Esercizio 2

Siano X una variabile di Poisson di parametro $\lambda > 0$ e Y una variabile aleatoria di legge non nota. Si sa che, condizionatamente all'evento (X = n), la v.a. Y segue una legge Binomiale di parametri $n \in p$.

- a) Calcolare $\mathbb{E}[Y|X]$ e $\mathbb{E}[Y]$.
- b) Determinare la legge di Y e ritrovare il valore atteso.
- c) Determinare la legge di X condizionata a (Y = k).
- d) Calcolare $\mathbb{E}[X|Y]$ (calcolare prima $\mathbb{E}[X-Y|Y]$)

Sobizione

$$\times n P(\lambda)$$
 $Y|_{X=m} \sim B(m,p)$ avon $Y \sim B(\times,p)$

a) IE[
$$Y|X$$
] = XP IE[Y] = XP

Y me N

$$P_{X|Y=k}(m) = \frac{P_{(X;Y)}(m,k)}{P_{Y}(k)} = \frac{P_{Y|X=m}(k) P_{X}(m)}{P_{Y}(k)}$$

Fiscato REN

Boyes:
$$P(x=m|y=k) = \frac{P(x=m,y=k)}{P(y=k)} = \frac{P(y=k|x=m)P(x=m)}{P(y=k)}$$

Se
$$m \ge k$$
 $P_{\times |Y| = k}(m) = \frac{\left(\binom{m}{k} p^{k} (1-p)^{m-k}\right) \left(e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{m}}{m!}\right)}{e^{-\lambda p} \left(\frac{\lambda p}{k!}\right)^{k}} =$

$$= \frac{1}{k!(m-k)!} \frac{1}{k!(m-k)!} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{1}{$$

$$= \frac{\left[\lambda(1-\rho)\right]^{m-k}}{(m-k)!}e^{-\lambda(1-\rho)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\times |Y=k}(m) = e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \frac{[\lambda(1-p)]^{m-k}}{(m-k)!} \quad \forall m \geq k$$

$$P_{2|Y=k}(m) = P(2=m|Y=k) = P(x-y=m|Y=k)$$

$$= e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \frac{[\lambda(1-p)](m+k)-k}{((m+k)-k)!} + (m+k) \geq k$$

$$= e^{-\gamma(1-b)} \frac{\omega_i}{[\gamma(1-b)]_w} \qquad \forall w \ge 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c}
P_{2}(m) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_{2,y}(m,k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_{2,y=k}(m) \cdot P_{y}(k) \\
\text{use dipende da fix}
\right)$$

: ATOO!

- E[×|y=k]= E[≥+y|y=k] = E[≥+k|y=k]
 = E[≥+k] = E[≥]+k = λ(1-p)+k
- 。 [x] = 人(-p)+ (マ)) ム = 人(-p) + (マ) 人 = [x] =

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{y^2} \mathbf{1}_{[1,+\infty)}(y),$$
 $f_{X|Y=y}(x) = y^2 x e^{-xy} \mathbf{1}_{(0,+\infty)}(x).$

- a) Determinare la legge congiunta di (X, Y).
- b) Determinare la legge marginale di X.
- c) Determinare la legge di Y condizionata a (X = x).
- d) Calcolare $\mathbb{E}[Y|X]$.

su va color

$$f(x,y) = f(x,y) = f(x,y) = f(x,y) = f(x,y) = f(x,y) = f(x,y)$$

$$= xe^{-xy} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) = f(x,y) = f(x,y)$$

$$= xe^{-xy} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) = f(x,y) = f(x,y)$$

$$= xe^{-xy} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) = f(x,y) = f(x,y)$$

b)
$$f_{x}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{(x_{1}y_{1})}(x_{1}y) dy = 0 & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & &$$

$$f_{Y|X=x}(y) = \frac{f_{(x,y)}(x,y)}{f_{x}(x)} = \frac{xe^{-xy} \text{ from }(x)}{e^{-x} \text{ from }(x)}$$
se $x>0$

alteriana:

$$f_{z(x)} = f_{y(x+1)}$$

$$f_{ay+b}(x) = f_{ay} f_{y}(\frac{z-b}{a})$$

Auolopouvente
$$f_{2|x=x}(t) = f_{y|x=x}(z+1)$$
 (peavore)

$$= x e_{x5} + \int_{0.40}^{0.40} (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2|_{X=x} \sim E \times P(x)$$
 offine $2 \sim E \times P(X)$

(000 000 :

Esercizio 4

Delle apparecchiature vengono sottoposte a manutenzione Y volte l'anno. La variabile Y segue una legge di Poisson con parametro aleatorio $X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$, $\alpha, \lambda > 0$, dove X rappresenta la propensione alla difettosità di ciascuna apparecchiatura.

- a) Determinare la legge di Y e il numero medio di manutenzioni annuali.
- b) Supponendo di conoscere il numero di manutenzioni in un anno, stimare la propensione alla difettosità.

so losione

$$f(x,y) = \rho_{1|x=x}(w) \cdot f_{x}(x) =$$

$$= \left(e^{-x} \cdot \frac{w_{1}}{x}\right) \left(\frac{\Gamma(a)}{\lambda^{a}} \cdot \frac{2^{a-1}e^{-\lambda x}}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{(e^{1+\infty})}(x)\right)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{a}}{\Gamma(a)} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{a}}{x!} \cdot \frac{2^{a+1}e^{-(\lambda+1)x}}{x!} \cdot \frac{1}{(e^{1+\infty})}(x)$$

$$\frac{\forall x}{\forall x} = 1$$

$$\frac{\forall x}{\forall x} = 1$$

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = 1$$

$$\frac{dx}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} f_{\times}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_{(\times, Y)}(x, m) \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^d}{\Gamma(d)} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{m!} \times \frac{m+\alpha-1}{2} e^{-(\lambda+1)} \propto d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{L(q)}{\gamma_{q}} \cdot \frac{\omega_{i}}{\sqrt{L(\omega_{i}+\alpha_{i})}} \int_{+\infty}^{\infty} \frac{L(\omega_{i}+\alpha_{i})}{(\gamma_{i}+1)\omega_{i}+\alpha_{i}} \int_{+\infty}^{\infty} \frac{L(\omega_{i}+\alpha_{i})}{(\gamma_{i}+1)\omega_{i}+\alpha_{i}} \int_{+\infty}^{\infty} \frac{L(\omega_{i}+\alpha_{i})}{(\gamma_{i}+1)\omega_{i}+\alpha_{i}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{L(\omega_{i}+\alpha_{i})}{(\gamma_{i}+1)\omega_{i}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{L(\omega_{i}+\alpha_{i})}{(\gamma_{i}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^d}{\Gamma(d)} \cdot \frac{1}{m!} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(m+d)}{(\lambda+1)^{m+d}}$$

$$= \frac{L(q) wi}{L(d) wi} \left(\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma}\right)_{q} \cdot \left(\tau - \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma}\right)_{w} \otimes$$

$$IE[Y] = IE[IE[Y|X]] = IE[X] = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda}$$

$$IE[Y|X] = X$$

$$IE[Y|X] = X$$

OSSON OH OUC

$$\frac{\left(\begin{array}{c} \omega \\ \omega + \kappa - 1 \end{array} \right)}{\left(\frac{\kappa - 1}{3} \right)^{j} \left(\frac{\gamma + 1}{3} \right)_{\kappa} \left(\frac{\gamma + 1}{3} \right)_{\omega} }$$

$$y \sim BN(x, P)$$
 car $P = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + 1}$ (Birowich Nepalwa)

(NOTA: 81 use re remine binomiale Neparua andre per indicare la legge ai y in (a, 2/1)

E [XIY]?

$$f_{\times}|_{Y=m}$$
 (x) = $\frac{f_{(\times,Y)}(x,m)}{f_{Y}(x)}$ =

se meln

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}\cdot\frac{2^{m+\alpha-1}}{\sqrt{\alpha}}\cdot\frac{e^{-(\lambda+1)ne}}{\sqrt{(\lambda+1)^{m+\alpha}}}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda+1)^{m+d}}{\Gamma(m+d)} \chi^{(m+d)-1} e^{-(\lambda+1)\chi} \perp (o,+\infty) (\chi)$$

$$\frac{1}{(+)} = [m = y \mid X] = (=)$$

DISUGUA GENADZA BI KARKOV

Allora YEso

$$P(\times > \varepsilon) \in \frac{\mathbb{E}[\times]}{\varepsilon}$$

die

=> monotone
$$E[Y] \leq E[X]$$
 $|E[EL(X)E)] = EP(X)E) => OE$

DISUGUAGUADZA BI CHEBICHEN

&o Xerz

A0102 4 E20

dues

Albra

$$= \mathbb{P}(\lambda > \varepsilon_3) \in \frac{\varepsilon_5}{\mathbb{E}[\lambda]} = \mathbb{E}[(x - \mathbb{E}[x])_5] = \frac{\varepsilon_5}{\varepsilon_5} = \frac{\varepsilon_5}{\varepsilon_5}$$

hou (2, 4, P) speti di probabiletà (combello)

Deficison 1

frame $(X_m)_{m \geq 1}$ e \times v.e.

Biciaus de la successione (Xn) m2, couverpe a X

que ti ovumente (9.0,) oppuse que ti vertamente (9.0.)

oppuse vou probabilevoù 1 te

P(f ω ∈ Ω: ×π (ω) + × (ω) ξ) = P(×π + ×) = 0

(IP() WED: Xm(W) -> X(W) () = P(Xm -> X) = 1)

Densylans can $\times_{m} \stackrel{q.o.}{\sim} \times_{n} \stackrel{q.c.}{\sim} \times$

Definisone 2

have $(x_n)_{m\geq 1} \in X$ v.e.

Dicious de la societaire $(x_m)_{m\geq 1}$ converge a \times

se (swim in) (obsidedorg in

A 870

P(dωes: | xm(ω) - x(ω) | 2 ε ξ) = P(1xm-x1 > ε) ->0

Benzilones non X^m 1^b X

Definizione 3

Sions $(xy)^{-31} \in X$ v.a.

biciaeus the θ successione $(X_m)_{m\geq 1}$ coreverge a X in normal L^P (in L^P, In morma presidea) be $X_m, X \in L^P$ $\forall m \geq 1$ e

|| ×m-× || [p → 0

Fi moti che $11 \times m - \times 11_{\mathbb{P}} \longrightarrow 0 \iff IE[1 \times m - \times 1^{\mathbb{P}}] \rightarrow 0$ quindi di parte auche di consergenza in media

ai osolue p

(se p = 2 % parts di conserpense in medie que d'abice se p = 4 % parts di conserpense in medie)

benotions ×w -> ×

Roporisone

- 1) Se p > q > 1 allora ×m -> ×m -> ×
- 3) & $\times_{m} \xrightarrow{l^{p}} \times \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[|\times_{m}|^{p}] \to \mathbb{E}[|\times|^{p}]$

NOTA: $\mathcal{L} \times_{m} \xrightarrow{1^{2}} \times \Rightarrow \text{per } \oplus : \times_{m} \xrightarrow{1^{4}} \times$

ber (3): $E[x^{"}] \rightarrow E[x]$ $\longrightarrow \text{for}(x^{"}) \rightarrow \text{for}(x)$

Lou Viceverse!

4)
$$\times_{m} \xrightarrow{L^{2}} \omega \iff \text{IE}[\times_{m}] \rightarrow \omega$$

Ver $(\times_{m}) \rightarrow \infty$

die

$$t \approx \lambda \mathbb{E} \left[|x|_b \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[\left(|x|_b \right)_{b/d} \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[h \left(|x|_b \right) \right]$$

4 cowers, fu x20

 $\Rightarrow \| \times \|_{Q} \in \| \times \|_{L^{p}} < + \infty$ use uscenseion eige questo pero onche the $L^{p} \subseteq L^{q}$

000 0572 au 1911

$$X_{m}, X \in L^{p} \Rightarrow X_{m}, X \in L^{q}$$
 e unerce $\|X_{m} - X\|_{L^{q}} \leq \|X_{m} - X\|_{L^{p}} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \Rightarrow X_{m} \xrightarrow{L^{q}} X$

- 2) Seppiaces the 11×m-×112 -0 E[IXn-XI]
 - $\Rightarrow | \mathbb{E}[\times^{w}] \mathbb{E}[\times] | = | \mathbb{E}[\times^{w} \times] | \stackrel{\leftarrow}{=} \mathbb{E}[|\times^{w} \times|] \rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[\times_{m}] \to \mathbb{E}[\times]$$

4)
$$X_m \stackrel{L^2}{\rightarrow} \alpha \iff \mathbb{E}\left[\left(X_m - \alpha\right)^2\right] \rightarrow 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(x^{m-\alpha}\right)_{3}\right] = \sqrt{\alpha}x\left(x^{m-\alpha}\right) + \left(\mathbb{E}\left[x^{m-\alpha}\right]\right)_{3}$$

=
$$Vox(x_m) + (IE[X_m] - Q)^2 \longrightarrow 0$$

non netocine

$$(=) \begin{cases} vox(xm) \to 0 \\ E[x] \to \infty \end{cases}$$

$$| \mathbb{E}[\times] \to \infty$$