

Evenimente Conditionate.

Définité: Fie (I, F, P) un spatio de probabilitate.

Consideram A & F, cu P(A) > 0 (A se numeste

eveniment neneglijabil). Pentru un eveniment B & F

numin probabilitatea lai B conditionata de

(realizarea evenimentulai) A màrimea

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)}$$

ObsP (BIA) = PA(B)

Proprietati:

3) Fie Aef, ev. neneglijabil
Definim PA: F-IR, PA(X)=P(X/A), (V) XEF Fie PA - functie de probabilitate pe (1, F)

Veritian axionele probabilitàtis

 P_1) $P_A(X) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P(X|A) = \frac{P(X \cap A)}{P(A)} \ge 0$, $P(X) \times E \mathcal{F}$

 P_{λ}) $P_{A}(\Omega) = \frac{P(\Omega \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(A)} = 1$

 f_3) Fie $(X_n)_{n=1}$, six de everimente, $X_i \cap X_j = \emptyset$, $(Y)_{i,j} \in \mathbb{N}^*$,

 $\mathbb{P}_{A}(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty}X_{n}) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty}X_{n})\cap A}{\mathbb{P}(A)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty}(X_{n}\cap A))}{\mathbb{P}(A)} \frac{\mathbb{P}(A)}{\mathbb{P}(A)}$ $\mathbb{P}(A) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X_{n}\cap A) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X_{n}\cap A) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}_{A}(X_{n})$

Deci PA-probabilitate

Curs 9

Formule pentru probabilitati conditionate

Définitie:

Fie (12, F, P) - spatio de probabilitate fixat

O familie $J = \{A_i, i \in I\} \subset J$, undo I - finita, nevida

sau I-numarabila; o astrel de familie de evenimente

se numeste Sistem complet de EVENIMENTE daca:

1) disjuncte 2 cate 2 $A: \cap A_{i} = \emptyset, (\forall) \ i,j \in I, i \neq j$

$$\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i = \Omega$$

3)
$$P(A_i) > 0$$
, (4) $i \in I$

Consecintà:

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

Dea:
$$\left\{ \sum_{i \in I} P(A_i) = 1 \right\}$$

I Formula Probabilitati Totale (FTP)

Fie S={Ai, i \in I} - sistem complet de evenimente

$$P(A) = \sum_{i \in I} P(A|A_i) \cdot P(A_i), (\forall) A \in \mathcal{F}$$

Fie $A \in \mathcal{F}$ $P(A) = P(A \cap \Omega) = P(A \cap (\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i)) = P(\bigcup_{i \in I} (A \cap A_i)) = \sum_{i \in I} P(A \cap A_i) = \sum_{i \in I} P(A \cap A_i) \cdot P(A_i)$

I Formula lui Bayes

Fie J-sistem complet de evenimente, $J=\{A_i, i\in I\}$ $A\in \mathcal{F}$, eveniment neneglijabil

 $P(A_i|A) = \frac{P(A|A_i) \cdot P(A_i)}{\sum_{k \in I} P(A|A_k) \cdot P(A_k)}, \quad (f) : \in I$

Fie $i \in I$ $P(A; |A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{P(A; \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|A_i) \cdot P(A_i)}{\sum_{K \in I} P(A|A_K) \cdot P(A_K)}$

Formula Intersectiei Finite

Pp cà avem ev. A₁, A₂, ..., A_n ∈ F a.î.

A₁ ∩ A₂ ∩ ... ∩ A_{n-1}, neneglijabil => p este =0

 $P(\bigcap_{k=1}^{n} A_k) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2 \mid A_1) \cdot P(A_3 \mid A_1 \cap A_2) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_n \mid A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1})$

[Cers 4]

 $A_{1} \supseteq A_{1} \cap A_{2} \supseteq ... \supseteq A_{1} \cap A_{2} \cap ... \cap A_{n-1} \stackrel{Pr}{\longrightarrow} P^{pin}$ $P(A_{1}) \succeq P(A_{1} \cap A_{2}) \triangleq ... \succeq P(A_{1} \cap A_{2} \cap ... \cap A_{n-1}) \stackrel{ppin}{\longrightarrow} 0$ $P(A_{1}) \cdot P(A_{2} \mid A_{1}) \cdot P(A_{3} \mid A_{1} \cap A_{2}) \dots P(A_{n} \mid A_{1} \cap A_{2} \cap ... \cap A_{n-1}) =$ $= P(A_{1}) \cdot \frac{P(A_{1} \cap A_{2})}{P(A_{1} \cap A_{2})} \stackrel{P(A_{1} \cap A_{2} \cap ... \cap A_{n-1} \cap A_{n})}{P(A_{1} \cap A_{2} \cap ... \cap A_{n-1} \cap A_{n})} =$ $= P(A_{1} \cap A_{2} \cap ... \cap A_{n})$

The second of th

where the same is a significant of the same

Control of the second of the s

and the second of the second o

Francisco de la maria de la compansión d

Modele Elementage Spații de Probabilitate II Spatiol Laplace Fie $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, ..., \omega_n\}$, multime finita. Fie $\mathcal{F} = P(\Omega) = \{A | A \subset \Omega\}$ Notam: M, multime finita => |M | not cardinalul lui M |M|= card (M), nr. de elemente ale lin M Aven: | 1 = n Definim: $P: \mathcal{F} \to \mathbb{R}$ prin $P(A) = \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{|A|}{n}$, $(\mathcal{F}) A \in \mathcal{F}$ |A|>|Ω|=> se reciticà cà Peste o funcție de probabilitate Obgervatie: E:= {w:}, i=I,n - evenimente elementare $P(E_i) = \frac{1}{n}$, i = 1, n (E_i , i = 1, n, echippeobabilità di egale P(A)= numar caquei favorabile = 1A | numar caquei posibile | 1/2 |

-6-

Curs 9

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\boxed{I} & Spayiv \\
\Omega = \{ w_i, i \in I \}, I = \{ 1, ..., n \} \text{ sain } I = \mathbb{N}^* \\
\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{P}(\Omega) = \{ \{ w_j, j \in J \}, J \subset I \} \\
\boxed{P} = (P_i)_{i \in I}, P_i > 0, (V)_{i \in I} \text{ a.f. } \sum_{i \in I} P_i = 1 \\
\boxed{P}(\{ w_j, j \in J \}) \stackrel{det}{=} \sum_{j \in J} P_j, (V)_{j \in I} \\
\boxed{P} = (P_i)_{i \in I}, P_i = J \}
\end{array}$$

P: F→IR not functia de probabilitate
(Ω, F, P) not epatio de probabilitate discret

gran in the transfer of the state of the sta

· And the second

-7-

Scheme de Probabilitate I Schema lui Bernoulli (schema binomiala, bilei Descrierea prin modelul venei O venà contine a bile albe si b bile negre (a, b = N*). Se extrage o bilà si i se retine culoarea. Se repune bila in venà. Extragerea se repetà de n ori: Notain: $E_{Kln} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \text{ evenimental ca in cele } n \text{ extragerisa obtinen } K$ bile albe (n-K) bile negre) $P_{Kln} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} P(E_{Kln}), K=0,1,...,n$ Fie p=a+6, probabilitatea extragerii unei bile albe Atunai $2 = \frac{b}{a+b} = 1-p$, probabilitatea extragerii unei bik negre P, g ∈ (0,1) n-k bile negre K bile albe

Deci: pr.gn-k, probabilitatea unui caz favorabil Ny = Ch, numirul caqueilor favorabile

$$P_{K|n} = N_{f} \cdot p^{k} \cdot 2^{n-k} = > \left\{ P_{k|n} = C_{n}^{k} \cdot p^{k} \cdot 2^{n-k}, k = 0, 1, ..., n \right\}$$

$$\int = \{E_{K|n}, K = \overline{O_{,n}}\} = sistem complet de evenimente$$

Observatie: Evenimente mutuale incompatibile, disjuncte Observatie 2: Reuniunea lor este II, eveniment sigur

Verificance:
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} P(E_{k|n}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_{k|n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_{n} P_{z}^{k}$$
formula binomului
$$\lim_{k \to \infty} N_{ew} + \lim_{k \to \infty} N_{ew}$$

$$= (p + 2)^{n} = 1^{n} = 1$$

Formulare generalà:

Probabilitatea de realizare a unui eveniment A in cadeul unei experiente este $\rho = P(A) \in (0,1)$. Repetam experienta de n ori în conditii identice și independente. Atunc probabilitatea realizarii lui A de exact K ori în cele n experiente este $P_{KIn} = C_{n}^{K} p^{K} \cdot 2^{n-K}$, $K = \overline{O}_{n}$, unde g = 1-p.

Deci:
$$P_{k|n} = C_n^k \rho^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \rho = P(A) \in (0,1), g = 1-\rho = P(A^c) \in (0,1)$$