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Dinothono che re E,FEB=>EnFEB
                     E, Fe 3 - E, Fe 3 - EUFC J-
          EUFE S Pu De Morgan
                                                             EUF - EOF
              Quinti Enfe J 10 Efe J
          Proprione 1: PEEI, quai, vale PEEI?
                 P(S) = 1 \qquad C = E \cup E
             PECEDED = PEED + PEED
                                     1 = P [ E] + P [ E]
                               P(E)=1-P(E)
        Paopirione : Se FCE->P[F] < P[E]
              FCE-) E= FU(E)F)
                      P[FU(EXF)]=P[F]+P[EXF]>PF
         POPNION 3: PEEUFJ= PEEJ+PEFJ-PEEDFJ
      EUF=(EIF)U(EAF)U(FIE)
              PL(EIF)U(EAF)U(FIE))=
= P(ExF)+P(ExF)+P(F)=
          F= E (Enf)
FE= F (EnF)
= P(E) - P(EnF) + P(EnF) + P(F) - P(EnF)
              P(E) + P(F) - P(E \cap F)
        cone ma (Formula bille grobabilité total opera logoe bille attennative)

Sia {Fi} una partitione & D., va F un PCF(E) = PCF(E) = PCF(E)

Allora la PCF) = EPCF(E) PCE(J)

PCE J
        Teorems (Formula bille grobality total opene
legge bille alternative)
        P (FIE) = P [F] · P [E]
          F = F \cap Q = F \cap (Q = C) =
  = \frac{1}{c} \left( \frac{F}{n} + \frac{E}{c} \right)
            P(F) = P(U_{i=1}(F_{A}F_{i})) =
               = \sum_{i=1}^{M} P(F_i E_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} P(F_i E_i) P(E_i)
     Teorema (Formula & Bayer)
          De un evento F e leto una jardizane [Ec]
                     P[En IF] = P[FIEh] P[Eh]
                      EPEFIFe J. PEEC)
         PLENFJ=PLENFDPLFJ=PLFNBPLFN
                                  PCFIEH) PCEHJ
PCF)
                         P[F] = Ei PFFEi J ( Ei )
          Propride: GE E è intendente da Fallon Fi

PEEIFJ = PEEJ => PEF[E] = PEF]
               P(EnF)=P[F]=P[F]=P[F]
         = PCFIEDPCED
              PRE)PRF)=PFIE)PRE)
           ENF FOR FRENCH SUND PREST OF THE FOREST STATES OF T
             E = (E \cap F) \cup (E \cap F)
        P[E]=P(EnF)+P(EnF)=
                \operatorname{Per} + \operatorname{Pr} = \operatorname{P}(E) + \operatorname{P}(F)
                P(E) · P(F) + P(EnF)
                     P[E]=P(E) *-P(F)+P(EnF)
               P(EnF)=P[E]-P(E)=
                                  = \left[ \left( - P(F) \right) P(E) \right]
                                          P(E \cap F) = P(F) P(E) DWM
ExFindiz.
     P[2 5 X 5 b] = Fx(b) - Fx(a) = / 2 /x(x) &x
          \mathcal{I}_{a} = (-\infty, a) \quad \mathcal{I}_{b} = (-\infty, b) \quad \mathcal{I}_{ab} = (a, b)
        P(XeIb)=P(Ib)=P(I2UIab)=
     = P(T_2) + P(T_{ab})
                       P(T_b) = P(T_a) + P(T_{ab})
                     P(\overline{Z_b}) = P(\overline{Z_b}) - P(\overline{Z_a})
                               \int_{-\infty}^{b} \int_{x}^{x} (x) dx - \int_{-\infty}^{a} \int_{x}^{x} (x) dx =
                                                           \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{2}\int_{0}^{2}\left( x\right) dx
Projection (1) = E[X2] - m2
V_{\mathcal{F}}(X) = E(X-m)^2 
= \frac{1}{M} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} - 2 \times_{i} \times + \times^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i} \times + \times^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} + \xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i} \times_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} + \xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} + \xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} + \xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} + \xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} + \xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} + \xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} + \xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} + \xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\xi_{i-1}^{M} \times_{i}^{2} \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_{i} - 2 \times_{i}^{2}}_{K_

\frac{1}{M} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{M} \frac{2}{X_i} + MX^2 - 2X \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{M} \frac{2}{X_i} \right\} \right\}

                72 - 2 - 2 X X =
                     \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}
                   \left(-\left(\chi^2\right) - M^2\right)
        Propride benitz bulls bith. Birmorile
PEX = K) = (4) PK 9M-K Pn Ogi K brown
        · Proble ve zon
       o Prob M-Kinneson, 9 M-K
      · Come pouvo esque distaiti? (M)
                                    (M) PR gM-R
      Denité belle opometrica
P[X=K] = p q K-1
                                                                                  1 nob [1-1 muce on 1 ph-1
                                                                                  · Prob che il le-sing bur io
                                                                                        Dia vicalio?
                 · P 9
        P[X=c+j] x>i]=P[X=j]
  "A menza di musia" Manca una di judonza da
      P(X=i+j(X>i)) = \frac{P(X=i+j)n(X>i)}{P(X>i)} = \frac{P(X=i+j)n(X=i+j)}{P(X=i+j)} = \frac{P(X=i+j)}{P(X=i+j)} = \frac{P(X=i+j)}{P(X=i+j)} = \frac{P(X=i+j)}{P(X=i+j)
        ECX + Y ] = IEIX ] + IF CY ]
              E(X+Y) = E_i Z_i P(X+Y=Z_i) =
                  = E; E; (X; + Y;) P(X=Xi, Y=Y;) =
          = 2i \times i P(X=xi) + 2j + P(Y=xj)
                        COVEX, YJ = ECXYJ - EXJ E EYJ
        GV(X,Y) = EI(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))
        C_{V}(X,Y) = \frac{1}{M} \mathcal{E}_{c}(X_{c}-X)(Y_{c}-Y_{c})
    LEXIY: -XIJ-XYLXY
     1 Eixi- XEXi- XEXI
           Xy - 7X - XY + XY
                 E(XY) - E(X) E(Y)
         Physical of the property of the property of the physical of th
     M_0: G_V(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X) E(Y)
               E(\chi Y) = E_i E_j \times_i Y_j P(\chi = Y_i, Y = Y_j) =
               - Ei EJXi Y- P(X) P(Y) =
                = E: \times i P(X) \cdot E + Y - P(X) =
                     = E(X) R(Y)
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$$F_{y}(x) = F(Y \le t) = F(g(x) \le t) = \frac{1}{4}(y)$$

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$$F_{y}(x) = f(x) = f(x) = f(x)$$

$$F_{y}(x) =$$