ESTENSIONE
$$E_i$$
 = 1... N $E_iE_j \neq 0$ $U_{E_i}F = F$
 \longrightarrow $2'$ $P(F) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(F|E_i) P(E_i)$
 \longrightarrow $3'$ $P(E|P) = \frac{P(F|E) P(E)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} P(F|E_i) P(E_i)}$

EVEUTI INDIPENDENT

$$P(EF) = P(E)P(F)$$

CONFRONTA COU

$$P(EF) = P(E) P(F|E)$$

OVVERO PER EVENT INDIPENDENT

VARIABILI CASUALI DISCRETE

$$X:S \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(S,P) \xrightarrow{X} (\mathbb{R},P)$$
VALUALI POSSIBILI DI X
PROBABILITA`

DEF VARIABILE CASUALE (ALEATORIA)

DISCRETA
$$X: S \longrightarrow \{a_1, \ldots, a_N\}$$
 $a: \in \mathbb{R}$ $i=1\ldots N$

ESERCIZO lamoio di 3 monute, x # di tente

· S = { risultati possibili del lancio di 3 monete}

$$\times : S \rightarrow \{0,1,2,3\}$$

$$0 \leq P(\lambda) \leq 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} P(\lambda) = 1$$

ES

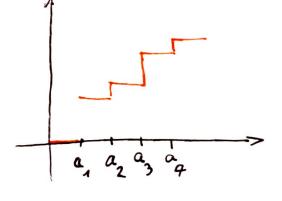
· SPAZIO CAMPIONARIO:

ESPEAZION DI 3 PALLINE DA 20 (MUMERADE DA 1 A 20)

X IL NUMBER SCATIO PIU GRANDE

FUNZIONE DI PROGREVITA COMULASA

$$a \in \mathbb{R}$$
, $F(a) = \sum_{\alpha \in A} P(\alpha)$



N=4

VALORE ATTESO

$$E\left[\times\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{i} P(i)$$

ES.

0.49 0,02 0,02 0,48

· PUVZIONE DI VARIABILE ALEABRIA E VALORE ATTESO ASSOCIATO

Es
$$g(x) = x^2$$
 x , $a_1 = -1$ $a_2 = 0$ $a_3 = 1$

· VALORE ATTESO DI g·×

$$E\left[g(x)\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{N} g(ai)P(i)$$

ESERCIZIO
$$x$$
, $g(x) = ax + b$ $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{E[g(x)] = E[ax + b] = a E[x] + b}{E[ax + b] = \frac{x}{a} (a \cdot ai + b) P(i) =}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} a \cdot ai P(i) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} b P(i)$$

$$= a \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i \cdot P(i) + b =$$

$$= a E[x] + b$$

IL VALORE SI "COMPORTA BEUR" RISPETTO A TRASFORMAZIONE
LINEARE

· VARIAUZA

$$V_{en}(x) = (x - E[x])^{2}$$

OWELD

Von
$$(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(i) \left(\alpha_i - E(X)\right)^2$$

SOMMA PESAHA DEGLI SCOSTAMENTI

ES. 1) Van
$$(x) = E[x^{2}] - (E[x])^{2}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{H}}{\underset{i=1}{\mathbb{Z}}} P(i) (\alpha_{i}^{2} - 2\alpha_{i}) E[x] + (E[x])^{2}) = i = 1$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(i) \alpha_{i}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(i) 2\alpha_{i} E(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(i) (E[x])^{2} = 1$$

$$= E[x^{2}] - 2E[x] \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(i)\alpha_{i} + (E[x])^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(i) = 1$$

$$= E[x^{2}] - 2(E[x])^{2} + (E[x])^{2} = E[x^{2}] - (E[x])^{2}$$

$$= E[x^{2}] - 2(E[x])^{2} + (E[x])^{2} = E[x^{2}] - (E[x])^{2}$$

$$= E[x^{2}] - 2(E[x])^{2} + (E[x])^{2} = E[x^{2}] - (E[x])^{2}$$

$$= E[x^{2}] - 2(E[x])^{2} + (E[x])^{2} = E[x^{2}] - (E[x])^{2}$$

$$= E[(\alpha x + b) = \alpha^{2} Van(x)$$

$$Van(\alpha x + b) = E[(\alpha x + b - E[\alpha x + b])^{2}] = 1$$

$$= E[(\alpha x + b) - (\alpha E[x] + b)^{2}] = 1$$

$$= E[(\alpha x + b) - (\alpha E[x] + b)^{2}] = 1$$

$$= E[(\alpha x + b) - (\alpha E[x] + b)^{2}] = 1$$

$$= A^{2} E[(x - Ex)^{2}]$$

$$Van(x)$$

DS
$$(\times) = \sqrt{V_{an}(\times)}$$