4) V. a. Paisson: Numarul de avanimente

nore (ce nu se pot întâmpla simultan) într-o perioadă fixă de timp se mode-

losa cu o v. a. Poisson

 $X: \mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{N}$ $P_{\times}(m) = P(x = m) = e^{-2} \frac{2^{m}}{m!}, \forall m \in \mathcal{N}$

Notație: X ~ Poisson (2)

• Q: Este P_x funcțio de masa? $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} e^{-2} \frac{2^m}{m!} = e^{-2} e^2 = 1$

· Reamintère: Serii Taylor Bontou l: R → R de class & (R), a ∈ R

 $\int (x) = \beta(a) + \beta'(a)(x - a) + \frac{\beta''(a)}{2!}(x - a)^{2} + \dots$ $= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\beta''(a)}{m!}(x - a)^{m}$

• Example: Pentru
$$\int |x| = \sin |x| \sin |x| \sin |\alpha = 0$$

 $\sin (x) = \sin |\alpha| + \cos |\alpha| x - \sin |\alpha| \frac{x^2}{2} - \cos |\alpha| \frac{x^3}{3!}$
 $= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$

· Ne interesora P(n) := e2 e 6 (R+) în a=o: $\rho(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!} \rho(m)(0) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!}$

$$\rho(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} \rho(m)(0) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{m!}$$

$$E[x] = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m \cdot e^{-2x} \frac{2^m}{m!}$$

$$= 2e^{-2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{5}}_{m=1} \underbrace{\frac{2m}{(m-1)!}}_{100} = 2$$

$$\underbrace{F \left[+ \frac{2}{5} \right]}_{100} = \underbrace{\frac{2m}{m-1}}_{100} = 2$$

•
$$E[x^2] = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} m^2 e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!}$$

• $E[x^2] = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} m^2 e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!}$

$$m=2$$

$$= 2 e^{-\lambda} \underbrace{\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m-2!!}}_{m=2} + \underbrace{E[\times]}_{m=2} = 2^{2} + 2$$

tie X ~ Poisson (2), I ~ Poisson (B) a.i.

X II Y Atunci X + Y ~ Poisson (2 + B)

Demonstratie:

Observam intai ca $\begin{cases} x + Y = m \end{cases} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{m} \begin{cases} x + Y = m \end{cases} \cap \begin{cases} x = i \end{cases}$ $= \bigcup_{i=0}^{m} \begin{cases} x = i \end{cases} \cap \begin{cases} Y = m - i \end{cases}$

$$P(x+Y=m) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{m} P(x=i, Y=m-i)}_{m}$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{m} P(x=i) \cdot P(Y=m-i)}_{i=0}$$

 $= \varrho - d + \beta \frac{(d + \beta)^m}{m!}$

$$P_{x} | 101 = \frac{C_{6} \cdot C_{43}}{C_{6} \cdot C_{43}} = \frac{43! \cdot 43!}{8! \cdot 37!} = \frac{43! \cdot 43!}{37! \cdot 49!} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{6! \cdot 43!} = \frac{38 \cdot 39 \cdot 40 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 43}{49! \cdot 49!} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 49!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 47!}{49! \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47 \cdot 47} = \frac{37! \cdot 47!}{47! \cdot 47!} = \frac{37! \cdot 47!}{47!} = \frac{37!}{47!} = \frac{37! \cdot 47!}{47!} = \frac{37! \cdot$$

$$P_{\times} |A| = \frac{C_{6} \cdot C_{43}^{5}}{C_{49}^{6}} \approx 0.413 \ (41,3\%)$$

$$P_{\times} |z| = \frac{C_{6}^{2} \cdot C_{43}^{4}}{C_{49}^{6}} \approx 0.13? \ (13,2\%)$$

$$P_{\times} |3| = \frac{C_{6}^{3} \cdot C_{43}^{4}}{C_{49}^{6}} \approx 0.017 \ (1,7\%)$$

$$P_{\times} |6| = \frac{C_{6}^{6} \cdot C_{43}^{6}}{C_{49}^{6}} \approx 0.0000000715 \ (\approx \frac{1}{14000000})$$

$$Q : Esto P_{\times} \text{ functia ole masa?}$$

$$\frac{6}{5} P_{\times} |k| = \frac{5}{5} \frac{C_{6}^{6} \cdot C_{43}^{43}}{C_{49}^{6}} = 1 \ (\text{blontitatea})$$

$$h=0 \quad \text{Alte aplicatio}$$

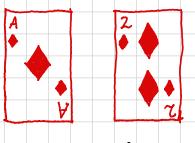
$$1) \text{ Numarul de ayi intr-o mana do 5}$$

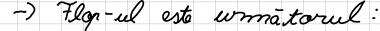
$$Carti de joc e modelat de
$$\times \sim \text{ Hypergeom } (52, 4, 5)$$

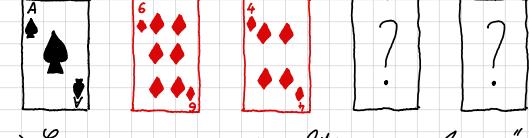
$$M_{1} \cdot carti \qquad Q_{1} \quad \text{mana}$$

$$M_{2} \cdot carti \qquad Q_{3} \quad \text{mana}$$$$

· Jucam Tessas hald om: -) Avem in mana:







$$P(x \ge 1) = P(x = 1) + P(x = 2)$$

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

5) V. a. Hypergeometrica: Din N oliecte, K sunt câstigatoure. Numarul de aliecte Câstigatoure dint - o selectie de m aliecte se modelossa cu o v.a. hypergeometrica. $X: \mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{P}$ K aliecte costigatoure N-K oliecte necâștigătoare

Dacā n = N- K + 1 =) minimul e 1 = n-(N-K) Doca m = N-K+2=) minimul $e^2 = m-(N-K)$

In general, minimul e max (0, m-IN-K)).

· Numarul maxim e min (n, K). X: 12 -> { mox (0, m-[N-K]), ... min (m, K/3)

 $P_{x}|k| = P(x = k) = \frac{C_{K} \cdot C_{N-K}}{C_{N}}, \forall k \in S$ $Notatio \cdot V$

Notatil: X~ Hypergeom (N, K, m)

• $E[x] = \mathcal{E} \mathcal{L} \frac{C_{x} C_{N-x}}{C_{N}}$ · Temā: Calculati Var [x] · Q: Eum cuantificam dependenta a douà varialile abatoare?

· Exemplu: Deprendenta liniara $\times v \cdot a \cdot , \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ $Y = \lambda \times + \beta v \cdot a \cdot$ Ce se intâmplo dacă × UY (=) E[x·Y] = E[x]. E[Y])?

Y= X x + B => E [Y] = L E[x] + B XX=TXs+BX

E[xY] = + E[x?] + B F[x] E[x] (LE[x]+B)

(=) LE[x] + BE[x] = LE[x] + BE[x] <=> ~ (E[x2] - F[x]2) =0

Van(x) 20

(=) d=0 sau X=E[x]= constanta

· Corolar Daca Y= LX + B, d +0, atunci
X IL Y (=) X sau Y constante