



# Probabilità

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## 19. Somma di variabili aleatorie. Varianza.

Somma di v. a.

$X, Y$        $X+Y$  è una v. a

$$(X+Y)(\omega) = X(\omega) + Y(\omega)$$

$$\omega \in S$$

$X + Y$  attesa

$$E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$$

vale sempre anche quando

$X$  e  $Y$  non sono indipendenti

Vale solo per la somma

per il prodotto non vale

$$E(XY) \stackrel{?}{=} E(X)E(Y)$$

se sono indipendenti SI

in generale NO

$$P(X=1)=p; P(X=0)=1-p$$

$$Y=1-X; P(Y=1)=1-p; P(Y=0)=p$$

$$P(X=1 \cap Y=1)=0; P(X=1)P(Y=1)=p(1-p)$$

$$E(X+Y)=E(X+1-X)=E(1)=1$$

$$E(X)+E(Y)=p+1-p=1$$

$$E(XY)=E(X(1-X))=E(X-X^2)=$$

$$E(X)-E(X^2)=E(X)-E(X)=0$$

Variabili indicatorie

$$I_A(w) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } w \in A \\ 0 & \text{se } w \notin A \end{cases}$$

$w \in S$

$$P(I_A = 1) = P(A) = E(I_A)$$

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$A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$

$$E\left(\sum_i I_{A_i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(I_{A_i}) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$$

estrazioni da urne

$K$  palle bianche,  $N-K$  palle nere

estriamo  $n$  palle

$X = \#$  palle bianche estratte

- con rimpiazzamento

$$X \sim B\left(\frac{K}{N}, n\right) \Rightarrow E(X) = n \frac{K}{N}$$

- senza rimpiazzamento

$$P(X=j) = \frac{\binom{K}{j} \binom{N-K}{n-j}}{\binom{N}{n}} \quad E(X) = \sum_j j P(X=j)$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{I}_{A_i}; A_i = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i\text{-esima estratta a} \\ \text{evidenza} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$E(X) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{I}_{A_i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{K}{N} = n \cdot \frac{K}{N}$$



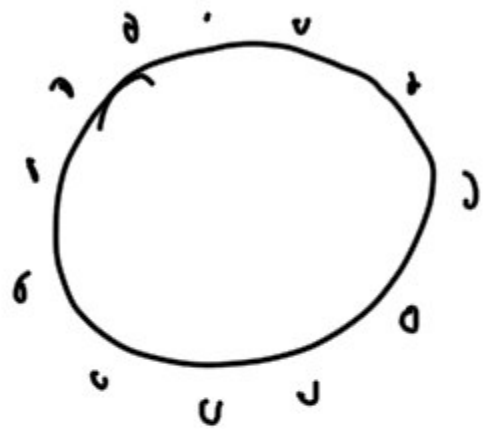
secondo metodo per l'attesa di una  
v.a. binomiale

$$X \sim B(n, p) ; X = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i$$

$Z_i$  Bernoulli di parametro  $p$ ;  $P(Z_i=1)=p$

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(Z_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n p = np$$

20 persone dieci coppie



$X = \#$  persone che si siedono  
vicino al proprio partner  
 $E(X)$

1, ... 20  $Z_i = I_{\{i\text{-esima accanto al}\}}$   
proprio partner

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i$$

$$E(X) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(Z_i) =$$

$$n = 20$$

$$E(X) = 20 E(Z_1) = \frac{40}{19}$$

$$E(Z_1) = \frac{2}{19} \approx 2.11$$

$$E(X)$$

dispersione attorno alla media

$$\underline{X - E(X)}$$

$$E(X - E(X)) = 0$$

$$E(\underline{[X - E(X)]^2}) = \text{Var}(X) \geq 0$$

varianza di  $X$

$$\text{Var}(X) = 0 \text{ sse}$$

$$X \equiv E(X)$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E([X - E(X)]^2) =$$

$$E(X^2 - 2XE(X) + E(X)^2) =$$

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

$$\underline{E(X^2) - E(X)^2}$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_x x^2 P(X=x)$$

$$P(X=1)=p; \quad P(X=0)=1-p$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = E(X) - E(X)^2$$

$$= p - p^2 = p(1-p)$$

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De 6 f. c. c. e

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^6 i^2 P(X=i) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i=1}^6 i^2 = \frac{91}{6}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{91}{6} - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{182 - 147}{12}$$

$$= \frac{35}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(X+Y) &= E[(X+Y)^2] - (E[X] + E[Y])^2 \\
&= E(X^2 + 2XY + Y^2) - \underbrace{E(X)^2} - 2E(X)E(Y) \\
&\quad + \underbrace{E(Y)^2} = \underbrace{E(X^2)} + 2E(XY) + \underbrace{E(Y^2)} \\
&\quad - \underbrace{E(X)^2} - 2E(X)E(Y) - \underbrace{E(Y)^2} = \\
&= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2(E(XY) - E(X)E(Y))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) := E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

se  $X$  e  $Y$  sono indipendenti,  
allora  $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cor}(X, Y) = 0$$

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se  $X \perp Y$   $\Rightarrow$

$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$$

(non è vero in generale)



$$\text{Var}(aX) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$$

$$\text{Var}(X+b) = \text{Var}(X)$$

$$\text{Var}(aX+b) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$$

$$X \sim B(n, p)$$

$$\text{Var}(X)$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i \quad Z_i \text{ are indep.}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(Z_i) = n \text{Var}(Z_1) =$$

$$= n p(1-p)$$