Extrogem 5 bile din urmo (succesiv)

- a) Core este reportetion v.a. core ne da ver bilebr≥70!
- lis Cum este rep v.a. care re da a 17-a extragre
- c) Coop este probabilitates ca ver-ul 79 sa lie extres cel pertin

Sel I. Estragorea ou revendre

a) X ~ B(5, $\frac{31}{100}$)

Le prob sa avem succes (am estras or bila ≥ 70)

rende entrageri

& X₁, X₂₁... X₅ ∈ λ 1,... 100} $X_1 \sim \mathcal{U}(\{1,2,... 100\})$ $X_3 \sim \mathcal{U}(\{1,2,... 100\})$

 $C)P(179 \text{ on fix exercises cell puttin or data}) = P(1 \times 1 = 79) \cup 1 \times 2 = 79) \cup 1 \times 3 = 79) \cup 1 \times 4 = 79) \cup 1 \times 4 = 79)$ $= 1 - |P(1 \times 1 + 79) \cap 1 \times 2 + 79)$ $= 1 - |P(1 \times 1 + 79) \times P(1 \times 2 + 79) \times P(1 \times 2 + 79) \times P(1 \times 2 + 79)$ $= 1 - |P(1 \times 1 + 79) \times P(1 \times 2 + 79) \times P(1 \times 2 + 79) \times P(1 \times 2 + 79)$ $= 1 - |P(1 \times 1 + 79) \times P(1 \times 2 + 79) \times P(1 \times 2 + 79)$ $= 1 - |P(2 \times 1 + 79) \times P(1 \times 2 + 79) \times P(1 \times 2 + 79)$ $= 1 - |P(2 \times 1 + 79) \times P(2 \times 2 + 79) \times P(2 \times 2 + 79)$ $= 1 - |P(2 \times 1 + 79) \times P(2 \times 2 + 79) \times P(2 \times 2 + 79)$ $= 1 - |P(2 \times 1 + 79) \times P(2 \times 2 + 79) \times P(2 \times 2 + 79)$

II. Extraggle fora interredre

y,~ U(\1,2,..., 100})

y2~U(31,2,-1,100))

$$P(y_2 = j) = \sum_{i=1}^{100} P(y_2 = j | y_1 = i) P(y_2 = i)$$

\$\int \text{prob} \text{totale}\$

O portitie a lui si = B1UB2U...UBm digi 2 cate douis

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A|B_i) P(B_i)$$

$$P(\gamma_{2}=j \mid \gamma_{1}=i) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{1} j = i$$

$$P(\gamma_{2}=j) = \sum_{i=1}^{100} P(\gamma_{2}=j \mid \gamma_{1}=i) P(\gamma_{1}=1)$$

$$= 99 \times \frac{1}{99} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$$

c)
$$P(...) = |P(1y_1 = 79)U...U1y_5 = 79)$$

= $\sum_{i=1}^{5} |P(y_1 = 79) = 5/100$

6 Reposititia gernetrică si regativ biromială

Aruncom cu o moreda în mod repetat ior sansa de succes = p (P(1Hg)=p)

X= v.a. core re da vor de oruncori paña objerem pt prima oura succes (H)

inclusional primul succes

$$TTH \Rightarrow X = 3$$
 $H \Rightarrow X = 1$

$$P(y=k) = (1-p)^{k}p$$

$$X \sim G(p)$$
 (Geom(p))

$$1+\chi+\chi^2+\ldots+\chi^m=\frac{\chi^{m+1}-1}{\chi-1}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k-1} p = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^{k-1} = \frac{p}{1-q} = \frac{p}{2}$$

$$q = 1-p$$

$$(1+q+q^2+...)$$

Dock
$$x \in (0,1)$$
, $n \to \infty$

$$\sum_{k>0} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

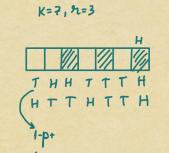
Def V.a. Z core ne da von de oruncióni necesore paña obtinem pt a 12-a oroña succes s.m. Negativ Binomiala.

$$z \sim NB(h,p)$$

 $z \in \{h,hH,...\}$ $P(z=k) = ,k \geq h$

$$\frac{1}{2} = k$$

$$|P(z=k) = {\binom{k-1}{n-1}} (1-p)^{k-n} \rho^{n}$$



$$Z = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_c$$

$$x_c \sim G(\rho)$$

7 V.a. de top Poisson

Set: Spurem ca o v.a. X este reportisate Poisson de parametru λ docă $x \in \mathbb{N}$ și $\mathbb{P}(x=k)=e^{-\lambda} \frac{\chi^k}{k!}$

Cand se foloseste?

$$\sum_{K \geq 0} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\chi_{K}}{\chi_{K}} = 1$$

$$e^{\chi} = \sum_{K \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{K}}{\chi_{K}}$$

Aproximatea Poisson a binomialei

$$|P(x=k)| = {m \choose K} p^{k} (1-p)^{m-k} \qquad p \approx \frac{1}{m}$$

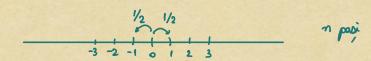
$$= \frac{m!}{(m-k)!} \cdot p^{k} (1-p)^{m-k} \approx \frac{m!}{k! (m-k)!} \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^{k} \left(1-\frac{1}{m}\right)^{m-k}$$

$$= \frac{m!}{(m-k)!} \cdot \frac{1}{m} \cdot$$

Function de v.a.

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$$
 c.p. \times v.a. $\Omega \xrightarrow{\times} \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}$ at $g \circ \times$ este o v.a. $g \circ \times$

Obs Daca x este discreta => go x este v.a. discreta



Fie y v.a. core ne dă posiția după n posi. Brem P(y=k)=!Considerăm x v.a. core ne dă nor de posi spre dreapta, est $x \sim B(n, 1/2)$

Daca x=i atunci a facut n-i pasi sple atanga si position ei este i-(n-1)=2i-n

$$y = 2x - m$$
$$y = g(x)$$

$$P(y=k) = P(2X-m-k) = P(X = \frac{m+k}{2}) = {m \choose \frac{m+k}{2}} P^{\frac{m+k}{2}} (1-p)^{\frac{m-k}{2}}$$

Distanța față de origine? Z= |y|

z = h(y) = h(g(x))|P(z=k)

(k=0 ⇒ y=0 ⇒ |P(z=0) = ~

|P(z=k)| = |P(y=k)| sow y=-k = |P(y=k)| + |P(y=k)| $= 2 \binom{m}{\frac{m+k}{2}} (1/2)^m \qquad \binom{m}{\frac{m+k}{2}} = \binom{m}{\frac{m-k}{2}}$

$$|P(y=g)| = |P(g(x)-y)|$$

$$= \sum |P(x=\infty)|$$

$$|P(y=g)| = |P(g(x)-y)|$$

$$| y(x) = y = | x \in y^{-1}(y) |$$

$$| Exp: \quad x \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 & 1/6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$| y = x^{2} \qquad y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Independenta v.a.

Doua v.a. X si y sunt indep dea realisatea uneia su influențear în nicium fel realisatea celeilalte

Def: Fie (52, F, P) un c.p. si x si y două v.a. Spurem că x si y sant indep, XIII, dacă ev. 1x=xj si, 1 y=y} sunt indep + x, y

P Tie x of y don't r.a. (discrete). Atunci $x \perp y$ docă și numai docă $|P(x \leq x, y \leq y) = P(x \leq x) \cdot |P(y \leq y)$, $\forall x \in X$

P X I Y (=> IP(x & A, Y & B) = IP(x & A) × P(Y & B), Y A, B & R (interval)

P Dack x oi y v.a. a.î. X II y oi j oi h dour fet atunci g(X) II h(y)

Obs: X 11 y ortuna 3x+7x. sin (x) 11 y3-cos(y7)

Def: $x_1, x_2, \dots x_m$ sunt indep docx: $P(x_1 \leq x_1, x_2 \leq x_2, \dots x_n \leq x_n) = P(x_1 \leq x_1) \times P(x_2 \leq x_2) \times \dots \times P(x_n \leq x_n), \forall x_1 \dots x_n \in \mathbb{R}$

Apl: $x \sim B(m, p)$ is $y \sim B(m, p)$ indep $\Rightarrow x + y \sim B(n + m, p)$ Apl: $x \sim Pois$ (λ_1) is $y \sim Pois$ (λ_2) indep $\Rightarrow x + y \sim Pois$ $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$ $IP(x + y = m) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} IP(x + y = m \mid x = k) IP(x = k)$ $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} IP(x + y = m \mid x = k) IP(x = k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} IP(y = m - k \mid x = k) IP(x = k)$ $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} IP(x + y = m \mid x = k) IP(x = k) IP(x = k)$ $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} IP(y = m - k) IP(x = k)$

Media unei v.a. disorete

Repetam un exp de Nori si ne interesam la nolorile unei v.a. X de interes. $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8$ 1 1 1 3 3 5 8 8

$$m = \frac{x_{1} + x_{2} + ... + x_{N}}{N}$$

$$\frac{3 \times 1 + 2 \times 3 + 1 \times 5 + 2 \times 8}{8} = \frac{30}{8}$$

$$N(\infty) = f(\infty) N$$

$$N(\infty) = f(\infty) N$$

$$m = \frac{N}{\sum x \cdot N(x)} = \frac{N}{\sum x \cdot l(x) N} = \sum x \cdot l(x)$$

Del: Fie x o r.a. discreta. Se numerte media lui x valoura

$$\mathbb{E}[x] = \sum_{x} x \, b(x) = \sum_{x} x \, b(x = x)$$

ori de cote ou $\sum_{x} |x| f(x) < \infty$ Data $|x| f(x) = \infty$ otunci spuren cà x nu are medie

T AM DEAD INSIDE AFTER THIS