

PROBABILITÀ

03/13/20

- NOZIONE INTUITIVA

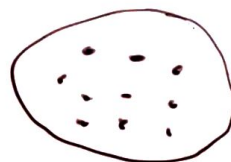
PIANO DI OGGI:

- NOZIONI DI FONDAMENTALI
- ASSIOMI
- EVENTI EQUIPROBABILI
- PROBABILITÀ SOGGETTIVA

NOZIONI FONDAMENTALI

(INSIEME)

- SPAZIO CAMPIONARIO
(DEI DATI)
(DI RISULTATI)



ES.

RISULTATO DI LANCIO DI UNA MONETA

"

" DUE MONETE

"

" UN DADO $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

MISURE.

PIOVE O NO PER UN MESE

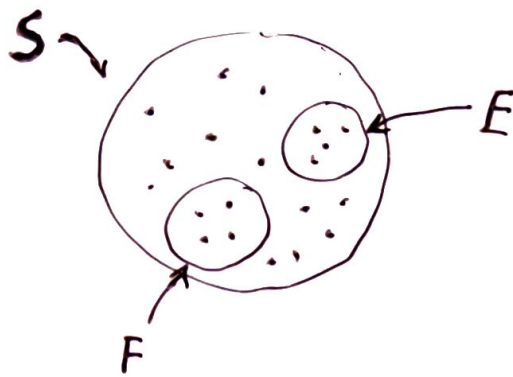
- EVENO : SOTTOINSIEME

ES.

LANCIO DI UN DADO : $\{1, 2, 3\}$

"

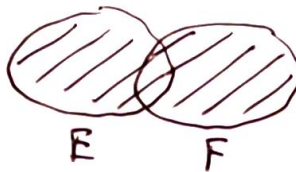
" DUE DADI : COMBINAZIONI CHE FANNO 7



INSIEMISTICA

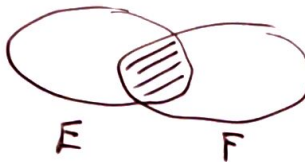
UNIONE:

- $E \cup F$



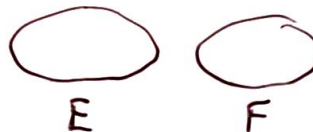
INTERSEZIONE:

- $EF = E \cap F$



EVENTI MUTUALMENTE ESCLUSIVI

- $EF = \emptyset$

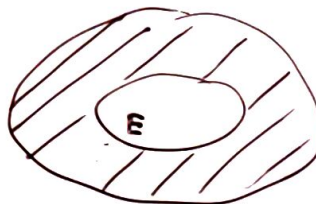


EVENTO COMPLEMENTARE

- E^c

$$E^c E = \emptyset$$

$$E^c \cup E = S$$



tutto quello che è
al di fuori di E

ASSIOMI

$$P: E \mapsto P(E)$$

$$1 \quad \forall E \in S; P(E) \in [0, 1]$$



$$2 \quad P(S) = 1$$



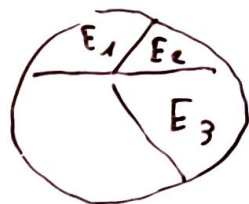
$$3 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$E_i \subset S$$

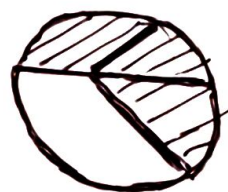
$$E_i \cap E_j = \emptyset; i \neq j$$

MUTUAMENTE
ESCLUSIVI

$$\underline{P\left(\bigcup_i E_i\right) = \sum_i P(E_i)}$$



E_1, E_2, E_3



PROPRIETÀ

$$A) \quad \forall E; P(E^c) \stackrel{?}{=} 1 - P(E)$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$S = E \cup E^c$$

$$P(E \cup E^c) = P(S)$$

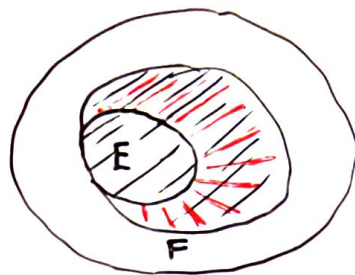
← COMPLEMENTARE
 $E^c \cup E = S$

$$\text{prop. 3} \rightarrow P(E) + P(E^c) = 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{prop. 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(E^c) = 1 - P(E)$$

$$B) E, F \subseteq S, E \subseteq F$$

$$P(E) \leq P(F)$$



DIMOSTRAZIONE

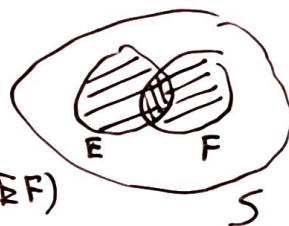
$$\bullet P(E \cup F) = P(E)$$

$$F = E \cup \underline{E^c} F$$

$$P(F) = P(E) + \underbrace{P(E^c F)}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(E) \leq P(F)$$

$$C) E, F \subseteq S$$



$$P(E \cup F) = P(E) + P(F) - P(EF)$$

EVENTI EQUIPROBABILI

S spazio campionario

$$\# S = N \quad \text{cardinalità è } N$$

$$S = \{ \underset{\uparrow}{1}, \underset{\uparrow}{2}, \underset{\uparrow}{3}, \dots, \underset{\uparrow}{N-1}, \underset{\uparrow}{N} \}$$

EVENTI

BASE

HANNO LA STESSA PROBABILITÀ

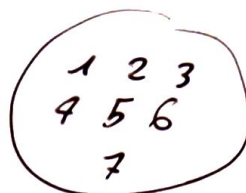
$$\forall i = 1 \dots N$$

$$P(\{i\}) = \frac{1}{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall E \subseteq S \quad P(E) = \frac{\#E}{\#S}$$

" CASI FAVOREVOLI SU CASI POSSIBILI "

$$E = \{1, 2, 7, 6\}$$



$$P(\{1, 2, 3\}) = P(\{1\}) + P(\{2\}) + P(\{7\}) + P(\{6\})$$

$$\frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{N} = \frac{4}{N} = \frac{\#E}{\#S}$$

EX. Probabilità di ottenere 7 lanciando due dadi

$$6 \cdot 6 = 36 \quad \text{CASI POSSIBILI}$$

$$\{6, 1\}, \{1, 6\}, \{5, 2\}, \{2, 5\}, \{4, 3\}, \{3, 4\} = 6 \quad \text{CASI FAVOREVOLI}$$

$$P(\text{"di 7"}) = \frac{1}{6}$$

EX Una urna con 6 palline bianche e 5 palline nere
calcola prob. di estrarre 1 BIANCA
" " 2 NERE

① COMBINAZIONI

$$\binom{11}{3} = \frac{11!}{3! 8!} = \frac{11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 \cdot \cancel{8!}}{3! \cdot \cancel{8!}} = 165 \quad \text{CASI POSSIBILI}$$

$$\binom{6}{1} = \frac{6!}{1! 5!} = \frac{6 \cdot \cancel{5!}}{1! \cdot \cancel{5!}} = 6 \quad \binom{5}{2} = \frac{5!}{2! 3!} = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} = 10$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 60 \quad \text{CASI FAVOREVOLI}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{60}{165} = \frac{4}{11}$$

② DISPOSIZIONI

$$11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 = 990 \quad \text{CASI POSSIBILI}$$

$$B \quad N \quad N \quad 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 120 +$$

$$N \quad B \quad N \quad 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 = 120 +$$

$$N \quad N \quad B \quad 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 = 120 =$$

$$\underline{360} \longrightarrow \text{CASI FAVOREVOLI}$$

$$\frac{360}{990} = \frac{4}{11}$$

EX calcolare la prob. che almeno 2 siano nate lo stesso giorno
 $P(E)$

$$\left[P(E^c) = \frac{365 (365-1) (365-2) \dots (365-N+1)}{365 \cdot 365 \cdot \dots} = 365^{n-1} \right]$$

↳ diventa piccolo velocemente per n che cresce

$$N = 23 \quad P(E) > 1/2$$