

EVENTI  $(\Omega, \mathcal{P}(\Omega), \mathbb{P})$

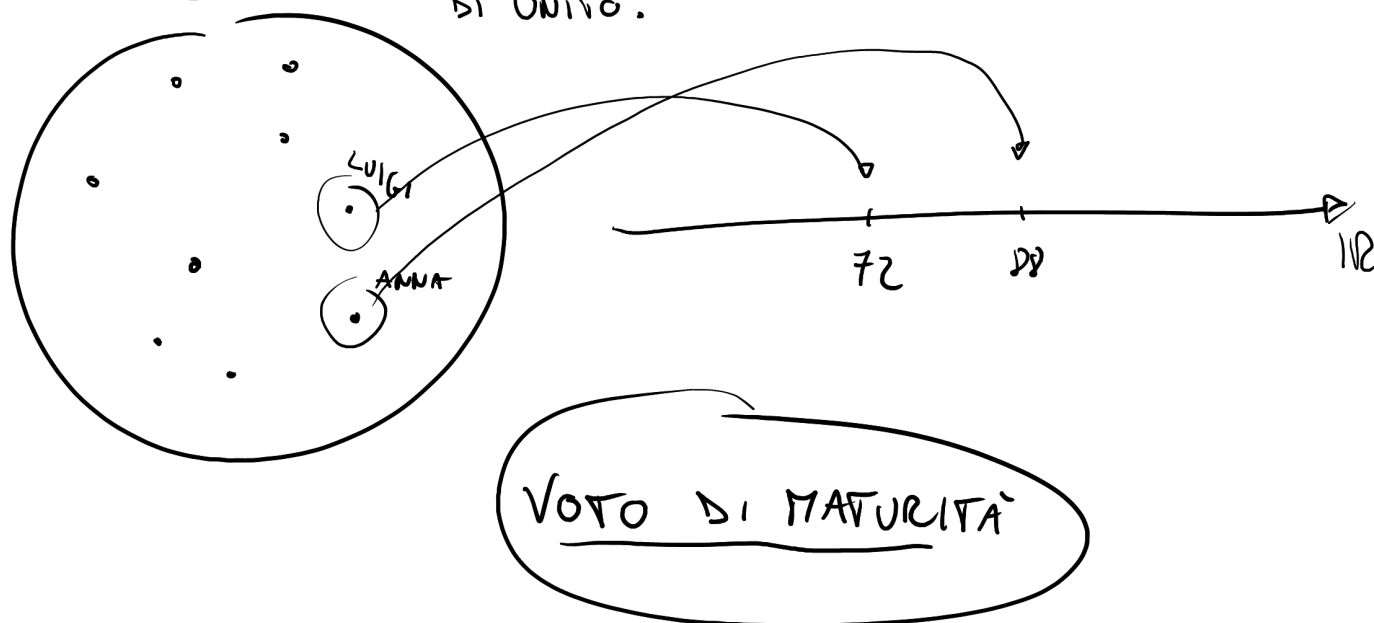
$$P(A) \quad A \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega).$$

VARIABILI ALEATORIE

ALEA  $\rightarrow$  DADO

$\nearrow$  STOCHASTICS  
STOCASTICO  
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$   
CASUALE

$\Omega =$  STUDENTI DEL 2°  
ANNO DEL C.D.L. INFORMATICA  
DI UNICO.



STO DEFINENDO UNA FUNZIONE

(ES) LANCIO SVOLTE UNA MONETA EQUA.  
SONO INTERESSATO AL "N° DI TESTE"

$$\Omega = \left\{ \omega = (w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5) \mid w_i \in \{T, C\}, i=1, \dots, 5 \right\}$$

$$\omega' = (T, T, T, C, C)$$

ES LANCIO DI UN DADO:

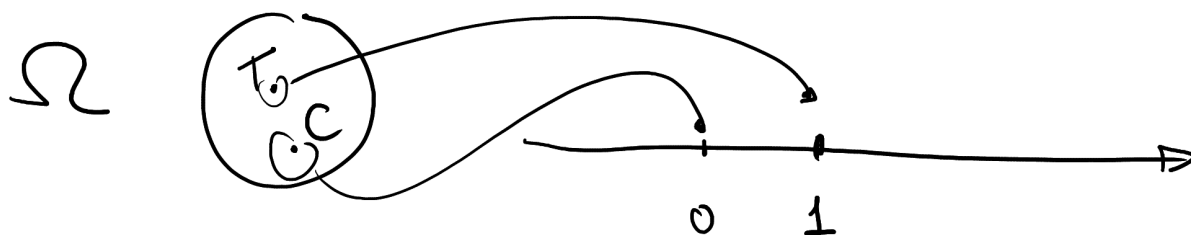
$\Omega$

$\square \cdot \rightarrow 1$

$\square \cdot \cdot \rightarrow 2$

$\vdots$

ES LANCIO DI UNA MONETA:



DEF (VARIABILI ALEATORIE)  
(V.A.)

RANDOM VARIABLES  
(R.V.)

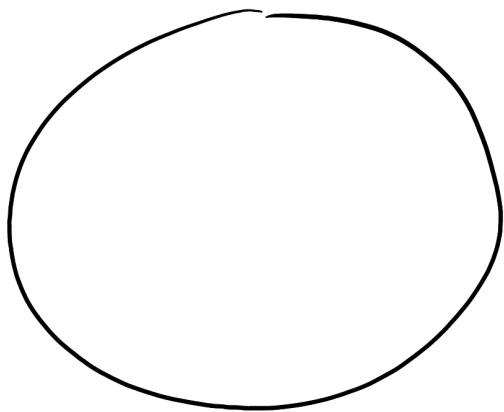
UNA V.A.  $X$  È UNA FUNZIONE A VALORI  
REALI DEFINITA COSÌ:

$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\omega \mapsto X(\omega) = x \in \mathbb{R}$$

oss  $I_m(X) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} / \exists \omega \in \Omega \text{ t.c. } X(\omega) = x \right\}$

oss  $I_m(X)$   $\begin{cases} \text{DISCRETA} \left( \begin{array}{l} I_m(X) \text{ è} \\ \text{AL PIÙ NUMERABILE} \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{V.A. DISCRETE} \\ \text{CONTINUA} \left( \begin{array}{l} I_m(X) \text{ è} \\ \text{NON NUMERABILE} \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{V.A. CONTINUA} \end{cases}$



$$X(\omega) = x \in \mathbb{R}$$



V.A. DISCRETS

$$X: \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$I_m(X)$  AL PIÙ  
NUMERABILI.

ES) LANCIO 5 VOLTE UNA MONETA EQUA E CONTO  
IL N° DI TESTE OTTENUTE.  $X$

$$X(\{(T, T, C, C)\}) = 2$$

$\mathbb{P}$  UNIFORME  
DISCRETA.

$A = \text{"OTTENGO 2 TESTE"}$

$$A = \{(T, T, C, C), (T, C, T, C), \dots\}$$

$$\#A = \binom{5}{2}$$

$$\#\Omega = 32$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (T, T, C, C, C) \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ (T, T, C, C, C) \end{array}$$

$$A = \left\{ \omega \in \Omega / X(\omega) = 2 \right\}$$

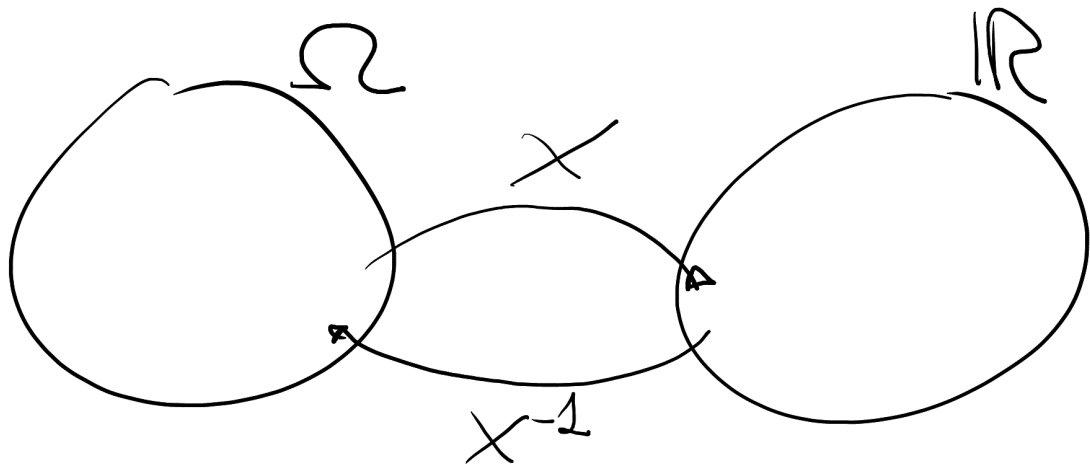
$X=2$   
 CONTROL-IMAGINE  
 IMMAGINE INVERSA  
 DI  $\{2\} \in \mathbb{R}$

$$P(A) = \frac{\#A}{\#\Omega} = \frac{\#X^{-1}(2)}{\#\Omega}$$

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

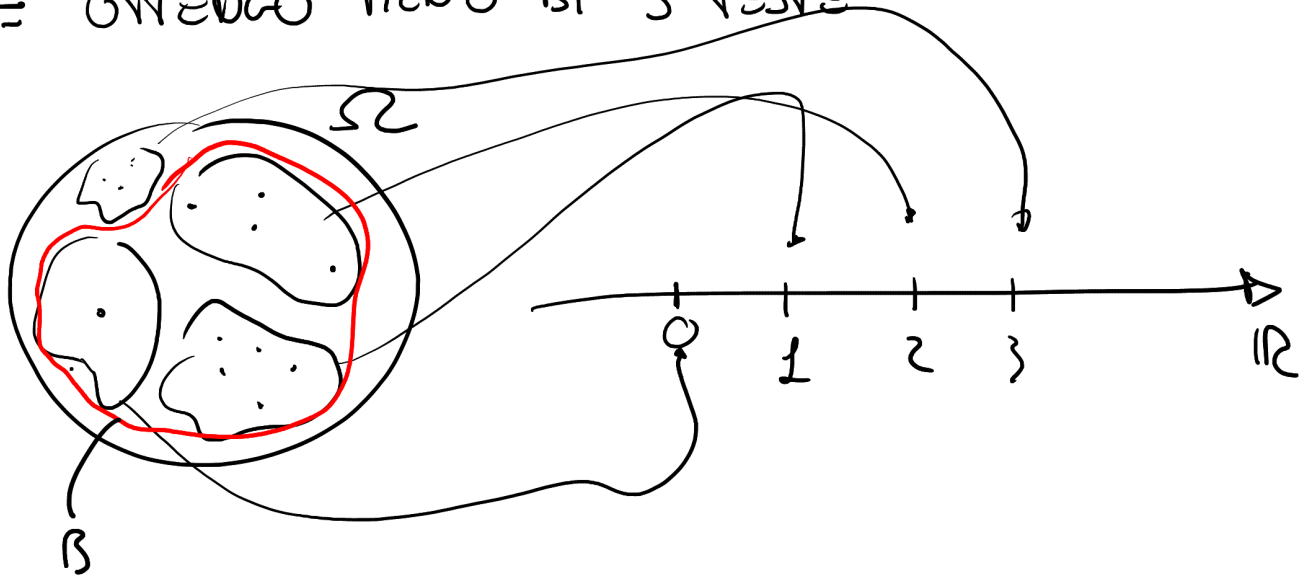
$$P\left(\left\{ \omega \in \Omega / X(\omega) = 2 \right\}\right) = P(X=2)$$

NOTAZIONE



$$P(A) = P(X^{-1}(z))$$

$B = \text{"OTTENUGO PIU' DI 3 TESTE"}$



$$B = X^{-1}(\{0, 1, 2\})$$

SONO DISGIUNTI.

$X$  È UNA FUNZIONE

E QUINDI

$$X^{-1}(0), X^{-1}(1), X^{-1}(2)$$

SONO DISGIUNTI

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{P}(B) &= \mathbb{P}\left(X^{-1}(\{0,1,2\})\right) = \mathbb{P}(X^{-1}(0)) + \mathbb{P}(X^{-1}(1)) \\
 &\quad + \mathbb{P}(X^{-1}(2)) \\
 &\stackrel{||}{=} \mathbb{P}\left(\{\omega \in \Omega / X(\omega) < 3\}\right) \\
 &\stackrel{||}{=} \mathbb{P}(X < 3) \\
 &= \mathbb{P}(X=0) + \mathbb{P}(X=1) \\
 &\quad + \mathbb{P}(X=2)
 \end{aligned}$$

DEF (FUNZIONE DI MASSA DI PROB.)  
(PROBABILITY MASS FUNCTION - PMF)

DENSITA'  
DISCRETA

LA PMF DI  $X$  È DEFINITA COSÌ:

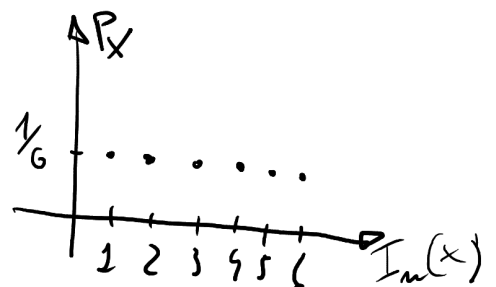
$$P_X: I_m(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$k \mapsto P_X(k) = \mathbb{P}(X=k)$$

DADO 6 FACCE

$$\Omega = \left\{ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \cdot \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \cdot \cdot \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \cdot \cdot \cdot \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \\ \hline \end{array} \right\}$$

$X$  = "N° PALLINI SULLA  
FACCIA SUPERIORE"



$$I_m(X) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$Y$  = "CONTA IL N° PALLINI E  
AGGIUNGE 0.1"

$$\hookrightarrow I_m(Y) = \{1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1\}$$

$$k \in I_m(Y)$$

ES) LANCIO 5 VOLTE UNA MONETA EQUA.  
CONTO IL N° DI TESTE.

DETERMINARE LA PMF DI  $X = \text{"N° DI TESTE"}$

$$(1) I_m(X) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$(2) \forall k \in I_m(X) \text{ DETERMINO } P_X(k).$$

$$\underline{k=0} \quad \underline{P_X(0)} = \underline{P(X=0)} = \underline{P(\{\omega \in \Omega / X(\omega) = 0\})}$$

$$= P(\{(c, c, c, c, c)\}) = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$\underline{k=1} \quad P_X(1) = P(X=1) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega / X(\omega) = 1\})$$

$$= P(\{(T, c, c, c, c), (c, T, c, c, c), \dots\})$$

$$= \frac{\binom{5}{1}}{32}$$

$$K=2$$

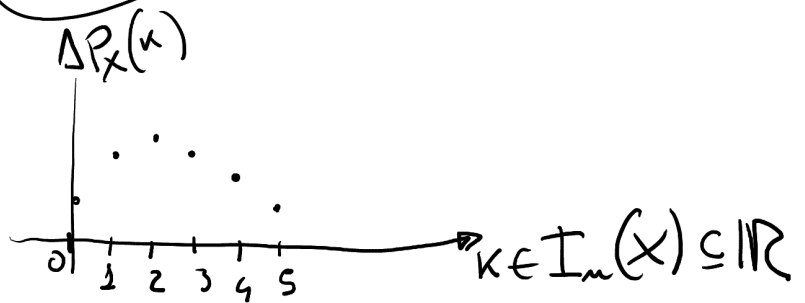
$$P_X(2) = P(X=2) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega / X(\omega) = 2\})$$

$$= \frac{\binom{5}{2}}{32}$$

$$k \in I_m(X)$$

$$P_X(k) = P(X=k) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega / X(\omega) = k\})$$

$$= \frac{\binom{5}{k}}{32}$$



$$\{X=k\} = \underbrace{X^{-1}(k)}_{\subset \Omega}$$

$$k \in I_m(X)$$

$$\bigcup_{k \in I_m(X)} X^{-1}(k) = \Omega$$

$$X^{-1}(k) \cap X^{-1}(h) = \emptyset$$

con  $h, k \in I_m(X), h \neq k$



Ho in pratica definito una partizione di  $\Omega$   
indotta da  $X$

$$A \subseteq \Omega$$

$$P(A) = P\left(A \cap \bigcup_{k \in I_m(x)} X^{-1}(k)\right)$$

ADD.  $\nearrow$

$$= P\left(\bigcup_{\substack{k \in I_m(x) \\ X^{-1}(k) \subseteq A}} X^{-1}(k)\right)$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{k \in I_m(x) \\ X^{-1}(k) \subseteq A}} P(X^{-1}(k))$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{k \in I_m(x) \\ X^{-1}(k) \subseteq A}} P(X=k)$$