

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

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A|B \cap C)P(B|C)P(C)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A|B_i)P(B_i) \quad \text{probabilità totale, consideriamo tutte le possibili cause}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

$$\binom{n}{0} = 1 \quad \binom{n}{1} = n \quad \binom{n}{n} = 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r^k = \frac{r^0}{1-r}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = e^x$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = e^x - 1$$

### DIST BINOMIALE

prove indipendenti

$X \sim \text{BIN}(n, p)$   
num estrazioni  
prob

$$P(X=K) = \binom{n}{K} p^K (1-p)^{n-K}$$

$$P(X \leq K) = \sum_{i=0}^K \binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$$

$$P(X \geq K) = 1 - P(X \leq K-1)$$

$$\frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! n_3!} (p_1)^{n_1} (p_2)^{n_2} (p_3)^{n_3} \quad \text{in caso di più insiemi}$$

$$E[X] = np \quad E[X^2] = \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad \text{Var}[X] = np(1-p)$$

### DIST IPERGEOMETRICA

prove dipendenti

$X \sim \text{IPERGEO}(n_1, p)$

$$P(X=K) = \frac{\binom{n_1}{K} \binom{n_2}{n-K}}{\binom{n_1+n_2}{n}}$$

$$P(E_1 \cap E_2) = P(E_2|E_1)P(E_1)$$

$$P(X \leq K) = \sum_{i=0}^K \frac{\binom{n_1}{i} \binom{n_2}{n-i}}{\binom{n_1+n_2}{n}}$$

$$P(X \geq K) = 1 - P(X \leq K-1)$$

$$\frac{\binom{n_1}{k_1} \binom{n_2}{k_2} \binom{n_3}{k_3}}{\binom{n_1+n_2+n_3}{k_1+k_2+k_3}}$$

più estrazioni

$$E[X] = np \quad E[X^2] = \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 \frac{\binom{n_1}{k} \binom{n_2}{n-k}}{\binom{n_1+n_2}{n}}$$

$$Var[X] = n \cdot p(1-p) \left( \frac{N-n}{N-1} \right)$$

popolazione  
totale

### DISTRIBUZIONE GEOMETRICA

conta il numero di fallimenti prima del primo successo

$$X \sim \text{GEO}(p)$$

$$p(X=K) = (1-p)^K p$$

$$p(X \leq K) = \sum_{i=0}^K (1-p)^i p$$

$$p(X \geq K) = 1 - p(X \leq K-1)$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{p} \quad E[X^2] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 (1-p)^k p \quad Var[X] = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

### DISTRIBUZIONE GEOMETRICA TRASLATA

conta il numero di prove fino al primo successo, incluso il successo

$$X \sim \text{GEOTRAS}(p)$$

$$p(X=K) = (1-p)^{K-1} p$$

$$p(X \leq K) = \sum_{i=0}^K (1-p)^{i-1} p$$

$$p(X \geq K) = (1-p)^{K-1}$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{p} \quad Var[X] = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$\text{disp} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{2h-i-1} p$$

$$\text{pari} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{2h-1} p$$

$$\text{multiplo} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{2h-1} p$$

### DISTRIBUZIONE POISSON

$$X \sim \text{POISSON} \quad p(X=K) = \frac{\lambda^K}{K!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$E[X] = \lambda \quad E[X^2] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 \frac{\lambda^K}{K!} e^{-\lambda} \quad Var[X] = \lambda$$

## DISTRIBUZIONE BINOMIALE NEGATA

sequenza di fallimenti, successi che finiscono in un successo

$$X \sim \text{BIN-NEG}(r, p)$$

$$b_{rk} = \binom{K+r-1}{r-1} = \binom{K+r-1}{K} \quad P(X=K) = b_{rk} p^r (1-p)^i$$

$$E[X] = r \left( \frac{1}{p-1} \right)$$

$$P(X \leq K) = \sum_{i=0}^K b_{ri} p^r (1-p)^i$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = r \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$P(X \geq K) = 1 - P(X \leq K-1)$$

## DISTRIBUZIONE BINOMIALE NEGATIVA TRASLATA

numero di fallimenti che precedono r successi

$$X \sim \text{BIN-NEG-TRANS}(r, p)$$

$$\binom{K-1}{r-1} = \binom{K-1}{K-2} = z_K$$

$$P(X=K) = z_K \cdot p^r (1-p)^{K-r}$$

$$E[X] = r \left( \frac{1}{p-1} \right)$$

$$P(X \leq K) = \sum_{i=0}^K z_i \cdot p^r (1-p)^{i-r}$$

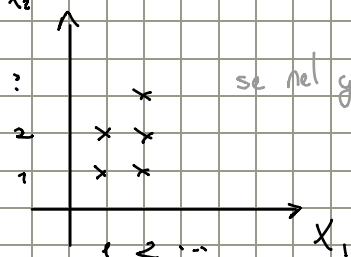
$$\text{Var}[X] = r \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$P(X \geq K) = 1 - P(X \leq K-1)$$

## COLLOLO DENSITA' MARGINALI, VERIFICA INDIPENDENZA, E, Var, Cov

$$\text{DENSITA' MARGINALI} \quad p_{x_i}(k) = \sum_{x \in S_x} p_{x_i}(k)$$

$$\text{VERIFICA INDIPENDENZA: } p_x(x_1, x_2) = p_{x_1}(x_1) p_{x_2}(x_2)$$



se nel grafico non abbiamo un rettangolo allora non sono indipendenti

Per verificare se ben posta o trovare valore di una var c pone  $\sum p_x = 1$

E, Var, Cov:

$$E[X] = \sum_{x_k \in S_x} x_k p_x(x_k) \quad E[X] = \sum_{x_k \in S_x} f(x_k) p_x(x_k)$$

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

$$\text{Var}[aX] = a^2 \text{Var}[X]$$

$$\text{Var}[X+a] = \text{Var}[X]$$

$$\text{Var}[X_1 + X_2] = \text{Var}[X_1] + \text{Var}[X_2] + 2 \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = E[X_1 X_2] - E[X_1] E[X_2]$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = \text{Cov}(X_2, X_1)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, X) = \text{Var}[X]$$

COEFFICIENTE DI CORRELAZIONE

$$\rho(X_1, X_2) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[X_1] \text{Var}[X_2]}}$$

RETIA DI REGRESSIONE  $Y_2 = X_2 = aX_1 + b$

$$Y_{12} = X_1 = cX_2 + d$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\text{Var}[X_1]} \\ b = E[X_2] - \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\text{Var}[X_1]} \cdot E[X_1] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\text{Var}[X_2]} \\ d = E[X_1] - \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\text{Var}[X_2]} \cdot E[X_2] \end{cases}$$

DISTRIBUZIONE UNIFORME

v.c.  $X$  ha distribuzione uniforme continua su intervallo limitato  $(a, b)$  se si ha:

$$F_X(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < a \\ \frac{t-a}{b-a} & a \leq t \leq b \\ 1 & t > b \end{cases} \quad X \sim U(a, b)$$

$$F'_X(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a < t < b \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(t) = \frac{1}{b-a} \mathbb{1}_{(a,b)}(t)$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b x \, dx = \frac{b+a}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

## DISTRIBUZIONE ESPONENZIALE

v.c.  $X$  ha distribuzione esponenziale  $\lambda > 0$  se si ha

$$F_X(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad X \sim \text{EXP}(\lambda)$$

$$F'_X(t) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{altrim.} \end{cases} \quad f_X(t) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{altrim.} \end{cases} = \lambda e^{-\lambda t} \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(t)$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

## FUNZIONE $f$ AFFINE NON COSTANTE

$$f(x) = ax + b \quad a \neq 0$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} F_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) & a > 0 \\ 1 - F_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) & a < 0 \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{|a|} & a > 0 \\ -f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{|a|} & a < 0 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{|a|} f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)$$

es 4

capire intervallo  $y$ , sistema con  $\otimes$ , trova  $P(Y=y)$  lasciando solo  $X$ , modifco estremi, calcolo integrale

## DISTRIBUZIONE NORMALE

$$X \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\phi'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$P(X \leq t) = \Phi(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx, \text{ crescente compreso tra } [0, 1] \text{ e continua}$$

$$E[X] = 0 \quad \text{Var}[X] = 1$$

$$\Phi(-t) = 1 - \Phi(t)$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(Y \leq t) = P\left(X \leq \frac{t - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{t - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$E[X] = \mu \quad \text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2$$

## DISTRIBUZIONE GAMMA

v.a.  $X$  distribuzione gamma con parametri  $\alpha, \beta > 0$   $X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x} \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(x) \quad \text{dove } \Gamma \text{ è la funz. gamma}$$

$$\Gamma(y) = \int_0^\infty r^{y-1} e^{-r} dr$$

$$\Gamma(1) = 1$$

$$\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$F_X(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \int_0^t \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x} dx & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2}$$

## IE V.A. CONTINUE

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx - \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx \right)^2$$

## TEOREMA LIMITE CENTRALE

$\{X_n: n \geq 1\}$  v.a. i.i.d.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n - n\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \leq x\right) = \Phi(x)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{\overset{\text{media } \mu}{X_1 + \dots + X_n} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \leq x\right) = \Phi(x)$$

$$E[X_1 + \dots + X_n] = n\mu \quad \text{Var}[X_1 + \dots + X_n] = n\sigma^2$$

# INTEGRALI

- 1)  $\int x^p dx = \frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} + c \quad (p \in \mathbb{R}, \quad p \neq -1)$
- 2)  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$
- 3)  $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$
- 4)  $\int e^x dx = e^x + c$
- 5)  $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$
- 6)  $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$
- 7)  $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + c$
- 8)  $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + c$
- 9)  $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + c$
- 10)  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + c$
- 11)  $\int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + c$
- 12)  $\int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + c$
- 13)  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \operatorname{settsinh} x + c = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + c$
- 14)  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| + c$

# DERIVATE

- 1)  $D(x^p) = px^{p-1} \quad (p \in \mathbb{R})$
- 2)  $D(a^x) = a^x \ln a$
- 3)  $D(e^x) = e^x$
- 4)  $D(\log_a x) = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$
- 5)  $D(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}$
- 6)  $D(\sin x) = \cos x$
- 7)  $D(\cos x) = -\sin x$
- 8)  $D(\tan x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$
- 9)  $D(\cot x) = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -1 - \cot^2 x$
- 10)  $D(\arcsin x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
- 11)  $D(\arccos x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
- 12)  $D(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
- 13)  $D(\sinh x) = \cosh x$
- 14)  $D(\cosh x) = \sinh x$
- 15)  $D(\operatorname{settsinh} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
- 16)  $D(\operatorname{settcosh} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$