Probabildadi & statistica Curs 2 - 11.40.2021

experiment aleator Reamintim: $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F})$ $f \in \mathcal{F}$ algebra $f \in \mathcal{F}$ $f \in$ Exp: 52= 14* - prir de arimeari on banul paña am obfirmit pl prima oura #.

A= ? obfirment + chipo um vir pair de arimeari ? - J 22j3

- j 2 d grund ormeent de 2 j ou ou banul pt
a obtine pt prima oaria 4 C) (An)n = F= CAne F O multime F = P(-12) care verifieà a), b) si c') s.n J-algebra preste R. b) As, Azin, Anef =) Unief si nAief a) se F a) (An)ne F= Anie F d) ABEFDAIBEF Ansc

Def: Ferechea (2, 7) se numeste gradin probabilizatil
(gratin mosmabil). Aven un exposiment aleator si consideram A un eveniment de n'intères. La presupunem cà repetan exposimental de un au more de ori N. (pastrand condituile de desfagurare videntice). Fie N(A) mr de realizari ale evenimentation A $P(A) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{N(A)}{N}$ I = ZHITS A=2+13 Trecvenita relativa B=779 1) P(A) e [0,1] a) $A = \emptyset = N(\emptyset) = 0 = P(\emptyset) = 0$ A= I =) N(I) = N =) P(I) = 1 3) AnB = \$ (disjumote) N(AUB) = N(A)+N(B) =) A(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) (finit aditionitate) Daca extindem le cazul rumatratil atuner obtinem graphietatea de T-aditivillate. (An)n € F (sir de evenimente) dispuncte dout côde dout

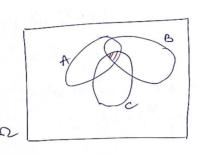
alune: $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{N} A_i) = \frac{N}{i=1} P(A_i)$ (∇ -actilizer tate)

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Def: Fie (22, 8) un qualin probabilizabil. O Junopie eare satisface propriétable unuatoure: P. F-> [0,1] s) P(p) =0 M P(s2) =1 2) dacă (An) n = 7 um sir de evenimente disjuncti de mête 2, atunci? $\mathcal{H}(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{H}(A_i)$ se numera missora de probabilitate (probabilitate) pe (2, F) Def: Tropletul (2, 5, 1P) se rumeste camp de preotrabilitate Exp: 1) Aruncotul en banul IZ= 2 +, T3 J=3 7(12)= 20, 2+3, 273, 24,733 P(4)=0, P(-2)=1 P(2+3) = P = [0,2] =) P(273)=1-p. P: 7-2[0,1] Daca basul este esteat => p=1/2. 2) Anmasm en Jarul _2 = 21,2,3,4,5,63 F = P(12) = 20,152 AB=47:B-> AY Wi= ri3 A(205) = pi €[i,1] 1€ 21, -- 165 pi+pa+--+ p6=1 1= 1w130 ... v1w64 => R(213)=1-

In general, A € F atunci P(A) = Z Pi Re (2, 5, R.) un caup de probatilitate. Munais a) R(AC) = 1- R(A) -AC ANAC-Ø 1 = 1Pa(_12_) = 12(AUAC) $= P(A) + P(A^{c})$ b) Daca ABE F cu AEB atunci P(A) = P(B) (monolonie) B= AU(B\A) = AU(BNAS) P(B) = P(A) + P(BnAc) > /T(A) c) Fix AB & Fatura' P(AUB)=P(A)+P(B)-P(AnB) AUB = (A B) U (ANB) U (BIA) eventualitate disjacate 2 P(ANB)=P(A)-IT(ANB) P(BIÁ) = P(B) - P(ANB) (1) => P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(ANB)

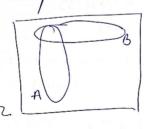
C) $A_1B_1C \in \mathcal{F}$ $R(A \cup B \cup C) = R(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - R(A \cap B \cap C)$ $+R(A \cap B \cap C)$



d) Formula lui Toimcaré: $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{A}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{H}(A_i) - \sum_{i \neq j} \mathcal{H}(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{\alpha \neq \alpha \neq k} \mathcal{H}(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k)$ $+ \dots + \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H}(A_k \cap A_k \cap A_n))$

Dem prin includie (teauà)

e) A, B ∈ F atunci P(AUB) ≤ P(A)+P(B) (Ineg lui A - putini studensli au laptos B- putini studendi au telefou austri



P(A ∩ B) ≥ P(A)+P(B)-1 Generalizani $P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n) \ge P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_n) - (n-1)$ 7) (Ing lui Book) $(A_n)_n \in \mathcal{F}$ atunci $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{V}, A_i) \leq \underset{i=1}{\overset{\sim}{\succeq}} \mathcal{P}(A_i)$ Exp: Anuncam en banul de o infinitate de ou 12 = 2 +17 } = { (WK) KEM | WI E 2 +17}} A={ um cap, tt, apare mai devreme san mai târjuir} P(2+3)=P = (0,1) = UAn An= {(wk) KEN EIR | Die 21-Infai wi= H} in frimeli n ouncari am P(An)=1-(1-p)n $P(A) = \Delta$ $P(A) = \lim_{n \to \infty} P(A_n) = 1.$ $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq A_3 \subseteq \dots$ Modelul clasic de probabilitate Tie N > 1 un numar natural si consideram un experiment aleator en un our N de repultate posibile. - annicated en band - armicated en garul 12= {w, -.., wn}

Considerau 7=P(12) (2Nelemente) si ludu ca aussurio de probabilitate pe (2, F), P: J >[0,1] definite grin P({\alpha'\)= \(\frac{1}{\omega}\) (eclurepartitia)

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discuta) In acest cay, daca A & Faturei THA) = TH(U & Wis) = Z TH(2Wis) - Z N $=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{\text{with}}1=\frac{|A|}{N}=\frac{|A|}{|\Omega|}$ - ov. cazwilor favorabile. Elemente de algebre combinatoriala 1) (Formule sumei) Daca A & B dous nueltime finite, A 1 B= \$,000. 1AUB1 = 1A1+/B) 1.1 -> cardinalul auultinui Reformulare: Daca un object a poate fi ales in m

auaduri atunci aven n+m maduri de a alge a sau b.

Mai aunt, daca A si B sunt auntinui finite, ru ricaparat oliffuncte:

|AUB|=|A|+ |B| - |AnB|

Obs: Putem et avalam relația auterioaria plosinol Frumla afirentă prob. rennimii a 2 evenimente P(AUB) = M(A) + P(B)- P(ANB) Ne plasam in cadrul campului de grob. a lui Laplace, Peste eclupartitio $\mathcal{P}(A) = \frac{|A|}{|D|} = \frac{|A|}{|A|} = \frac{|A$ Principiul includerii - excluderii File An, Az, -, An, no multirui finite atunci |A,UAZU...UAn|= = |Ai|- = |AinAj|+ = |AinAjnAx| +__+ (-1)n+1/A, n A2n _ _ n An/ Aplicatii: Finopio Iui Euler n≥2, f(n)-ve de aumou prime ou n < decat n 7(n)=n 11 (1-+), p-palu 2) (Formula produxului) Fie AB doua nultinui finite si consideram prod AxB=2(9,6) | acA heB3 aturci AxB este finit & [A×B]= |A|. (B) Reformulare, Daca un obiect a groate f'ales in n moduri zi copi un sement o poate fi celes un meduri, atunci fauplul (a, b) norte in accordina, parte fi ales un oxun moduri.

Exp: Sà presupunaçà aven 10 pess care participà da un o cursa. Cate postbelviale aven per primul, al doilea si respectiva al trevela loe? 10 posébilitati pre lænt 1, 9 posébilitati pre locula, 8 posébilitati pre locul 3. 10 x 9 x 8 = 420 yosebilitatu In general, $|A_1 \times \dots \times A_n| = |A_1| \times \dots \times |A_n|$ Daca : $A_1 = \dots = A_n = A =$ $A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n = A^n = \lambda^{(a_{ir}, a_i)}$ Exp: 1) Aruncam de n ou'en banul 2={(w, s w2, --, wh) | cuj ∈ 2+1, T3 }= {H, T3 n 121=2n α) $\Omega = \{\omega_1, ..., \omega_n\}$ atunci $\beta(\Omega) = \{A \mid A \subseteq \Omega\}$ ore α^m elemente. 20,12"=2(9,, --, an) | aj +29,133 ACSL A → (×1,×2, --,×n) , x; ∈ 30,13 κ;= s1, dacā ω; ∈ A Lo, alfel |P(2)|= |20,13" = |20,13 | = 2h

Salvema de extragere ou revenire (ou intoureire) 13 cà aveu a would en m bile numerotate de la 1 la m si efectuain k extragere en reevenirel. 1133 1000 100 (x,, z, ..., xk) - mk ypou bilitati Réformulary: arem k tile annuerolate de la 1 la k si a were rumerotate de la 1 la n xi -> mr uvulei in care a fost distribuità Irla i $(x_1) - -1 x_k$ Selvema de extragére fará revenire (garo intoarcere) B cá avem o wrue as on bile numerolate de le 1 la m si efectuam ex estrogeri foro intrarcere n(n-1)(n-2)___ (n-K+1) Jaca K=n => n! poumtari hevenva fara (n-K)! CK revenire