



Concepto de Probabilidad: independencia de sucesos

ESCUELA POLITÉCNICA
SUPERIOR DE CÓRDOBA

Universidad de Córdoba

DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADÍSTICA



Determinación concreta del espacio muestral

Frecuencia relativa condicionada

$$f_r(A / B) = \frac{n_{A \cap B}}{n_B} = \frac{f_r(A \cap B)}{f_r(B)} \quad \text{si } f_r(B) \neq 0$$

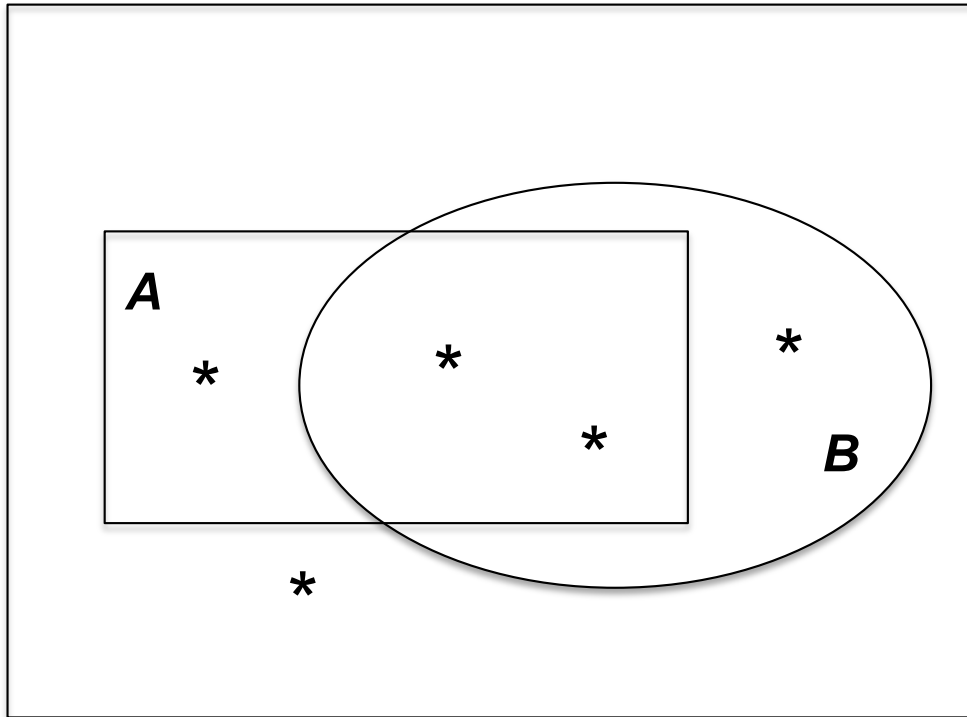
Probabilidad condicionada

Restricción del espacio muestral

$$\Omega \Rightarrow \Omega / B = \Omega' \quad P : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0,1] \Rightarrow P' : \mathcal{A}_{\Omega'} \rightarrow [0,1]$$

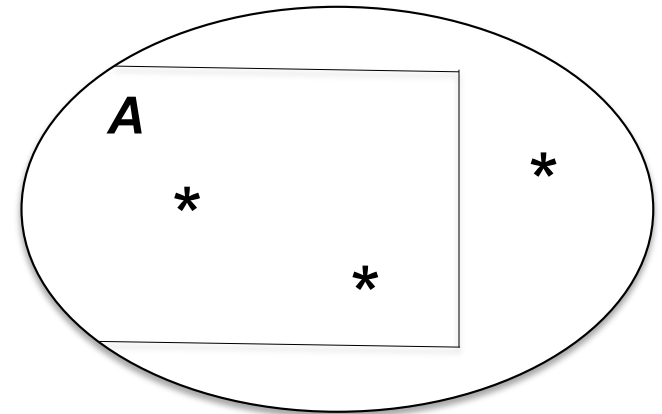


Ω



$$P(A) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$\Omega / B = \Omega'$



$$P'(A) = \frac{2}{3}$$

Determinación concreta del espacio muestral

Frecuencia relativa condicionada

$$f_r(A / B) = \frac{n_{A \cap B}}{n_B} = \frac{f_r(A \cap B)}{f_r(B)} \quad \text{si} \quad f_r(B) \neq 0$$

Probabilidad condicionada

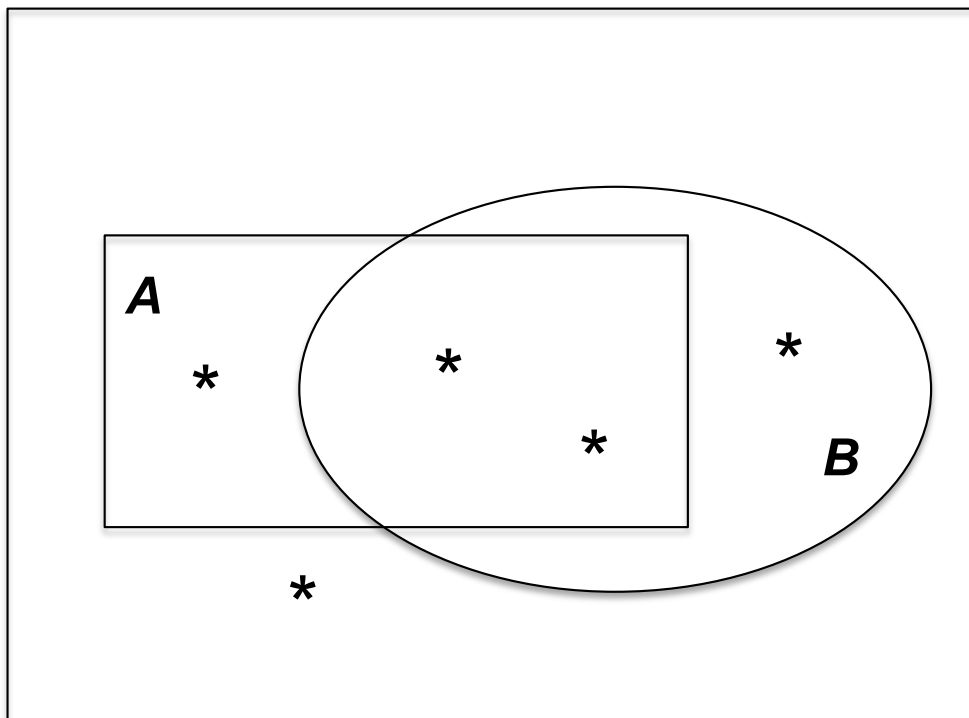
Restricción del espacio muestral

$$\Omega \Rightarrow \Omega / B = \Omega' \quad P : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0,1] \Rightarrow P' : \mathcal{A}_{\Omega'} \rightarrow [0,1]$$

$$P'(A) = P(A / B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \quad ; \quad P(B) > 0$$

$$P''(B) = P(B / A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \quad ; \quad P(A) > 0$$

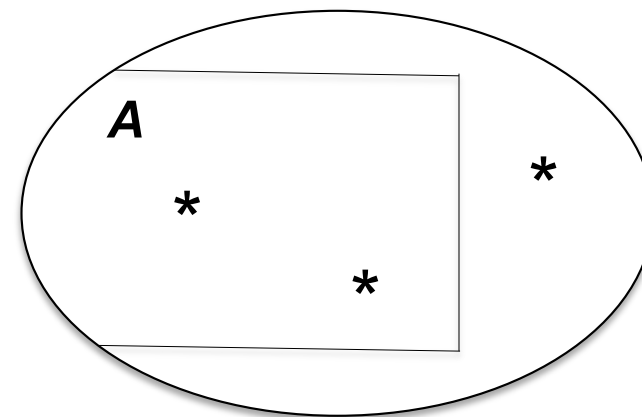
Ω



$$P(A) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(A | B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\Omega / B = \Omega'$



$$P'(A) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P'(A) = P(A | B)$$

Independencia estocástica (aleatoria)

- $A \text{ i } B \leftrightarrow P(A) = P(A/B)$

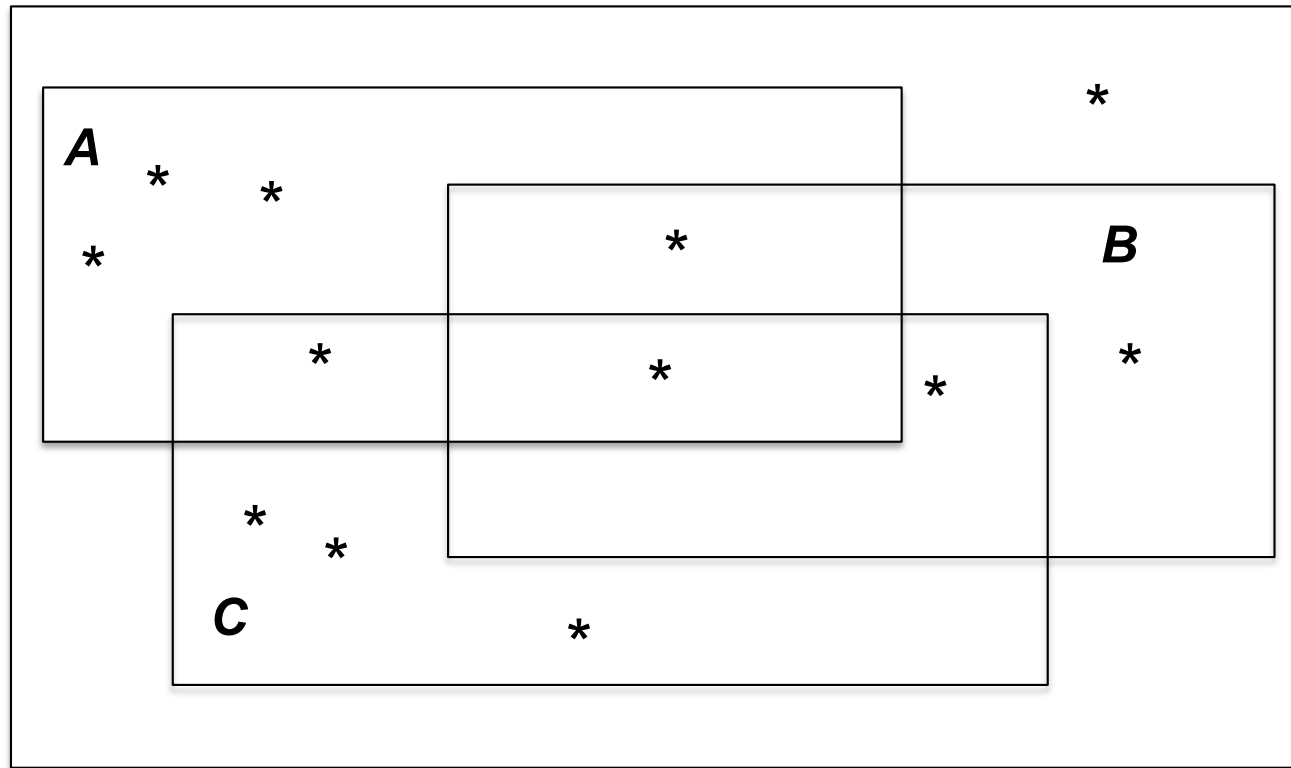
$$P(A / B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = P(A)$$

- $A \text{ i } B \leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A) P(B)$

- $A \text{ i } B \leftrightarrow B \text{ i } A$



Ω



$$P(A) = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(C) = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A) \times P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}; P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \text{Independientes}$$

Independencia estocástica (aleatoria)

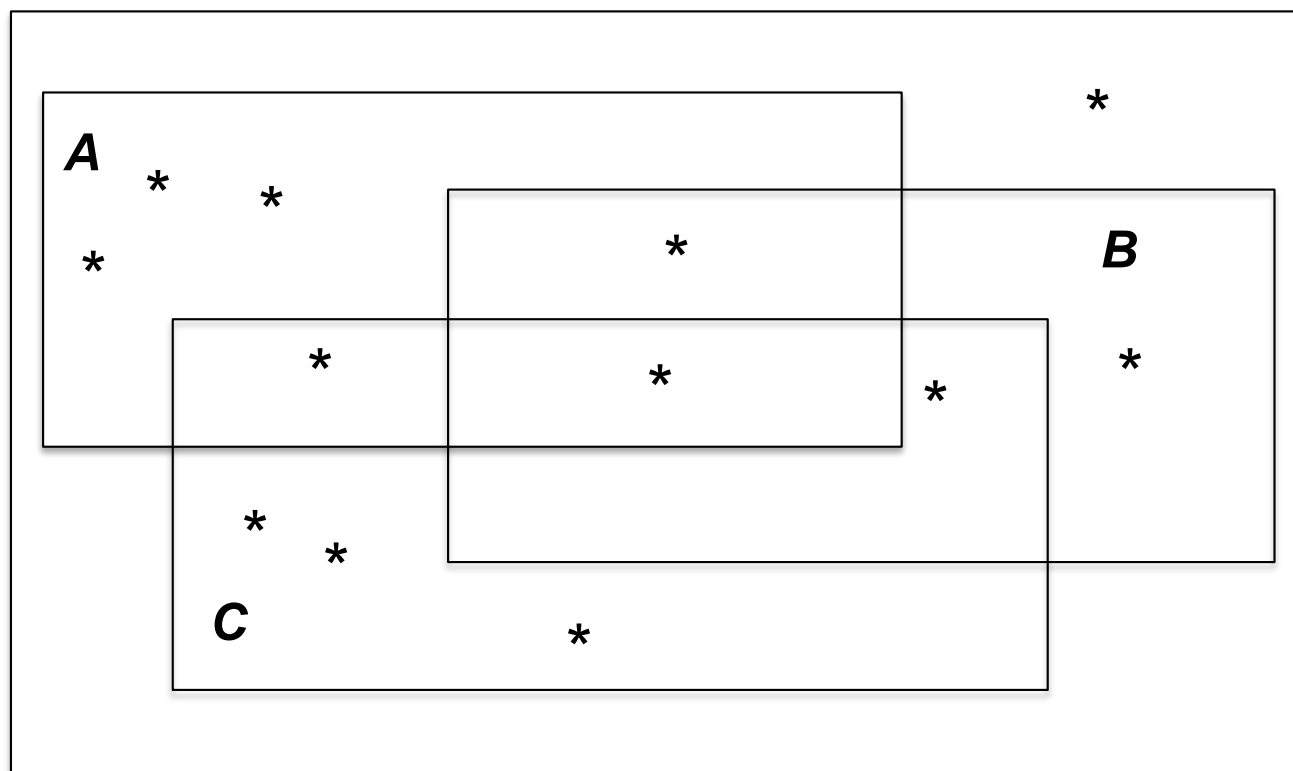
- $A \text{ i } B \iff P(A)=P(A/B)$ $P(A / B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = P(A)$
- $A \text{ i } B \iff P(A \cap B)=P(A) P(B)$
- $A \text{ i } B \iff B \text{ i } A$
- En general, dados $A_i \in \mathcal{A}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ los A_i son "mutuamente"

Independientes si y sólo si:

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n) = P(A_1)P(A_2) \dots P(A_n)$$

La independencia mutua de un cierto orden no implica independencias de ordenes inferiores.

Ω



$$P(A) = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$P(C) = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A) \times P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}; P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \text{Independientes}$$

$$P(C) \times P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}; P(C \cap B) = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \text{Independientes}$$

$$P(A) \times P(C) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}; P(A \cap C) = \frac{2}{12} \Rightarrow \text{NO Independientes}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P(A) \times P(B) \times P(C) &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12} \\ P(A \cap B \cap C) &= \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Mutuamente Independientes}$$