$$= \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{k(k-1)}{(m-k)! \cdot k!} \frac{p^{k}(1-p)^{m-k}}{(m-k)! \cdot k!} + mp$$

$$= m(m-1) p^{2} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(m-2)!}{(m-k)! \cdot (k-2)!} p^{k-2} \frac{1}{(n-p)^{m-k}} + mp$$

$$= m p \left[ mp - p + 1 \right] = (mp)^{2} + mp(1-p)$$

$$Vor [x] = E[x^2] - E[x]^2 = mP(1-P)$$

· Alternativa: 
$$\times \sim Bin(n, p)$$
  
=)  $\times = \times_1 + \times_2 + ... + \times_n, \times_i \sim Banoulli(p)$   
independente

$$E[X] = m E[X_{1}] = m p$$

$$Van[X] = m Van[X_{1}] = m p(1 - p)$$

$$Decarece sunt independente$$

3) V. a. glometrica: Numarul de esperimento Bermoulli independente de probabi-
litato pro efectuato prana lo primul secces
se moderbora cu o v.a. geometrica

$$X: IZ \rightarrow N^*$$
 $P_{X}(A) = P(X = 1) = P$ 
 $P_{X}(A)$ 

$$= P_{2} \left( \sum_{m=1}^{700} q^{m} \right)^{m} + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$= P_{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-2} \right)^{m} + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{2(n-p)}{p^{2}} + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{2-p}{p^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(n-2)^{3}}$$

$$||a| = \frac{2-p}{p^{2}} - \frac{1}{p^{2}} = \frac{1-p}{p^{2}}$$
• Example

Auencam o monoda cinstita pana

sā so intámple duņā 7 aruncāri, steind

cā în primeb 5 aruncāri nu am arunt

nici un can?

$$\times \sim 900m \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$P(x > 7 | x > 5) = P(x > 2) = 1 - P(x \le 2)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

[ P P P P P ] ? ? | = [ ? ? ? ]

cade con. Care e probabilitatea co aceasta

· Definitie (Linsa memorie) X: 12 → N v.a. discretà nu ore memorie obca  $P(\times > m + m \mid \times > n) = P(\times > m) + m, n \in N$  $\frac{P(x > m + m, x > m)}{P(x > m)} = P(x > m)$ P(x>m+m)=P(x>m). P(x>m)· Bogrietate Fie X: N + N v.a. discreta X ~ Geom (P) (=) X nu are memorie Domonstratie: Olservam întâi că

 $X \sim G_{ROM}(P)(=)$   $P(X > m) = 1 - P(X \le m) = 1 - E_{R=1}(X = R_{R})$   $= 1 - E_{R=1}(1 - P) = 1$   $= 1 - E_{R=1}(1 - P) = 1$ 

Deci 
$$\times \sim \text{Geom}(p) \subseteq P(x > m) = (1 - p)^m$$
 $= > " \times \sim \text{Geom}(p)$ 

Vom  $P(x > m + m) = P(x > m) \cdot P(x > m) \cdot \forall m, m$ 
 $= (1 - p)^m + m = (1 - p)^m = (1 - p)^m$ 

Site-ul facultatii este supus una serii de atocuri cilermetice succesire. În medie, a atocuri pe zi reusex sa Paca site-ul sa se Alachore Caro e probabilitate a ca site-ul sã se blochers de cel putin 3 ori intr-o zi? Bresupunom cā arem nEN atacuri zilnice Probabilitatea ca un atac sa aile succes este de  $\frac{2}{m}$ . X~ Bin (n, 2) # Atacivi reusite Zilnice  $P(x \ge 3) = 1 - P(x < 3) = 1 - EP(x = a)$ grev de calculat, mai ales pentru n foarte mare!

Co so intample cand 
$$m \to +\infty$$
?

$$\lim_{m} P(x = k) = \lim_{m} \frac{m!}{n! (m-k)!} \cdot \frac{2^k}{m!^k} \left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^m \left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^k$$

$$= \frac{2^k}{k!} e^{-2} \lim_{m} \frac{m!}{(m-k)! m!^k} = \frac{2^k}{k!} e^{-2} \cdot \frac{2^k}{k!}$$

$$= \left[e^{-2} \cdot \frac{2^k}{k!}\right],$$

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{(m-k+1)^k}{m!^k} \in \frac{(m-k+1)...}{m!^k} = 1$$