Formula lui Boyes
$$Q(\cdot) = P(\cdot | C)$$

$$Q(A|B) = \frac{Q(B|A) \cdot Q(A)}{Q(B)}$$

$$Q(A|B) = P(A|B,C)$$

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

Sonsa ex alegem cricare dintre cele două morede este 1/2 Obținem în wrma celor 3 councării HHH a) Avânal această informație care este prob să fi ales moreda echilibrată? b) Pp că drumam a 4-a cară. Core este prob să fi obținut tot H?

A - ev. prin core în printele 3 oruncori am obținul HHH

B - ev. prin core am oles moreda exhibitrata $P(B1A) = \frac{IP(A1B) P(B)}{P(A)} = \frac{IP(A1B) P(B)}{P(A1B) P(B) P(B) + P(A1B^c) IP(B^c)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3}$

le) C- en prin care la a 4.00 etuncare am obținut H

P(CIA) = !

bacă notam Q(C) = IP(CIA)

Formula

$$Q(c) = Q(C1B)Q(B) + Q(C1B^c)Q(B^c) = ...$$
 $Q(B) = |P(B1A)|$
 $Q(B^c) = 1 - Q(B)$
 $Q(C1B^c) = 1/2$
 $Q(C1B^c) = 3/4$

Independență

Doux evenimente sent independente dacă realizarea unuia nu aduce niciun fel de informație suplementară despre realizarea celuilalt.

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$$
, $A,B \in \mathcal{F}$
 $P(A \mid B) = |P(A) \Leftrightarrow \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = P(A) \Leftrightarrow |P(A \cap B) = |P(A) \times |P(B)|$

Def: Fix (\Omega, F, P) un c.p. si A, B \in F.

Spurem \tilde{A} si B ount indep of notion A \(\text{L} \) B

docor \(\text{P}(A \cap B) = \(\text{P}(A) \times \text{P}(B) \)

Ex. Doca Albat. Alba Alba Alba Aclba Aclba

Exp Aruncom cu banul de 2 ori

$$\Omega = \{ H, T \}^2$$

$$A_{1} = \{ (H,H), (H,T) \}$$

$$A_{2} = \{ (T,H), (H,H) \}$$

$$P(A_{1}) = 2/4 = 1/2$$

$$P(A_{1} \cap A_{2}) = P(A_{1} \cap A_{2}) = P(A_{1}) \times P(A_{2})$$

$$P(A_{2}) = 2/4 = 1/2$$

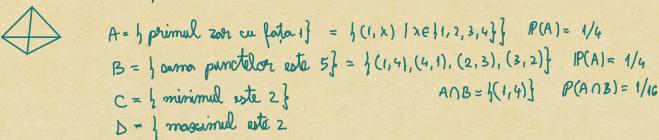
$$P(A_{2}) = 2/4 = 1/2$$

$$P(A_{1} \cap A_{2}) = P(A_{1}) \times P(A_{2})$$

$$P(A_{2}) = 2/4 = 1/2$$

Exp: Zor cu 4 fête. Aruncom de 4 ori

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}^2$$



$$P(C) = \frac{5}{16}$$
 $P(C \cap D) = \frac{1}{16}$

Def: Fie (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p. of $A_1, A_2, ..., A_n \in \mathcal{F}$. Spurem cā $A_1 ... A_n$ sunt indep (multipl) docă $P(\cap A) = \prod_{i \in I} P(A_i)$, $\forall I \subseteq \{1, 2, ..., m\}$

Obs
$$A_1, A_2, A_3$$
 sunt indep(=)

 $P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1) \times P(A_2)$
 $P(A_1 \cap A_3) = P(A_1) \times P(A_3)$
 $P(A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_2) \times P(A_3)$
 $P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3)$

Exp: Aruncom 2 monede

 $P(A_1)=1/2$ $\{(H,H),(H,T)\}=A_1$ pruma H $A_1 \parallel A_2$ $P(A_2)=1/2$ $\{(H,H),(T,H)\}=A_2$ a down H $P(A_3)=1/2$ $\{(T,H),(H,T)\}=A_3$ cele 2 sunt diffrite

> $P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1 \cap A_3) = P(A_2 \cap A_3) = 1/4$ (H_1H) (H_1T) (T_1H)

 A_1, A_2, A_3 sunt indep 2 cole 2 $A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 = \emptyset \Rightarrow P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = 0 \neq 1/8 = P(A_1) \times P(A_2) \times P(A_3)$ $A_1, A_2, A_3 = \text{ mu sunt indep}$

Def: (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) c.p. si A,B,C \in \mathcal{F} , P(C) > 0Spurem că A și B sunt indep. condiționat la C docă $P(A\cap B \setminus C) = P(A(C) \times P(B|C)$

Obs: Q() = P(·|C) = Q(A) B) = Q(A) × Q(B)

Exp: D- la personna are a afectiure}
T- lestul a iest positivi

$$P(D) = 1 \%$$
ocuratifica (sensitivilates/specificilates) = 95%
$$P(T(D) = P(T^{c}(D^{c}) = 95\%)$$

P(DIT) ~ 15%

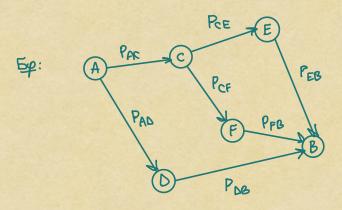
son presupurem co persoana mai efectuerzo un test (pp co resultatele celer 2 teste sunt independente in raport cu statusul bolii) și testul este tot +. Core este prob. să aibra covis?

$$T_{1}$$
 - point test +

 T_{2} - al 2-lea test +

 $P(T_{1} \cap T_{2} \mid D) = P(T_{1} \mid D) \times P(T_{2} \mid D)$
 $P(T_{1} \cap T_{2} \mid D^{c}) = P(T_{1} \mid D^{c}) \times P(T_{2} \mid D^{c})$
 $P(D \mid T_{1} \cap T_{2}) = \frac{P(T_{1} \cap T_{2} \mid D) P(D)}{P(T_{1} \cap T_{2})}$

 $P(T_1 \cap T_2) = P(T_1 \cap T_2 | D^c) P(D) + P(T_1 \cap T_2 | D^c) P(D^c) \simeq 0.78$



A ABB B
Core este prob sà transmitem
mesoj de la A la B?

b) Subsistem paralel

PIKP2K...XPm

A

PAB

PAC = PABX PBC

P(tronomit mesoj siet poholel) =

= 1 - p(nu tronomit mesoj siet poholel) =

= 1 - p(nu tronomit mesoj siet poholel) =

= 1 - p(nu tronomit mesoj siet poholel) =

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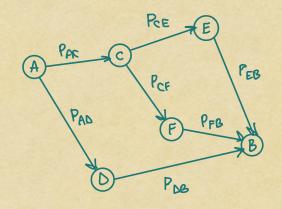
= 1 - p(nu tronomit mesoj siet poholel) =

= 1 - p(nu tronomit mesoj siet poholel) =

= 1 - p(nu tronomit mesoj siet poholel) =

= 1 - p(nu tronomit mesoj siet poholel) =

= 1 - p(nu tronomit mesoj siet po



A PAB B
Core este port sà transmitem
mesoj de la A la B?

$$P(A \rightarrow B) = ?$$

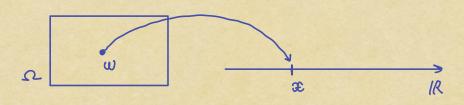
$$P(C \rightarrow B) = 1 - (1 - P(C \rightarrow E, E \rightarrow B)) (1 - P(C \rightarrow F, F \rightarrow B)) =$$

$$= 1 - (1 - PCE \times PEB) (1 - PCE \times PEB)$$

P(A-B) = 1-(1-PAC × PCB) (1-PAO × PAB)

Voriabile aleatoure

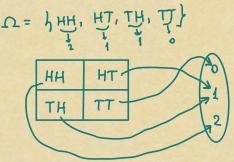
Def: Fie $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ un c p. si $X: \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ o functie. Spurem că X este or roriabilit aleatoore, x v.a., docă multimea $\{w \in \Omega \mid X(w) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$



Exp Aruncom 2 zohuri

Lef X = arma punctilar de po cele 2 zohuri $3 5 \longrightarrow 8$ $\times ((3,5)) = 8$ ω

Exp Assunción de 2 ori cu bornul X = nor de H din cele 2 oruncióni



Qb:
$$\{x \in \mathcal{X}\} = \{\omega \in \Omega \mid x(\omega) \leq \mathcal{X}\}\$$

 $\{x \in A\} = \{\omega \in \Omega \mid x(\omega) \in A\}\$
 $= x^{-1}(A)$

$$X^{-1}(\{o\}) = \{\tau\tau\}$$

$$X^{-1}(\{i\}) = \{H\tau, \tau H\}$$

$$X^{-1}(\{2\}) = \{HH\}$$

$$\{X \le \mathcal{X}\} \in \mathcal{F}_{p(\pi)}$$

Docă
$$\times <0$$
 $\{x < x\} = \emptyset$

$$x \in [0,1) \quad \{x \le x\} = \{\tau\tau\}$$

Doco
$$x \in (1,2)$$

 $\{x \in x\} = \{x = 0 \text{ som } x = 1\} = \{x = 0\} \cup \{x = 1\}$
 $= \{x \in x\} = \{x = 0 \text{ som } x = 1\}$

$$\Re \left[2^{1+\infty} \right]$$

$$|X \leq \Re \right] = U$$

Not: Voriabilele deateobre se notează cu litere mari

x discretă: x(Ω) este cel mult numorabilă

continuă

discretă



Exp [0,1) ham un punct la intamplare

Voum sã calcularm IP(XEA) unde AER

Def: (Reportiția unei v.a.)

Tie (D, F, P) c.p. ai X: D = IR a v.a.

Se numerate reportition lui X (distribution) probabilitateo pe |R| definition prin $|P_X(A)| = |P(X \in A)| = |P(X^{-1}(A))$

= $(p \circ x^{-1})(A)$, $\forall A$ interval din R (a, b) $(-\infty, \infty]$

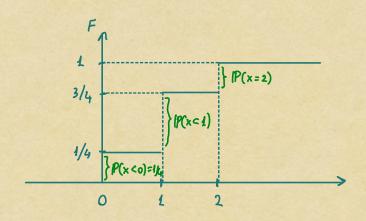
|Px = |Pox-1

<u>Lef</u>: (Function de reportitie) Fie (Ω, F, P) c.p., $X:\Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ ~ r.a. Definim function de rep. a lui $X F: \mathbb{R} \to [0,1]$ prim $F(\Re) = \mathbb{P}(X \le \Re)$, $\forall \Re \in \mathbb{R}$

Obs: $A = (-\infty, \mathcal{E}]$ $P_x(A) = F(\mathcal{R})$

Exp: Aruncam de 2 ou cu banul si X=# de H, în cele 2 orun cari

$$F(x) = P(x \le x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < 0 \\ 1/4, xe(0,1) \\ 3/4, xe(1,2) \\ 1, xe(2,\infty) \end{cases}$$



Propr Function de rep.

b) f este continua la dreopta

c)
$$\lim_{x\to -\infty} F(x) = 0$$

$$\rho(x=x)=\rho(x\leq x)-\rho(x$$

$$= F(x) - F(x-)$$

 $\lim_{x \to x_0} F(x)$