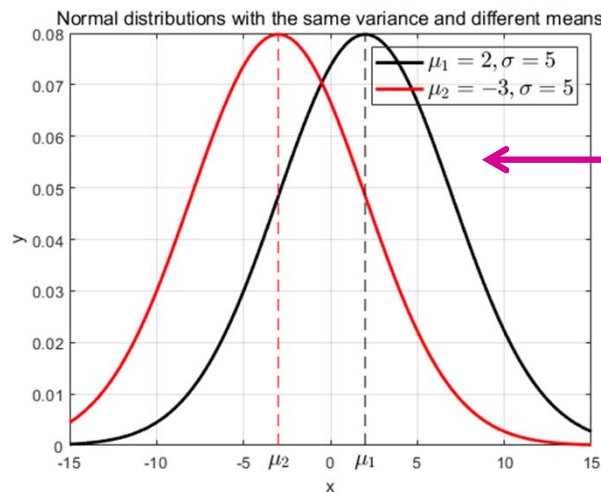
$$x \in \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right\}$$

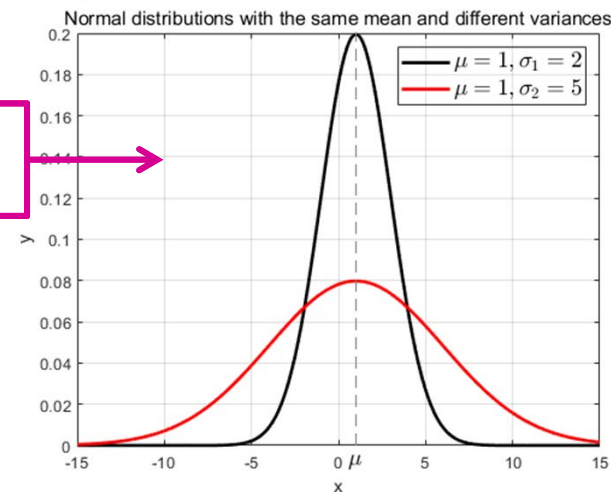
```
N=1000; x=linspace(-15,15,N)';  
mu1=2; sig1=5; y1=pdf('Normal',x,mu1,sig1);  
mu2=-3; sig2=5; y2=pdf('Normal',x,mu2,sig2);  
plot(x,y1,'k',x,y2,'r'); grid on  
xlabel('x'); ylabel('y')
```

```
N=1000; x=linspace(-15,15,N)';  
mu1=1; sig1=2; y1=pdf('Normal',x,mu1,sig1);  
mu2=1; sig2=5; y2=pdf('Normal',x,mu2,sig2);  
plot(x,y1,'k',x,y2,'r'); grid on  
xlabel('x'); ylabel('y')
```

La **media**  $\mu$  (o valor medio o valore atteso) corrisponde al valore con massima probabilità.  
La **varianza**  $\sigma^2$  governa la minore o maggiore dispersione attorno al valor medio.



medie diverse, stessa varianza



stessa media, varianze diverse

La **Distribuzione Normale Standard** ha media  $\mu=0$  e varianza  $\sigma^2=1$

# Campioni random da Distribuzione Normale Univariata

$$x \in \mathcal{N}(0,1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$p_S(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}x^2\right\}$$

v.c. standardizzata

$$x = \frac{x^* - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$x^* \in \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma) \Leftrightarrow$$

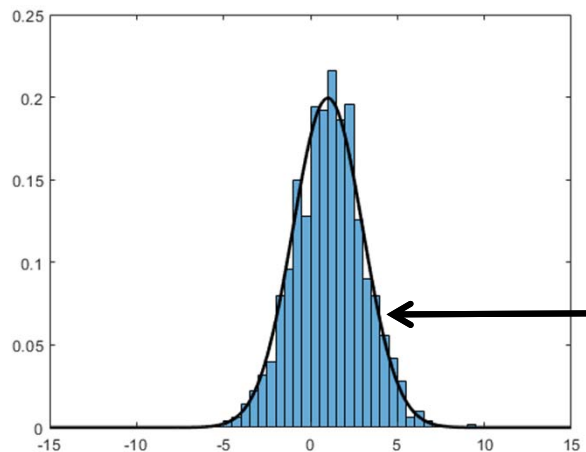
$$p_{\mathcal{N}}(x^*) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^* - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right\}$$

La funzione `randn()` genera un campione da distribuzione normale standard  $\mathcal{N}(\mu=0, \sigma=1)$

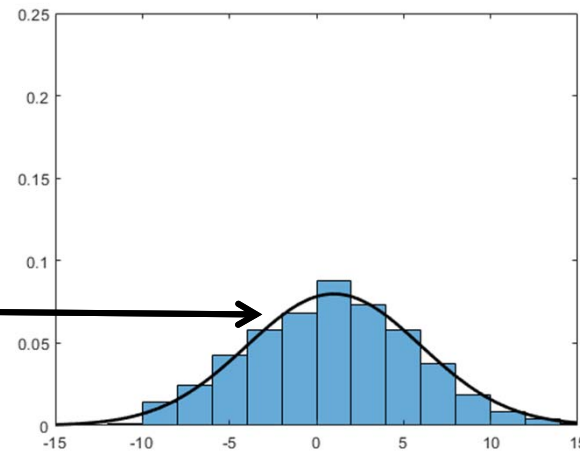
```
N=1000; x=linspace(-15,15,N)';  
mu=1; sig=2; y=pdf('Normal',x,mu,sig);  
Xi=mu + sig*randn(N,1);  
histogram(Xi,'Normalization','pdf'); hold on  
plot(x,y,'k','LineWidth',2)
```

```
N=1000; x=linspace(-15,15,N)';  
mu=1; sig=5; y=pdf('Normal',x,mu,sig);  
Xi=mu + sig*randn(N,1);  
histogram(Xi,'Normalization','pdf'); hold on  
plot(x,y,'k','LineWidth',2)
```

## Istogramma dei campioni random



pdf



# Distribuzione Multivariata Normale o Gaussiana

$\vec{x}$  è una variabile casuale (v.c.) vettoriale,  $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ :

$\vec{\mu}$ : vettore delle medie

$\Sigma$ : matrice di covarianza

$$\vec{x} \in \mathcal{N}(\vec{\mu}, \Sigma) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$p(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi|\Sigma|}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})\right\}$$

$\det(\Sigma)$

```
N=81; [x,y]=meshgrid(linspace(-10,10,N));
Z=[x(:) y(:)];
mu=[2 -1]; sig=[6 0.8;0.8 3];
p=mvnpdf(Z,mu,sig); p=reshape(p,N,N);
mesh(x,y,p); axis tight; box on; hidden off
xlabel('x'); ylabel('y'); zlabel('p(x,y)')
```

```
N=81; [x,y]=meshgrid(linspace(-10,10,N));
Z=[x(:) y(:)];
mu=[-2 3]; sig=[2 0.8;0.8 2];
p=mvnpdf(Z,mu,sig); p=reshape(p,N,N);
mesh(x,y,p); axis tight; box on; hidden off
xlabel('x'); ylabel('y'); zlabel('p(x,y)')
```

$$\vec{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

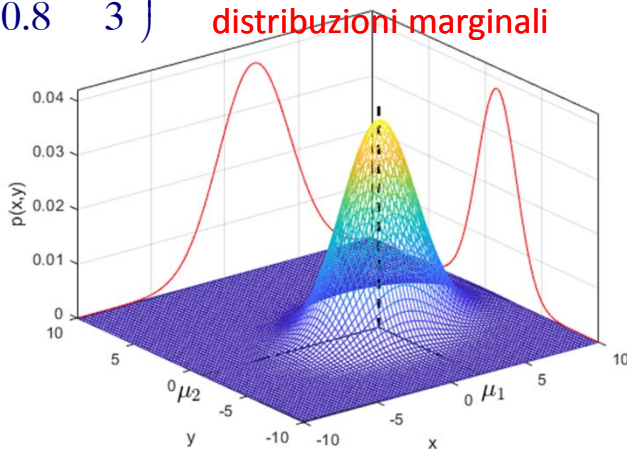
Distribuzione Normale Bivariata

$$\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

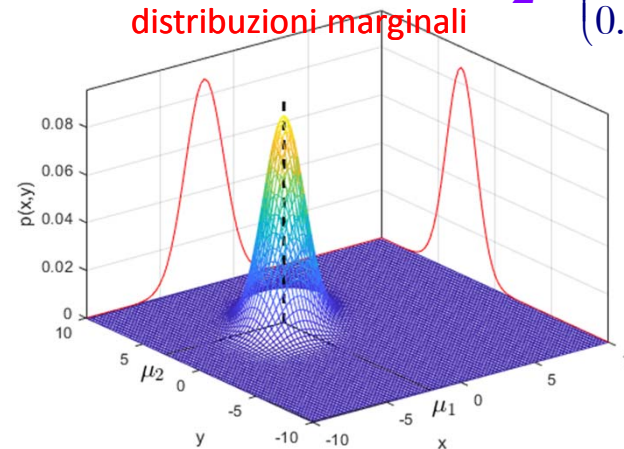
$$\vec{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

distribuzioni marginali



distribuzioni marginali

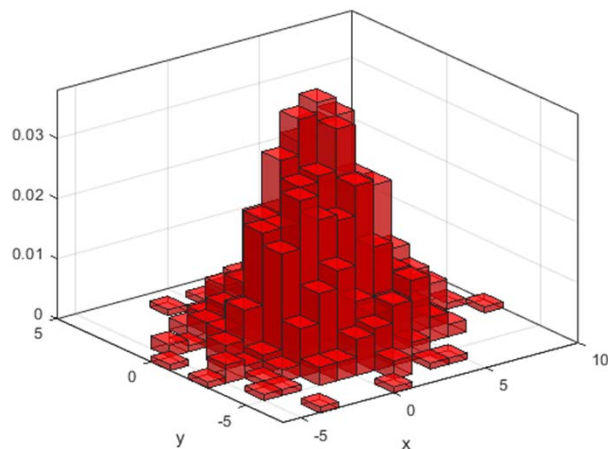


# Campioni random da Distribuzione Normale Multivariata

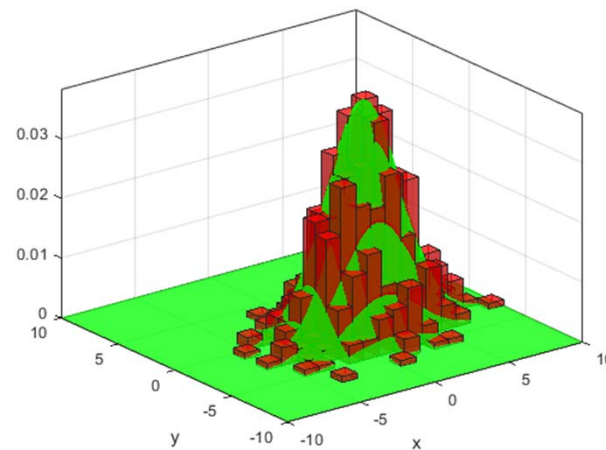
$$\vec{x} \in \mathcal{N}(\vec{\mu}, \Sigma) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$p(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi|\Sigma|}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1}(\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})\right\}$$

```
N=1000; mu=[2 -1]; sig=[6 0.8;0.8 3]; P=mvnrand(mu,sig,N); Xi=P(:,1); Yi=P(:,2);  
figure(1); clf  
histogram2(Xi,Yi,'Normalization','pdf','FaceColor','r','FaceAlpha',0.75)  
xlabel('x'); ylabel('y')
```



$$\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$



```
n=81; [x,y]=meshgrid(linspace(-10,10,n)); Z=[x(:) y(:)];  
p=mvnpdf(Z,mu,sig); p=reshape(p,n,n);  
hold on; surf(x,y,p,'EdgeColor','none','FaceColor','g','FaceAlpha',0.75)
```

# Campioni random da Distribuzione Normale Multivariata

$$\vec{x} \in \mathcal{N}(\vec{\mu}, \Sigma) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$p(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi|\Sigma|}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^\top \Sigma^{-1}(\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})\right\}$$

$$\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

```

N=1000; mu=[3 1 2]'; sig=[3 .2 .7;.2 2 0;.7 0 1];
P=mvnrnd(mu,sig,N); Xi=P(:,1); Yi=P(:,2); Zi=P(:,3);

figure(1); clf
subplot(2,2,1), plot3(Xi,Yi,Zi,'k'); axis equal; grid on; box on
xlabel('x'); ylabel('y'); zlabel('z'); title('sample data (X_i,Y_i,Z_i)')

subplot(2,2,2), histogram2(Xi,Yi,'FaceColor','r')
hold on; plot3(Xi,Yi,-20*ones(size(Xi)),'k'); view(-40.74,9.3576)
xlabel('X_i'); ylabel('Y_i'); title('histogram of (X_i,Y_i)')

subplot(2,2,3), histogram2(Xi,Zi,'FaceColor','r')
hold on; plot3(Xi,Zi,-30*ones(size(Xi)),'k'); view(-40.136,13.059)
xlabel('X_i'); ylabel('Z_i');

subplot(2,2,4), histogram2(Yi,Zi,'FaceColor','r')
hold on; plot3(Yi,Zi,-25*ones(size(Yi)),'k'); view(-40.136,13.059)
xlabel('Y_i'); ylabel('Z_i');
    
```

