Un'applicatione
$$X$$
 oli \mathcal{N} on \mathbb{R}
 $(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{J} = 6(\mathcal{G}), \mathbb{R})$ | $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{B} = 6(\mathcal{J}), \mathbb{R}_X)$

aleatorio $X : \mathcal{N}$ misusabile \mathbb{R}

per la quale

per la quale $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}$, $\{x \in \mathcal{B}\} \in \mathcal{F}$ $= \{\omega \in \mathcal{\Lambda} : x(\omega) \in \mathcal{B}\} \subseteq \mathcal{\Lambda}$

 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, B=]-\infty, \mathbb{Z}, \{X \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}$ = {w e l : X(w) < x } e J si dice "misurabile. Dopo di ciò, si può posse Px B -- R $B \longrightarrow P_X(B) := P(X \in B)$

l'm'applicasione X tra I e R che sie misurabile à olette "variabile aleatorie" appure "numero aleatorio".

delle prove ripetute Nello schema di Bernoulli $S = \{T, C3^N, G = \{(T_m)_{m \in N}\}$ $f = \sigma(g)$ $A \in \mathcal{J}_{A}$ $\mathcal{P}(A)$ si dice "prova" oh ordine n l'appli-cazione $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $X_m : \mathcal{N} = \sum_{w \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{R}$ \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} L'applicasione à misurabile.

7-00, x] CR {X = x} = 1 = 1

1)
$$\frac{-23}{1}$$
 $\{\omega \in \mathcal{N} : X_{m} \leq x\} = \mathcal{N} \in \mathcal{F}$
2) $\frac{\omega \leq \chi \langle 1 \rangle}{\omega \leq \chi}$ $\{\omega \in \mathcal{N} : X_{m} \leq \chi\} = \mathcal{C}_{m}$
 $= T_{m}^{e} \in \mathcal{F}$
3) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ $\{\omega \in \mathcal{N} : X_{m} \leq \chi\} = \emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$

1 / 1-1/

5i saive

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$
, $X_m \sim B(1, p)$, $p = P(T) \in (0, 1)$
 $volenolo$ intenolere cle $X_m = una$ variabile aleatoria con
 $5x_m = \{0, 1\}$

$$P(X_{n-0}) = 1 - p = P(X_{n-4}) = p.$$

TEOREMA

La somme di variabili aleatorie è una variabile aleatorie.

Applicanolo il teoreme alle prime n prove, si ottiene la variabile aleato. ria "BINOMIALE"

 $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $S_m = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_m \sim B(n, p)$ per la quale $S_{S_m} = \{0, 1, 2, -\cdots, m\}$

 $K \in S_{5}$, $P_{S}(\{k\})=P(S_{m}=K)$

$$= \binom{n}{k} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
n = 4 ; \quad r = \frac{1}{6} \\
(5_4 \ge 1) = \{5_4 = 0\}^6 \\
P(5_4 = 0) = \binom{4}{0} p^6 (1-1)^4 \\
= \binom{5}{6}^4 \\
P(5_4 \ge 1) = 1 - \binom{5}{6}^4 > 0_1^5
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
n = 4 ; \quad r = \frac{1}{6} \\
n = 24, \quad r = \frac{1}{36} \\
\{5_{24} \ge 1\} = \{5_{24} = 0\}^6 \\
P(5_{24} = 0) = \binom{24}{0} r^6 (1-r)^4 \\
= \binom{35}{36}^{24} \\
P(5_{24} \ge 1) = 1 - \binom{35}{36}^{24} < 0_1^5
\end{array}$$

$$P(S_{24} \ge 1) = P(S_{24} = 1) + P(S_{24} = 2) + \cdots + P(S_{24} = 24)$$

= 1 - $P(S_{24} = 0)$.

MEXIDN \mathcal{D} (12 1 NO H10

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {n \choose k} \gamma^k (1-\gamma)^{m-k} = \left[\uparrow + (1-\gamma) \right]^m = 1.$$

DIM

$$= \frac{n}{2} \binom{n}{p} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k}.$$

RED

Un'altre variabile aleatoria nello scheme di Bernoulli è la variabile aleatorie "GEOMETRICA"

 $T_{3} = \inf \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : X_{m} = 1 \right\} \sim G(r)$ CCCCCTCCTTTT

orvero, il numero di prove necessarie per osservare la prima T. Risulta

 $5_{T_1} = \{1, 2, -- \} = N$

L,

KEIN, IPT({k3})=IP(T1=k)=p(1-1).
$$P=(0,1)$$

5i ha :

$$1 = P(\Omega) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \uparrow q^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^{k-1} = f \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^{m}$$

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