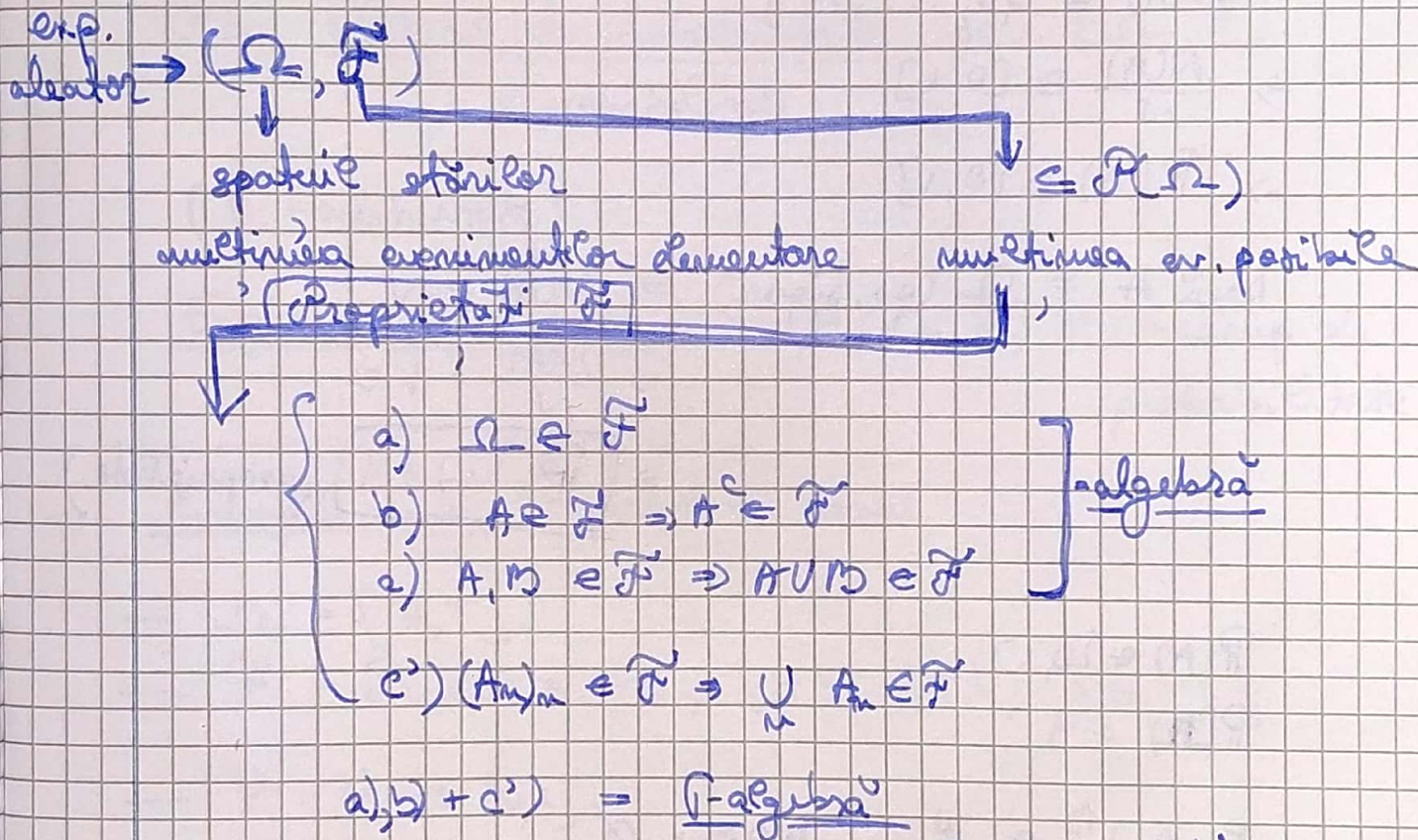


Probabilitati si statistica

Curs 2: 10. oct.

Câmp de probabilitate. Operatii cu evenimente. Formule de calcul



Probabilitate

$$P : \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & [0, 1] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & \longrightarrow & p \end{array}$$

\rightarrow P. că avem un experiment aleator și un eveniment A, de interes.

Repetăm experimentul (în condiții similare) de cum nr. mare de ori N!

Not. $N(A)$ = nr. de realizări ale lui A

$$\frac{N(A)}{N} = \text{frecvență relativă de realizare a lui A}$$

$$P(A) \equiv \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(A)}{N}$$

$$N(A) \in \{0, \dots, N\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N(A)}{N} \in [0, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) \in [0, 1]$$

$$\text{Dacă } A = \Omega \text{ (ev. sigur)} \Rightarrow N(A) = N$$

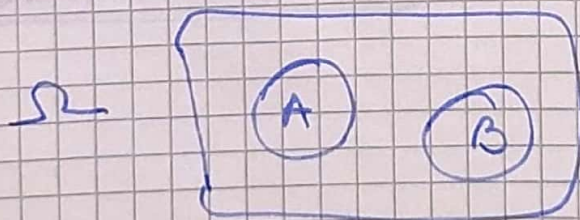
$$\Rightarrow \frac{N(A)}{N} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P(\Omega) = 1} \text{ (proprietate)}$$

$$P(A) \in [0, 1]$$

$$P(\Omega) = 1$$

$$P, A, B \in \mathcal{F}; A \cap B = \emptyset$$



$$A \cup B \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$N(A \cup B) = N(A) + N(B) \quad \text{---} \quad \div N$$

$$\boxed{P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)}$$

(! proprietate)
finit aditivitate

Măsură de probabilitate:

Def. O funcție $P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ care verifică urm.

prop.: a) $P(\Omega) = 1$

b) $(\forall) (A_n)_n \subset \mathcal{F}$ disjuncte câte câte

$$P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n)$$

s.m. măsură de probabilitate pe (Ω, \mathcal{F})
// probabilitate

(σ -aditivitate)

Experiment aleator $\longrightarrow (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P) = \text{câmp de probabilitate}$.

Exemplu: a) Aruncatul cu banul.

— $\Omega = \{H, T\}$

— $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega) = \{\emptyset, \{H\}, \{T\}, \{H, T\}\}$

— $P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

$$P(\Omega) = 1, \quad P(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$P(\{H\}) = p \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow P(\{T\}) = 1 - p$$

$p = 1/2$ (moneda echilibrată)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\{H, T\}, \mathcal{P}(\Omega), \{0, p, 1-p, 1\}) \\ \{ \emptyset, \{H\}, \{T\}, \Omega \} \end{array} \right\}$
câmp de probabilitate

Exp. 2) Truncated on \mathbb{P}

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ are 2^6 elements

imaginary on $\{0, 1\}$ $\Omega = \{f: \Omega \rightarrow \{0, 1\}\}$

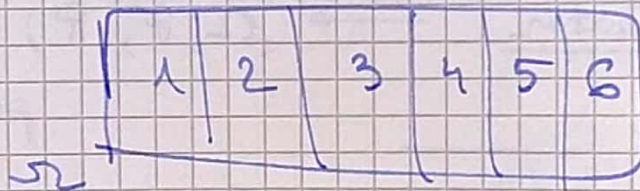
notatie: $A^B = \{f: A \rightarrow B\}$

$$\mathbb{P}: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\Omega) = 1, \quad \mathbb{P}(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\{i\}) = p_i \in [0, 1], \quad i \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$$

$$\text{suma } p_i = 1$$



$$\Omega = \{1\} \cup \{2\} \cup \{3\} \cup \{4\} \cup \{5\} \cup \{6\}$$

$$\rightarrow p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + \dots + p_6 = 1 \quad \text{pt. c\u0103 } \mathbb{P}(\Omega) = 1$$

Propriet\u0103\u021bi (m\u0103s. de prob.) :

a) $\mathbb{P}(\Omega) = 1$

b) $(A_n)_n \in \mathcal{F}$ disjuncte 2 c\u00e2te 2

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_n A_n\right) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{P}(A_n)$$

c) $\mathbb{P}(\emptyset) = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Omega \cup \emptyset = \Omega \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\Omega \cup \emptyset) = \mathbb{P}(\Omega) + \mathbb{P}(\emptyset) = 1 \\ (?) \Rightarrow \text{sunt mult. finite,} \\ \Omega \cap \emptyset = \emptyset \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\emptyset) = 0$$

$\text{Fie } \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n = \emptyset$
 $\bigcup_n A_n = \emptyset$

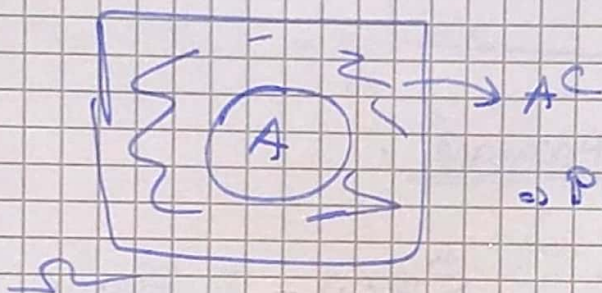
cu prob. e între 0 și 1
 p. red. abs. $P(\emptyset) > 0$ contradicție \times

Aplicația b) $P(\emptyset) = \sum_n P(\emptyset)$
 ∞

$P(\emptyset) = 0$

d) $P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n disjuncte
 câte 2.

e) $A \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$



$A \cap A^c = \emptyset$

$A \cup A^c = \Omega$

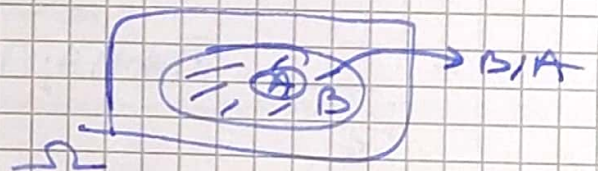
$\Rightarrow P(A \cup A^c) = P(\Omega) = 1$
 $\underbrace{P(A) + P(A^c)}$

de ce?

f) Proprietatea de monotonicitate:

$A \subseteq B \Rightarrow P(A) \leq P(B)$

$P(A) + P(B \setminus A)$



g) $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$; $P(A \cup B) = ?$

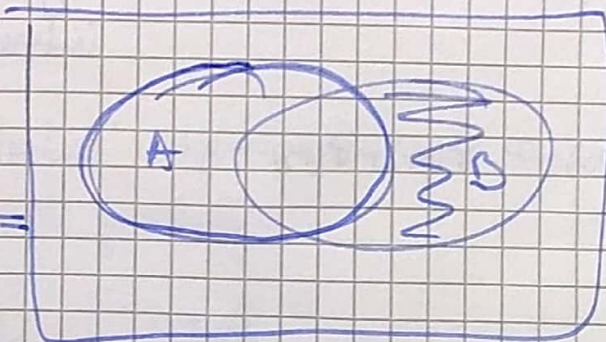
$A \cup B = A \cup (B \setminus A)$

$A \cap (B \setminus A) = \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B \setminus A) =$

$B = B \setminus (A \cap B)$

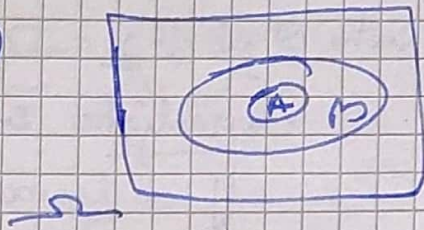
$= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$



$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

ca. la P'E

g')



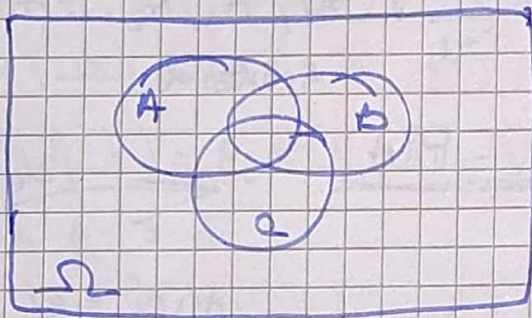
$$A \subseteq B \Rightarrow P(A) \leq P(B)$$

↓

$$P(B \setminus A) = P(B) - P(A)$$

A, B, C

$$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$



h) Formula lui Poincaré:

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n)$$

→ demonstratie prin inductie (teuă)

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(A \cup B) \leq P(A) + P(B) \\ P(A \cap B) \geq P(A) + P(B) - 1 \end{array} \right.$$

ineg. lui Bonferroni (i)

interesantă pt. ineq. f. mici

$$P(A \cap B) \geq P(A) + P(B) - 1$$

interesantă pt. ineq. f. mari

ex.: Dacă $P(4 \neq 3) \in (0,1)$ e mai > decât 0

$A = \{ \text{va pica } \neq \text{mai desene sau mai tângiu} \}$

atunci $P(A) = 1$

— $A = \bigcup_n A_n$ unde $A_n = \{ \text{va obține } \neq \text{în } n \text{ aruncări} \}$

$$A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq A_3 \subseteq \dots \Rightarrow$$



și cresc. \Rightarrow lim. e reuniunea

descresc. \Rightarrow lim. e intersecția

$$\bigcup_n A_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n$$

supremum \cup
infimum \cap

$$P\left(\lim_n A_n\right) = \lim_n P(A_n)$$

$$1 - (1-p)^n$$

prob. să nu obțin niciun \neq în n ar.

$\rightarrow 0$

$\rightarrow 1$

Modelul clasic de ~~posibilit~~
probabilitate

\Rightarrow Modelul lui Laplace c:

Ω
Fie $N \geq 1$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$ și considerăm un experiment
deator cu N rezultate posibile.

$$\Omega = \{ \omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_N \}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega) \quad (2^N \text{ elemente})$$

$$P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1] \quad (\text{echinipartitie} \Rightarrow \boxed{P(\{w_i\}) = \frac{1}{N}}_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}})$$

repartitia uniforma discreta

reunione finit

Fie $A \in \mathcal{F}$

$$P(A) = P\left(\bigcup_{w \in A} \{w\}\right) = \sum_{w \in A} P(\{w\}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{w \in A} 1$$

ex 8 $A = \{w_1, w_2, w_3\} = \frac{3}{N}$

$$= \frac{|A|}{N} = \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{\text{nr. cazuri favorabile}}{\text{nr. cazuri posibile}}$$

dear dac [multimea rez. e finit
apare echinipartitie (fiecare ev. are aceea
prob. sa se intample)]

Analiza Combinatorie:

a) Formula sumei

A, B finite, disjuncte \Rightarrow ~~$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$~~

$$\boxed{|A \cup B| = |A| + |B|}$$

corectare: $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$

Principiul includerii - excluderii: PiE

A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m - finite

$$|A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_m| = \sum_{i=1}^m |A_i| - \sum_{i < j} |A_i \cap A_j| + \sum_{i < j < k} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k| - \dots + (-1)^{m+1} |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m|$$

Apl.:

$$\varphi(n) = \text{nr. de nr. prime} \leq n$$

fct lui Euler

$$\varphi(n) = n \prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \quad \text{sau } n-1 \text{ dacă } n \text{ e prim}$$

b) Formula produs :

$$A, B - \text{finite} \quad A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$$

$$\boxed{|A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B|}$$

$$A^m = \underbrace{\{(a_1, \dots, a_m) \mid a_i \in A\}}_{m\text{-upluri}}^{\text{cu}} \text{ card } |A|^m$$