## Evenimente Conditionate

Dennitie: (12, F, P) spadio de probabilitate fixat
a)  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ , eveniment neneglijabil dacă P(A) > 0[neglijabil Inseanna că P(A) = 0)

b)  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ , neneglijabil  $X \in \mathcal{F}$ , ev. carecare  $P(X/A) = \frac{P(X/A)}{P(A)}$ 

x conditionat de evenimental A.

## Proprietati:

1) A, B-independente => [P(BIA)= IP(B)]

A, neglijabil

## Demonstratie:

P(BIA) det P(BNA) indep. P(B) - PCA)

P(A)

P(B) - PCA)

P(B)

2) A,B-ev. neneglijabile => P(B/A) · P(A) = P(A/B) · P(B)

Demonstradia: P(BIA) . P(A) = P(ANB) => P(BIA) . P(A) = P(AIB) . P(B) 3)  $A \in J$ , ev. neneglijabil Definin ## P. F-DIR, PA(X) = P(XIA), (Y) X = F PA-functie de probabilitate pe (12, F) Verifican axionele probabilitàtion P)  $P_A(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P(X|A) = \frac{P(X \in A)}{P(A)} \ge 0, (Y) \times e^{\frac{T}{2}}$  $P_2$ )  $P_A(\Omega) = \frac{P(\Omega \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(A)} = 1$  $P_3$ )  $F_{ie}$   $(X_n)_{n=1}$   $\Rightarrow i$  de evenimente, cu  $X_i \cap X_j = \emptyset$ ,  $(\forall)$   $i,j \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,  $i \neq j$  $P_{A}(\mathcal{L}_{A}(X_{n})) = \frac{P((\mathcal{L}_{A}(X_{n})\cap A))}{P(A)} = \frac{P(\mathcal{L}_{A}(X_{n}\cap A))}{P(A)} = \frac{P(\mathcal{L}_{A}(X_{n}\cap A))}{P(A)}$  $\frac{P_{3} \rho t P}{P(A)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{P(X_{n} \cap A)}{P(A)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{P(X_{n} \cap A)}{P(A)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_{A}(X_{n})$ 

Deci PA-probabilidate

Formule pendea probabilidadi condidionate

Définitive: (52, 7, 1P) - sp. prob. fixat

O danilie  $S = \{A_i, i \in I\} \subset \mathcal{F}$  unde I-tinita, nevida

[considerate ca o dan. de ev.]

sau I-numanabila; o asttel de familie se

numerte SISTEM COMPLET DE EVENIMENTE

da ca:

1) disjuncte 2 cât 2:

 $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$ , () i,  $j \in I$ ,  $i \neq j$ 

(2)  $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i = \Omega$ 

3) P(Ai) >0, (x) ieI

Consecinta:

 $\sum_{i \in I} P(A_i) \stackrel{P_3}{=} P(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i) = P(\Omega) = 1$ 

Deci: [ [P(Ai)=1]

I Formula Probabilitàti Totale (FPT) Fie J= {A, i e I } - sistem complet de ev.  $P(A) = \sum_{i \in I} P(A|A_i) \cdot P(A_i), (A) A \in \mathcal{F}$ Demonstratie: Fie AEF  $P(A) = P(A \cap \Omega) = P(A \cap (\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i)) =$ 

 $= \mathbb{P}(U(A \cap A_i)) = \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{P}(A \cap A_i) = \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{P}(A \mid A_i) \cdot \mathbb{P}(A_i)$ 

[] Formula his Bayes Fie I-sistem complet de evenimente, J= {A:, i ∈ I} AEJ, eveniment neneglijabil

 $P(A_i|A) = \frac{P(A|A_i) \cdot P(A_i)}{\sum_{\kappa \in \Gamma} P(A|A_{\kappa}) \cdot P(A_{\kappa}) \cdot P(A_{\kappa})} (Y)_{i \in \Gamma}$ 

Demonstratie: Fie i = I

IP(A; IA) = P(A; NA) = P(A|A;) · P(A;)

P(A) FOT \( \sum\_{K \in \text{T}} \) [P(A|A\_K) · IP(A\_K) = P(A|A\_K) · IP(A|A\_K) · I

III Formula Independiei tinite Pp. cà aven ev. A., Azz..., An E 7 a.r. A, MA, M. MAn-1, reneglijabil=> \$p. esk >0  $P(\hat{\Lambda}_{K=1}, A_K) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2|A_1) \cdot P(A_3|A_1) \cdot P(A_1|A_1) \cdot$ Demonstradie:  $A_1 > A_1 \cap A_2 \supset \dots \supset A_r \cap A_r \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1} \stackrel{\text{IFT}}{=}$  $P(A_1) \ge P(A_1 - A_2) \ge P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_{n-1}) \ge 0$ 

 $= P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n)$ 

Curs 9 Modèle elementare
de Spatii de Probabilitate I Spatiol Laplace: Ω= \w,, ω<sub>2</sub>, ω<sub>3</sub>,..., ω<sub>n</sub>, moltine tinita disdirect J=P(Q)={A |A CQ}} Notami M, multime timita => |M| not cardinalul lui M IM = card(M), nr. de element ale lui M Aven: IΩ = n  $|\mathcal{F}| = 2^{\circ}$ Definin: P: F-DR pain PCA) = (A) = 1A1, (V)A = F (A) > | sil =) se repitica cà l'este o hunche de probabilité Observatie: E: = {w;}, i = I,n - ex elementare  $P(E_i) = \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $i = I_{in}$  ( $E_i$ ,  $i = I_{in}$ , echippeobabile)

"probabilità d' egale

Curs 4 P(A) = Mr. caparilor Larorabile = 1A!

nr. caparilor posibile = 101 (52, 7, P) - sp. de probab de dip Laplace 1 Spatial Discret  $\Omega = \{\omega_i, i \in I\}, I = \{1, ..., n\} \text{ saw } I = N^*$  $J = P(\Omega) = \{ \{ w_j, j \in J \}, J \in I \}$ Stan. submultimilor  $\overline{P} = (P_i)_{i \in I}, P_i = 0, (H)_i \in I$  a.  $\widehat{I}$  a.  $\widehat{I}$   $\widehat{I}$  P({wj,jeJ}) # \( \subseteq \P\_{\text{in}} \) # \( J \in I \) 1P: J-PIR-functie de probabilitate (si, J, P) - sp. de probab. discret

1

-J-

Cues 4

## Scheme de Probabilitate

I. Schena lui Bernoulli (schema binomiala, bilei Desciona di 100

Descrieres prin modelul venei:

onnà contine a bile d'albe ; b bile negre. (a, b \in N\*). Se extrage o bilà ; i se retine = culoarea ; se repure bila in venà. Extragerea se repeti de n ori.

Notain: Exin, evenimental ca in cele n'extrageri sa obtinem k bile albe (n-k bile nagre).

PKIn = P(EKIn), K=0,1,...,n

Fie Path sprobab. extrageri mei bile albe

Huna: 2 = b = 1-p, probab. extrageri unei bile negre

p,2 ∈ (0,1) 2 3 4 negre k bile albe

prob. unui con tavorabil: pk.gn-k

NK. capuri/or favorabile: 
$$C_n^K$$
 $\binom{n + 1}{N_1} = N_2 \cdot p_2^K n^{-K}$ 
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 $\binom{n + 1}{$ 

Forandare generala: Probab. de realizare a unui ev. A m cadrul unei experiente este  $\rho = P(A) \in (0,1)$ . Repetien experienta de n ori în conditii identice și idependente. Atunci probab. nealizatii lui A de exact K ori în cele n experiente este  $P_{K|n} = C_n \cdot P^* \cdot 2^{n-\kappa}, K = \overline{0,n}$ , undo 2 = 1-p.