NOTAZIONE

•X: 
$$\Omega \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$P(X=z) = \sum_{w \mid X(w)=z} P(\{u\})$$

• 
$$P(z) = P(x=z)$$
  
 $P: R \rightarrow [0,1] \quad (P=5)$ 

Dim: 
$$E[\alpha X] = \sum_{w \in \Omega} (\alpha X)_{(w)} \cdot \mathbb{P}(\xi w \xi) = \alpha \sum_{w \in \Omega} X_{(w)} \cdot \mathbb{P}(\xi w \xi)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Dim:} & \sum_{w \in S} \times (uw) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\{u\}) + \sum_{w \in S} \times (uw) \mathbb{P}(\{u\}) + \sum_{w \in S} \times (uw) \mathbb{P}(\{u\}) \\ & \text{wes} \end{array}$$

$$= E[X] + E[Y]$$

## PROPRETA VARIANZA

$$VAR[X] = E[X^2 - 2X \cdot E[X] + (E[X])^2] = E[X^2] + E[-2X \cdot E[X]] + E[E[X]]^2$$

$$E[X^2] - 2E[X](E[X]) + E[E[X])^2 =$$

$$EX^{2} D) UNA COSTANTE E LA COSTANTE STESSA.$$

$$E COME PARE E(2) = 2.$$

$$E[x^{2}] - 2E[X \cdot E[X]] + (E[X])^{2} = E[x^{2}] - 2(E[X] \cdot E[E[X]]) + (E[X])^{2}$$

$$E[x^{2}] - 2(E[X])^{2} + (E[X])^{2} = E[X^{2}] - (E[X])^{2}$$

$$E[x] = 1 \cdot p + o \cdot (1 - p) = p$$

Dim:  

$$VAR[X] = E[x^2] - (E[X])^2 = E[x^2] - p^2 = 1^2 \cdot p + o^2 \cdot (1-p) - p^2 = p - p^2 = p(1-p)$$

Pim.
$$E[X] = \sum_{k=0}^{m} Kp(k) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} K\binom{n}{k} p^{k} (1-p)^{m-k} = 0 + \sum_{k=1}^{m} K \cdot p(k)$$
INDICE SOMMATORIA

DATO CHE:
$$\mathcal{R}\begin{pmatrix} m \\ R \end{pmatrix} = m \begin{pmatrix} m-1 \\ R-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} {\binom{m-1}{k-1}} p^{k} \cdot (1-p)^{m-k} = m \sum_{k=1}^{m} {\binom{m-1}{k-1}} p^{k-1} \cdot (1-p)^{(m-1)-(k-1)}$$

$$= m \sum_{k=1}^{m} {m-1 \choose k-1} P^{k-1} P \cdot (1-P)^{(m-1)-(K-1)}$$

$$= m P \sum_{k=1}^{m} {m-1 \choose k-1} P^{k-1} \cdot (1-P)^{(m-1)-(k-1)} - (perche^{-m-1-k+1=(m-k)})$$

$$= mP \cdot \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{m-1} p^{-1} (n-1-5)}{\sum_{m=1}^{m-1} p^{-1} (n-1-5)}$$

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$$= nP \cdot \int_{3}^{m} {m \choose 3} P^{3} (1-P)^{(m-3)} = nP (P+1-P)^{m} = mP$$

Dim. Alternative.

$$E(x) = \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} K \ p(K) = \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} K \binom{n}{k} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$x_{i} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{M. } t^{i} & \text{constable of the solution} \\ \text{Special of the solution} \end{cases} \text{ to the solution}$$

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queste voulle e chiomote geometries perché la probabilité K tendende and infinite la tendere la probabilité che teste esce d'K-enime loncies, sol infinite. P & TESTA ESCE PRIMA O DOPOIS.  $P(\overset{\sim}{U}X=K) = \overset{\sim}{\sum}(1-P)^{k-1}P) = p\cdot\overset{\sim}{\sum}(1-P)^{k-1}$   $P\cdot\overset{\sim}{\sum}(1-P)^{M} = P\cdot\frac{1}{1-1-P} = P$ ho posto h = K+1 VALORE ATTESO.  $E(x) = \frac{1}{P}$  $D_{im}$ :  $+\infty$   $E(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} \Rightarrow p \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k \cdot (1-p)^{k-1}$ PONGO 1-P=9

P.  $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} K \cdot g^{k-1} = D P \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dq} g^k = D P \cdot \frac{d}{dq} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dq} \frac{1}{1-1-p} = 1$ P.  $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} K \cdot g^{k-1} = D P \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dq} g^k = D P \cdot \frac{d}{dq} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1-1-p} = 1$ DIMOSTRIAMO ORA CHE NON AVERE OTTENUTO RESSUMA CHUCE PER N LANCI.
NON INFLUENZA IL FATTO DI OTTENERLE NEI SUCCESSI VI LANCI.
PARTIANO CON LA DEFINIZIONE DI FUNZIONE DI SOPRAVIVENZA. G(m) = P & NON OTTEVERE CROCE IN N LANCIS=  $P(x > m) = (1 - p)^m$ 

Dim.

$$P(x>n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(x=k) = (PONGO \ h = k-n-1)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(1-p)^{k-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(1-p)^{n} = p(1-p)^{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^{n} = \frac{1}{k-0}$$

$$P(x=n+1 \mid X>m) = P(x=n+1, X>m)$$

$$P(x>m)$$

$$= doto che l>0 P(x=n+l) = \frac{1}{(1-p)^{n}} = \frac{1}{(1$$

Molevo consideriamo una more midile destoria X(2) = } lonco in cui e'usato eroce me reconde nolle J. (id me nolte de les obtenuts une esa, utins le monetre finde non viese auxe. la distribusione d' tole rosolile rore  $P(X^2=K)$  (con  $R \ge 2$  dots de non può onemie el prime lonais) =  $P^2 \cdot (1-P)^{K-2} \cdot (K-1)$ PRIM CROEE. X = mora voulile olevitorie geometrice il cui volore e il muer di lona fue le puime e le recondre ence Possioms d'ie che il robore votters E(x) sputtonds le l'resute del volore etters vie  $E(x^2) = E(x) + E(x) = \frac{1}{P} + \frac{1}{P} = \frac{2}{P}$ . \*VERIFICHIAMO ORA CHE SOND INDIPENDENTI FRA LORO. Due voridili destone som ud pendente se la los interessone e' inquêle al lors produtto  $P(x=k,x=h) = P(1-p)^{k-1} \cdot P(1-p)^{h-1} = (P(k=k)) \cdot (P(x=k))$ il coso generale x(n) e olette noviolile hinomiole negotire. Le rue olistribusione vale  $\mathbb{P}(X^{(k)} = K) = (K-1) - Ph-1 \cdot (1-P)^{k-h} \cdot P$ H(Xl) = K) = Zei roms slote h-1 teste in K-1 long. e il K-ermos longio e' teste z.

$$E(x^{(k)}) = \frac{R}{P}$$
 packé  $\sum_{i=0}^{k} E(x^{(i)}) = h \cdot \frac{1}{P} = \frac{1}{P}$