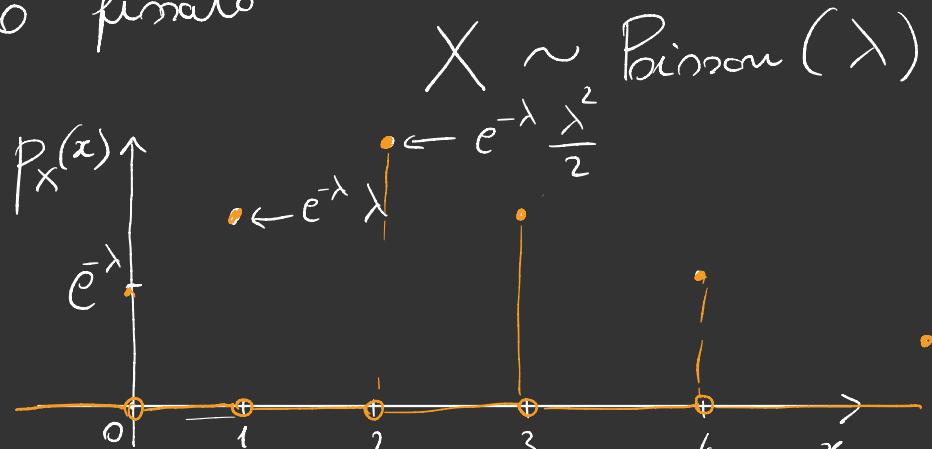


DISTRIBUZIONE DI POISSON

$X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ha distribuzione di Poisson se esiste una v.a. discreta con $\mathcal{S}_X = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

$$P_X(k) = P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}, \quad \forall k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$\lambda > 0$ fisso



$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = 1 \iff$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^\lambda \sum_{k=0}^N \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \approx e^\lambda$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \lambda$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \lambda$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} =$$

$$= \lambda \underbrace{\sum_{h=0}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^h}{h!}}_{=1} = \lambda$$

$\overline{\overline{h=k-1}}$

$$X \sim B(n, p) , \quad S_X = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

$$P_X(k) = P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad k=0, \dots, n$$

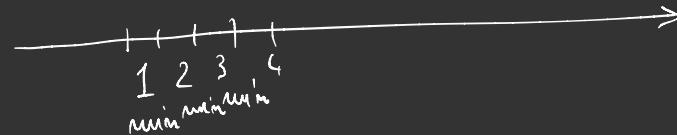
$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m$$

Legge dei piccoli numeri:

$$\binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{\begin{array}{c} \\ p = \frac{\lambda}{n} \\ (p \rightarrow 0) \\ np = \lambda \end{array}} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

n GRANDE e p PICCOLO

ALL CENTER
TERREMOTO



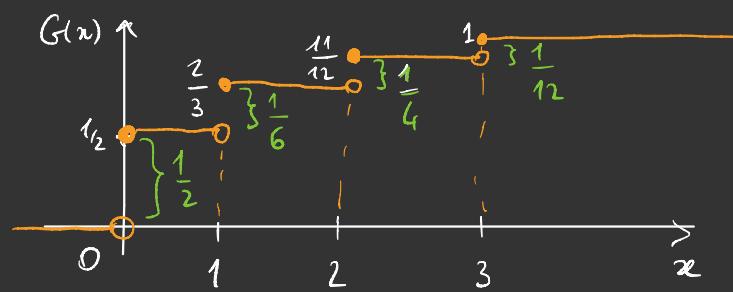
Ex. 2.1 (DISPENSA)

Sia $G : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$ una funzione data da

$$G(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{2}{3}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{11}{12}, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

- 1) Mostrare che G è un CDF. Determinare $F_X = G$.
- 2) Sia X una v.a. con $F_X = G$. Determinare supporto e densità discreta di X .
- 3) Trovare P_X , $P(X > \frac{1}{2})$ e $P(X < 3)$.
- 4) Calcolare $P(X > \frac{1}{2})$ e $P(X < 3)$.
- 5) Mostrare che $Y = (X-2)^2$ è una v.a. discreta. Sì e pr?

1)



G é CDF \iff

- 1) G é monótona crescente ✓
- 2) G é contínua a direita ✓
- 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} G(x) = 0$ ✓
- 4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} G(x) = 1$ ✓

2) X v.a com CDF $F_X = G$.

$$\mathcal{S}_X = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$P_X(K) = F_X(K) - F_X(K-)$$

X	0	1	2	3
P_X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{12}$

$$P_X(B) = \frac{1}{2} \delta_0^{(B)+} + \frac{1}{6} \delta_1^{(B)+} + \frac{1}{4} \delta_2^{(B)+} + \frac{1}{12} \delta_3^{(B)}$$

3) $P_X = ?$

$$4) \quad \mathbb{P}(X \in B) = \sum_{i: x_i \in B} P_X(x_i) = \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \in B}}^3 P_X(i)$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X > \frac{1}{2}) = \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ i > \frac{1}{2}}}^3 P_X(i) = P_X(1) + P_X(2) + P_X(3) = \\ = 1 - P_X(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X < 3) = \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ i < 3}}^3 P_X(i) = P_X(0) + P_X(1) + P_X(2) = \\ = 1 - P_X(3) = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X < 3) = F_X(3^-) = \frac{11}{12}$$

5) $Y = (X-2)^2$; $Y = h(X)$, $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto (x-2)^2$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y] = \mathbb{E}[h(X)] = \sum_{i=0}^3 h(i) P_X(i) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^3 (i-2)^2 P_X(i) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + 0 + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{9}{4}$$

Zeige di Y (\mathbb{P}_Y)

(S_Y, P_Y)

X	$Y = (X-2)^2$
0	4
1	1
2	0
3	1

$$P_Y(1) = \mathbb{P}(Y=1) = P_X(1) + P_X(3)$$

$$(Y=1) = (X=1) \cup (X=3)$$

Y	0	1	4
P_Y	$P_Y(0) =$ $= \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$P_Y(4) = P_X(0)$ $= \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[Y] &:= \sum_j y_j \cdot \Pr(Y=y_j) = 0 \cdot \Pr(Y=0) + 1 \cdot \Pr(Y=1) + 4 \cdot \Pr(Y=4) \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{4} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Ex. 2 (Scheda 4)

X v.a. discreta

$$S_X = \{0, 3, 7, 21\}$$

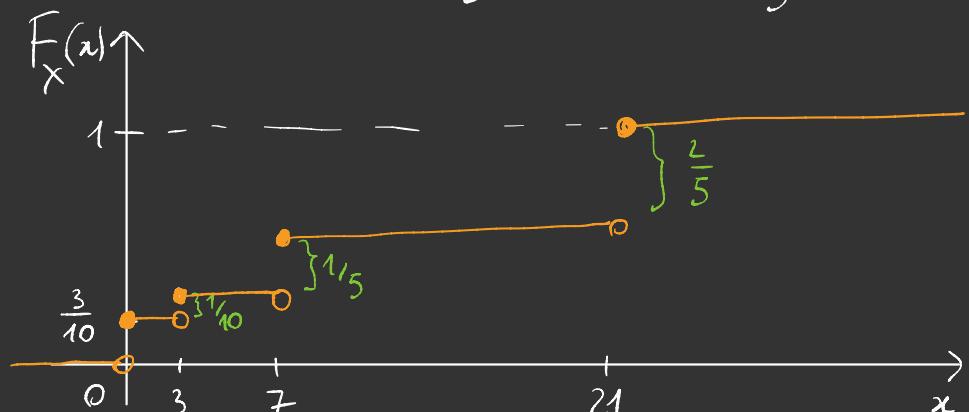
X	0	3	7	21	
P_X	α	$\frac{\alpha}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha = ?$$

$$\alpha + \frac{\alpha}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = 1 \iff$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\alpha = \frac{1}{5} \iff \alpha = \frac{3}{10}$$



$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{3}{10}, & 0 \leq x < 3 \\ \frac{7}{10}, & 3 \leq x < 7 \\ \frac{9}{10}, & 7 \leq x < 21 \\ 1, & x \geq 21 \end{cases}$$

Ex. 5

Martedì di 5 chiavi

$X =$ "n° di chiavi che devo provare per aprire la serratura"

- 1) La legge di X (S_x, p_x)
- 2) Qual è il numero atteso di tentativi da fare?
- 3) Quanto vale la probabilità di controllare almeno 4 chiavi?
- 4) Sapendo che al primo tentativo non lo trovato la chiave giusta, qual è la probabilità di non trovarla neanche al secondo?

$$1) \quad \Omega = D_{5,5} = P_5 = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_5) : x_i \in \{C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5\} \right. \\ \left. \quad x_i \neq x_j \right\}$$

$$|\Omega| = 5! = 120$$

$$S_X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$A_k = (X = k)$ = "perco la chiave giusta alla k-esima estrazione"

$$A_2 = \{(*, C_3, *, *, *)\}$$

$$|A_2| = 4!$$

$$|A_1| = |A_2| = \dots = |A_5|$$

$$P(A_k) = \frac{4!}{5!} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$X \sim \text{Unif}(\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\})$$

X	1	2	3	4	5
P _X	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$