

Probabilități și statistică seminar 3-4 (21 oct 2020)

① P_p că mașina produce în continuu

Notăm cu $A_i \rightarrow$ evenimentul că la extragerea i am obținut o piesă bună

$\bar{A}_i \rightarrow$ — " — " — " — o piesă defectă

a) $A \rightarrow$ evenimentul cerut

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(A_1 \cap A_2 \dots \cap A_9 \cap \bar{A}_{10}) = P(\bigcap_{i=1}^9 A_i \cap \bar{A}_{10}) = \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^9 P(A_i) P(\bar{A}_{10}) = \left(\frac{95}{100}\right)^9 \cdot \frac{5}{100} \end{aligned}$$

b) $B \rightarrow$ evenimentul cerut

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(\bar{A}_1 \cup (A_1 \cap \bar{A}_2) \cup (A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \bar{A}_3) \cup \\ &\quad \cup (A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 \cap \bar{A}_4) \cup (A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 \cap A_4 \cap \bar{A}_5) \\ &\quad \cup (A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_5 \cap \bar{A}_6)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(\bar{A}_1) + P(A_1 \cap \bar{A}_2) + P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \bar{A}_3) + \\ &\quad + P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_5 \cap \bar{A}_6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= 1 - P(A_1) + P(A_1) \cdot (1 - P(A_2)) + \dots + P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot \dots \cdot (1 - P(A_6)) \\ &\quad \frac{95}{100} \quad \frac{95}{100} \quad \frac{5}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=0}^5 \left(\frac{95}{100}\right)^i \cdot \frac{5}{100}$$

c) $C \rightarrow$ evenimentul dorit

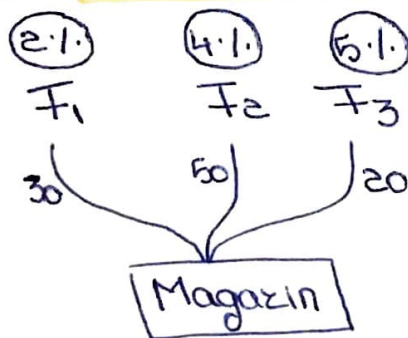
$$P(\underline{A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 \cap A_4}) = \prod_{i=1}^4 P(A_i) = \left(\frac{95}{100}\right)^4 \quad \text{Gresit}$$

$$P(\bar{C}) = P(\bar{A_1} \cup (A_1 \cap \bar{A_2}) \cup (A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \bar{A_3}) \cup (A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 \cap \bar{A_4}))$$

$$P(\bar{C}) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \left(\frac{95}{100}\right)^i \cdot \frac{5}{100}$$

$$P(C) = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^3 \left(\frac{95}{100}\right)^i \cdot \frac{5}{100}$$

10) Problema importantă



$D \rightarrow$ un calc. se defectază

$A_i \rightarrow$ evenimentul că un calc. provine de la F_i $i = \overline{1,3}$

$$P(A_1) = \frac{30}{100} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$P(A_2) = \frac{5}{10}$$

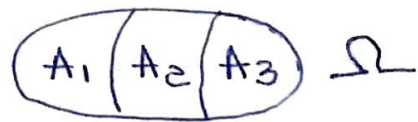
$$P(A_3) = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$P(D|A_1) = \frac{2}{100}$$

$$P(D|A_2) = \frac{4}{100}$$

$$P(D|A_3) = \frac{5}{100}$$

Folosim formula probabilității totale



$$a) P(D) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(D|A_i) \cdot P(A_i) = \frac{36}{1000} = 0,036 = 3,6\%$$

$$b) P(A_2|D) = \frac{P(A_2|D)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(D|A_2) \cdot P(A_2)}{P(D)} = \frac{\frac{4}{100} \cdot \frac{5}{10}}{\frac{36}{1000}} = \frac{20}{36}$$

Bayes

$$c) P(D|A_1 \cup A_3) =$$

$$= \frac{P(D \cap (A_1 \cup A_3))}{P(A_1 \cup A_3)} =$$

$$= \frac{P((D \cap A_1) \cup (D \cap A_3))}{P(A_1) + P(A_3)} = \frac{P(D \cap A_1) + P(D \cap A_3)}{P(A_1) + P(A_3)} =$$

$$= \frac{P(D|A_1) \cdot P(A_1) + P(D|A_3) \cdot P(A_3)}{P(A_1) + P(A_3)} = \frac{\frac{2}{100} \cdot \frac{3}{10} + \frac{5}{100} \cdot \frac{2}{10}}{\frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{10}} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{16}{1000} = \frac{32}{1000} = 0,032$$

$$d) P(A_1 \cup A_2 | \bar{D}) = \frac{P((A_1 \cup A_2) \cap \bar{D})}{P(\bar{D})} = \frac{P((\bar{D} \cap A_1) \cup (\bar{D} \cap A_2))}{P(\bar{D})}$$

$$= \frac{P(\bar{D} \cap A_1) + P(\bar{D} \cap A_2)}{1 - P(D)} =$$

obs: $P(\bar{A}|B) = 1 - P(A|B)$
 $P(A|\bar{B}) \neq 1 - P(A|B)$

Formule

$$P(\bar{D}|A_1) = \frac{P(\bar{D} \cap A_1)}{P(A_1)}$$

$$P(A_1|\bar{D}) = \frac{P(\bar{D} \cap A_1)}{P(\bar{D})}$$

$$= \frac{P(\bar{D}|A_1) \cdot P(A_1) + P(\bar{D}|A_2) \cdot P(A_2)}{1 - P(D)} =$$

$$= \frac{(1 - P(D|A_1)) P(A_1) + (1 - P(D|A_2)) \cdot P(A_2)}{1 - P(D)} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{98}{100} \cdot \frac{3}{10} + \frac{96}{100} \cdot \frac{5}{10}}{0,964} = \frac{98 \cdot 3 + 96 \cdot 5}{964} = \frac{294 + 480}{964} = 0,802$$