## INDIDENTED STATE

DEF:

 $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{R}), \mathcal{P})$ SPAZIO DI PROBARILITÀ

SIANO A,B OUT EVENTI.

A & B 21 DICOND INDIPENDENTI

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

$$(\Omega, P(\Omega), P(\cdot | B))$$

022

$$\frac{\mathbb{P}(A \mid B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A \mid B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A)}{\mathbb{P}(B)}$$

$$4 \Rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{P}(B|A)}{\mathbb{P}(a)} = -$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{B}|A)}{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{B})} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{B}|A) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{B}).$$

A, B INDIP.

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

ATTU

$$\mathbb{P}(A \mid A^{c}) = 0 \qquad \mathbb{P}(A)$$

A AC SONO DIPENDENTI

ESEMPIO: LANCIO DUE DADI EQUI A 4 FACCE.

A: = "IL 1º LANCIO RESTITUISE" i"

B: = "IL 2º LANCIO RESTITUISCE" i"

ie {1,2,3,4}

EQUITA' - PUNIFORME DISCRETA.

$$P(A_{i} \cap B_{5}) = \frac{\cancel{A}(i \cap B_{5})}{\cancel{A}S} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(A_{i}) = \frac{\cancel{A}A_{i}}{\cancel{A}S} = \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(B_{5}) = \frac{\cancel{A}B_{5}}{\cancel{A}S} = \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$A_{i} = \left\{ (i,1), (i,2), (i,3), (i,4) \right\}$$

$$B_{5} = \left\{ (1,5), (2,5), (3,5), (4,5) \right\}$$

$$A_{i} \cap B_{5} = \left\{ (i,5) \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(A_i \land B_j) = P(A_i) \cdot P(B_j)$$

= A; = BJ sono Indibendenti.

Az = "IL PRUMO LANCIO RESTATUISE L"

B = "LA SOMMA FA S"

$$P(A_{1}) = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$B = \left\{ (2,4), (z,3), (3,z), (4,1) \right\}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{RB}{RS} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$A_{1} \wedge B = \left\{ (2,4) \right\}$$

$$P(A_{1} \wedge B) = \frac{R(A_{1} \wedge B)}{RS} = \frac{1}{46} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$C = \text{LA SOMMA FA 4}$$

$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{4} \qquad P(C)$$

$$C = \left\{ (2,3), (2,2), (3,1) \right\}$$

$$O^{\circ}_{1}(A) = \frac{1}{4} \qquad O^{\circ}_{1}(A) = \frac{1}{4} \qquad O^{\circ}_{1}(A)$$

$$P(c) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$A_{1} \wedge C = \{(2,3)\}$$

$$P(A_{1} \wedge C) = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(c) = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(c) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$P(c) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$P(c) = \frac{3}{16}$$

A, E C SONO BIPENDENTI.

D = "IL MASSMO FRA IDUE LANCI È 2"

E = "IL MINIMO FRA IDUE LANCI È 2"

D = 
$$\left\{ (1,2), (2,1), (2,2) \right\}$$
 $E = \left\{ (2,2), (2,3), (3,2), (2,4), (4,2) \right\}$ 
 $P(D) = \frac{3}{16}$ 
 $P(E) = \frac{5}{16}$ 
 $P(D \land E) = \frac{1}{16} \neq \frac{3}{16} \cdot \frac{5}{16} = P(D)P(E)$ 

## D ED E ZONO DIBENDENZI (1743841841 0402 404)

PROPOSIÈIONZ: SIAN O A,B EVENTI INSIPENDENTI. ALLORA

A = B cono (NA) PENDENT 1

A = B SONO INDIPENDENTI

ACE BC sono INDIPENDENTI.

1 FT 046579 UC APIJIBARIOST 10 ESNUZITY 10 EUDISUSTRO) CARTESIANI

$$A \times B = \{(a,5), \alpha \in A, b \in B\}$$

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

$$A \times B = \{(i,5), \alpha \in A, b \in B\}$$

$$A \times B = \{(i,5), (i,5), (i,5)\}$$

$$A \times B = \left\{ (i, j) , i, s \in \left\{1, i, s, 4\right\} \right\}$$

(ES) LANCIO DUE DADI A 4 FACCE TRUCCATI:

DADO1: 4 ESCE CON PROR. 1/2 1,2,3 escouo con Proß. 1/6.

DADOZ: 1 ESCE CON PROB 1/2 2,3,4 escono con fros. 1/6. · SUPPONGO DI LANCIARE SOLO IL DADO 1:

$$\mathcal{L}^{4} = \left\{1, 2, 3, 4\right\} \qquad \left(\mathcal{R}^{2}, \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{R}^{2}), \mathcal{P}^{2}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{P}^{4}\left(\left\{1\right\}\right) = \frac{1}{6} = \mathcal{P}^{4}\left(\left\{2\right\}\right) = \mathcal{P}^{4}\left(\left\{3\right\}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{P}^{2}\left(\left\{4\right\}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

· SUPPONGO DI LANCIARE SOLO IL DARO?

$$\mathcal{D}^{2} = \{1,2,3,4\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}^{2}(\{1\}) = 1/2 \qquad \mathcal{P}^{2}(\{1\}) = \mathcal{P}^{2}(\{1\}) = 1/2$$

$$\frac{\cos}{\log p}$$
  $p^{\perp} \neq p^{2}$ 

· LAUCIO I DUE DADI:

$$\Omega = \{(i,j), i,j \in [1,2,7,4]\}$$

$$P \longrightarrow LA COSTRUISCO TRAMITE P, P^2$$

$$E L'INDIPENDEURA.$$

DICO CHE  $P(\{i,j\}) = P'(\{i\}) \cdot P'(\{j\})$   $P(x^2)$ 

$$P(\{(3,1)\}) = P^{2}(\{3\}) \cdot P^{2}(\{1\})$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12}$$

P E UNA MISURA DI PROB

$$A_{1} = \left\{ (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4) \right\}$$

$$P(S2)$$

$$P(A_{1}) = P^{1}(\left\{1\right\})$$

$$P(A_{\Delta}) = P(\{(2,1)\}, (1,2), (1,3), (1,4)\})$$

$$= P(\{(2,1)\}) + P(\{(2,2)\}) + P(\{(2,3)\}) + P(\{(2,3)\})$$

$$= P(\{(2,3)\}) + P(\{(2,2)\}) + P(\{(2,3)\}) + P(\{(2,3)\}) + P(\{(2,3)\})$$

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$$= P(\{(2,3)\}) P(\{(2,3)$$

P SI CHIAMA LEGGE DI PROB. CONGIUNTA

IPI
SI CHIAMANO LEGGI DI PROB. MARGINAZI.

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