**Aufgabe 1** (4 Punkte). Sei  $\mathcal{B} = (B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$  eine abzählbar disjunkte Vereinigung von  $\Omega$  und Xeine Zufallsvariable auf  $\Omega$ . Zeigen Sie, dass der bedingte Erwartungswert von X gegeben  $\mathcal{B}$ definiert durch

$$E[X|\mathscr{B}] \coloneqq \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}, P(B_i) > 0} E[X|B_i] \mathbb{1}_{B_i}$$

die Eigenschaft  $E[X] = E[E[X|\mathcal{B}]]$  erfüllt.

The Eigenschaft 
$$E[X] = E[X|S]$$
 ertill.

Es ist  $E[X] := \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} X(\omega) P(\omega)$  and

 $E[E[X|B]] := \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} \left(\sum_{i \in N} E[X|B_i] \mathbb{1}_{B_i}\right) P(\omega)$ .

Wir wollen also zeizen, dass  $\sum_{i \in N} E[X|B_i] \mathbb{1}_{B_i} = X(\omega)$ .

Fur  $c \in \Omega$ .

Sei  $c \in B_i$ . Do  $B$  eine disjuncte kreinigung ist, ist also  $c \notin B_j$  for  $j \in N \setminus E_i$ . Damit ist  $\mathbb{1}_{B_j} (\omega) = 0$ .

Wir erhalten

 $\sum_{i \in N} E[X|B_i] \mathbb{1}_{B_i} = E[X|B_i] = E[X|B_i] = E[X|B_i] = E[X|B_i] = E[X|B_i]$ 

Def. bodingle 
$$J = \frac{E[X 1_{Bi}]}{P(Bi)} = \frac{\sum_{\omega \in \Omega} X 1_{Bi}(\omega) P(\omega)}{P(Bi)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{\omega \in Bi} X(\omega) P(\omega)}{P(Bi)} = \frac{\sum_{\omega \in Bi} X(\omega)}{P(Bi)}$$

Ruleale 3 Rei 12 = 5 (x, y) [x, y = 57, -, 6 } und 4 = 9(2) med P ch tylecchnertecting and 12 A = { (x, y) | x = {2, 4, 6}, y = {7, -, 6}} +> 1A1 = 78 => P(A) = 36 = 2 B= 1(x, x) e [2 (x) x genule V x y emgeredo } => 1 131 = 78 => 12(13) = 78 = 2 (={(x,y) e12/x e{7,-,63, 4 e{2,3,5}} => | (1 = 78 = ) | (0) = 78 = 7 1) = {(7,7),(7,3),(3,7),(8,8) Tomet gelt la de rebutte de Tacare 3 An 133 = { (x,y) = 12 1 x, y = { 2, 4,63 } => 184 1331 = # = 17 (ANIS) = 3 = 4 => P(A113) = = = = = = = P(A) ((13) alle A13 una Cheingig { Ane} = {(x, y) = 11 | x e { 2, 4, 6}, y e { 2, 3, 5}} => P(A/C) = = P(A)P(C) when A, Cunalilanges 5AND3 = Ø => P(AND) - O => P(AND) = 0 + 18 = P(A) (D) also A, D alkanging 8 13 nc} = {(x,y) = 12 | x = { 7, 3, 9}, y = { 3,5} color x = { 2,4,6}, x = 2} -> P(B10) = 4 = P(B)P(0) also B, Canallengia 5 B 1 03 = 0 => 17(131 17) = 17(17) = 3 7 P(B10) = 3 + 18 = P(B)(10) also B, Dalkenge CND= {(7,3), (3, \$ => P(N) = 2 => P(N) + = -18 => P(CDD)=7 = P(C)P(U) also C,D unabling

the the should ver 3 veryon geld AMPAB = AMPAC = 0 ple AMD = 0 Anis nc = {(2,21,4,2),(6,2) =) ((411310) = 3 = 72 13,6 abbergy de 17(A) 17(3) 17(0) = (2) = 8 3 n c n D = {(7,3), (5,3)} => P(BncnD) = = - = = Anonen1) = 0 da An 1) = 0 => Ap 13, C, D / allengis de P(A) +0, (2(C) +0 A, 17, 13 (allengis de P(B) +0 (C) +0 Designable 4

P( $X_1 = K \mid X_1 + X_2 = Q$ ) = P( $\{X_1 = K\} \cap \{X_2 = Q - Q\}$ )

P( $\{X_1 = K \mid X_1 + X_2 = Q\}$ ) = P( $\{X_2 = Q\} \mid Q - Q\}$ P( $\{X_1 = K \mid P(X_2 = Q - Q)\} \mid Q - Q\}$ P( $\{X_2 = Q\} \mid Q - Q\}$ )

P( $\{X_1 = K \mid P(X_2 = Q - Q)\} \mid Q - Q\}$ P( $\{X_1 = K \mid P(X_2 = Q - Q)\} \mid Q - Q\}$ P( $\{X_1 = Q \mid Q - Q\} \mid Q - Q\}$ P((Q-10):K! e-(1+12) - \n x - \n 2 - K & !!

(Q-10):K! e-(1+12) e-(1 1: 12 -101 K! (2 + 2) + (2 (x) 1 x 12 l-9 (k) (1 x 12) l-k = (k) (1 x 12) (1 x 12) l-k = (k) (1 x 12) (1 x 12) l-k = (k) (1 x 12) (1 x 12) l-k = (k) (1 x