

(Ω, \mathcal{K}, P) tripletul lui Kolmogorov.

$A, B \in \mathcal{K}$ evenimente.

A, B se numesc independente \Leftrightarrow

1) $P(A) = P(A)$ dacă s-a inclus în setul de B . (Enunciu).

2) $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$. (Matematic).

$f, g: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ v.a. simple, care au cu m. finit de val.

$$X_f = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_n \\ p_1 & p_2 & \dots & p_n \end{pmatrix}; \quad X_g = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & \dots & B_m \\ \beta_1 & \dots & \beta_m \\ q_1 & \dots & q_m \end{pmatrix}, \text{ se neces.}$$

independenți $\Leftrightarrow A_i, B_j$ sunt independenți, $i=1, \dots, n, j=1, \dots, m$.

Exemplu

Se f, g v.a. pe accelerații (Ω, \mathcal{K}, P) .

$$X_f = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0,3 & 0,7 \end{pmatrix}; \quad X_g = \begin{pmatrix} B_1, B_2, B_3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0,3 & 0,5 & 0,2 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Se se determină X_{f+g}, X_{fg} .

b) Presupunând că f, g sunt independenți, determină:

$$X_{f+g}, X_{fg}$$

Forme empirice

Fie $A \in \mathcal{K}$, $p = P(A)$. E experimente.

Fie un lung sir de experimente.

1. f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots -- sirul frecventelor absolute, frecventele cumulate.

2. $v_n = \frac{f_n}{n}$ -- sirul frec. relative.

In "incurse majortet" a eozurth. $v_n \rightarrow p$.

Consecinte Dore vreau sa calculam $P(A)$, facem un sir alcti de experimente. f_n, v_n . In "incurse maj" a eozurth v_n se stabilizore pte $n \geq 30$. Tragem concluzie co $p \approx v_n, n \geq 30$.

Forma matematica

Fie g v.a. care monitorizeze producerea evenimentului A .

$X_g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ q & p \end{pmatrix}$, $p = P(A)$. S_n v.a. care monitorizeze Sr. A ,

est o v.a. bernoullion.

$$m_g = 0 \cdot q + 1 \cdot p = p.$$

$$D_g^2 = 0^2 q + 1^2 p - m_g^2 = p - p^2 = p(1-p) = p \cdot q.$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{p \cdot q}$$

Se g_1 v.a. care monitorizează st. A la momentul 1. C. (14.3)

g_2 ————— 2

g_3 ————— 3

.....
 g_n v.a. care monitorizează st. A la momentul n .

Se f_1, f_2, \dots variabile aleatoare cumulate, frec. absolută cumulat.

$$f_1 = g_1$$

$$f_2 = g_1 + g_2$$

$$f_3 = g_1 + g_2 + g_3$$

$$f_n = g_1 + g_2 + \dots + g_n.$$

$g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n, \dots$ v.a. din aceeași familie g și sunt independente.

$v_n = \frac{f_n}{n}$ v.a. al frecvenței relative.

Atunci $v_n \xrightarrow{P} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ p \end{smallmatrix} \right)$

Ce înseamnă $v_n \xrightarrow{P} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ p \end{smallmatrix} \right)$

Ce înseamnă $h_n \rightarrow h$, h_n, h v.a. cu (S, T, P)

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|h_n - h| \geq \varepsilon) = 0.$$

Ex.

14.4

La aruncare 3 zaruri.

Evenimentul A are sensul numărului pe cele 3 zaruri să fie ≥ 10 .

Determina $P(A)$.

Sol 1. Cu ajutorul L.N.M. $P(A) = 0,63$.

Sol 2 Fie f v.a. care reprezintă suma cu un zar.

$$X_f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

Fie f_1, f_2, f_3 v.a. care reprezintă cele trei zaruri.

Sunt independente.

$$X_{f_1+f_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ \frac{1}{36} & \frac{2}{36} & \frac{3}{36} & \frac{4}{36} & \frac{5}{36} & \frac{6}{36} & \frac{7}{36} & \frac{6}{36} & \frac{5}{36} & \frac{4}{36} & \frac{3}{36} & \frac{2}{36} & \frac{1}{36} \end{pmatrix}$$

8
12
45
49
35
7
153
36
6
216

$$X_{f_1+f_2+f_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ \frac{1}{36} & \frac{2}{36} & \frac{3}{36} & \frac{4}{36} & \frac{5}{36} & \frac{6}{36} & \frac{7}{36} & \frac{6}{36} & \frac{5}{36} & \frac{4}{36} & \frac{3}{36} & \frac{2}{36} & \frac{1}{36} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4+6 \rightarrow \frac{5}{63} \\ 5+6, 5+5 \rightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{6}{63} \\ 6+6, 6+5, 6+4 \rightarrow 3 \cdot \frac{7}{63} \\ 7+6, 7+5, 7+4, 7+3 \rightarrow 4 \cdot \frac{8}{63} \\ 8+6, 8+5, 8+4, 8+3, 8+2 \rightarrow 5 \cdot \frac{9}{63} \\ 9+6, 9+5, 9+4, 9+3, 9+2, 9+1 \rightarrow 6 \cdot \frac{10}{63} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$10+6, 10+5, 10+4, 10+3, 10+2, 10+1, 10+0 \rightarrow 7 \cdot \frac{11}{63}$$

$$11+6, 11+5, 11+4, 11+3, 11+2, 11+1, 11+0 \rightarrow 7 \cdot \frac{12}{63}$$

$$12+6 \rightarrow 12 \cdot \frac{1}{63}$$

$$\frac{5}{63} + \frac{12}{63} + \frac{21}{63} + \frac{28}{63} + \frac{28}{63} + \frac{21}{63} + \frac{12}{63} + \frac{5}{63} = \frac{153}{216}$$

$$= \frac{153}{216} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$$

C. (14.5)

Teorema lui Chebyshev $m,$
 (Ω, \mathcal{K}, P) f.v.a., $X_f, D, \sigma.$

$$\text{Atunci } P(|f - m| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{D^2}{\varepsilon^2}.$$

Abateri mari de la medie, sunt puțin probabile.

$$P(|f - m| \leq \varepsilon) = 1 - P(|f - m| > \varepsilon) \geq 1 - \frac{D^2}{\varepsilon^2}.$$

$$\varepsilon = 3\sigma$$

$$P(|f - m| \leq 3\sigma) \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{9\sigma^2} = \frac{8}{9}.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8/9 \\ 12 \overline{) 8,8} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{P(|f - m| \leq 3\sigma) \geq \frac{8}{9} = 8,8}$$

Problemă Câte note trebuie să primim $n = ?$
 un student, f_1, \dots, f_n a.7. $\frac{f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_n}{n} \approx m,$
 m , note „corecte” a studentului, cu aprox. $\varepsilon = 0,5$
 $\left| \frac{f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_n}{n} - m \right| \leq 0,5$ și această abatere să
 fie valabilă cu o prob de $\alpha \geq 0,9$.

Se a. a. cu medie μ , $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$ v. a.

e (14.6)

care monitorizăm note studentului.

$$P\left(\left|\frac{f_1 + \dots + f_n}{n} - \mu\right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{0.5}\right) \geq 0.9$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{f_1 + \dots + f_n}{n} - \mu\right| \leq \varepsilon\right) = 1 - P\left(\left|\frac{f_1 + \dots + f_n}{n} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon\right) \geq p.$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{f_1 + \dots + f_n}{n} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon\right) \leq 1 - p$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{f_1 + \dots + f_n}{n} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon\right) \leq \frac{D^2}{\varepsilon^2} \leq 1 - p \Rightarrow \underline{n = ?}$$

$$D^2\left(\frac{f_1 + \dots + f_n}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} (D^2(f_1) + \dots + D^2(f_n)) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot D^2(f)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2$$

$$D^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{n \cdot \varepsilon^2} \leq 1 - p$$

$$\boxed{n \geq \frac{\sigma}{(1-p) \cdot \varepsilon^2}}$$

Cz. part. $p = 0.9$
 $\varepsilon = 0.5$
 $\sigma = 1$

$$n \geq \frac{1}{0.1 \cdot 0.25} = 40.$$

$$\boxed{n \geq 40}$$

Răspuns Prob. o fi sigur cu o prob. de 0.9

cu $\frac{f_1 + \dots + f_n}{n} \approx \underline{\mu \pm 0.5}$ este cu $n \geq 40$

Exercice Le alge au m.

C. (14.7)

Que est prob. si fin ?

$p_1 < p_2 < p_3 < \dots < p_n < \dots$ Sont numé. fin.

$$A_{p_1} = A_1 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} / p_1 \text{ divide } n\}; \quad \boxed{P(A_1) = \frac{1}{p_1}}$$

$$\boxed{P(\bar{A}_1) = 1 - \frac{1}{p_1}}$$

$$A_{p_2}, \quad \boxed{P(\bar{A}_2) = 1 - \frac{1}{p_2}} \dots \dots \dots P(\bar{A}_{p_n}) = 1 - \frac{1}{p_n}.$$

$$P = \bar{A}_{p_1} \cap \bar{A}_{p_2} \cap \dots \dots \dots \text{soit év. indep.} -$$

$$\frac{1}{P(P)} = \left(\frac{1}{P(\bar{A}_{p_1})} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{P(\bar{A}_{p_2})} \dots = \frac{P(\bar{A}_{p_1} \cap \bar{A}_{p_2})}{P(\bar{A}_{p_1}) \cdot P(\bar{A}_{p_2})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{p_1}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{p_2}} \dots \dots \dots$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_1^2} \dots \right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{p_2} + \frac{1}{p_2^2} \dots \right) \dots \dots \xrightarrow{\text{Euler}} 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{p_n}.$$

$$\frac{1}{P(P)} \geq \underbrace{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_n}}_{\infty} \Rightarrow \underline{P(P) = 0}.$$

$$P(P) = 0 \quad P(P) = P(\bar{A}_{p_1}) \cdot P(\bar{A}_{p_2}) \dots$$

V.a. independ

(1)

f, g v.a. pe (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P)

$$X_f = \begin{matrix} & A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ \begin{matrix} B_1 & B_2 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0,2 & 0,3 & 0,5 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} ; X_g = \begin{matrix} & B_1 & B_2 \\ \begin{matrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0,6 & 0,4 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \text{ sunt indep.}$$

f, g s.m. indep. \Leftrightarrow ev. ale univ. ale lui f sunt indep.

cu ev. ale univ. o lung $P(A_i \cap B_j) = P(A_i) \cdot P(B_j)$.

$$A_i \text{ si } B_j \text{ indep.} \Leftrightarrow$$

Se se det. $f+g$ si $f \cdot g$

$$f(\omega) = \begin{cases} -1 & \omega \in A_1 \\ 0 & \omega \in A_2 \\ 1 & \omega \in A_3 \end{cases} \quad g(\omega) = \begin{cases} -1 & \omega \in B_1 \\ 1 & \omega \in B_2 \end{cases}$$

$$(f+g)(\omega) = \begin{cases} -2 & \omega \in A_1 \cap B_1 \\ -1 & \omega \in A_2 \cap B_1 \\ 0 & \omega \in (A_1 \cap B_2) \cup (A_3 \cap B_1) \\ 1 & \omega \in A_2 \cap B_2 \\ 2 & \omega \in A_3 \cap B_2 \end{cases}$$

$$X_{f+g} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0,12 & 0,18 & 0,38 & 0,12 & 0,2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(Ω, \mathcal{K}, P) er trykt Kolmogorov
Cebisev

$A, B \in \mathcal{K}$ er indep.

Ex. om en vr.

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{3, 4\}$$

Def intuitiv: $P(A)$ = prob. for A der er 1.0 muligt
deje B .

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\{3, 4\}$$

sint ind.

Def mat.

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(A, B_1) = P(A_1) \cdot P(B_1)$$

(2)

$$P(\underline{A, B_2} \cup \underline{A, B_1}) = P(A, B_2) + P(A, B_1)$$

$$= P(A_1) \cdot P(B_2) + P(A_1) \cdot P(B_1) =$$

$$= 0,2 \cdot 0,4 + 0,5 \cdot 0,6 =$$

$$P(A, B_2) = P(A_2) \cdot P(B_2)$$

Teorema f, g v.a. indep.

$$\bullet m_{f+g} = m_f + m_g$$

$$\bullet f, g \text{ indep.} \implies D^2(f+g) = D^2(f) + D^2(g)$$

Teorema de Chebyshev (T. fundm. a. v.a.)

(Ω, \mathcal{K}, P) tripl. Kolmogorov.

f v.a., m_f , D_f^2 , σ_f Além:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|f - m_f| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{D_f^2}{\varepsilon^2}$$

Abolir a variável aleatória e a variável aleatória. Qual
probabilidade.

Example ccln 30

f.v.g. m_f, D_f^2, σ_f .

Alwa $P(|f - m| \leq 3\sigma) \geq \frac{8}{9}$

Pro
 $P(|f - m| \leq 3\sigma) = 1 - \underbrace{P(|f - m| > 3\sigma)}$

$$\geq 1 - \frac{\cancel{D_f^2}}{\cancel{3\sigma^2}^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}.$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{D_f^2}$$

$$P(|f - m| \leq 3\sigma) \geq \frac{8}{9}.$$

~~$-3\sigma \leq f(w) \leq m + 3\sigma + \frac{8}{9}$~~

$$-3\sigma < f - m < 3\sigma$$

$\boxed{m - 3\sigma \leq f(w) \leq m + 3\sigma}$ see for prob $\frac{8}{9} = 0.88$

L.N.M.

1. (3, 1, 0)	1	1
2. (1, 6, 2)	2	1
3. (5, 2, 1)	3	1
4. (3, 4, 2)	3	0.75
5. (4, 3, 1)	4	0.5
6. (6, 3, 2)	5	0.83
7. (1, 5, 2)	5	0.71
8. (2, 5, 3)	6	0.75
9. (4, 3, 2)	6	0.66
10. (1, 1, 1)	6	0.6
11. (6, 2, 1)	7	0.63
12. (1, 1, 3)	7	0.58
13. (2, 5, 6)	8	0.61
14. (6, 6, 1)	9	0.64
15. (5, 7, 2)	10	0.66
16. (6, 2, 2)	11	0.68
17. (6, 1, 6)	12	0.7
18. (5, 6, 1)	13	0.72
19. (3, 6, 1)	14	0.73
20. (5, 6, 2)	15	0.75
21. (6, 1, 2)	15	0.71
22. (2, 1, 1)	15	0.68
23. (4, 5, 2)	16	0.69
24. (1, 5, 1)	16	0.66
25. (1, 3, 1)	16	0.64
26. (4, 3, 3)	17	0.65
27. (1, 3, 3)	17	0.62
28. (1, 5, 1)	17	0.6
29. (1, 3, 1)	18	0.62
30. (6, 6, 1)	19	0.63

$$P(A) \approx 0.63$$

L.N.M.

$$X_{\text{top of R}} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ \frac{1}{36} & \frac{2}{36} & \frac{3}{36} & \frac{4}{36} & \frac{5}{36} & \frac{6}{36} & \frac{5}{36} & \frac{4}{36} & \frac{3}{36} & \frac{2}{36} & \frac{1}{36} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(A) = 0,625$$

1. f, g deux v.a. indépendantes $\text{pr}(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$.

$$X_f = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0, 2 & 0, 8 \end{pmatrix} ; X_g = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0, 4 & 0, 1 & 0, 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_{f+g}, X_{f-g}, X_{f \cdot g},$$

$$M_{f+g} = M_f + M_g$$

$$D^2(f+g) = D_f^2 + D_g^2$$

2) Ex. des Bernoulli.

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

$$A = \{1, 2\}$$

$$B = \{1, 3\}$$

$$C = \{1, 4\}$$

$\{A, B, C\}$ sont mutuellement indépendants

$\{A, B, C\}$ ne sont pas indépendants.

3)

$$3a, 2b, 1c$$

$$2a, 3b$$

$$4a, 3c$$

Se v.a. X, Y sont dites indépendantes si et seulement si $\text{pr}(X \in A, Y \in B) = \text{pr}(X \in A) \cdot \text{pr}(Y \in B)$.

Soit la v.a. X et Y sont dites indépendantes si et seulement si $\text{pr}(X \in A, Y \in B) = \text{pr}(X \in A) \cdot \text{pr}(Y \in B)$.

Si on a deux v.a. X, Y et on a $\text{pr}(X \in A, Y \in B) = \text{pr}(X \in A) \cdot \text{pr}(Y \in B)$ alors X et Y sont dites indépendantes.

4)

$$3a, 2b, 1c$$

$$2a, 3b$$

$$4a, 3c$$

Les v.a. X, Y sont dites indépendantes si et seulement si $\text{pr}(X \in A, Y \in B) = \text{pr}(X \in A) \cdot \text{pr}(Y \in B)$.

Si on a deux v.a. X, Y et on a $\text{pr}(X \in A, Y \in B) = \text{pr}(X \in A) \cdot \text{pr}(Y \in B)$ alors X et Y sont dites indépendantes.

Net 1 L. N. M

$\hat{p}_n = \frac{f_n}{n}$

f_n n

26. (38, 18, 44) 20 0.77
 27. (3, 6, 9, 18) 21 0.78
 28. (14, 39, 49) 21 0.75
 29. (44, 29, 17) 21 0.72
 30. (23, 1, 10) 22 0.73

1. (74, 2, 24)	1	1
2. (57, 35, 5)	2	1
3. (3, 25, 72)	3	1
4. (10, 12, 78)	4	1
5. (60, 33, 7)	5	1
6. (46, 17, 24)	5	0.83
7. (56, 3, 44)	6	0.86
8. (67, 16, 17)	7	0.87
9. (6, 4, 90)	8	0.89
10. (37, 2, 64)	9	0.9
11. (56, 38, 6)	10	0.91
12. (5, 7, 88)	11	0.92
13. (93, 4, 3)	12	0.92
14. (48, 38, 44)	12	0.86
15. (60, 37, 3)	13	0.86
16. (20, 50, 30)	13	0.81
17. (49, 6, 44)	13	0.76
18. (1, 76, 23)	14	0.78
19. (6, 3, 94)	15	0.79
20. (64, 8, 28)	16	0.8
21. (34, 13, 53)	17	0.81
22. (13, 23, 60)	18	0.82
23. (15, 34, 54)	19	0.83
24. (36, 4, 23)	19	0.79
25. (84, 1, 9)	20	0.8

$P(A) \approx 0.73$

• O firmas are 3 acționari.

Cum are put de a firma abate de Nottingham
 si este acționariat majoritar?

• Problema lui Bonford (problema feliei)

a) • Se alege director sau membru de la 1 la 500.
 Cum are put de firma. Cum este de la 1,
 Cum are put de ultimele lui cifre de la 1?

a) • Se alege de notar sau sau n.c.A. Acum
 puterile.

f.v.o. X_f notaria de M_f . $X_f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0,2 & 0,2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$m_f = 1 \cdot 0,2 + 2 \cdot 0,2 = 0,2 + 0,4 = 0,6$$

$$B^2 f = \frac{1 \cdot 114}{500} = 0,228$$

$$P(M) = \frac{114}{500} = 0,228$$

1	2
10	14
100	144

1
11
111

$$P(A) = 0,228$$

$$P(M) = 0,228$$

a Se vede de natura în (D) că nu este statistic independent.

Care este prob. ca nu va fi decât oarecând $\geq \frac{25}{3}$.

ca 100 de ani

• Paradoxul zilei de naștere

• O familie în care nașterea, fete și băieți
se naște cu aceeași probabilitate.

Care este prob. ca să nu se naște până la ziua
a nașterii a două copii.

Bernoulli cu repetiții.

$$P(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = \left(\frac{1}{365} x_1 + \frac{1}{365} x_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{365} x_{365} \right)^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{365^n} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{365})^n$$

$P(A)$ num. coef. num. de tipul $x_1^{i_1} x_2^{i_2} \dots x_n^{i_n}$
unde $i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_n = n$

$$= \frac{1}{365^n} \cdot \frac{n!}{i_1! i_2! \dots i_n!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{365} \right)^n = \frac{1}{365^n} \cdot \frac{n!}{i_1! i_2! \dots i_n!} \cdot \frac{365!}{365!} = \frac{365!}{365^n \cdot i_1! i_2! \dots i_n!}$$

(998)

~~DEN~~

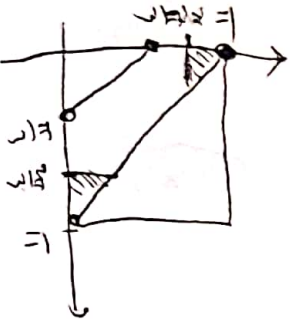
11 (S. 49)

$$5) \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi \\ \alpha \geq \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ sau } \beta \geq \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ sau } \gamma \geq \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma = \pi - \alpha - \beta.$$

$$0 < \pi - \alpha - \beta < \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta > \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \alpha + \beta < \pi \end{cases}$$



$$P = \frac{2 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)^2}{\frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{(\frac{\pi}{3})^2}{2}} = \frac{\frac{\pi^2}{9}}{\frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{18}} = \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{\frac{8}{18}} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

c) O grupă de studenți, de 20 studenți, trebuie să
facă cât o jachetă la ziua de naștere a fratelui mamei.

Cum este prob. de a avea 20 de zile de naștere diferite.

$$P(x_1, \dots, x_{365}) = \left(\frac{1}{365} x_1 + \dots + \frac{1}{365} x_{365} \right)^{20}$$

$$= \frac{1}{365^{20}} (x_1 + \dots + x_{365})^{20} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{365^{20}} \sum \frac{20!}{1! \cdot 1! \cdot \dots \cdot 1!} \cdot C_{365}^{20}$$

Alte, toate, 2 copii

$$\left(\frac{1}{365} x_1 + \dots + \frac{1}{365} x_{365} \right)^4 = \frac{1}{365^4} (x_1 + \dots + x_{365})^4$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{365^4} \cdot \frac{4!}{1! \cdot 1! \cdot 1! \cdot 1!} \cdot C_{365}^4 \right]$$

• Je considère r. a

$$X_f = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0,3 & 0,4 & 0,3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(F_f, m_f, d_f^2, \sigma_f)$$

$$\underline{F_f(x)} = \underline{P(f \leq x)} = \underline{P(\omega \in \Omega \mid f(\omega) \leq x)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ 0,3 & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 0,7 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & 1 \leq x \end{cases}$$

$$m_f = 0.$$

$$d_f^2 = \alpha_1^2 p_1 + \alpha_2^2 p_2 + \alpha_3^2 p_3 - m_f^2 = 0,6.$$

$$d_f = \sqrt{d_f^2} = \sqrt{0,6} = \underline{0,77}$$

f.g.v.a.

$$X_f = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0,2 & 0,3 & 0,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_g = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0,4 & 0,6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ev. de nivel al lui f ca ev. de niv. a lui g

sunt independente

$$\underline{A_1 \cap B_2 \text{ and ind} \Leftrightarrow P(A_1 \cap B_2) = P(A_1) \cdot P(B_2)}$$

Ev. indep.

(Ω, \mathcal{K}, P) indep. & Kolmogorov.

$\Omega = \text{couple de jets}$

$\mathcal{K} = \text{mult. as}$

\mathcal{P} famille de jets.

2

A et B as. indep

\mathcal{I} exp. comm. au cas bar.

$$\underline{A = \{1, 2\}}, \quad \underline{B = \{2, 3, 4\}}.$$

$$\underline{\text{Mutualie}} \quad \underline{P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)}.$$
$$\underline{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6}$$

intuitive

$P(A) = \text{prob. de a qtu } A \text{ dans a exp alga } \mathbb{R}$

$$P(A) = \frac{2}{6}$$

2, 3, 4

1
3

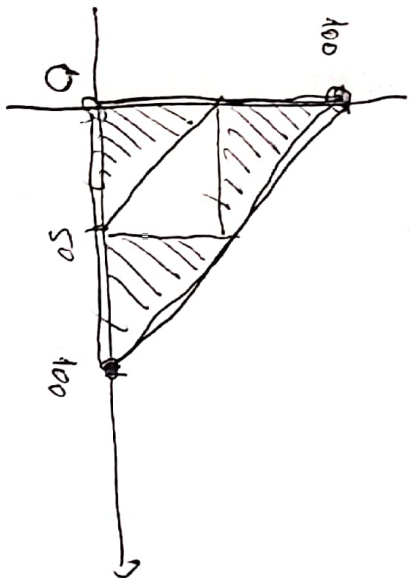
Ref. 2 Prob. 9a.

$$P(A) = 0.75$$

$P(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{area under } a \text{ curve}}{n}$

or $P(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{n}$

$$L, M.$$



$$0 \leq 100 - x - y \leq 100$$

$$100 - x - y \leq 100$$

$$x \leq 100$$

$$y \leq 100$$

$$x \geq 50$$

$$y \geq 50$$

$$100 - x - y \geq 50$$

$$x + y \leq 50$$

$$P(A) = \frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Total}} = \frac{3/4 \Delta}{4 \Delta} = 0.75$$

$$M(f)$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & \dots & x_n \\ p_1 & \dots & p_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M(f) = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + \dots + x_n p_n$$

$$df = x_1^2 p_1 + x_2^2 p_2 + \dots + x_n^2 p_n - (M(f))^2$$

Prove

• Kol. 1 L. N. M.

• Kol. 2 Feind-Beid

$$P(A) = \frac{1111}{5000} = 0.222$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 11 \\ 21 \\ 31 \\ 41 \\ 71 \\ 101 \\ 111 \\ 121 \\ 131 \end{matrix} \quad 500$$

$$P(A) = \frac{500}{5000} = 0.1$$

$$P(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{Card } \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \cap A}{n}$$

Aus. 00 Energie an 1

$$P(A) = 0.3$$

Bei 1000 an 1

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

	f_n	$v_i = \frac{f_n}{n}$
1. (28, 15, 60)	1	1
2. (5, 93, 2)	2	1
3. (58, 27, 15)	3	1
4. (13, 17, 10)	4	1
5. (8, 85, 7)	5	1
6. (33, 40, 27)	5	0,83
7. (25, 45, 30)	5	0,71
8. (23, 43, 34)	5	0,62
9. (27, 33, 40)	5	0,55
10. (42, 49, 9)	5	0,5.
11. (46, 7, 47)	5	0,45
12. (62, 20, 18)	6	45
13. (49, 32, 19)	6	0,46
14. (35, 60, 5)	7	0,5
15. (34, 43, 23)	7	0,46
16. (15, 33, 52)	8	0,5
17. (22, 2, 76)	9	0,52
18. (24, 29, 47)	9	0,5
19. (23, 42, 35)	9	0,47
20. (7, 73, 20)	10	0,5

	f	v
21. (69, 32, 41)	11	0,52
22. (46, 36, 18)	11	0,5
23. (78, 6, 22)	12	0,52
24. (16, 49, 35)	12	0,5
25. (15, 3, 72)	13	0,52
26. (38, 27, 35)	13	0,5
27. (44, 27, 27)	13	0,48
28. (20, 32, 48)	13	0,46
29. (45, 8, 47)	13	0,44
30. (8, 39, 53)	14	0,46.

n number of obs. = 30

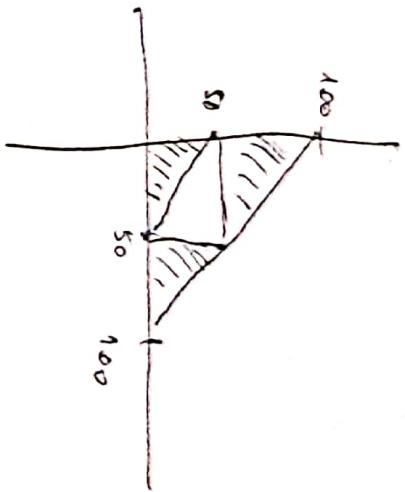
$P(A) \approx 0,5$

$$x+y+z=100$$

$$x \geq 50, y \geq 50, z \geq 50$$

$$0 \leq x, y \leq 100$$

$$0 \leq 100-x-y \leq 100$$



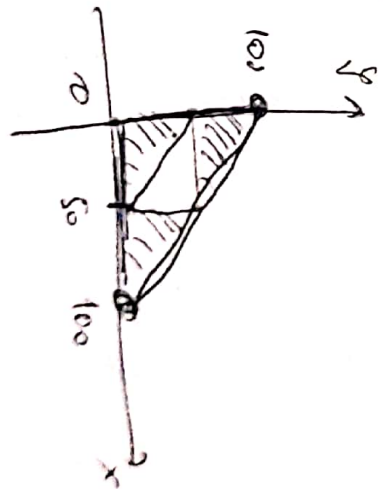
$$x \geq 50$$

$$y \geq 50$$

$$100-x-y \geq 50$$

$$x$$

$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z = 100-x-y \geq 0$$



$$P = \frac{4x}{At} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{50}{2}}{5000} =$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 2500}{5000}$$

$$= \frac{7500}{5000} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}$$

$$x \geq 50$$

$$y \geq 50$$

$$100-x-y \geq 50$$

$$x, y \leq 50$$

$$P(A)$$

$$0.15$$

$$0.15$$

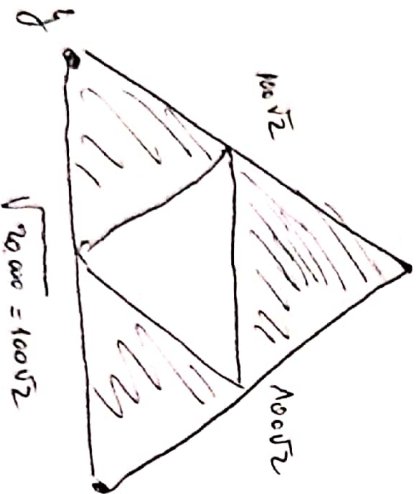
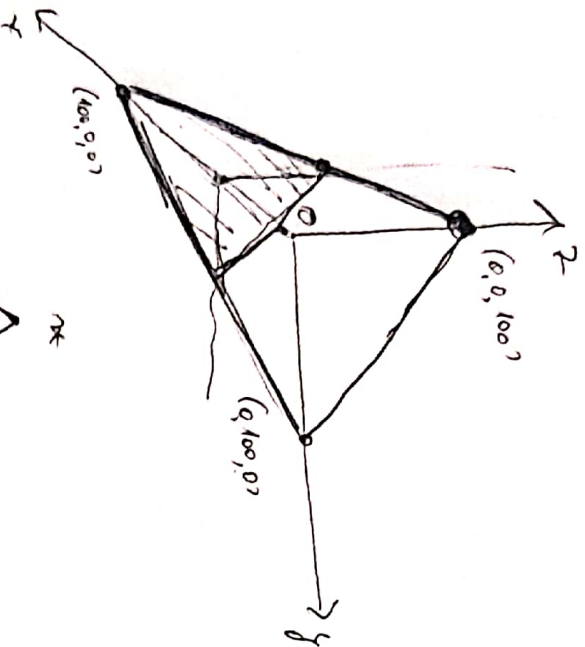
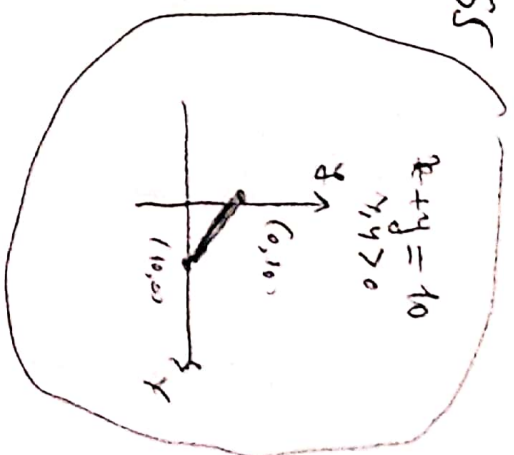
Prob. geometry

$x, y, z \in (0, 100)$ provided other

$$x+y+z=100.$$

How many x, y, z are there such that $x, y, z > 0$.

$$x+y+z=100.$$



$$P = \frac{\frac{10000 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{4}}{3 \cdot \frac{10000 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot \frac{10000 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{4}}{10000 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

$$P(A) = 0.75$$