

Es. 13 Foglio 1

Due pellicce in un'urna simile di neo ~~esistono~~ ^o dorate indipendenti
l'una dall'altra con probab. $1/2$ ciascuna

A = "almeno una pelliccia è dorata"

B = "entrambe le pellicce sono dorate"

C = "la prima pelliccia che esce ~~è~~ ^è dorata"

a) $P(B|A) = ?$

b) $P(B|C) = ?$

Modello: $\Omega = \{(N, N), (D, D), (D, N), (N, D)\}$ $P = \text{Unif}(\Omega)$

$\rightarrow A = \Omega \setminus \{(N, N)\} = \{(D, D), (D, N), (N, D)\}$

$B = \{(D, D)\}$, $C = \{(D, D), (D, N)\}$

$P(A) = \frac{3}{4}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(C) = \frac{1}{2}$

$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4} = P(B)$

$P(C \cap B) = P(B) = \frac{1}{4}$

a) $P(B|A) = \frac{1}{3}$

b) $P(B|C) = \frac{1}{2}$

BS. 1 FOGLO 2

Esercizi: A = "incolore portatore del virus"

B = "test risultato positivo"

$$P_V = P(B|A) = 99\%$$

$$P_7 = P(B|A^c) = 0.5\%$$

$$P(A) = q = 4 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$R = \{(s, p), (s, m), (\cancel{u}, p), (\cancel{u}, m)\}$$

P determinate dei valori sui singoli (densità discreta)

$\hookrightarrow A = \{(u, p), (v, m)\} \quad B = \{(s, p), (v, p)\}$

$$A \cap B = \{ (v, p) \} \rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$$

$$A^c \cap B = \{(s, \text{red})\}$$

$$P(A^c \cap B) = P(B | A^c) \cdot (1 - P(A))$$

55.2 FOGUO2

~~100%~~ 100% Körper mordisch

- n corpe di cui i marchiate

~~X~~ numero di core nel laghetto

$$P(A_{m,i}^{(n)} | X=N) = \frac{\binom{N}{i} \binom{N-i}{n-i}}{\binom{N}{n}} = f(N)$$

$M=10, n=20, i \geq 7 \rightarrow \underset{N \geq n}{\operatorname{argmax}} f(N) = f(20) \}$
 ES. ~~FOG~~ FOGUO?

65. ~~2~~ FOGUO?

Steine erwärmen

$$\frac{\lambda}{m} = \frac{h}{N} \rightarrow N = \frac{h \cdot m}{\lambda}$$

A_0^n A_n^n eventi indipendenti su (Ω, \mathcal{F}) con $P(A_0^n) = P_0$

$$P(A_i^n) = \frac{1}{2}, i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$P(A^{\frac{n}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$X_0^n(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \omega \in A_0^n \\ -1 & \text{alternatively} \end{cases}$$

Recursion:

Recurse:

$$X_i^m(w) = \begin{cases} X_{i-1}^m(w) & \text{if } w \in A_1^m \\ -X_{i-1}^m(w) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P(C_0^n) = P(A_0^n) = p_0$$

Per $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$P(C_i^n) = P(X_i^n = 1 | X_{i-1}^n = 1) \cdot P(X_{i-1}^n = 1) + P(X_i^n = -1 | X_{i-1}^n = -1) \cdot P(X_{i-1}^n = -1) = P((A_i^n)^c)$$

$$C_i^n = \{w \in \Omega : X_i^n(w) = 1\}$$

$$P(A_i^n \cap \{X_{i-1}^n = 1\}) + P((A_i^n)^c \cap \{X_{i-1}^n = -1\}) \stackrel{\text{indipendenza}}{=} P(C_i^n)$$

$$P(C_i^n) = P(A_i^n) \cdot \underset{\text{qui}}{1/2} + (1 - P(A_i^n)) \cdot (1 - P(C_{i-1}^n))$$

$$P(A_i^n) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$C_0^n \in C_{i-1}^n$ indipendenti

$$\text{Quindi: } P(X_i^n = 1 | X_{i-1}^n = \pm 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n=1 \quad P(C_1^n \cap C_0^n) = P(A_1^n \cap A_0^n) = P(A_1^n) \cdot P(A_0^n)$$

$$P(X_1^n = 1 | X_{i-1}^n = 0_{i-1}^n) = P(A_1^n \cap \{X_{i-1}^n = 0\}) = P(A_1^n) \cdot P(A_0^n)$$

esercizio 2 ss. 3

$$P_{\text{Bin}}(N, q)(k) = \begin{cases} \binom{N}{k} \cdot q^k \cdot (1-q)^{N-k} & k \in \{0, \dots, N\} \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{Bin}}(N, q)(k+1) &= \frac{N!}{(k+1)! (N-k-1)!} \cdot q^{k+1} \cdot (1-q)^{N-k-1} \\ &= \frac{q}{1-q} \cdot \frac{N-k}{k+1} \cdot \frac{N!}{k! (N-k)!} \cdot q^k (1-q)^{N-k} \\ &= \frac{q}{1-q} \cdot \frac{N-k}{k+1} \cdot P_{\text{Bin}}(N, q)(k) \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{Bin}}(N, q)(0) = (1-q)^N$$

ss. 4 \rightarrow solo un A prova di calcolo della sommatoria

ss. 2

ES 8 pag 10 $2_{(X)}$

$$\xi \leftarrow X$$

X, Y, ξ v.c. su $(-2, 2)$ discreto

ξ e (X, Y) indipendenti

X, Y a valori in \mathbb{R}

ξ a valori in $\{0, 1\}$

$$Z(\omega) = \begin{cases} X(\omega) & \text{se } \xi(\omega) = 1 \\ Y(\omega) & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

Determinare la densità di Z

Per $z \in \mathbb{R}$: $P(Z=z) = P(Z=z, \xi=1) + P(Z=z, \xi=0)$

formula delle prob. totali

$$= P(X=z, \xi=1) + P(Y=z, \xi=0) = P(X=z) \cdot P(\xi=1) +$$

$$P(Y=z) \cdot (1 - P(\xi=1)) \Rightarrow q \cdot P_X + (1-q) P_Y$$