

# CALCOLO PROBABILITÀ E STATISTICA

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- INTRODUZIONE ALLA PROBABILITÀ - Orsingher-Begini
- CALCOLO DELLE PROBABILITÀ - Dall'Aglie (2003)

1933 | ASSIOMI DI KOLMOGOROV

PROVA O ESPERIMENTO

$\Omega$  = SPAZIO CAMPIONARIO  $\Rightarrow$  insieme di tutti i possibili risultati delle prove.

- PROVA: LANCIO DADO  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
- PROVA: LANCIO 2 RIVETTE  $\Omega = \{\text{TT}, \text{TC}, \text{CT}, \text{CC}\}$
- PROVA: DERBY ROTTA - LAZIO  $\Omega = \{(x, y) : x \in \mathbb{N}, y \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- PROVA: INCREMENTO RELATIVO ~~di TITOLI~~ DI UN TITOLO TRA OGGI E LUNEDÌ  $\Omega = [-1, +\infty)$
- PROVA: GUASTO DI UN COMPONENTE ELETTRICO  $\Omega = [0, +\infty)$

EVENTO = affermazioni che facciamo sui risultati di una prova

- EVENTO:  $A = \{\text{esce un numero pari}\} = \{2, 4, 6\}$
- EVENTO:  $A = \{\text{esce croce al primo lancio}\}, B = \{\text{esce almeno una Testa}\}$
- EVENTO:  $A = \{\text{vince la partita}\}, B = \{\text{una delle due squadre vince con 2 gol di scarto}\}$
- Se  $\Omega = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\} \Rightarrow \{w_i\} = \text{elemento elementare}$

Un evento A si verifica se il risultato della prova  $w \in A$ .

$\Omega = \text{EVENTO CERTO}$

- $A^c = \{w \in \Omega : w \notin A\} \Rightarrow$  complementare di A
- $\emptyset = \text{insieme vuoto} = \Omega^c$
- Eventi A, B:
  - almeno uno si verifica  $\Rightarrow A \cup B = \{w \in \Omega : w \in A \text{ o } w \in B\}$
  - si verificano entrambi  $\Rightarrow A \cap B = \{w \in \Omega : w \in A \text{ e } w \in B\}$
  - A implica B  $\Rightarrow A \subseteq B = \{w \in A \Rightarrow w \in B\}$

## LEGGI DUALI - LEGGI DI DE MORGAN

- $A \cup B = (A^c \cap B^c)^c$
- $A \cap B = (A^c \cup B^c)^c$

### EVENTI INCOMPATIBILI

$A$  e  $B$  sono incompatibili se non si possono verificare contemporaneamente  $\Rightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset$

### EVENTI NECESSARI

$A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$  sono necessari se almeno un evento  $A_i$  verifica certamente  $\Rightarrow A \cup B = \bigcup_{j=1}^m A_j = \Omega$

-  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$  sono incompatibili ~~e certamente~~ e due e due se  $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \forall i \neq j$

-  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$  sono incompatibili e necessari allora formano una partizione di  $\Omega$

### PROPRIETÀ

- $A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup B) \cup C$   $\rightarrow$  ASSOCIAТИВА
- $A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$   $\rightarrow$  ASSOCIAТИВА

### DISTRIBUTIVE

- $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$   $\rightarrow$  DISTRIBUTIVE
- $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$   $\rightarrow$  DISTRIBUTIVE

$\bullet A = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B^c)$ . Infatti:  $A = A \cap \Omega = A \cap (B \cup B^c) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B^c)$

$\bullet$  Se  $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m$  partizione di  $\Omega \Rightarrow A = \bigcup_{j=1}^m (A \cap B_j)$

### CONCETTO DI $\sigma$ -ALGEBRA $\Rightarrow$ $\sigma$ A

①  $\emptyset, \Omega \in \sigma$ A

②  $A \in \sigma$ A  $\Rightarrow A^c \in \sigma$ A (chiuse rispetto al complemento)

③  $(A_m)_{m \geq 1} \in \sigma$ A  $\Rightarrow \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \in \sigma$ A (chiuse rispetto all'unione numerabile)

Ora mia famiglia di eventi deve essere una  $\sigma$ -ALGEBRA

$$\bullet \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m = \left( \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m^c \right)^c \Rightarrow \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m^c \in \sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m^c \right)^c \in \sigma \Rightarrow \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \in \sigma$$

$\mathcal{A} = \{\emptyset, \Omega\} \Rightarrow \sigma\text{-ALGEBRA BANALE}$

$\mathcal{A} = P(\Omega) \Rightarrow \sigma\text{-ALGEBRA POTENZA} \Rightarrow$  insieme di tutti i possibili sottoinsiemi di  $\Omega$  oppure  
INSIETTE DELLE PARTI

- Una successione di eventi è crescente se  $A_m \subset A_{m+1}$  ( $A_n^+$ )
- Una successione di eventi è decrescente se  $A_m \supset A_{m+1}$  ( $A_n^-$ )

- Se  $A_n$  crescente  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{A}$

- Se  $A_n$  decrescente  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_n = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{A}$

ES

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{(-\infty, 1 - \frac{1}{n})}_{A_n^+} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ x : x < 1 - \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (-\infty, 1 - \frac{1}{n}) = (-\infty, 1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{(-\infty, 1 + \frac{1}{n})}_{A_n^-} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (-\infty, 1 + \frac{1}{n}) = (-\infty, 1]$$

Per  $A_n$  non crescente e non decrescente

-  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_n = ?$

-  $\liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_n = \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k$  LIMITE INFERIORE  $\in \mathcal{A}$

-  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_n = \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k$  LIMITE SUPERIORE  $\in \mathcal{A}$

$$\bigcap_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k \subset A_m \subset \bigcup_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \bigcap_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k \subset \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_n \subset \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \bigcup_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k \\ \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ B_m^- \qquad \qquad \qquad B_m^+ \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k \subset \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_n \subset \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow$$

$$\liminf \qquad \qquad \qquad \limsup$$

Se  $\liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty}$  allora  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_n = \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} = \liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty}$

# LA PROBABILITÀ

ASSIOMI DI KOLMOGOROV [P funzione d'insieme]

- ① da funzione P ammette come dominio una  $\sigma$ -ALGEBRA  $A$  su  $\Omega$
- ②  $P(A) \geq 0$  ( $A$  un evento)
- ③  $P(\Omega) = 1$
- ④  $A, B \in A \quad A \cap B = \emptyset \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$  ADDITIVITÀ
- ⑤  $A_n \downarrow \emptyset$  ( $\rightarrow$  decessione all'insieme vuoto:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \emptyset$ )  $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = 0$ . CONTINUITÀ

IMPOSTAZIONE  
INTERPRETAZIONE CLASSICA

$$P(E) = \frac{\text{NUMERO CASI FAVOREVOLI AD } E}{\text{NUMERO CASI POSSIBILI}} = \frac{\# E}{\# \Omega}$$

- CASI POSSIBILI  $\Rightarrow$  tutti equiprobabili
- EVENTI ELEMENTARI EQUIPROBABILI  $\Rightarrow$  SPAZI UNIFORMI
- SI PUÒ APPLICARE SU SPAZI FINITI ED UNIFORMI

IMPOSTAZIONE FREQUENTISTA

$$P(E) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{NUM VOLE CHE SI VERIFICA } E}{\text{NUMERO DI PROVE}} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m_E}{m}$$

CONDIZIONE: TUTTE LE PROVE SIANO SVOLTE SOTTO LE STESSE CONDIZIONI

CONTO DAI DEDATI

ES: Uscita di una

IMPOSTAZIONE SOGGETTIVA

- Ved: LIBRO
- $P(E) =$  prezzo che una persona è disposta a commettere

$(\Omega, A, P) \Rightarrow$  SPAZIO DI PROBABILITÀ

## PROPRIETÀ

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P(A) = 1 - P(A^c) \quad A \text{ evento}$$

Infatti  $1 \stackrel{\textcircled{3}}{=} P(\Omega) = P(A \cup A^c) \stackrel{\textcircled{4}}{=} P(A) + P(A^c) \Rightarrow P(A) = 1 - P(A^c)$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P(\emptyset) = 0$$

Infatti  $P(\emptyset) = P(\Omega^c) = 1 - P(\Omega) = 0$

\textcircled{3} Se  $A \subset B$  ~

$$P(A) \leq P(B) \quad \text{MONOTONIA}$$

$$B = (A \cap B) \cup (A^c \cap B) = A \cup (A^c \cap B)$$

$$P(B) = P(A \cup (A^c \cap B)) \stackrel{\textcircled{4}}{=} P(A) + P(A^c \cap B) \Rightarrow P(A) = P(B) - P(A^c \cap B) \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) < P(B)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad P(A) \leq 1$$

$$P(A) \leq P(\Omega) \leq 1$$

PROBABILITÀ = FUNZIONE D'INSERTE  $P: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

## ESEMPIO

DERBY PORTA-LAZIO

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) : x \in \mathbb{N}, y \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$R = \{(x, y) : x > y\}$$

$$L = \{(x, y) : x < y\}$$

$$X = \{(x, y) : x = y\}$$

$$\mathcal{A} = \{R, L, X, R \cup L, R \cup X, L \cup X, \Omega, \emptyset\} \leftarrow \text{possibile } \sigma\text{-ALGEBRA}$$

Se  $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$  e stiamo interessati a  $(-\infty, x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$S = \{(-\infty, x) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$  una  $\mathcal{A}$  che contiene  $S$  è chi sarebbe lo più piccolo possibile:

$\sigma(S) = \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow \sigma\text{-ALGEBRA DI BOREL}$

i suoi elementi sono detti BORELIANI

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (-\infty, x) \in \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \quad [x, -\infty) = (-\infty, x)^c \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad [a, b] \text{ con } a < b = (-\infty, b) \cap [a, +\infty) \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \{x\} = \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} [x, x + \frac{1}{m}) \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad [a, b] = [a, b) \cup \{b\} \in \mathcal{B}$$

## CALCOLO COMBINATORIO

### REGOLA FONDAMENTALE

$$I = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$$

Tutti i modi per scegliere un elemento da  $I$  è uno de

$$J = \{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$$

$J$  sono:  $m \times m$ , ovvero  $I \times J = m \times m$

Se prendo  $N$  insiemi di cardinalità  $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_N$  avrò  $N_1 \times N_2 \times N_3 \dots N_m = n_1 \times \dots \times n_n$

### PERMUTAZIONI

Una permutazione di  $n$  oggetti = una delle possibili configurazioni degli  $n$  oggetti  
(ordinamento)

Se consideriamo  $M$  oggetti distinti  $\Rightarrow$  PERMUTAZIONI SEMPLICI

$$P_m = m!, \quad P_0 = 0! = 1 \Leftarrow \text{PERMUTAZIONI SEMPLICI}$$

E.S.

18 persone sedono a caso su 18 sedie. In quanti modi si possono sedere?

$$\underline{18!}$$

Se le persone sono divise in 3 gruppi da 6. Qual è la probabilità che non ci stiano infiltrati fra i gruppi?

$$P(E) = \frac{3!(6!)^3}{18!} = \frac{\# \text{CASI FAVOREVOLI}}{\# \text{CASI POSSIBILI}}$$

Se ho  $m$  OGGETTI di cui  $k$  sono uguali e  $m-k$  distinti  $\Rightarrow$  PERMUTAZIONI CON RIPETIZIONI

$$\hat{P}_m^{(k)} = \frac{m!}{k!}$$

Più in generale se ho  $m$  OGGETTI di cui  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r$  grappi di oggetti uguali

$$\hat{P}_m^{(k_1, \dots, k_r)} = \frac{m!}{k_1! k_2! \dots k_r!}$$

## DISPOSIZIONI di $n$ OGGETTI di CLASSE $K$

è un raggruppamento ordinato di  $k$  degli  $n$  oggetti

Se gli oggetti non possono ripettersi

→ DISPOSIZIONI SETTPLICI

$$D_{m,k} = m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (m-2) \cdots (m-k+1) = \frac{m!}{(m-k)!}$$

$\{a, b, c\}$  considero  $D_{3,2} = \{\{a, b\}, \{b, a\}, \{a, c\}, \{c, a\}, \{b, c\}, \{c, b\}\} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow D_{3,2} = \frac{3!}{1!} = 6$$

ES

25 membri di una società  
bisogna eleggere presidente e segretario

$$D_{25,2} = \frac{25!}{23!} = 25 \cdot 24 =$$

→ DISPOSIZIONI CON RIPETIZIONI

$$\hat{D}_{m,k} = m^k$$

ES

Tutte le colonne possibili al Totocaccio

$$\hat{D}_{m,k} = 3^13$$

## COMBINAZIONI

Una combinazione di  $n$  oggetti di classe  $K$  è un raggruppamento non ordinato di  $k$  degli  $n$  oggetti

→ COMBINAZIONI SETTPLICI

$$C_{m,k} = \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} + \binom{m}{k} \quad 0 \leq k \leq m$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad C_{m,1} = D_{m,1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad C_{m,k} = \binom{m}{k} = \binom{m}{m-k} = C_{m,m-k}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad C_{m,0} = C_{m,m}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \binom{m}{k} + \binom{m}{k-1} = \binom{m+1}{k} \Rightarrow \text{IDENTITÀ DI TARTAGLIA}$$

$$\bullet (a+b)^m = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} a^{m-k} b^k$$



DIT

× INDUZIONE

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{PASSO BASE}, m=1 \Rightarrow a+b = \sum_{k=0}^1 \binom{1}{k} a^{1-k} b^k = a+b$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{PASSO INDUTTIVO} \quad (a+b)^{m+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{k} a^{m+1-k} b^k = (a+b)^m (a+b) = \left[ \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} a^{m-k} b^k \right] (a+b) = \\ = \binom{m}{0} a^{m+1} + \binom{m}{1} a^m b + \dots + \binom{m}{n} a^m b^n + \binom{m}{0} a^{m+1} b^2 + \dots + \binom{m}{m} b^{m+1} \Rightarrow \text{vero dietro}$$

$$= \binom{m}{0} a^{m+1} + \left[ \binom{m}{1} + \binom{m}{0} \right] a^m b + \dots + \left[ \binom{m}{m} + \binom{m}{m-1} \right] a b^m + \binom{m}{m} b^{m+1} =$$

$$= \binom{m}{0} a^{m+1} + \binom{m+1}{1} a^m b + \dots + \binom{m+1}{m} a b^m + b^{m+1} =$$

$$= \binom{m+1}{0} a^{m+1} + \binom{m+1}{1} a^m b + \dots + \binom{m+1}{n} a b^n + \binom{m+1}{m+1} b^{m+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{k} a^{m+1-k} b^k$$

$\Omega = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ . QUANTI SONO I POSSIBILI SOTTOINSIEMI DI  $\Omega$ ?  $= P(\Omega) = ?$

$$\# P(\Omega) = \binom{m}{0} + \binom{m}{1} + \dots + \binom{m}{m} = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} = 2^m = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} 1^{m-k} 1^k = (1+1)^m = 2^m$$

↑ applico binomio di Newton

ES

BRIDGE, 52 CARTE, 13 CARTE A 4 GIOCATORI

PROBABILITÀ CHE UN GIOCATORE ABBIA LE STESSE CARTE DELLA MANO PRECEDENTE?

$$\frac{\# \text{CASI POSSIBILI}}{\# \text{CASI FAVOREVOLI}}$$

$$\text{caso} \quad \frac{\# \text{CASI FAVOREVOLI}}{\# \text{CASI POSSIBILI}}$$

$$\# \text{CASI POSSIBILI} = C_{52,13} = \binom{52}{13} \quad \# \text{CASI FAVOREVOLI} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(E) = \frac{1}{\binom{52}{13}}$$

ES.

COMMISSIONE DI 5 PERSONE. VIENE ESTRATTA CASUALMENTE DA 6 UOMINI E 9 DONNE.

PROBABILITÀ CHE LA COMMISSIONE SIA COSTPOSTA DA 3 UOMINI E 2 DONNE.

$$\# \text{CASI POSSIBILI} = C_{15,5} = \binom{15}{5}$$

$$\# \text{CASI FAVOREVOLI} = \binom{6}{3} \binom{9}{2}$$

→ COMBINAZIONI CON RIPETIZIONI

$$\hat{C}_{m,k} = \binom{m+k-1}{k} \quad \text{comprare con } k \text{ qualunque}$$

DIT

Prendiamo  $m$  uome e  $k$  palline indistinguibili. In quanti modi si possono distribuire le  $k$  palline nelle  $m$  uome?

$$\boxed{** \quad ** \quad * \quad |} \quad m = \text{buiscini} \quad k = \text{palline} \quad \frac{(m+k-1)!}{(m-1)! k!} = \binom{m+k-1}{k}$$

	ORDINE SI	ORDINE NO
RIPETIZIONE SI	$\hat{D}_{m,k}$	$\hat{C}_{m,k}$
RIPETIZIONE NO	$D_{m,k}$	$C_{m,k}$

## SUPPLEMENTO DI DISTRIBUZIONI

Supponiamo di distribuire  $n$  palline distinte in  $r$  scatole

$$m_1, m_2, m_3, \dots, m_r \Rightarrow m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_r = n$$

$$1^{\circ} \text{ scatola } \binom{n}{m_1}$$

$$2^{\circ} \text{ scatola } \binom{n-m_1}{m_2}$$

$$3^{\circ} \text{ scatola } \binom{n-m_1-m_2}{m_3}$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$$

$$n^{\circ} \text{ scatola } \binom{n-m_1-\dots-m_{r-1}}{m_r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \binom{n}{m_1} \binom{n-m_1}{m_2} \cdots \binom{n-m_1-\dots-m_{r-1}}{m_r} = \frac{n!}{m_1! (n-m_1)!} \cdot \frac{(n-m_1)!}{m_2! (n-m_1-m_2)!} \cdots \frac{(n-m_1-\dots-m_{r-1})!}{m_r! (0!)!} = \frac{n!}{m_1! m_2! \cdots m_r!}$$

COEFFICIENTE  
MULTINOMIALE

$$\Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_r)^n = \sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_r} \frac{n!}{m_1! m_2! \cdots m_r!} (x_1^{m_1} x_2^{m_2} \cdots x_r^{m_r})$$

$n$  palline distinte

PROB.  $r$  scatole a mano  $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_r$  RISPECTIVAMENTE

$$\# \text{ CASI FAVOREVOLI} = \frac{n!}{m_1! m_2! \cdots m_r!}$$

$$\# \text{ CASI POSSIBILI} = r^n$$

$$P = \frac{n!}{m_1! m_2! \cdots m_r!} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{DISTRIBUZIONE} \\ \text{MULTINOMIALE} \end{array}$$

ES

BRIDGE 52 carte

A, B, C, D giocatori

- PROBABILITÀ CHE TUTTI I GIOCATORI ABBIANO LE STESSE CARTE DELLA MANO PRECEDENTE

$$\bullet \# \text{ CASI FAVOREVOLI} = (13!)^4 \quad \# \text{ CASI POSSIBILI} = 52!$$

$$\bullet \# \text{ CASI POSSIBILI} = \binom{52}{13} \binom{39}{13} \binom{26}{13} \binom{13}{13} \quad \# \text{ CASI FAVOREVOLI} = 1$$

$$\frac{(13!)^4}{52!} = \frac{1}{\binom{52}{13} \binom{39}{13} \binom{26}{13} \binom{13}{13}} = \frac{1}{\frac{52!}{13! 39! 13! 13!}} = \frac{(13!)^4}{52!}$$

$\frac{1}{m_1! m_2! \cdots m_r!}$

P  
permutazioni con ripetizione

ES

PROB. CHE IL GIOCATORE A RICEVA 7 PICCHE (BRIDGE)

$$\#CP = \binom{52}{13} \quad \#CF = \binom{13}{7} \binom{39}{6} \quad P = \frac{\binom{13}{7} \binom{39}{6}}{\binom{52}{13}}$$

PROB. CHE IL GIOCATORE RICEVA 13 PICCHE

$$\#CP = \binom{52}{13} \quad \#CF = ?$$

QUAL È LA PROB. CHE OGNI GIOCATORE RICEVA UN ASSO

$$\#CP = \binom{52}{13} \binom{39}{13} \binom{26}{13} \binom{13}{13} \quad \#CF = \binom{48}{12} \binom{36}{12} \binom{24}{12} \binom{12}{12} 4!$$

PROB. TRA 7 PERSONE TUTTE SIANO NATE IN GIORNI DIVERSI DELLA SETTIMANA

$$\#CP = 7^7 \quad \#CF = 7!$$

PROB. CHE ALMENO 2 SIANO NATE NELLO STESSO GIORNO

$$\#CP = 7^7 \quad \#CF = A = (\text{2 NATE NELLO STESSO GIORNO}) \quad A^c =$$

$$P(A) = 1 - \frac{7!}{7^7}$$

PROB. CHE 2 PERSONE SIANO NATE DI DOMENICA E 2 DI VENERDI } X CASA

5 CARTE DA UN MAZZO DI 40

PROB. DI AVERE 3 ASSI E ALTRE DUE CARTE DIVERSE DALL'ASSO E TRA DI LORO

$$\#CP = \binom{40}{5} \quad \#CF = \binom{4}{3} \binom{9}{2} 4^2$$

PROB. DI AVERE 3 ASSI, 2 CARTE UGUALI?

$$\#CP = \binom{40}{5} \quad \#CF = \binom{4}{3}$$

# LANCIO DI DUE DADI REGOLARI

$$\Omega = \{(k, j) : 1 \leq k \leq 6, 1 \leq j \leq 6\}$$

$$\text{evento } A_i = \{\text{somma} = i\} = \{(k, j) \in \Omega \mid k+j = i\}$$

$i = 2, 3, \dots, 12$

$$P(A_i) = \frac{\# A_i}{\#\Omega} = \frac{\# A_i}{36}$$

- $A_2 = \{(1, 1)\}$
- $A_{12} = \{(6, 6)\}$

$$P(A_2) = P(A_{12}) = \frac{1}{36}$$

- $A_3 = \{(1, 2); (2, 1)\}$
- $A_{11} = \{(5, 6); (6, 5)\}$

$$P(A_3) = P(A_{11}) = \frac{1}{18}$$

- $A_4 = \{(1, 3); (3, 1); (2, 2)\}$
- $A_{10} = \{(4, 6); (6, 4); (5, 5)\}$

$$P(A_4) = P(A_{10}) = \frac{1}{12}$$

- $A_5 = \{(1, 4); (4, 1); (2, 3); (3, 2)\}$
- $A_9 = \{(4, 5); (5, 4); (3, 6); (6, 3)\}$

$$P(A_5) = P(A_9) = \frac{1}{9}$$

- $A_6 = \{(1, 5); (5, 1); (4, 2); (2, 4); (3, 3)\}$
- $A_8 = \{(5, 3); (3, 5); (4, 4); (6, 2); (2, 6)\}$

$$P(A_6) = P(A_8) = \frac{5}{36}$$

- $A_7 = \{(4, 3); (3, 4); (5, 2); (2, 5); (6, 1); (1, 6)\}$

$$P(A_7) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$B = \{\text{somma} \geq 5\} = \{(k, j) \in \Omega \mid k+j \geq 5\} = A_5 \cup A_6 \cup A_7 \cup \dots \cup A_{12}$$

$$P(B) = P(A_5 \cup A_6 \cup A_7 \cup \dots \cup A_{12}) = P(A_5) + P(A_6) + \dots + P(A_{12}) = \frac{30}{36} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$P(B) = 1 - P(B^c) = 1 - P(A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4) = 1 - (P(A_2) + P(A_3) + P(A_4)) = \frac{30}{36} = \frac{5}{6}$$

• Se  $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$   $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$  FOMULA DI POINCARE

D17

$$A \cup B = A \cup (A^c \cap B) \quad P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(A^c \cap B)$$

$$B = (A \cap B) \cup (A^c \cap B) \quad P(B) = P(A \cap B) + P(A^c \cap B)$$

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

### LANCIO DI 2 DADI

$$A = \{ALMENO 1 DADO DIA 6\} = A_1 \cup A_2 \text{ con } \begin{aligned} A_1 &= \{IL 1^{\circ} DADO DIA 6\} \\ A_2 &= \{IL 2^{\circ} DADO DIA 6\} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A) = P(A_1 \cup A_2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2)$$

$$A_1 \cap A_2 = \{(6,6)\} \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{6}{36} + \frac{6}{36} - \frac{1}{36} = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$P(\text{NESSUN DADO DIA 6}) = P(B) = 1 - P(A) = \frac{25}{36}$$

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

D17  $P(A \cup B \cup C) = P((A \cup B) \cup C) = P(A \cup B) + P(C) - P((A \cup B) \cap C) =$

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

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

ES 3 GIORNALI  $a, b, c$

LETTORI  $a = 20\%$ ,  $b = 16\%$ ,  $c = 14\%$ ,  $a \cap b = 8\%$ ,  $a \cap c = 5\%$ ,  $b \cap c = 4\%$ ,  
 $a \cap b \cap c = 2\%$ .

$P(\text{CITTADINO NON LEGGA ALCUN GIORNALE}) = ?$   $A = \text{legge } a$ ,  $B = \text{legge } b$ ,  $C = \text{legge } c$

$$E = A^c \cap B^c \cap C^c = (A \cup B \cup C)^c \quad P(E) = 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B \cup C) &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C) = \\ &= 20\% + 16\% + 14\% - 8\% - 5\% - 4\% + 2\% = 35\% = 0,35 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(E) = 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C) = 0,65.$$

- $P(A \cup B) \leq P(A) + P(B)$

$$P(\bigcup_{k=1}^m A_k) \leq \sum_{k=1}^m P(A_k)$$

x INDUZIONE  $P(A_1 \cup A_2) \leq P(A_1) + P(A_2) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \leq P(A) + P(B) \quad m=2$

$\boxed{m \Rightarrow m+1} \quad P(\bigcup_{k=1}^{m+1} A_k) = P(\bigcup_{k=1}^m A_k \cup A_{m+1}) \leq \bigcup_{k=1}^m A_k P(\bigcup_{k=1}^m A_k) + P(A_{m+1}) \leq$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^m P(A_k) + P(A_{m+1}) = \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} P(A_k)$$

Se  $B$  evento t.c.  $P(B) = 0$  [QUASI IMPOSSIBILE]

①  $P(A \cap B) = 0$

②  $P(A \cup B) = P(A)$

DIN

①  $A \cap B \subset B \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) \leq P(B) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq P(A \cap B) \leq 0$

②  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B \cap A) \quad A \cup (A^c \cap B) = A \cup B \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(A^c \cap B) = P(A)$

Se  $C$  evento t.c.  $P(C) = 1$  [QUASI CERTO]

①  $P(A \cap C) = P(A)$

②  $P(A \cup C) = 1$

DIN

①  ~~$P(A) = P(A \cap C) + P(A \cap C^c)$~~  ~~perché~~ ~~o~~ oss  $P(C) = 1 \Rightarrow P(C^c) = 0 \Rightarrow P(A) = P(A \cap C)$

②  ~~$P(A \cup C) \geq P(A) < P(C)$~~   $P(A \cup C) \geq P(C)$   
 $1 \geq P(A \cup C) \geq P(C) = 1 \Rightarrow P(A \cup C) = 1$

## TEOREMA

La PROBABILITÀ è una funzione d'insieme continua.

Poss. una successione di eventi  $A_n$  convergente ad  $A$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n) = P(A)$$

DIN

①  $A_m \downarrow A$    ②  $A_m \uparrow A$    ③  $A_m \rightarrow A$

④  $A_m \downarrow A = \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \quad A_m = A_m \cap I = A_m \cap (A \cup A^c) = (A_m \cap A) \cap (A_m \cap A^c) =$

poiché  $A_m \supset A \Rightarrow A_m = A \cup (A_m \cap A^c) \Rightarrow P(A_m) = P(A) + P(A_m \cap A^c)$

\* infatti:  $A_m \cap A^c \cap A = \emptyset$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m) = P(A) + \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m \cap A^c) \quad A_m \cap A^c \downarrow \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} (A_m \cap A^c) = A^c \cap (\bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m) =$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m) = P(A) + P(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} A_m \cap A^c) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m) = P(A)$$

⑤  $A_m \uparrow A \Rightarrow A_m^c \downarrow \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m^c = \left( \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \right)^c = A^c \quad P(A_m) = 1 - P(A_m^c) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m) = 1 - \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m^c) = 1 - P(A^c) = P(A)$$

↳ next slide

(3)  $A_m \rightarrow A$ ,  $A = \liminf A_m = \limsup A_m$

$$\liminf A_m = \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k = \limsup A_m = \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k = A$$

$$\bigcap_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k \subset A_m \subset \bigcup_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k \Rightarrow P\left(\bigcap_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k\right) \leq P(A_m) \leq P\left(\bigcup_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P\left(\bigcap_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k\right) \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P(A_m) \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P\left(\bigcup_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \bigcap_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k\right) \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P(A_m) \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P\left(\bigcup_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\bigcup_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k\right) \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P(A_m) \leq P\left(\bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k\right) \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P(A_m) = P(A)$$

A

■

(5) ASSIOMA  $\Rightarrow$  P CONTINUA

(4) ASSIOMA  $\Rightarrow$  ADDITIVITÀ

$$P\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k\right) = \sum_{k=1}^n P(A_k) \quad \text{se } A_k \cap A_j = \emptyset \quad k \neq j \Rightarrow \text{ADDITIVITÀ FINITA}$$

D17 X INDUZIONE

$$(1) n=2 \quad A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) \text{ per il 4° assioma}$$

(2) HP enunciato vero per  $n$  generico

$$P\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{m+1} A_k\right) = P\left(\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^m A_k\right) \cup A_{m+1}\right) = \underbrace{\text{PASSAGGIO}}_{\text{IMPORTANTE}}$$

poiché  $\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^m A_k\right) \cap A_{m+1} = \bigcup_{k=1}^m \underbrace{(A_k \cap A_{m+1})}_{\emptyset} = \emptyset$  per 4° assioma  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^m A_k\right) \cup A_{m+1}\right) = P\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^m A_k\right) + P(A_{m+1}) = \sum_{k=1}^m P(A_k) + P(A_{m+1}) = \\ = \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} P(A_k) = P\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{m+1} A_k\right)$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(A_k) \text{ se } A_k \cap A_j \neq \emptyset \quad k \neq j \Rightarrow \text{ADDITIVITÀ COMPLETA}$$

D17

~~$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \bigcup_{k=1}^m A_k = \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \Rightarrow$~~

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k\right) = P\left(\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \bigcup_{k=1}^m A_k\right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^m A_k\right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^m P(A_k) = \\ = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(A_k)$$

ADDITIVITÀ FINITA  $\not\Rightarrow$  COMPLETA

ADDITIVITÀ COMPLETA  $\Rightarrow$  FINITA

# PROBABILITÀ CONDIZIONATA

Dati due eventi  $A, B$

$P(A|B) \Rightarrow$  la probabilità che si verifichi  $A$  sapendo che si è verificato  $B$ .

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}, \quad P(B) > 0$$

IMPOSTAZIONE CLASSICA

$$P(A|B) = \frac{\#(A \cap B) / \# \Omega}{\# B / \# \Omega} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

Es

$$\Omega = \{(k, j) : 1 \leq k \leq 6, 1 \leq j \leq 6\}$$

$$A_4 = \{(2, 2), (1, 3), (3, 1)\} \quad P(A_4) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$B(\subset \Omega) = \{\text{IL PRIMO DADO DA } 2\} = \{(2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6)\}$$

$$P(A_4|B) = \frac{P(A_4 \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0}{6} = 0$$

SPAZIO DI PROBABILITÀ CONDIZIONATO  $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P(\cdot|B))$

$P(A|B)$  è una probabilità. Infatti soddisfa gli axiomi di Kolmogorov

①  $\cup$

$$② P(A|B) \geq 0 \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{A} \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \geq 0$$

$$③ P(\Omega|B) = 1 \quad P(\Omega|B) = \frac{P(\Omega \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B)}{P(B)} = 1$$

$$④ \text{ Prendi } A, B \mid A \cap B = \emptyset \quad P(A \cup B|C) = P(A|C) + P(B|C)$$

$$P(A \cup B|C) = \frac{P(A \cup B) \cap C}{P(C)} = \frac{P(A \cap C) + P(B \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(C)} + \frac{P(B \cap C)}{P(C)}$$

$$= \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(C)} + \frac{P(B \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(A|C)}{P(C)} + \frac{P(B|C)}{P(C)}$$

$$⑤ A_m \neq \emptyset \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P(A_m|B) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{P(A_m \cap B)}{P(B)} \Rightarrow \text{poiché } A_m \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow A_m \cap B \neq \emptyset \cap B = \emptyset \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{P(A_m \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(\emptyset)}{P(B)} = 0$$

## PROPRIETÀ

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A \cap B = \emptyset \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P(\Omega|B) = 1 = P(B|\Omega)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad P(A|\Omega) = P(A)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad A \subset B \Rightarrow P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)}$$

$$B \subset A \Rightarrow P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = 1$$

## \textcircled{5} LEGGE DELLE PROBABILITÀ COMPOSTE

- $P(A \cap B) = P(B) \cdot P(A|B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$

## \textcircled{6} FORMULA DELLA CATENA

$$\text{DIN} \quad P(\cap_{k=1}^n A_k) = P(A_1)P(A_2|A_1)P(A_3|A_1 \cap A_2) \dots P(A_n | \cap_{k=1}^{n-1} A_k)$$

X INDUZIONE FARE A CASA XESATE

## \textcircled{7} FORMULA DI POINCARÉ

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

DIN

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B|C) &= \frac{P(A \cup B)NC}{P(C)} = \frac{P(A|C)U(B|C)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(ANC)}{P(C)} + \frac{P(BNC)}{P(C)} - \frac{P(ANBNC)}{P(C)} \\ &= P(A|C) + P(B|C) - P(ANB|C) \end{aligned}$$

ES

URNA  $\begin{cases} b & \text{palline bianche} \\ r & \text{palline rosse} \\ a & \text{palline arancioni} \end{cases}$   $n = b+r+a$   $\Rightarrow$  estratta una pallina e messa da parte  $\Rightarrow$  estratta una seconda pallina

$$P(\text{SECONDA PALLINA ESTRATTA SIA BIANCA}) = ? \quad B_1 = \text{estratta bianca} \quad R_1 = \text{estratta rossa} \quad A_1 = \text{estratta arancione}$$

$$B_1, UR, UA_1 = \Omega \quad P(B_1) = \frac{b}{m} \quad P(R_1) = \frac{r}{m} \quad P(A_1) = \frac{a}{m}$$

$$P(B_2) = P(B_2 \cap \Omega) = P(B_2 \cap (B_1, UR, UA_1)) = P((B_2 \cap B_1) \cup (B_2 \cap R_1) \cup (B_2 \cap A_1)) = ?$$

poiché  $B_2 \cap B_1 = \emptyset, B_2 \cap R_1 \neq \emptyset, B_2 \cap A_1 \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow P((B_2 \cap B_1) \cup (B_2 \cap R_1) \cup (B_2 \cap A_1)) = P(B_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(B_2 \cap B_1) + P(B_2 \cap R_1) + P(B_2 \cap A_1) = P(B_1)P(B_2|B_1) + P(R_1)P(B_2|R_1) + P(A_1)P(B_2|A_1) = \\ &= \frac{b}{m} \frac{b-1}{m-1} + \frac{r}{m} \frac{b}{m-1} + \frac{a}{m} \frac{b}{m-1} = \frac{b(b-1+r+a)}{m(m-1)} = \frac{b(m-1)}{m(m-1)} = \frac{b}{m} \end{aligned}$$

Es

5 PALLINE NUMERATE DA 1 & 5

2 ESTRAZIONE SENZA RICAMBIO SCATTAMENTO

$P(E) = ?$

$A =$  i due numeri estratti sono pari  
 $B =$  i due numeri estratti sono dispari  
 $C =$  il secondo estratto sia pari.

$$P_1 = \{ \text{PRIMO PARI} \} \quad P_2 = \{ \text{SECONDO PARI} \}$$

$$A = P_1 \cap P_2 \quad P(A) = P(P_1 \cap P_2) = P(P_1)P(P_2 | P_1) = P(P_1) \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$B \Rightarrow D_1 = \{ \text{PRIMO DISPARI} \} \quad D_2 = \{ \text{SECONDO DISPARI} \}$$

$$B = D_1 \cap D_2 \quad P(B) = P(D_1 \cap D_2) = P(D_1)P(D_2 | D_1) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$C \Rightarrow C \subset P_1 \cup D_1 \Rightarrow P(C) = P(C \cap \Omega) = P(C \cap P_1) + P(C \cap D_1) = P(P_1 \cap P_1) + P(P_2 \cap D_1) = \frac{1}{10} + P(P_2)P(D_1 | P_2) = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

### TEOREMA (BAYES)

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad E : P(E) > 0 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad A_j \text{ INCOMPATIBILI} \\ \textcircled{3} \quad E \subset \bigcup_j A_j \end{array} \quad P(A_r | E) = \underbrace{P(E | A_r)P(A_r)}_{\text{a posteriori}} / \underbrace{\sum_j P(A_j)P(E | A_j)}_{\text{VEROSIMIGLIANZA}}$$

DIT

$$\bullet \quad P(A_r | E) = \frac{P(A_r \cap E)}{P(E)} = \frac{P(A_r)P(E | A_r)}{P(E)} \oplus \frac{P(A_r)P(E | A_r)}{P(E \cap \bigcup_j A_j)}$$

$$\frac{P(A_r)P(E | A_r)}{P(\bigcup_j P(E \cap A_j))} = \frac{P(A_r)P(E | A_r)}{\sum_j P(E \cap A_j)} = *$$

$$\frac{P(A_r)P(E | A_r)}{\sum_j P(A_j)P(E | A_j)}$$

$$*(E \cap A_1) \oplus (E \cap A_2) = \\ = E \cap A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$$

Es

3 sciaranie indistinguibili

4 canelli

- ⇒ 1°: 1 moneta d'oro in ogni canello
- 2°: 1 moneta d'oro e 1 d'argento
- 3°: 2 monete d'argento (+ in ogni canello)

APRIATO A CASO UN CASSETTO  $\Rightarrow$  PROB. CHE ANCHE L'ALTRO CASSETTO CONTENGA UNA MONETA D'ORO?

$A_1 =$  IL CASSETTO SCELTO È 1°  $B =$  CASSETTO SCELTO CON MONETA D'ORO

$A_2 =$  " " " " 2°

$A_3 =$  " " " " 3°

$$P(A_1 | B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B | A_1)}{\sum_i P(A_i)P(B | A_i)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1}{\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 0 \right)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Es  
STRUMENTO RILEVA UN DIFETTO CON PROB. 0,999 IN UNA COMP. DIFETTOSA  
" " " CON PROB. 0,002 IN UNA COMP. BUONA

1) Y DI COMPONENTI È DIFETTOSO

PROB. COMPONENTE RILEVATA SIA REACTENTE DIFETTOSA?

$$D = (\text{COMPONENTE DIFETTOSA}) \quad D^c = (\text{COMPONENTE NON DIFETTOSA})$$

$$R = (\text{STRUMENTO SCARTA COMP})$$

$$P(D|R) = \frac{P(R|D)P(D)}{P(D)P(R|D) + P(D^c)P(R|D^c)} = \frac{0,999 \cdot 0,01}{0,999 \cdot 0,01 + 0,002 \cdot 0,99} = 0,83$$

OSS

Se per noi  $P(A) = 1 \Rightarrow P(A^c) = 0$

$$P(A|E) = \frac{P(E|A)P(A)}{P(E|A)P(A) + P(E|A^c)P(A^c)} = 1 = P(A)$$

DEF

Per due eventi A e B si dicono INDIPENDENTI o STOCASTICAMENTE INDIPENDENTI se

$$\boxed{P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)} \Rightarrow P(A|B) = P(A) \Rightarrow P(B|A) = P(B)$$

Se B quasi IMPOSSIBILE  $P(A \cap B) = 0 = P(B) \cdot P(A)$

Se B quasi CERTO  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) = P(B) \cdot P(A)$

Es

LANCIO DI 2 VOLTE 1 MONETA

$$\begin{array}{l} T_1 \\ T_2 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SONO IND?} \\ \text{SONO IND?} \end{array} \right. P(T_1 \cap T_2) = \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{P(T_1) \cdot P(T_2)}$$

Es

LANCIO DEL DADO DUE VOLTE

$$\begin{array}{l} A = \{5, 6\} \\ B = \{3, 5, 6\} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SONO IND?} \\ \text{SONO IND?} \end{array} \right. P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6} = P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Se  $P(\{1\}) = P(\{2\}) = \dots = P(\{5\}) = \frac{1}{10} \neq P(\{6\}) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(\{6\}) = \frac{1}{2} \neq P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{6}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{10}$$

$A, B$  INDEPENDENTI  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A, B^c \\ A^c, B \\ A^c, B^c \end{cases}$  INDEPENDENTI

$$P(A) = P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B^c)$$

$$P(A \cap B^c) = P(A) - P(A \cap B) = P(A) - P(A)P(B) = P(A)(1 - P(B)) = P(A)P(B^c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A^c \cap B^c) &= 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A \cap B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A)P(B) = \\ &= 1 - P(A) - P(B)(1 - P(A)) = (1 - P(A))(1 - P(B)) = P(A^c)P(B^c) \end{aligned}$$

~~INDIPENDENTI~~

~~INDIPENDENTI~~

Dati gli eventi  $A, B, C$  essi sono STOCASTICAMENTE INDEPENDENTI SE:

- ①  $P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$
- ②  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$
- ③  $P(B \cap C) = P(B) \cdot P(C)$
- ④  $P(A \cap C) = P(A)P(C)$

CANCIANO 3 VOLTE UNA TROMBETA

$$\Omega = \{\text{TTT}, \text{CCC}, \text{TCC}, \text{CTC}, \text{CCT}, \text{CTT}, \text{TCT}, \text{TTC}\}$$

$$T_i = (\text{ESCE TESTA ALL'ISERIO CANCIO}) \quad i=1, 2, 3$$

$$P(T_1 \cap T_2 \cap T_3) = P(\text{TTT}) = \frac{1}{8} = P(T_1)P(T_2)P(T_3)$$

$$P(T_1 \cap T_2) = P(\text{TTT} \cap \text{TTC}) = \frac{1}{4} = P(T_1)P(T_2) \dots$$

ESEMPIO DADO A 4 FACCIE  $\Rightarrow$  GIALLO, ROSSO, VERDE, GRIGIO - COLORE DELLA FACCIA SUL PIANO DI APPOGGIO

$$P(G) = \frac{1}{2} = P(R) = P(V)$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} P(G \cap R) = \frac{1}{4} & P(G \cap V) = \frac{1}{4} & P(V \cap R) = \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{P(G)P(R)} & \text{P(G)P(V)} & \text{P(V)P(R)} \end{array}$$

$$P(G \cap R \cap V) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\overset{H}{P(G)P(R)P(V)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

LANCIO 3 VOLTE UNA TONNETA

$$A_1 = \left\{ \text{ALMENO 2 TESTE} \right\} \quad A_2 = \left\{ \text{NUMERO PARI DI TESTE} \right\}$$

$\emptyset \in \text{pari}$

$$A_3 = \left\{ \text{CROCE AL PRIMO LANCIO} \right\}$$

-  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$  SONO INDEPENDENTI SE:

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m) = P(A_1)P(A_2) \dots P(A_m) \dots$$

⋮

$$i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \dots \neq i_k \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

$$P(A_{i_1} \cap A_{i_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k}) = P(A_{i_1})P(A_{i_2}) \dots P(A_{i_k})$$

CONSIDERO  $N$  LANCI INDEPENDENTI DI UNA TONNETA

$$P(T) = p$$

(PROB. CHE ESCA TESTA NEI PRIMI 3 ed ESCA CROCE NEGLI ULTIMI 3) =

$$= (T_1 \cap \bar{T}_2 \cap T_3 \cap T_{m-2}^c \cap T_{m-1}^c \cap T_m^c)$$

$$P(T_1 \cap \bar{T}_2 \cap T_3 \cap T_{m-2}^c \cap T_{m-1}^c \cap T_m^c) = P(T_1)P(\bar{T}_2)P(T_3)P(T_{m-2}^c)P(T_{m-1}^c)P(T_m^c) = p^3(1-p)^3$$

• INDEPENDENZA CONDIZIONATA:

$A, B$  sono condizionalmente indipendenti se:

$$P(A \cap B | C) = P(A|C)P(B|C)$$

INDIPENDE

• ESTRAZIONE DALL'URNA CON RIPETIZIONE

$K$  PALLINE ARANCIONI }  $N$  PALLINE  
 $N-K$  PALLINE BIANCHE }

ESTRAZIONI SUCCESSIVE DI UNA PALLINA DALL'URNA CON REINSERIMENTO.

$$P(\text{pallina arancione}) = \frac{K}{N} = p$$

$$P(\text{pallina bianca}) = 1-p$$

CONSIDERO 5 ESTRAZIONI  $\Omega = \{\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5) \mid \omega_i = A \text{ o } \omega_i = B\}$

$$E_1 = (\text{DELLE 5 PALLINE ESTRATTE 1 È ARANCIONE}) = \{(ABBBB, \underbrace{BABBB}_{\bar{\omega}_1}, \underbrace{BBABB}_{\bar{\omega}_2}, \underbrace{BBBAB}_{\bar{\omega}_3}, \underbrace{BBBBB}_{\bar{\omega}_4}, \underbrace{BBBBA}_{\bar{\omega}_5})\}$$

$$P(E_1) = P(\bar{\omega}_1) + P(\bar{\omega}_2) + P(\bar{\omega}_3) + P(\bar{\omega}_4) + P(\bar{\omega}_5)$$

$$P(\bar{\omega}_i) = P(ABBBB) = P(A_1 \cap \underbrace{B_2^c \cap A_3^c \cap A_4^c \cap A_5^c}_{\text{SONO INDEPENDENTI}}) = P(A_1)P(A_2^c)P(A_3^c)P(A_4^c)P(A_5^c) = p(1-p)^4$$

$$P(E_1) = 5p(1-p)^4$$

CONSIDERO ORA  $m$  ESTRAZIONI  $\Omega = \{\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_m) \mid \omega_i = A \text{ o } \omega_i = B\}$

$$E_1 = (AB, \underbrace{\dots, B}_{m-1}, BAB, \underbrace{\dots, B}_{m-2}, \dots, B, \underbrace{BA}_{m-1})$$

$$P(E_1) = P(\bar{\omega}_1) + P(\bar{\omega}_2) + \dots + P(\bar{\omega}_m)$$

$$P(\bar{\omega}_i) = P(A, \underbrace{B, \dots, B}_{m-1}) = P(A)P(\underbrace{A^c \cap A^c \dots \cap A^c}_{m-1}) = P(A)p(A^c)^{m-1} = p(1-p)^{m-1}$$

$$P(E_1) = mp(1-p)^{m-1}$$

CASO IN CUI

$$E_K = (\text{ESCONO } K \text{ PALLINE ARANCIONI}) \quad 0 \leq K \leq m \\ \text{SE } m \text{ ESTRAZIONI}$$

$$P(E_K) = P(A)P(A^c)P(A)P(A^c)^{m-2} \dots P(A)P(A^c)^{m-K-1} P(E_K) = \binom{m}{K} p^K (1-p)^{m-K} \xrightarrow{\text{FORTUNA DI BERNOULLI}}$$

→ DISTRIBUZIONE BINOMIALE

SCHERZA (FORTUNA?) DI BERNOULLI dà le probabilità di ottenere  $K$  successi su  $n$  prove.

Dati  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$  INDEPENDENTI  $P(A_i) = p$  per  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$P(A_2 \text{ ESATTAMENTE } K \text{ SUCCESSI}) = \binom{n}{K} p^K (1-p)^{n-K} \quad 0 \leq K \leq n$$

CONSIDERO  $n$  estrazioni ma senza ~~restituzione~~ re inserimento

$$P(\text{estrarre } k \text{ palline A su } n \text{ estrazioni}) = \frac{\binom{K}{k} \binom{N-K}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} = \frac{\# \text{CASI FAVORABILI}}{\# \text{CASI POSSIBILI}}$$

con  $0 \leq k \leq m$   
 $0 \leq n-k \leq N-K$   
 $0 \leq n \leq N$

DISTRIBUZIONE  
IPER-GEOMETRICA

### ESERCIZI

① I palloni di una lotto sono difetti con PROB 0,2  
Confezioni con 3 palloni.  
Prob. che in una conf. ci sia al più un pezzo difettoso?

② 

8 ROSS
4 BIANCHE

 6 senza rimp.

Prob. estrarre al più 2 rosse?

### ESERCIZI

6 BIANCHE

3 NERE

2 ESTRAZIONI CON RIMPIAZZO

④ PROB CHE LE PALLINE ESTRATTE SIANO DELLO STESSO COLORE?

⑤ PROB. CHE ALTIENO UNA PALLINA ESTRATTA SIA NERA?

$$\Omega = \{ \omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2) \} \quad B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, N_1, N_2, N_3$$

$$P(\Omega) = \frac{1}{\#\Omega} = \frac{1}{49} = \frac{1}{7^2} = \frac{1}{49}$$

$$A = \{ \text{LE PALLINE SONO DELLO STESSO COLORE} \} = \{ (\text{DUE BIANCHE}) \cup (\text{DUE NERE}) \}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{\#A}{\#\Omega} = \frac{4^2 + 3^2}{49} = \frac{25}{49}$$

$$B = \{ \text{ALTIENO UNA PALLINA NERA} \} \quad B^c = \{ \text{TUTTE E DUE BIANCHE} \}$$

$$P(B) = 1 - P(B^c) = 1 - \frac{4^2}{49} = \frac{33}{49}$$

OPPURE

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= \{ 1^{\circ} \text{ ESTRATTA BIANCA} \} & W_1 &= \{ 1^{\circ} \text{ ESTRATTA NERA} \} \\ Z_2 &= \{ 2^{\circ} \text{ " " " } \} & W_2 &= \{ 2^{\circ} \text{ " " " } \} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = (Z_1 \cap Z_2) \cup (W_1 \cap W_2)$$

$$P(A) = P((Z_1 \cap Z_2) \cup (W_1 \cap W_2)) = P(Z_1 \cap Z_2) + P(W_1 \cap W_2) = P(Z_1)P(Z_2) + P(W_1)P(W_2) =$$

$$\frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{7} + \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{7} = \frac{25}{49}$$

$$P(B) = P(W_1 \cup W_2) = P(W_1) + P(W_2) - P(W_1 \cap W_2) = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{3}{7} - \frac{9}{49} = \frac{33}{49}$$

~~ESERCIZIO~~

CANZO COPPIA DI DADI FINCHÉ NON APPARE UNA SORITA PARI A 5 O 7.

PROB  $D = \{S \text{ PRIMA 7}\}$ ?  $A_i = \{(S \text{ CANZO } i\text{-esimo})\}$

$B_i = \{7 \text{ CANZO } i\text{-esimo}\}$

$C_i = \{(\text{NÉ } S \text{ NÉ } 7 \text{ CANZO } i\text{-esimo})\} = A_i^c \cap B_i^c \quad E_i = \{S \text{ PRIMA 7 sul lancio } i\text{-esimo}\} = C_1 \cap C_2 \cap \dots \cap C_{i-1} \cap A_i$

$$D = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$$

$$P(D) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(E_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(C_1 \cap C_2 \cap \dots \cap C_{i-1} \cap A_i) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(C_1)P(C_2) \dots P(C_{i-1})P(A_i) \quad P(C_i) = P(A_i^c \cap B_i^c) = P(A_i \cup B_i)^c =$$

$$P(D) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{26}{36}\right)^{i-1} \frac{4}{36} = \frac{4}{36} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{26}{36}\right)^{i-1} = \frac{4}{36} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{26}{36}} = \frac{4}{36} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{10}{36}} = \frac{4}{36} \cdot \frac{36}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$$

~~ESERCIZIO~~

URNA A 6 BIANCHE  
5 ROSSSE

URNA B 4 BIANCHE  
8 ROSSSE

SI ESTRAGGONO DUE PALLINE IN BLOCCO DA B E LE METTIANO IN A. SI ESTRAE UNA PALLINA DA A.

PROB (ESTRARRE UNA PALLINA BIANCA DA A) =  $\epsilon$

$$\Omega_B = T_{20} \cup T_{11} \cup T_{02}$$

$$P(C) = P(C \cap \Omega_B) = P(C \cap (T_{20} \cup T_{11} \cup T_{02})) = P(C \cap T_{20}) + P(C \cap T_{11}) + P(C \cap T_{02}) =$$

$$= P(T_{20})P(C|T_{20}) + P(T_{11})P(C|T_{11}) + P(T_{02})P(C|T_{02})$$

$$P(T_{20}) = \frac{\binom{8}{0} \binom{6}{2}}{\binom{12}{2}} \quad P(C|T_{20}) = \frac{8}{13} \dots$$

$$P(C) = \frac{\binom{8}{0} \binom{6}{2}}{\binom{12}{2}} \frac{8}{13} + \frac{\binom{8}{1} \binom{5}{1}}{\binom{12}{2}} \frac{7}{13} + \frac{\binom{8}{2} \binom{4}{0}}{\binom{12}{2}} \frac{6}{13} = \frac{220}{429}$$

PROB (ALTRIENO UNA PALLINA BIANCA SIA STATA ESTRATTA DA B, DATO CHE LA PALLINA ESTRATTA DA A È BIANCA)  $\Delta$

$$D = (\text{ALTRIENO UNA BIANCA da B}) = T_{20} \cup T_{11}$$

$$P(D|\epsilon) = P(T_{20} \cup T_{11}|C) = P(T_{20}|C) + P(T_{11}|C) = \frac{P(C|T_{20})P(T_{20})}{P(C)} + \frac{P(C|T_{11})P(T_{11})}{P(C)}$$

$$+ \frac{P(C|T_{11})P(T_{11})}{P(C)} = \frac{\frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{8}{13} + \frac{16}{33} \cdot \frac{7}{13}}{\frac{220}{429}}$$

## ESERCIZIO

URNA

a ARANCIONI  
b BIANCHE

Si estrae una pallina e la si rimette nell'urna insieme a c palline dello stesso colore di quella estratta (procedura iterata n volte)

$A_m = \{ \text{le palline estratte alla } m\text{-esima estrazione sono arancioni} \}$

$$\bullet P(A_2) = ? \quad \bullet P(A_1 | A_2) = ? \quad \bullet P(A_n) = ?$$

$$P(A_2 \cap \Omega) = P(A_2 \cap (A_1 \cup B_1)) = P(A_2 \cap A_1) + P(A_2 \cap B_1) = \\ = P(A_1) P(A_2 | A_1) + P(B_1) P(A_2 | B_1) = \frac{a}{a+b} \cdot \frac{c+a}{a+b+c} + \frac{b}{a+b} \cdot \frac{c}{a+b+c} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$P(A_1 | A_2) = \frac{P(A_1) P(A_2 | A_1)}{P(A_2)} = \frac{\frac{a}{a+b} \cdot \frac{c+a}{a+b+c}}{\frac{a}{a+b}} = \frac{c+a}{a+b+c}$$

$$P(A_m) = P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3) = P(A_3 \cap \Omega) = P(A_3 \cap (A_1 \cup B_1) \cap (A_2 \cup B_2) \cap (A_3 \cup B_3)) = \\ = P(A_3 \cap A_1 \cap B_1) + P(A_3 \cap A_2 \cap B_2) - \Omega = (A_1 \cap B_2) \cup (A_2 \cap B_1) \cup (B_1 \cap B_2) \cup (A_1 \cap A_2)$$

## ESERCIZIO

$$P(\text{BUONONE DIFETTOSO}) = 0,2$$

CONF. DA 3 PEZZI

PROB. CHE IN UNA CONF CI SIA AL PIÙ UN PEZZO DIFETTOSO

$$E_k = (\text{k pezzi difettosi su 3}), \quad 0 \leq k \leq 3 \quad k=0,1,2,3$$

$$P(E_0 \cup E_1) = P(E_0) + P(E_1) \stackrel{\text{BERNOULLI}}{=} \binom{3}{0}(1-0,2)^3 + \binom{3}{1}(0,2)(1-0,2)^2 = \\ = (0,8)^3 + (0,8)^2(0,6)$$

## ESERCIZIO

A, B LANCIANO A TURNO UNA DUENETTA REGOLARE

CORRISP A

VINCÈ CHI PER PRIMO T

$$P(A \text{ VINCÈ})$$

$$A_i = (\text{A vince al suo lancio i-esimo lancio}) = \underbrace{(CC\dots CT)}_{2i-2}$$

$$(A \text{ VINCÈ}) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \Rightarrow P(A \text{ VINCÈ}) = \\ = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(\underbrace{CC\dots CT}_{2i-2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2i-1}} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$B^c = A \cup N$$

$$\text{ma } P(N) = 0 = \binom{1}{2}^{\infty}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\dots} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

### ESERCIZIO

LANCIO UNA TRONETA REGOLARE

$$A_m = \{\text{T nei primi } m \text{ lanci}\}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m) \quad A_1 = (\tau) \quad A_2 = (\tau\tau) \quad A_3 = \tau(\tau\tau) \dots \quad A_m = \underbrace{(\tau\tau\dots\tau)}_{n \text{ volte}}$$

poiché  $A_1 \supseteq A_2 \supseteq A_3 \supseteq \dots \supseteq A_n \Rightarrow A_n \downarrow \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = (\tau\tau\dots\tau\dots) = (\text{SEMPRE } \tau)$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = P(\text{SEMPRE } \tau) = 0$$

$$\text{OPPURE} \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(\underbrace{\tau\tau\dots\tau}_{m \text{ volte}}) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m = 0$$

### ESERCIZIO

LANCIO TRONETA TRUCCATA

$$P(\tau_i) = p$$

$$A = (1^{\circ} \tau \text{ esce al } 3^{\circ} \text{ lancio})$$

$$P(A) = (1-p)^2 p = P(C)P(C)P(T)$$

$$B = (4^{\circ} \tau \text{ esce all' } 8^{\circ} \text{ lancio})$$

$$P(B) = \binom{7}{3} p^3 (1-p)^4 p = P((3^{\circ} \text{ nei primi } 7 \text{ lanci}) \cap (T \text{ all' } 8^{\circ}))$$

$$C = (\text{ESCONO ESATTAMENTE } 2 \tau \text{ FRA IL } 5^{\circ} \text{ E IL } 9^{\circ} \text{ LANCIO})$$

$$P(C) = \binom{5}{2} p^2 (1-p)^3$$

INTERROGA CALCOLARE PROB. CHE LA  $3^{\circ}$  TESTA esce al  $(h+k)$  LANCIO sapendo che la prima  $T$  esce all' $h$ -esimo lancio.

$$\frac{P(T \text{ al lancio } h) \cap (3^{\circ} \text{ teste al lancio } h+k))}{P(T \text{ al lancio } h)} = \frac{(1-p)^{h-1} p (k-1) p (1-p)^{k-2} p}{(1-p)^{h-1} p}$$

$$= \binom{k-1}{1} p (1-p)^{k-2} p$$

## ESEMPIO

$P_K = \text{PROB UNA FAMIGLIA ABBIA } K \text{ FIGLI}$

$$P_K = \begin{cases} \alpha & K=0,1 \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{2^{K-1}} & K=2,3,\dots \end{cases} \quad \alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$$

SUPPONENDO CHE NECCA FAMIGLIA CI SIANO 2 MASCHI

PROB. CHE LA FAMIGLIA ABBIA 2 FIGLI?  $x = \text{n° figli}$

$$P(2 \text{ FIGLI} | 2\pi) = P(x=2 | 2\pi) = \frac{P((x=2) \cap (2\pi))}{P(2\pi)} =$$

$$= \frac{P(x=2)P(2\pi | x=2)}{P(2\pi)} = \frac{P(x=2)P(2\pi | x=2)}{\underbrace{P(2\pi \cap \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} x=k)}_{\Omega}} =$$

$$= \frac{P(x=2)P(2\pi | x=2)}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(x=k)P(2\pi | x=k)} = \frac{\frac{1-\alpha}{2} \frac{1}{4}}{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1-\alpha}{2^{k-1}} \binom{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k} = \frac{1}{2^3 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} \frac{k(k-1)}{2} \frac{1}{2^k}} =$$

$$\left[ P(2\pi | x=k) = \binom{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \right] = \frac{1}{2^3 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{k(k-1)}{2^{2k-1}} \cdot 2} = \frac{2}{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k-1) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-2}} =$$

$$= \binom{k-2}{i} = \frac{2}{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^i} = \frac{2}{(1-\frac{1}{4})^3} = \frac{27}{64}$$

## ESEMPIO

Giocatore, ad ogni partita, gioca 4 gettoni su DISPARI alla ROULETTE (0...36)

rimette di giocare quando non vede 3 gettoni oppure se perde tutto

PROB. di vittoria e perdita

$$D_r = (\text{DISPARI n-esime puntate}) \quad P(D_r) = \frac{18}{37} = p$$

$$P(V) \quad V = (D_1 \cap D_2) \cup (D_1 \cap D_2^c \cap D_3 \cap D_4) \cup (D_1 \cap D_2^c \cap D_3 \cap D_4^c \cap D_5 \cap D_6) \dots$$

$$P(V) = P(D_1 \cap D_2) + P(D_1 \cap D_2^c \cap D_3 \cap D_4) + P(D_1 \cap D_2^c \cap D_3 \cap D_4^c \cap D_5 \cap D_6) + \dots =$$

$$= p^2 + p^3(1-p) + p^4(1-p)^2 + \dots = p^2(1+p(1-p) + p^2(1-p^2) + \dots) =$$

$$= p^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [p(1-p)]^k = p^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-p(1-p)} *$$

$$P(R) = R = (D_1^c \text{ and } D_2^c) \cup (D_1 \cap D_2^c \cap D_3^c) \cup (D_1 \cap D_2^c \cap D_3 \cap D_4^c \cap D_5^c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(R) &= P(D_1^c) + P(D_1 \cap D_2^c \cap D_3^c) + P(D_1 \cap D_2^c \cap D_3 \cap D_4^c \cap D_5^c) + \dots = \\ &= p(1-p) + p(1-p)^2 + p^2(1-p)^3 + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^k p(1-p)^k = \frac{1-p}{1-p(1-p)} \end{aligned}$$

ESERCIZIO

$$p = \frac{k}{N} \quad \text{se} \quad (T_k = m) = (\text{k esami ricevuti n° prove})$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{CON PENSI.} \quad (T_k = m) = (\text{k-1 successi m-1 prove}) \cap (\text{successo n° prove})$$

$$P(T_k = m) = \binom{m-1}{k-1} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{m-k} p$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{SENZA PENSI.} \quad P(T_k = m) = P((\text{k-1 successi m-1 prove}) \cap (\text{successo n° prove})) =$$

$$= P(\text{k-1 successi m-1 prove}) P(\text{successo ultima prova} | \text{k-1 succ. m-1 prove}) =$$

$$\frac{\binom{K}{k-1} \binom{N-K}{m-k}}{\binom{N}{m-1}} \cdot \frac{K-k+1}{M-m+1}$$

ESERCIZIO

3 PALLINE DA 1 e 3 concordanze fra nmpn pall. estratte e nnn nelle palline

$$A_k = (\text{k-esima concordanza}) \quad k = 1, 2, 3$$

$$C = (\text{almeno una concordanza}) = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$$

$$P(C) = P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) + P(A_1 \cap A_2) + P(A_2 \cap A_3) +$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_3) + P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = 3 \frac{2!}{3!} + \frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{3!} = \frac{5}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3) = \frac{2!}{3!}$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = \frac{1}{3!}$$

# VARIABILE ALEATORIA

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

$$X: (\Omega, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B})$$

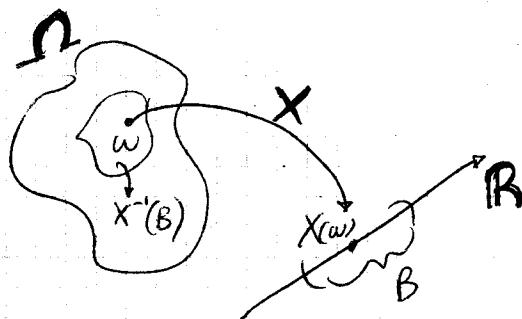
CLASSE DI  
BOREL

$$X: (\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}, P^*)$$

$$\text{dato } B \in \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow P_X^*(B) = P(X \in B) = P(\underbrace{\{w: \Omega : X(w) \in B\}}_{X^{-1}(B)}) = P(X^{-1}(B))$$

$X^{-1}(B)$  deve  $\in \mathcal{A}$ , ovvero

$X$  deve essere misurabile



## PROPRIETÀ

- ①  $X^{-1}(\mathbb{R}) = \Omega$
- ②  $X^{-1}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$
- ③  $B \subset C \Rightarrow X^{-1}(B) \subset X^{-1}(C)$
- ④  $X^{-1}(B^c) = (X^{-1}(B))^c$
- ⑤  $X^{-1}(\bigcap_k A_k) = \bigcap_k X^{-1}(A_k)$
- ⑥  $X^{-1}(\bigcup_k A_k) = \bigcup_k X^{-1}(A_k)$
- ⑦  $B \cap C = \emptyset \Rightarrow X^{-1}(B) \cap X^{-1}(C) = \emptyset$

Dim ⑤  $\Rightarrow w \in X^{-1}(\bigcap_k A_k) \Leftrightarrow w \in \bigcap_k X^{-1}(A_k)$  infatti

$$\begin{aligned} (\Rightarrow) \quad w \in X^{-1}(\bigcap_k A_k) &\Rightarrow X(w) \in \bigcap_k A_k \Rightarrow X(w) \in A_k \forall k \Rightarrow w \in X^{-1}(A_k) \forall k \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow w \in \bigcap_k X^{-1}(A_k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Leftarrow) \quad w \in \bigcap_k X^{-1}(A_k) &\Rightarrow w \in X^{-1}(A_k) \forall k \Rightarrow X(w) \in A_k \Rightarrow X(w) \in \bigcap_k A_k \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow w \in X^{-1}(\bigcap_k A_k) \end{aligned}$$

# $P^*$ E ASSIOMI DI KOLMOGOROV

②  $\mathcal{B}$   $\sigma$ -ALGEBRA DI BOREL

③  $P^*(B) \geq 0 \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{B}$

④  $P^*(\Omega) = P(X \in \Omega) = P(X^{-1}(\Omega)) = P(\Omega) = 1$

⑤ dati  $B \cap C = \emptyset \quad B, C \in \mathcal{B}$

$$P^*(B \cup C) = P(X^{-1}(B \cup C)) = P(X^{-1}(B) \cup X^{-1}(C)) = P(X^{-1}(B)) + P(X^{-1}(C)) = P^*(B) + P^*(C)$$

⑥  $B_m \downarrow \emptyset \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P^*(B_m) = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P(X^{-1}(B_m))$  poiché  $B \subseteq C \Rightarrow X^{-1}(B) \subseteq X^{-1}(C) \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow P(\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} X^{-1}(B_m)) = P(\bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} X^{-1}(B_m)) = P(X^{-1}(\bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m)) = P(\emptyset) = 0$

$$P^*(B) = P(X \in B)$$

↳ DISTRIBUZIONE DI PROBABILITÀ

## ESEMPIO

$X$  = "numero di palline arancioni"

$$\Omega = \{\omega \in \omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5)\}$$

$$\text{se } \omega = (A, B, B, B, B) \Rightarrow X(\omega) = 1$$

$$\bullet P^*(\{1\}) = P(X=1) = P(X^{-1}(\{1\})) = X^{-1}(\{1\}) = \{(A, B, B, B, B), (B, A, B, B, B), \dots\} = \\ = \{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = 1\} = E_1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X^{-1}(\{1\})) = 5p(1-p)^4$$

$$\bullet P^*([0, 2]) = P(X \in [0, 2]) = P(0 \leq X < 2) = P(X^{-1}([0, 2]))$$

$$X^{-1}([0, 2]) = E_0 \cup E_1$$

$$P(E_0 \cup E_1) = P(E_0) + P(E_1) = \binom{5}{0} p^0(1-p)^5 + \binom{5}{1} p(1-p)^4$$

LA VARIABILE ALEATORIA  $X$  PUÒ ESSERE DISCRETA  
ASSOLUTAMENTE CONTINUA

DEF  $X$  V.A DISCRETA se  $\exists$  un insieme finito o al più numerabile

$S = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_k, \dots\}$  t.c.  $P^*(S) = P(X \in S) = 1$ , e  $S$  è detto SPETTRO di  $X$ .

$$\bullet P_k = P(X=x_k) \Rightarrow \sum_{x_k \in S} P(x=x_k) = P\left(\bigcup_{x_k \in S} \{X=x_k\}\right) = P(X \in S) = 1$$

$$\bullet P_k \geq 0, \sum_{x_k \in S} P_k = 1 \Rightarrow \text{DISTRIBUZIONE PROBABILITÀ di } X = \{x_k, p_k, k \in S\}$$

- se  $X$  V.A DISCRETA,  $B \in \mathcal{B}$

$$\bullet P(X \in B) = \sum_{x_k \in B} P_k$$

### ESEMPIO

LANCIO DI DADI

$$\Omega = \{\omega = (w_1, w_2)\} = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq 6, 1 \leq j \leq 6\}$$

$$X = i+j \quad X(\omega) = i+j \Rightarrow S = \{2, 3, \dots, 12\}$$

$$X^{-1}(\{2\}) = \{(1, 1)\}, \quad X^{-1}(\{3\}) = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$$

$$P_2 = P(X=2) = \frac{1}{36}, \quad P_3 = P(X=3) = \frac{2}{36}, \dots$$

$$\text{DISTR. PROB. } X = \{k, P_k, k=1, 2, \dots, 12\}$$

$$P(X \leq s) \Rightarrow B = (-\infty, s] \Rightarrow P(X \leq s) = P(X=2) + P(X=3) + P(X=4) + P(X=5)$$

\* IN GENERALE  $P(X \in S^c) = 0$

DATO  $a \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow X$  È V.A DEGENERE se  $S = \{a\}$  e  $P(X=a) = 1$

DATO  $B \in \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow X$  DEGENERE  $P(X \in B) = I_B(a) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } a \notin B \\ 1 & \text{se } a \in B \end{cases}$

$\uparrow$  funzione indicatrice

$$X, S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k\}$$

$$P(X=j) = \frac{1}{k}, \forall j \Rightarrow X \text{ UNIFORME E DISCRETA SU } \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k\}$$

$$X \text{ V.A. BERNOULLI} \quad S = \{0, 1\} \quad p \in (0, 1)$$

$$X = \begin{cases} 0 & 1-p \\ 1 & p \end{cases} \quad P(X=0) = 1-p \quad P(X=1) = p$$

### DISTRIBUZIONE BINOMIALE

$$A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m \text{ I.D. } P(A_i) = p$$

$$P_k = P(k \text{ eventi}) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$X \sim B(n, p) \quad X = \{k, P_k, k=0, 1, \dots, n\} \quad S = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

→ CONTA IL N° DI SUCCESSI SU N PROVE INDEPENDENTI

### V.A. IPERGEOMETRICA

$$P_k = P(X=k) = \frac{\binom{K}{k} \binom{N-K}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} \quad S = \{0, 1, \dots, K\}$$

→ N° PALLINE A estratte in blase

V.A. GEOMETRICA, LANCIO DI UNA MONETA

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, p) \quad P(T) = p \quad \Omega = \{T, CT, CCT, \dots, C\dots CT, C\dots C\}$$

$$X = \text{"TEMPO D'ATTESA PER T"} \quad X = k, \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \quad P_k = P(T=k) = P(C\dots \underbrace{CT}_{k-1}) = p(1-p)^{k-1}$$

$$X = \{k, p(1-p)^{k-1}, k \geq 1\}$$

$X(w) = \text{"TEMPO D'ATTESA"}$

$$X \sim G(p) \quad P(X=k+a | X>a) = \frac{P(\{X=k+a\} \cap \{X>a\})}{P(X>a)} = \frac{P(X=k+a)}{P(X>a)} =$$

$$= \frac{p(1-p)^{k+a-1}}{\sum_{j=a+1}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{j+a}} = \frac{p(1-p)^{k+a-1}}{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{i+a}} = \frac{p(1-p)^{k+a-1}}{p(1-p)^a \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^i} = \frac{(1-p)^{k+a-1}}{\frac{1}{1-(1-p)}} = p(1-p)^{k+a-1} = P(X=k)$$

↑  
pongo  
 $i=j+a+1$

## GIOCO DEL LOTTO

5 PALLINE IN BLOCCO

$$p = P(67) = \frac{\binom{1}{1} \binom{89}{4}}{\binom{90}{5}} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$P(\text{DOPO 30 ESTRAZIONI IL 67 NON USCITO}) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow X \sim B(30, p) \Rightarrow P(X=0) = \binom{30}{0} p^0 (1-p)^{30} = (1-p)^{30}$$

oppure

$$\Rightarrow T \sim G(p) \Rightarrow P(T > 30) = \sum_{k=31}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=31}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k-1} = p \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^{j+30} = \\ = p(1-p)^{30} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^j = (1-p)^{30}$$

$$\text{oppure } P(T=100 \mid T > 100) = P(T=1) = p = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\text{oppure } P(T > 130 \mid T > 100) = P(T > 30) = (1-p)^{30}$$

$P(67 \text{ ESCA 6 VOLTE NELE PRIME 50 ESTRAZIONI})$

$$X \sim B(50, p)$$

$$P(X=6) = \binom{50}{6} p^6 (1-p)^{50-6}$$

$$P(X \geq 6) = 1 - P(X < 6) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^5 \binom{50}{k} p^k (1-p)^{50-k} = 0,06$$

$X$  V.A di POISSON

$$S = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\} \quad P_k = P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}, \quad \lambda > 0 \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$X \sim P(\lambda)$$

$$X = \left\{ k, e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots \right\}$$

$$P_k \geq 0$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda} = 1$$

# FUNZIONE DI RIPARTIZIONE DI UNA V.A X

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, F_X(x) = P(X < x) = P(X^{-1}(-\infty, x))$$

$$F_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

Oss:  $F_X(a^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} F(a+h)$

$$F_X(a^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} F(a-h)$$

## TEOREMA

Se  $F$  è una funzione di ripartizione

(1) è non decrescente:  $x < x'$ ,  $F(x) \leq F(x')$

(2) è continua a sinistra:  $F(x^-) = F(x)$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1$  e  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$

## DIM

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad (-\infty, x') &= (-\infty, x) \cup [x, x') \Rightarrow F(x') = P(X < x') = P(X < x) + P(X \in [x, x')) \\ &= P(X < x) + P(x \leq X < x') \geq P(X < x) = F(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad F(x^-) &= \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} F(x - \frac{1}{m}) = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P^*(-\infty, x - \frac{1}{m})) = P^*(\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} (-\infty, x - \frac{1}{m})) = \\ &= P^*(-\infty, x) = P(X < x) = F(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} P(X < x) = P(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (X < x)) = P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = P^*(\mathbb{R}) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} P(X < x) = P(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (X < x)) = P(X \in \emptyset) = P^*(\emptyset) = 0$$

~~$P(X \in [a, b]) = F_X(b) - F_X(a)$~~  infatti:

$$(-\infty, b) = (-\infty, a) \cup [a, b] \Rightarrow F_X(b) = P(X < b) = P(X < a) + P(X \in [a, b]) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \in [a, b]) = F_X(b) - F_X(a)$$

$$\bullet P(X=a) = P\left(\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \{X \in [a, a+\frac{1}{m}]\}\right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} P(X \in [a, a+\frac{1}{m}]) = \\ a \in \mathbb{R} = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} [F_X(a+\frac{1}{m}) - F(a)] = F_X(a^+) - F_X(a)$$

$$\bullet P(X \in (a, b)) \Rightarrow [a, b) = (a, b) \cup \{a\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \in [a, b)) = P(X \in (a, b)) + P(X=a) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \in (a, b)) = P(X \in [a, b)) - P(X=a) = F_X(b) - F_X(a) - F_X(a^+) + F_X(a) = \\ = F_X(b) - F_X(a^+)$$

$$\bullet P(X \in (a, b]) = P(X \in (a, b)) + P(X=b) = F_X(b) - F_X(a^+) + F_X(b^+) - F_X(b) = \\ = F_X(b^+) - F_X(a^+)$$

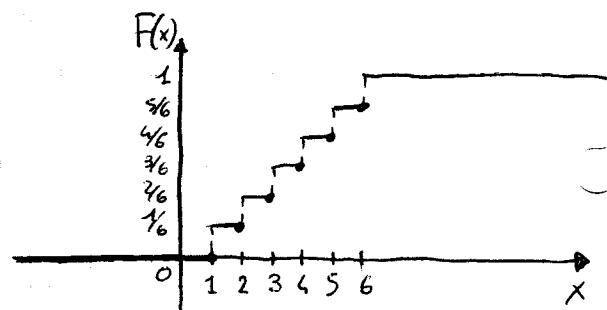
$$\bullet P(X \in [a, b]) = P(X \in (a, b)) + P(X=b) = F_X(b) - F_X(a) + F_X(b^+) - F_X(b) = \\ = F_X(b^+) - F_X(a)$$

ES

CANCIÓ DEL DADO  $X(\omega) = \omega$

$$F(x) = P(X < x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = P(X < x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{6} & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 2 < x \leq 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 3 < x \leq 4 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 4 < x \leq 5 \\ \frac{5}{6} & 5 < x \leq 6 \\ 1 & x > 6 \end{cases}$$



IN GENERALE se  $X$  DISCRETA

$$F_X(x) = P(X < x) = \sum_{x_k < x} \underbrace{P(X=x_k)}_{p_k} = \sum_{x_k < x} [F_X(x_k^+) - F_X(x_k)]$$

$$P(X=a) = 1$$

$X$  V.A. DEGENERATE in  $a$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq a \\ 1 & x > a \end{cases} = 1_{(-\infty, a)}(x)$$

$X$  v.a. ASSOLUTAMENTE CONTINUA,  $\exists f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) \text{ DENSITÀ}$$

$f$  è UNA FUNZIONE DI DENSITÀ  $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$\bullet P(x \leq X \leq x+dx) = F_X(x+dx) - F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x+dx} f(t) dt - \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \\ = \int_x^{x+dx} f(t) dt = f(x) dx$$

se  $X$  ASSOLUTAMENTE CONTINUA

$$P(X \in B) = \int_B f(x) dx$$

- Da DENSITÀ indovina la distribuzione di probabilità della v.a.  $X$ .
- Da FUNZIONE DI DENSITÀ non è unica in generale ma è unica quasi certamente o quasi ovunque.

~~F' di  $F$~~

$$F' = f \text{ quasi ovunque.}$$

se  $X$  v.a. assolutamente continua

$$P(X \in [a, b]) = F_X(b) - F_X(a) = \int_a^b f(t) dt = P(a \leq X \leq b) = P(a < X < b) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow P(a \leq X < b) - P(a < X \leq b) = P(X=a) = 0$$

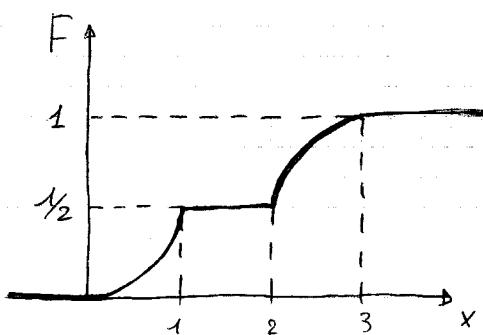
$$\bullet f(x) = \begin{cases} 2-2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{ALTROVE} \end{cases}$$

$$P(-2 < X \leq \frac{1}{2}) = \int_{-2}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \cancel{\int_{-2}^0 f(x) dx} + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (2-2x) dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^x 0 dt = 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^x (2-2t) dt & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 2x - x^2 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 3-x & 2 < x < 3 \\ 0 & \text{ALTROVE} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \int_0^x t dt = \frac{x^2}{2} & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \int_0^1 t dt + \int_1^x (3-t) dt & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ \int_0^1 t dt + \int_1^2 3 dt + \int_2^x (3-t) dt & 2 < x < 3 \\ 1 & x > 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \int_2^x (3-t) dt & 2 < x \leq 3 \\ 1 & x > 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x - \frac{7}{2} & 2 < x \leq 3 \\ 1 & x > 3 \end{cases}$$



X v.a. CAUCHY

$$f(x; \mu, \gamma) = \frac{1}{\pi(\gamma^2 + (x-\mu)^2)}$$

SCALA  
POSIZIONE

$$f(x; 0; 1) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$$

CAUCHY  
STANDARD

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 1$$

## MISTURE DI V.A.

Se  $X$  è una misura di v.a.

$$F = \alpha F_d + (1-\alpha) F_a \quad \alpha \in (0, 1)$$

$$P(X \in [a, b]) = \alpha \sum_{x_k \in [a, b]} P_k + (1-\alpha) \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

### VETTORI ALEATORI

$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k, k \geq 1$$

$$X(\omega) = (X_1(\omega), \dots, X_k(\omega)) \quad F(x): \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow [0, 1] \quad \forall x = (x_1, \dots, x_k) \in \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$\hookrightarrow = P(X_1 < x_1, \dots, X_k < x_k)$$

$$X: (\Omega, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^k, \mathcal{B}^k)$$

SE  $k=2 \Rightarrow$  RETTANGOLI  
SE  $k=3 \Rightarrow$  PARALLELEPIPEDI

$$P^*(B) \quad B \subset \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$P^*(B) = P(X \in B) = P\left(\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = (X_1(\omega), \dots, X_k(\omega)) \in B\}\right) =$$

$$= P(X^{-1}(B))$$

### CASO BIDIMENSIONALE

$$k=2 \quad X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (X, Y) = V.A.$$

$$F(x, y) = P(X < x, Y < y) = P\left(\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) < x, Y(\omega) < y\}\right) =$$

$$= P((X < x) \cap (Y < y)) = P\left(\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) < x\} \cap \{\omega \in \Omega : Y(\omega) < y\}\right)$$

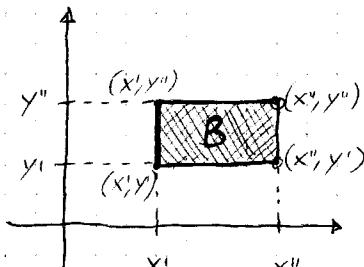
$$P(x' \leq X < x'', y' \leq Y < y'') =$$

$$(B = [x', x''] \times [y', y''])$$

$$P(x' \leq X < x'', y' \leq Y < y'') =$$

$$= P(X \leq x < x'', Y \leq y < y'') - P(X \leq x < x'', Y \leq y') = P(X < x'', Y < y'') - P(X < x', Y < y'') -$$

$$P(X < x'', Y < y') + P(X < x', Y < y') = F(x'', y'') - F(x', y'') - F(x'', y') + F(x', y')$$



OPERATORE  
DI ITERAZIONE

$$\Delta_{x=x'}^{x''} F(x, y) = F(x'', y) - F(x', y) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x'', y'') - F(x', y'') - F(x'', y') + F(x', y') =$$

$$= \Delta_{x=x'}^{x''} \Delta_{y=y'}^{y''} F(x, y)$$

$F(x, y)$  PROPRIETÀ

① ~~per~~  $x' < x'', y' < y'', \Delta_{x=x'}^{x''} \Delta_{y=y'}^{y''} F(x, y) \geq 0$

② CONTINUA A SINISTRA SIA IN  $X$  CHE IN  $Y$

③  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = 0, \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = 0, \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} F(x, y) = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} P((X < x) \cap (Y < y)) = P(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (X < x) \cap (Y < y)) = P(\emptyset \cap (Y < y)) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} F(x, y) = P\left(\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (X < x) \cap (Y < y)\right) = P(\text{A} \cap \text{B}) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = P\left(\underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (X < x)}_{\Omega} \cap (Y < y)\right) = P(Y < y)$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = P\left(\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} (X < x) \cap \underbrace{(Y < y)}_{\Omega}\right) = P(X < x)$$

V.A. DISCRETA  $(x, y)$

$$S = \{(x_\alpha, y_\beta), \alpha=1, 2, \dots, \beta=1, 2, \dots\}$$

FINITO DI PUNTI  
O INFINITÀ NUMERABILE

$$P((X, Y) \in S) = 1 \quad P((X, Y) \in S^c) = 0$$

$$P_{x, \alpha} = P(X = x_\alpha, Y = y_\alpha) = P((X, Y) \in \{(x_\alpha, y_\alpha)\})$$

$$P_{x, \alpha} \geq 0, \sum_x \sum_\alpha P_{x, \alpha} = 1 \quad \{(x_\alpha, y_\alpha); P_{x, \alpha}; \alpha=1, 2, \dots\} \Rightarrow \text{DISTRIBUZIONE DI PROBABILITÀ CONGIUNTA}$$

$$P(X, Y) \in B = \sum_{(x_\alpha, y_\alpha) \in B} P_{x, \alpha} \quad P_{x, \cdot} = \sum_\alpha P(X = x_\alpha, Y = y_\alpha) = \sum_\alpha P_{x, \alpha} = P(X = x_\alpha, \cup Y = y_\alpha) = P(X = x_\alpha)$$

$$P_{\cdot, \alpha} = \sum_x P_{x, \alpha} = P(Y = y_\alpha)$$

$\{x_\alpha, P_{x, \cdot}, \alpha \geq 1\}^*$   $\{y_\alpha, P_{\cdot, \alpha}, \alpha \geq 1\}^*$  DISTRIBUZIONI ~~CONDIZIONALE~~ TARGINALE

## ESEMPIO ②

6 PALLINE NUMERATE DA 1 A 6  
NE ESTRAGGO 2 CON REINSERIMENTO

$X_1(\omega)$  = RISULTATO PRIMA ESTRAZIONE

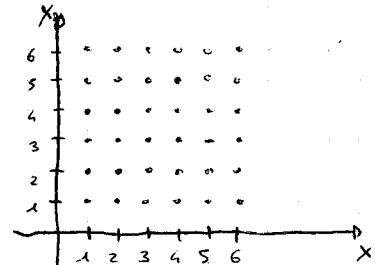
$X_2(\omega) = \text{" "}$  SECONDA " "

$$X = (X_1, X_2)$$

$$X(\omega) = (X_1(\omega), X_2(\omega)) = (i, j) \quad 1 \leq i \leq 6 \quad 1 \leq j \leq 6$$

$$S = \{(i, j) ; 1 \leq i \leq 6, 1 \leq j \leq 6\}$$

$$P_{i,j} = P(X_1=i, X_2=j) = \frac{1}{36}$$



$X_1 \backslash X_2$	1	2	3	4	5	6	$P_{i,i} = P(X_i=C)$
1	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	---	---	---	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{6} = P(X_1=1)$
2	$\frac{1}{36}$	---	---	---	---	$\frac{1}{6}$	
3	---	---	---	---	---	---	
4	---	---	---	---	---	---	
5	---	---	---	---	---	---	
6	$\frac{1}{36}$	---	---	---	---	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
$P_{i,i} = P(X_i=C)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	---	---	---	---	$\frac{1}{6}$	1

$$P(X_1=6) = \sum_{j=1}^6 P(X_1=1, X_2=j)$$

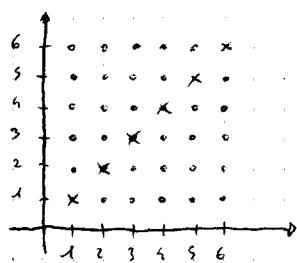
## ESEMPIO ③

6 PALLINE NUMERATE DA 1 A 6  
NE ESTRAGGO 2 SENZA REINSERIMENTO

$$Y = (Y_1, Y_2)$$

$\downarrow$   
 $1^{\text{a}} \text{ estr.}$        $\downarrow$   
 $2^{\text{a}} \text{ estr.}$

$$S = \{(i, j) ; 1 \leq i \leq 6, 1 \leq j \leq 6, i \neq j\}$$



$Y_1 \backslash Y_2$	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	0	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
2	$\frac{1}{30}$	0	---	---	---	---	$\frac{1}{6}$
3	---	---	0	---	---	---	$\frac{1}{6}$
4	---	---	---	0	---	---	$\frac{1}{6}$
5	---	---	---	---	0	---	$\frac{1}{6}$
6	$\frac{1}{30}$	---	---	---	---	0	$\frac{1}{6}$
	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	---	---	---	$\frac{1}{6}$	1

$$P(X_1 \leq 2, X_2 \leq 2) = P(X_1=1, X_2=1) + P(X_1=1, X_2=2) + P(X_1=2, X_2=2) + \\ + P(X_1=2, X_2=1) = \frac{5}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(Y_1 \leq 2, Y_2 \leq 2) = P(Y_1=1, Y_2=2) + P(Y_1=2, Y_2=1) = \frac{2}{30} = \frac{1}{15}$$

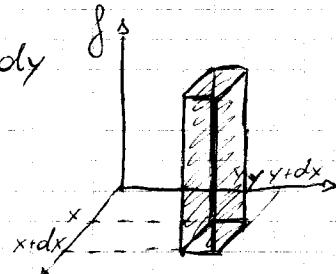
$(X, Y)$  v.a. ASSOLUTAMENTE CONTINUA

$$F_{XY}(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) du dv$$

$$f(x, y) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty) \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} f(x, y) \geq 0 \\ \textcircled{2} \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 \end{array}$$

$\uparrow$  densità

$$P(x \leq X < x+dx, y \leq Y < y+dy) \approx f(x, y) dx dy$$



$$P((X, Y) \in B_2) = \iint_{B_2} f(x, y) dx dy, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}_2$$

$$P(c < X < b, c < Y < d) = \int_c^b \left( \int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right) dx, X, Y \text{ v.a. ASSOLUTAMENTE CONTINUE}$$

PROPRIETÀ

$$f_{XY}(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} F_{XY}(x, y) \text{ QUASI OVUNQUE}$$

FUNZIONE DI RIPARTIZIONE DI  $X$  MARGINALE

$$F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F_{XY}(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) du dv \right) = \int_{-\infty}^x \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) du \right) dv =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^x \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) dv \right) du = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(u) du, f_X(\star) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \leftarrow \text{densità marginale di } Y$$

$\uparrow$  densità marginale di  $X$

ESEMPIO

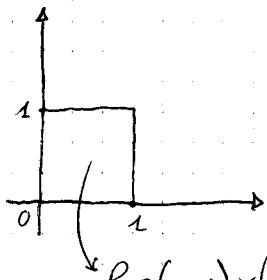
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} k & (x,y) \in R, R \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \\ 0 & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \end{cases}$$

affinché  $f$  sia densità:

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy dx = k \iint_R dy dx = k \cdot \text{area}(R) \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{1}{\text{area}(R)}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\text{area}(R)} & (x,y) \in R, R \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \\ 0 & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \end{cases}$$

DISTRIBUZIONE UNIFORME SU  $R$



$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \end{cases}$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dy = 1 \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = 1 \quad 0 < y < 1$$

$$\bullet f(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+y)} & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_{R^2} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{\{(x,y) : x > 0, y > 0\}} e^{-x-y} dy dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x-y} dy \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \left( \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = \left[ -e^{-x} \right]_0^{+\infty} = 1$$

$$P((X,Y) \in C), C = \{(x,y) : x+y > 1\}$$

$$P((X,Y) \in C) = \iint_C f(x,y) dy dx = \iint_{\{(x,y) : x+y > 1\}} e^{-x-y} dy dx = 1 - P((X,Y) \in C^c) =$$

$$= 1 - \iint_{\{(x,y) : x+y \leq 1\}} e^{-x-y} dy dx = 1 - \int_0^1 e^{-x} \left( \int_0^{1-x} e^{-y} dy \right) dx = 1 - \int_0^1 e^{-x} \left[ -e^{-y} \right]_0^{1-x} dx = 1 - e^{-x+x-1} + e^{-x} dx =$$

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

DATI V.A.  $X, Y$  si ha che  $X=Y \Leftrightarrow X(\omega) = Y(\omega) \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega$

ovvero  $X=Y \Leftrightarrow \{\omega : X(\omega) = Y(\omega)\} = \Omega$

~~X=Y~~  $X \stackrel{a.s.}{=} Y \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow P(X=Y)=1$

$$P(\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = Y(\omega)\}) = 1$$

$X$  e  $Y$  sono uguali in DISTRIBUZIONE  $X \stackrel{d}{=} Y \Leftrightarrow F_X(x) = F_Y(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow P(X \in A) = P(Y \in A), \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{B}$

$X=Y \Rightarrow X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$  ma  $X \stackrel{d}{=} Y \not\Rightarrow X=Y$

Infatti:

ESEMPIO  $\Omega = \{T, C\}$

$$X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \omega = T \\ 0 & \omega = C \end{cases} \quad Y(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \omega = T \\ 1 & \omega = C \end{cases}$$

$$P(X=0) = P(X=1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad P(Y=0) = P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$  ma  $X \neq Y$

DATI V.A.  $X, Y$ ,  $A, B \in \mathcal{B}$

$$P((X, Y) \in A \times B) = P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A) P(Y \in B) \Leftrightarrow X, Y \text{ sono INDEPENDENTI}$$

$\Rightarrow X, Y$  indipendenti, allora  $F_{XY}(x, y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y)$

Infatti  $F(x, y) = P(X \in (-\infty, x), Y \in (-\infty, y)) = P(X \in (-\infty, x)) P(Y \in (-\infty, y)) = F_X(x) F_Y(y)$

In particolare  $X, Y$  indipendenti  $\Leftrightarrow F_{XY}(x, y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y)$

In generale  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$  sono indipendenti se

$$P(X_1 \in A_1, X_2 \in A_2, \dots, X_m \in A_m) = P(X_1 \in A_1) P(X_2 \in A_2) \dots P(X_m \in A_m)$$

con  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m \in \mathcal{B}$

$X, Y, Z$  INDEPENDENTI se  $P(X \in A, Y \in B, Z \in C) = P(X \in A)P(Y \in B)P(Z \in C)$

$$P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A, Y \in B, \underbrace{Z \in \mathbb{R}}_{\Omega}) = P(X \in A)P(Y \in B)\underbrace{P(Z \in \mathbb{R})}_{1} = P(X \in A)P(Y \in B)$$

$X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_m$  INDEPENDENTI  $\Leftrightarrow F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) = F(x_1)F(x_2) \dots F(x_m)$

$$\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_m$  ASSOLUTAMENTE CONTINUE E INDEPENDENTI  $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = f(x_1)f(x_2) \dots f(x_m) \quad \forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

DISCRETE E

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m \text{ INDEPENDENTI} \Leftrightarrow P(X_1 = x_{r_1}, X_2 = x_{r_2}, \dots, X_m = x_{r_m}) = \\ = P(X_1 = x_{r_1})P(X_2 = x_{r_2}) \dots P(X_m = x_{r_m})$$

Se  $m=2$   $P_{r_1, r_2} = P_{r_1} \cdot P_{r_2}$   $\Leftrightarrow X_1, X_2$  DISCRETE E INDEPENDENTI

### ESEMPIO

- $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \\ 1 & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \end{cases}$

$$f(x, y) = f_x(x)f_y(y) \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad 0 < y < 1 \Rightarrow X, Y \text{ indipendenti}$$

- |     |      |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|------|
|     | $y$  | 0    | 1    | 2    |
| $x$ | 0    | 0.30 | 0    | 0    |
| 2   | 0.30 | 0    | 0    | 0.30 |
| 5   | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0    | 0.20 |
| 7   | 0    | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.50 |
|     | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 1    |

$$P(X=2, Y=0) = 0.30 \neq P(X=2)P(Y=0) = 0.12 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow X, Y$  NON SONO INDEPENDENTI

## DISTRIBUZIONE CONDIZIONATA

$(X, Y)$  v.a. DISCRETA  $\{(x_s, p_s), P_{x,s}, x \geq 1, s \geq 1\}$

$$P(X=x_s | Y=y_s) = \frac{P(X=x_s, Y=y_s)}{P(Y=y_s)} = \frac{P_{x,s}}{P_{y,s}}, P_{y,s} \neq 0$$

FISSATO  $y_s$   $\{x_s, P(X=x_s | Y=y_s), x \geq 1\} \leftarrow$  DISTRIBUZIONE CONDIZIONATA

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P(X=x_s | Y=y_s) \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum_{x_s} P(X=x_s | Y=y_s) = 1$$

$X, Y$  INDEPENDENTI  $\Leftrightarrow P(X=x_s | Y=y_s) = P_{x,s} = P(X=x_s)$

ESEMPIO

$(X, Y) \quad S = \{(0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1)\}$

$$P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{4}{10}, P(X=0, Y=1) = \frac{2}{10}, P(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{1}{10}, P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$P(X=x | Y=1) = ? \quad x=0, 1$$

$$\frac{P(X=x, Y=1)}{P(Y=1)} \quad P(Y=1) = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X=x) \quad \frac{P(X=0, Y=1)}{P(Y=1)} = \frac{\frac{3}{10}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{P(X=1, Y=1)}{P(Y=1)} = \frac{\frac{3}{10}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

DISTRIBUZIONE CONDIZIONATA =  $\{0, 1; \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\}$

CASO VARIABILI ALEATORIE CONTINUE

$$P(X < x | Y=y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} P(X < x | y < Y < y+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(X < x, y < Y < y+h)}{P(y < Y < y+h)} = *$$

$f(x, y)$  continua  $\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^x f(u, y) du$  continua come funzione di  $y$

$$* = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_y^{y+h} \left( \int_{-\infty}^x f(u, v) du \right) dv}{\int_y^{y+h} f_y(v) dv} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^x f(u, y) du}{f_y(y)} = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(u, y)}{f_y(y)} du \Rightarrow$$

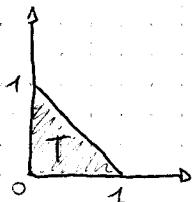
$$\Rightarrow f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} \quad f_Y(y) \neq 0$$

↑  
DENSITÀ CONDIZIONATA

ESEMPIO

UNIFORME NEL TRIANGOLO

(0,0) (0,1) (1,0)



$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\text{area}(T)} & (x,y) \in T \\ 0 & \text{ALTROVE} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1-x \\ 0 & \text{ALTROVE} \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_R f(x,y) dy = \int_0^{1-x} 2 dy = 2(1-x), \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^{1-y} 2 dx = 2(1-y) \quad 0 < y < 1$$

$$0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow f(Y|X) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{2}{2(1-x)} = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad 0 < y < 1-x$$

## TRASFORMAZIONI

$X, g: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $g$  misurabili ( $\Leftrightarrow g^{-1}(A) \in \mathcal{B}^m, A \in \mathcal{B}^m$ )

$Y = g(X)$ ,  $Y$  anche v.a.,  $Y: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$P(Y \in B) = P(g(X) \in B) = P(X \in g^{-1}(B))$$

caso  $m=1$

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

$$P(Y < y) = P(g(x) < y) = P(g(x) \in (-\infty, y))$$

$$P(X < g^{-1}(y)) = \int_{-\infty}^{g^{-1}(y)} f(x) dx$$

$X \sim \text{Un}(0,1) \quad X \in (0,1)$  quasi certamente

$$Y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \log X \quad \lambda > 0$$

$\log(X) \in (-\infty, 0) \Rightarrow Y \in (0, +\infty)$  quasi certamente

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ ? & y > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(-\frac{1}{\lambda} \log(X) \leq y) = P(X \geq e^{-\lambda y}) = 1 - P(X \leq e^{-\lambda y}) = 1 - F_X(e^{-\lambda y}) = \\ &= 1 - e^{-\lambda y} \quad (\text{ricordando che } F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ x & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}) \end{aligned}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda y} & y > 0 \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \text{DISTRIBUZIONE ESPOENZIALE DI PARATETRO } \lambda.$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y)$$

$$g(x) = ax + b, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$Y = g(X)$  con  $X$  v.a. an. cont.  $f_X(x), X \in \mathbb{R}$

$$P(ax+b < y) = \begin{cases} a=0 & \\ a<0 & \xrightarrow{y=b} Y=b \\ a>0 & \end{cases} \Rightarrow Y=b \quad F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq b \\ 1 & y > b \end{cases}$$

se  $a > 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow P(ax+b < y) = P\left(X < \frac{y-b}{a}\right) = F_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y-b}{a}} f_X(t) dt = \left(t = \frac{u-b}{a}\right) =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^y f_X\left(\frac{u-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{a} du \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = f_X\left(\frac{u-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{a}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^y f_X\left(\frac{u-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{a} du$$

se  $a < 0 \Rightarrow$

$$P(Y < y) = P(ax+b < y) = P\left(X > \frac{y-b}{a}\right) = 1 - P\left(X < \frac{y-b}{a}\right) = 1 - F_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overbrace{P\left(X > \frac{y-b}{a}\right)}^{\int_{\frac{y-b}{a}}^{\infty} f_X(t) dt} = \left(t = \frac{u-b}{a}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y-b}{a}} f_X\left(\frac{u-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{a} du = - \int_{\frac{y-b}{a}}^{-\infty} f_X\left(\frac{u-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{|a|} du = \int_{-\infty}^y f_X\left(\frac{u-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{|a|} du$$

$$f_Y(y) = f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{|a|} \quad F_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^y f_X\left(\frac{u-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{|a|} du$$

$$\text{se } g(x) = ax + b \quad Y = g(X) \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{|a|} \text{ con } a \neq 0$$

TEOREMA

$X$  ASSOLUTAMENTE CONTINUA

$g$  NON TONICA E DERIVABILE (q.c.) CON DERIVATA  $\neq 0$

Allora

$$Y = g(X) \text{ v.a. ass. cont. e } f_Y(y) = f_X(h(y)) |h'(y)| \text{ con } h(y) = g^{-1}(y) = x$$

DIM caso  $g$  CRESCENTE

$$F_Y(y) = P(g(X) < y) = \int_{\{x: g(x) < y\}} f_X(x) dx = \int_{\{x: x < g^{-1}(y)\}} f_X(x) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{h(y)} f_X(x) dx = (x = h(t)) = \int_{-\infty}^y f_X(h(t)) h'(t) dt \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Y \text{ ass. cont. e } f_Y(y) = f_X(h(y)) h'(y) \text{ con } h(y) = g^{-1}(y)$$

$$Y = X^2 \text{ con } X \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(X^2 < y) = P(-\sqrt{y} < X < \sqrt{y}) = P(X < \sqrt{y}) - P(X < -\sqrt{y}) = \\ = F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y})$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} [F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y})] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} f_X(\sqrt{y}) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} f_X(-\sqrt{y}) = \\ = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} (f_X(\sqrt{y}) + f_X(-\sqrt{y})) \xrightarrow{\text{poiché } f \text{ simmetrica}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} f_X(\sqrt{y}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} e^{-y/2}, \quad y > 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^y f_Y(u) du = \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u/2} du$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \quad Y = aX + b \text{ con } a \neq 0$$

$$f_Y(y) = f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{|a|} = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\left(\frac{(y-b)-\mu a}{2\sigma^2 a^2}\right)^2} \frac{1}{|a|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} a^2 \sigma^2} e^{-\left(\frac{(y-b)-\mu a}{2\sigma^2 a^2}\right)^2} \quad y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$Y \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2 \sigma^2)$$

$$\text{se } Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

# TRASFORMAZIONI CASO DISCRETO

$X$  DISCRETA  $\Rightarrow Y$  DISCRETA

$$Y = g(X) \quad \{y_s\}$$

$$P(Y=y_s) = P(g(X)=y_s) = P(X \in g^{-1}(y_s)) = \sum_{x_i \in g^{-1}(y_s)} P(X=x_i)$$

OSS

Date  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$  INDEPENDENTI

$\Rightarrow Y_1 = g(X_1), Y_2 = g(X_2), \dots, Y_m = g(X_m)$  INDEPENDENTI

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Infatti: } P(Y_1 \in B_1, Y_2 \in B_2, \dots, Y_m \in B_m) &= P(X_1 \in g^{-1}(B_1)) \dots P(X_m \in g^{-1}(B_m)) = \\ &= P(g(X_1) \in B_1) \dots P(g(X_m) \in B_m) = P(Y_1 \in B_1) \dots P(Y_m \in B_m) \end{aligned}$$

se  $Y = X^2$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \neq f_{X^2}$$

$$* X^2 \sim \text{GAMMA}(\lambda = \frac{1}{2}, \nu = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^\nu e^{-\lambda x} x^{\nu-1}}{\Gamma(\nu)}, \quad x > 0$$

SE  $X$  V.A. EXP( $\lambda$ )  $\Rightarrow F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$

$Y = \lfloor X \rfloor + 1$  con  $\lfloor X \rfloor = n \Leftrightarrow n \leq X < n+1 \Rightarrow Y$  V.A. DISCRETA  $> 1$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=y) &= P(\lfloor X \rfloor + 1 = y) = P(\lfloor X \rfloor = y-1) = \\ &= P(y-1 \leq X < y) = P(X < y) - P(X < y-1) = F_X(y) - F_X(y-1) = \\ &= 1 - e^{-\lambda y} - (1 - e^{-\lambda(y-1)}) = e^{-\lambda(y-1)} - e^{-\lambda y} = e^{-\lambda(y-1)}(1 - e^{-\lambda}) = \\ &= \underbrace{(1 - e^{-\lambda})}_{p} \underbrace{(e^{-\lambda})^{y-1}}_{1-p} = p(1-p)^{y-1} \Rightarrow Y \sim \text{Geo}(1 - e^{-\lambda}) \end{aligned}$$

## TRASFORMAZIONI IN PIÙ DIMENSIONI

$$Z = g(X, Y) \quad X, Y \text{ INDEPENDENTI}$$

ESEMPIO

$$U = \frac{X}{X+Y} \quad X, Y \text{ INDEPENDENTI} \in \text{Esp}(\lambda) \Rightarrow U \in (0, 1) \text{ q.c.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_U(u) &= \begin{cases} 0 & u \leq 0 \\ \alpha u & 0 < u < 1 \\ 1 & u \geq 1 \end{cases} \longrightarrow F_U(u) = P(U < u) = P\left(\frac{X}{X+Y} < u\right) = \\ &= P(X < u(X+Y)) = P(Y > \frac{1-u}{u}X) = \\ &= \iint_{\{(x,y): g(x,y) < u\}} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{\{(x,y): y > \frac{1-u}{u}x, y > 0, x > 0\}} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x} e^{-\lambda y} dx dy = \\ &= \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \left(-e^{-\lambda y}\Big|_{\frac{1-u}{u}x}^\infty\right) dx = \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda x} e^{-\lambda(\frac{1-u}{u})x} dx = \\ &= \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda x(1+\frac{1-u}{u})} dx = \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda \frac{x}{u}} dx = -u e^{-\lambda \frac{x}{u}} \Big|_0^\infty = +u \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_U(u) = \begin{cases} 0 & u \leq 0 \\ u & 0 < u < 1 \\ 1 & u \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_U(u) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < u < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \end{cases}$$

$$U \sim U_m(0,1)$$

~~ASS. CONT.~~

~~INDEPENDENTI~~

$X, Y$  ASS. CONT. E INDEPENDENTI

$$Z = X + Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z < z) &= P(X + Y < z) = \iint_{\{(x,y): x+y < z\}} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy = \iint_{\{(x,y): x < z-y\}} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} f_X(x) dx \right) f_Y(y) dy = [t = x+y] = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^y f_X(z-t) dt \right) f_Y(y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^z \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-t) f_Y(y) dy \right) dt \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow f_Z(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy \\ \{ f_X \times f_Y (z) &= \text{PRODOTTO DI CONVOLUZIONE} \end{aligned}$$

ESEMPIO

$X_1, X_2$  INIDIPENDENTI  $\sim U(0,1)$

$$Y = X_1 + X_2 \in (0, 2) \text{ q.c.}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y-x)f(x)dx = \int_0^y 1 dx = \int_0^y x dx =$$

$\{(x,y) : 0 < x < 1, 0 < y - x < 1\} \quad \{x : 0 < x < 1, y - 1 < x < y\}$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ y & 0 < y < 1 \\ 2-y & 1 < y < 2 \\ 0 & y \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow \text{DENSITÀ TRIANGOLARE}$$

PRENDO  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$  INIDIPENDENTI ED IDENTICAMENTE DISTRIBUITE

$$Y = \max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y < y) &= P(\max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) < y) = P(X_1 < y, X_2 < y, \dots, X_m < y) = \\ &= P(X_1 < y)P(X_2 < y) \dots P(X_m < y) = F_{X_1}(y)F_{X_2}(y) \dots F_{X_m}(y) = (F_X(y))^m \\ f_Y(y) &= \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = m[F_X(y)]^{m-1} f_X(y) \end{aligned}$$

ESEMPIO

$X_i \sim U(0,1)$   $Y = \max(X_i) \in (0,1) \text{ q.c.}$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ y^m & 0 < y < 1 \\ 1 & y \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = my^{m-1}, \quad 0 < y < 1.$$

CONSIDERO ORA

$$Z = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z < z) &= P(\min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) < z) = 1 - P(\min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) \geq z) = \\ &= 1 - P(X_1 \geq z, X_2 \geq z, \dots, X_m \geq z) = 1 - [P(X_1 \geq z) \dots P(X_m \geq z)] = \\ &= 1 - [(1 - P(X_1 < z)) \dots (1 - P(X_m < z))] = 1 - [(1 - F_{X_1}(z)) \dots (1 - F_{X_m}(z))] = \\ &= 1 - [1 - F_X(z)]^m \Rightarrow f_Z(z) = \frac{d}{dz} F_Z(z) = m(1 - F_X(z))^{m-1} \cdot f_X(z) \end{aligned}$$

ESEMPIO

$X_i \sim U(0,1)$   $Z = \min(X_i) \in (0,1) \text{ q.c.}$

$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \leq 0 \\ (1-z)^m & 0 < z < 1 \\ 1 & z \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad f_Z(z) = m(1-z)^{m-1}, \quad 0 < z < 1$$

PRENDO  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$  INDEPENDENTI, se  $X_i \sim \text{GAMMA}(\lambda, \nu_i) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m) \sim \text{GAMMA}\left(\lambda, \sum_{i=1}^m \nu_i\right)$$

perché se  $X_i \sim \text{EXP}(\lambda) = \text{GAMMA}(\lambda, 1) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m) \sim \text{GAMMA}(\lambda, m)$$

se  $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m) \sim N\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i, \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i^2\right)$$

DIP. per  $X_{1,2} \sim \text{GAMMA}(\lambda, \nu_i)$

$$S = X_1 + X_2, S > 0 \text{ q.c.}$$

$$f_S(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X_1}(x) f_{X_2}(s-x) dx = \text{poiché } x > 0 \text{ e } s-x > 0 \Rightarrow s > x$$

$$= \int_0^s \frac{\lambda^{\nu_1} e^{-\lambda x} x^{\nu_1-1}}{\Gamma(\nu_1)} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{\nu_2} e^{-\lambda(s-x)} (s-x)^{\nu_2-1}}{\Gamma(\nu_2)} dx =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\nu_1+\nu_2} e^{-\lambda s}}{\Gamma(\nu_1)\Gamma(\nu_2)} \int_0^s x^{\nu_1-1} (s-x)^{\nu_2-1} dx = (t = x/\lambda) =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\nu_1+\nu_2} e^{-\lambda s}}{\Gamma(\nu_1)\Gamma(\nu_2)} \int_0^1 (t-s)^{\nu_1-1} (s-t)^{\nu_2-1} s dt =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\nu_1+\nu_2} e^{-\lambda s}}{\Gamma(\nu_1)\Gamma(\nu_2)} s^{\nu_1+\nu_2-1} \underbrace{\int_0^1 t^{\nu_1-1} (1-t)^{\nu_2-1} dt}_{\text{è noto che}} = \frac{\Gamma(\nu_1)\Gamma(\nu_2)}{\Gamma(\nu_1+\nu_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\nu_1+\nu_2} e^{-\lambda s}}{\Gamma(\nu_1)\Gamma(\nu_2)} s^{\nu_1+\nu_2-1} \frac{\Gamma(\nu_1)\Gamma(\nu_2)}{\Gamma(\nu_1+\nu_2)} =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\nu_1+\nu_2} e^{-\lambda s}}{\Gamma(\nu_1+\nu_2)} s^{\nu_1+\nu_2-1} \quad \text{P} \square$$

PRENDO  $X, Y$  DISCRETE E INDIPENDENTI

$$\begin{aligned} P(X+Y=j) &= P(X+Y=j, \Omega) = P(X+Y=j, \bigcup_k (X=k)) = \\ &= \sum_k P(X+Y=j, X=k) = \sum_k P(Y=j-k, X=k) = \\ &= \sum_k P(Y=j-k) P(X=k) \end{aligned}$$

se  $X \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda)$ ,  $Y \sim \text{Poi}(\mu)$ ,  $X, Y$  indipendenti

$$\begin{aligned} P(X+Y=j) &= \sum_{\substack{k \geq 0 \\ j-k \geq 0}} P(Y=j-k) P(X=k) = \sum_{k=0}^j P(Y=j-k) P(X=k) = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^j e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\mu} \frac{\mu^{j-k}}{(j-k)!} = e^{-(\lambda+\mu)} \sum_{k=0}^j \frac{1}{k!(j-k)!} \lambda^k \mu^{j-k} = \\ &= \frac{e^{-(\lambda+\mu)}}{j!} \sum_{k=0}^j \binom{j}{k} \lambda^k \mu^{j-k} = \frac{e^{-(\lambda+\mu)}}{j!} (\lambda+\mu)^j \quad \text{con } j=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$(X+Y) \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda+\mu)$$

DATI  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$  INDIPENDENTI,  $X_i \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda_i) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m) \sim \text{Poi}\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i\right)$$

DATI  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$  INDIPENDENTI,  $X_i \sim \text{BIN}(n_i, p) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m) \sim \text{BIN}\left(n \sum_{i=1}^m n_i, p\right)$$

## VALORE MEDIO (O VALORE ATTESO)

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

$$E(X) = \begin{cases} \sum_r x_r P(X=x_r) & \text{se } X \text{ DISCRETA} \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) dx & \text{se } X \text{ ASSOLUTAMENTE CONTINUA} \end{cases}$$

### ESEMPIO

$X$  v.a. per l'altezza,  $n$  individui,  $p = \frac{1}{n}$

$$E(X) = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n} \Rightarrow \text{in questo caso è proprio la media aritmetica.}$$

$E(x)$  ESISTE FINITO  $\Leftrightarrow E|X| < \infty$

quindi: se  $X$  DISCRETA  $\Leftrightarrow \sum_r |x_r| P(X=x_r) < \infty$

se  $X$  ASS. CONT.  $\Leftrightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} |x| f(x) dx < \infty$

NELLE TRASFORMAZIONI:

$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$Y = g(X)$  con  $f_Y(y)$

$$\text{se } Y \text{ ASS. CONT. } E(Y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} y f_Y(y) dy, \text{ se } Y \text{ DISCRETA } E(Y) = \sum_s y_s P(Y=y_s)$$

oppure

$$- Y \text{ ASS. CONT. } E(g(X)) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) f_X(x) dx$$

$$- Y \text{ DISCRETA } \sum_r E(g(x_r)) = \sum_r g(x_r) P(X=x_r)$$

### ESEMPIO

$$Y = e^X, \quad X \sim \text{Un}(0,1)$$

$$E(Y) = E(e^X) = \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - 1$$

oppure

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(\log y) \frac{1}{y} \text{ per } 1 < y < e \Rightarrow E(Y) = \int_1^e y \cdot \frac{1}{y} dy = e - 1$$

VALORE MEDIO = TOTENTO

$E(X) = \text{TOTENTO PRIMO}$

$$E(X^r) = \begin{cases} \int x^r f(x) dx \\ \sum_k x_k^r P(X=x_k) \end{cases}$$

$$E(X^r) = E g(X)$$

TOTENTO SECONDO

$X - EX = \text{SCARTO}$

$$\text{VARIANZA} \rightarrow \text{Var}(X) = E(X - EX)^2 \leftarrow \text{momento secondo}$$

~~PERMETTE DI VARIANZA~~

$$\text{E OSS } E(X - EX) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= E(X - EX)^2 = E(X^2 + (EX)^2 - 2XE(EX)) = \\ &= E(X^2) + (EX)^2 - 2(Ex)^2 = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) \geq 0 \Rightarrow E(X^2) \geq (EX)^2$$

VARIANZA = indice di dispersione della distribuzione.

PROPRIETÀ VARIANZA

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{Var}(aX + b) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(aX + b) &= E(aX + b - E(aX + b))^2 = \\ &= E(aX + b - aEX - b)^2 = E(a(X - EX))^2 = a^2 E(X - EX)^2 = a^2 \text{Var}(X) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{Var}(X + Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y), \text{ con } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E\{(X - EX)(Y - EY)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X + Y) &= E(X + Y - E(X + Y))^2 = E((X - EX) + (Y - EY))^2 = \\ &= E(X - EX)^2 + E(Y - EY)^2 + 2E\{(X - EX)(Y - EY)\} = \\ &= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) \end{aligned}$$

- $X \sim \text{EXP}(\lambda)$

$$E(X^k) = \int_0^\infty x^k \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = (\text{let } t = \lambda x) = \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{t}{\lambda}\right)^k \cdot \lambda e^{-t} \frac{dt}{\lambda} =$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{t}{\lambda}\right)^k e^{-t} = \frac{1}{\lambda^k} \int_0^\infty t^k e^{-t} dt = \frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{\lambda^k} = \frac{k!}{\lambda^k}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad E(X^2) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = (E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

- $X \sim \text{CAUCHY STANDARD}$   $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \log(1+x^2) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = +\infty - \infty \Rightarrow \text{CAUCHY non ammette momenti finiti}$$

- $X \sim \text{UN}(a, b)$

$$E(X^k) = \int_a^b \frac{x^k}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1} \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^{k+1} - a^{k+1}}{(b-a)(k+1)}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2(b-a)} = \frac{b+a}{2}; \quad E(X^2) = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b-a)} = \frac{(b-a)(b^2 + ab + a^2)}{3(b-a)} = \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3} - \left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3} - \frac{b^2 + a^2 + 2ab}{4} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

- $X \sim \text{BIN}(n, p)$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^m k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^m k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^m k \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{m!}{(k-1)!(m-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} = \binom{k-1+j}{j} = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \frac{m!}{j!(m-j-1)!} p^{j+1} (1-p)^{m-j-1} =$$

$$= mp \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \frac{(m-1)!}{j!(m-j-1)!} p^j (1-p)^{m-j-1} = mp \underbrace{\sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \binom{m-1}{j} p^j (1-p)^{m-j-1}}_{=1} = mp$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=0}^m k^2 \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^m k^2 \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^m k^2 \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^m k \frac{m!}{(k-1)!(m-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} = \binom{k-1+j}{j} = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (j+1) \frac{m!}{j!(m-j-1)!} p^{j+2} (1-p)^{m-j-1} =$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} j \frac{m!}{j!(m-j-1)!} p^{j+1} (1-p)^{m-j-1} + mp = \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} j \frac{m!}{j!(m-j-1)!} p^{j+1} (1-p)^{m-j-1} = \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{m!}{(j-1)!(m-j-1)!} p^{j+1} (1-p)^{m-j-1} + mp =$$

$$= ((j-1)=r) = \sum_{r=0}^{m-2} \frac{m!}{r!(m-r-2)!} p^{r+2} (1-p)^{m-r-2} + mp = m(m-1)p^2 \sum_{r=0}^{m-2} \binom{m-2}{r} p^r (1-p)^{m-2-r} =$$

## DISEGUAGLIANZA DI CEBICEV

$a > 0, x > 0, E(X) = 0$ , qualunque  $X$ , discreta o continua

$$\bullet P(|X| \geq a) \leq \frac{E|X|^r}{a^r} = P(|X| < a) \geq 1 - \frac{E|X|^r}{a^r}$$

Caso  $r=2 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow P(|X| \geq a) \leq \frac{E|X|^2}{a^2} = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{a^2} \quad \text{poiché } E(X)=0$$

se  $E(X) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow P(|X - E(X)| \geq a) \leq \frac{E|EX - E(X)|^2}{a^2} \leftarrow \text{diseguaglianza di Cebicev generale}$$

Il caso  $E(X)=0, X$  ass. cont.

$$E|X|^r = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |x|^r f(x) dx = \int_{\{x: |x| \geq a\}} |x|^r f(x) dx + \int_{\{x: |x| < a\}} |x|^r f(x) dx \geq$$

$$\geq \int_{\{x: |x| \geq a\}} |x|^r f(x) dx \geq \int_{\{x: |x| \geq a\}} a^r f(x) dx = a^r \int_{\{x: |x| \geq a\}} f(x) dx = a^r P(X \geq a)$$

## CONVERGENZA IN DISTRIBUZIONE (O IN LEGGE) (O DEBOLE)

$X_m, m \geq 1 \rightarrow F_m(x)$ ,  $X_m$  successione d.v.r.

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} F_m(x) = F(x)$$

poniamo  $X_m, m \geq 1$  a valori in  $\mathbb{R}^k$ , e  $X$  v.r. in  $\mathbb{R}^k$

$$\rightarrow F_m \rightarrow F$$

DEF

$X_m$  converge in DISTRIBUZIONE ad  $X$  se

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} F_m(x) = F(x), \forall x = (x_1, \dots, x_k) \in \mathbb{R}^k, \text{ PUNTO DI CONTINUITÀ PER } F(x)$$

NOTAZIONE:  $X_m \xrightarrow{d} X$

• TEOREMA (caratterizzazione convergenza in distribuzione)

$$X_{m, m \geq 1} \sim F_m(x)$$

$$X \sim F(x)$$

$g$  continua e limitata

$$\text{Allora } X_m \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow E(g(X_m)) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} E(g(X))$$

• TEOREMA (continuità)

$h$  continua,  $X_m \xrightarrow{d} X$  allora  $h(X_m) \xrightarrow{d} h(X)$

DIP se  $h$  continua,  $g$  continua e limitata  $\Rightarrow z(x) = g(h(x))$  continua e limitata

$$Ez(X_m) = Eg(h(X_m)) \xrightarrow{} Eg(h(X)) = E z(X) \Rightarrow \text{per TEO CARATTERIZZAZIONE} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow h(X_m) \xrightarrow{d} h(X)$$

• TEOREMA

$$(X_m, Y_m) \xrightarrow{d} (X, Y) \Rightarrow X_m \xrightarrow{d} X, Y_m \xrightarrow{d} Y$$

$$(\text{N.B.: } X_m \xrightarrow{d} X, Y_m \xrightarrow{d} Y \nRightarrow (X_m, Y_m) \xrightarrow{d} (X, Y))$$

OSS

se  $X_m, Y_m, X, Y$  INDEPENDENTI Allora

$$(X_m, Y_m) \xrightarrow{d} (X, Y) \Leftrightarrow X_m \xrightarrow{d} X, Y_m \xrightarrow{d} Y$$

ES

$X_m, Y_m$  IND,  $X_m \sim \text{EXP}(\lambda_m)$ ,  $Y_m \sim \text{EXP}(\mu_m)$

$Z_m = \frac{X_m}{X_m + Y_m}$  studiare convergenza in distribuzione per  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_m}{\mu_m} = 0$ ,  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_m}{\lambda_m + \mu_m} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_m}{\lambda_m + \mu_m} = +\infty$

$$F_{Z_m}(z) = P\left(\frac{X_m}{X_m + Y_m} < z\right) = P\left(Y_m > \frac{1-z}{z} X_m\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda_m e^{-\lambda_m x} \left( \int_{\frac{1-z}{z} x}^{+\infty} \mu_m e^{-\mu_m y} dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda_m e^{-\lambda_m x} \left( -e^{-\mu_m y} \Big|_{\frac{1-z}{z} x}^{+\infty} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda_m e^{-\lambda_m x} e^{-\mu_m \frac{1-z}{z} x} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda_m e^{-(\lambda_m + \mu_m \frac{1-z}{z}) x} dx = - \frac{\lambda_m e^{-(\lambda_m + \mu_m \frac{1-z}{z}) x}}{\lambda_m + \mu_m \frac{1-z}{z}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\lambda_m}{\lambda_m + \mu_m \frac{1-z}{z}} = \frac{\lambda_m / \mu_m}{\lambda_m / \mu_m + \frac{1-z}{z}}$$

## CONVERGENZA IN PROBABILITÀ

$X_m, X \in \mathbb{R}, \varepsilon > 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(|X_m - X| < \varepsilon) \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow +\infty]{} 1 \\ P(|X_m - X| > \varepsilon) \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow +\infty]{} 0 \end{array} \right\} X_m \xrightarrow{P} X \Leftrightarrow X_m - X \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

Se  $X_m = (X_m^{(1)}, X_m^{(2)}, \dots, X_m^{(k)})$ ,  $X = (X^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(k)})$

$$P\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^k |X_m^{(j)} - X^{(j)}| < \varepsilon\right) \rightarrow 1$$

$$X_m \xrightarrow{P} X \Leftrightarrow X_m \xrightarrow{d} X^{(1)}$$

$$\text{Infatti: } P(|X_m^{(j)} - X^{(j)}| < \varepsilon) \geq P\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^k (|X_m^{(j)} - X^{(j)}| < \varepsilon)\right) =$$

$$= 1 - P\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^k |X_m^{(j)} - X^{(j)}| \geq \varepsilon\right) \geq 1 - \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^k P(|X_m^{(j)} - X^{(j)}| \geq \varepsilon)}_{\rightarrow 0} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow +\infty]{} 1$$

$$X_m \xrightarrow{P} X \Rightarrow X_m \xrightarrow{d} X$$

Se però  $X = a$  q.c.,  $X_m \xrightarrow{d} a \Rightarrow X_m \xrightarrow{P} a$

### TEOREMA

$$X_m \xrightarrow{P} X, g \text{ CONTINUA} \Rightarrow g(X_m) \xrightarrow{P} g(X)$$

DIP  $X_m \xrightarrow{P} X \Rightarrow X_m \xrightarrow{d} X$

$$X \xrightarrow{P} X \Rightarrow X \xrightarrow{d} X$$

prendo  $h(x_m, x) = g(x_m) - g(x) \xrightarrow[\text{CONTINUA}]{d} h(x, x) = g(x) - g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow g(x_m) - g(x) \xrightarrow{P} g(x) - g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x_m) \xrightarrow{P} g(x)$$

ES

$$Y_m = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{y} & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$X_m = \frac{Y_m}{m} \xrightarrow{P} ? \quad P(|X_m| < \varepsilon) = P(|Y_m| < m\varepsilon) =$$

$$= P(Y_m < m\varepsilon) - P(Y_m \leq -m\varepsilon) = 1 - \frac{1}{m\varepsilon} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 1 \Rightarrow X_m \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

## METODO TRONTECARLO

$$f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \int_0^1 f(x) dx < +\infty$$

$$\alpha = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

prendo  $(U_k)_{k \geq 1}$  v.a. ind e  $\text{UN}(0,1)$

$$I_m = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m f(U_i) \xrightarrow[\text{LGN}]{P} E(f(U)) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \alpha$$

\*

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(1), Y_m = \left|1 - \frac{X}{m}\right|^m, m \in \mathbb{N}, Y_m \in (0, +\infty) \text{ q.c. } F_X = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_m &\xrightarrow{d} ? \quad F_{Y_m}(y) = P(Y_m < y) = P\left(\left|1 - \frac{X}{m}\right|^m < y\right) = \\ &= P\left(-y^{1/m} < 1 - \frac{X}{m} < y^{1/m}\right) = P\left(m(1 - y^{1/m}) < X < m(1 + y^{1/m})\right) = \\ &= P(X < m(1 + y^{1/m})) - P(X < m(1 - y^{1/m})) = F_X(m(1 + y^{1/m})) - F_X(m(1 - y^{1/m})) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \exp(-m(1 - y^{1/m})) - \exp(-m(1 + y^{1/m})) & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ 1 - \exp(-m(1 + y^{1/m})) & y > 1 \\ 0 & y < 0 \end{cases} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ \exp\left(\frac{-y^{1/m}-1}{m}\right) - \exp\left(\frac{-y^{1/m}+1}{m}\right) & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 1 - \exp\left(\frac{-y^{1/m}-1}{m}\right) & y > 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow +\infty]{} \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ y & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ 1 & y > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_m \xrightarrow{d} Y, Y \sim \text{UN}(0, 1)$$

$$F_{z_m}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z < 0 \\ \frac{z^m}{2} & 0 < z \leq 1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2z^m} & z > 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow +\infty]{} \begin{cases} 0 & z < 0 \\ 0 & 0 < z \leq 1 \\ 1 & z > 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[\text{per } z \neq 1]{} \begin{cases} 0 & z \leq 1 \\ 1 & z > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow z_m \xrightarrow{d} z, z \sim \text{BEG}(1) \Rightarrow z_m \xrightarrow{P} z, z \sim \text{DEG}(1)$

ESERCIZIO

$X_m$  INDEPENDENTI

$$F_{X_m}(x) = \begin{cases} e^{nx} & x \leq 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad Y_m = m^2 \max(X_1, \dots, X_m) \xrightarrow{d} ? \quad Y_m \in (0, +\infty) \text{ q.c. } (-\infty, 0) \text{ q.c.}$$

$$F_{Y_m}(y) = P(Y_m < y) = P(m^2 \max(X_1, \dots, X_m) < y) =$$

$$= P(\max(X_1, \dots, X_m) < \frac{y}{m^2}) = P(X_1 < \frac{y}{m^2}) \cdots P(X_m < \frac{y}{m^2}) =$$

$$= e^{Y_m/m^2} \cdots e^{Y_m/m^2} = e^{\frac{Y_m}{m^2}(1+2+\dots+m)} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} e^{Y_m/2}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{Y_m}{m^2}(1+2+\dots+m)} = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{Y_m}{m^2} \left( \frac{m(m+1)}{2} \right)} = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{Y_m}{2} \left( \frac{m^2+m}{m^2} \right)} = e^{Y_m/2} \text{ per } y < 0$$

~~$F_{Y_m}(y) = \begin{cases} e^{Y_m/2} & y \leq 0 \\ 1 & y > 0 \end{cases}$~~   $F_{Y_m}(y) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{Y_m}{2} \left( \frac{m^2+m}{m^2} \right)} & y \leq 0 \\ 1 & y > 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow +\infty]{} \begin{cases} e^{Y_m/2} & y \leq 0 \\ 1 & y > 0 \end{cases}$

$$Y_m \xrightarrow{d} Y, F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{Y/2} & y \leq 0 \\ 1 & y > 0 \end{cases}$$

ESERCIZIO

$$Y_m = m(X_m - 1) \quad X \sim \text{Esp}(\lambda) \quad F_X = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Y_m \in (-m, +\infty) \text{ q.c.}$$

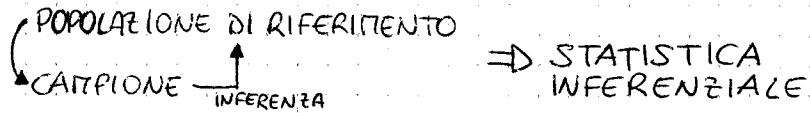
$$F_{Y_m}(y) = P(m(X_m - 1) < y) = P(X_m - 1 < \frac{y}{m}) = P(X_m < \frac{y}{m} + 1) =$$

$$= P(X < (1 + \frac{y}{m})^m) = F_X((1 + \frac{y}{m})^m) = 1 - e^{-\lambda(1 + \frac{y}{m})^m} =$$

$$F_{Y_m}(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq -m \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda(1 + \frac{y}{m})^m} & y > -m \end{cases} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow +\infty]{} \underset{\text{DEFINITIVAMENTE}}{1 - e^{-\lambda(1 + \frac{y}{m})^m}}, y \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow[m \rightarrow +\infty]{} 1 - e^{-\lambda e^y}, y \in \mathbb{R} \quad Y_m \xrightarrow{d} Y, F_Y(y) = 1 - e^{-\lambda e^y}$$

# STATISTICA



CAMPIONE =  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$  V.A. INDEPENDENTI estratti da una distribuzione  $F$ .

CAMPIONE =  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$   $\xleftarrow{\text{DATI}}$

$$F = F(\theta) \Rightarrow \theta \text{ incognita} \Rightarrow \text{caso } N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow \theta = (\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$T(X_1, \dots, X_m) \Rightarrow$  STATISTICA = funzione dei dati.

ESEMPPIO di STATISTICA

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_i X_i}{m} \leftarrow \text{media campionaria} \Rightarrow \bar{X} = \hat{\mu} \text{ ovvero la media campionaria stima il valore medio.}$$

Supponiamo di avere un campione campionario  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$  con parametri  $\mu, \sigma^2$ .

$$E(\bar{X}) = E\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right) \frac{1}{m}\right) = \frac{1}{m} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m E(X_i) = \frac{1}{m} m\mu = \mu.$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_m}{m}\right) = \frac{1}{m^2} (\text{Var}(X_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(X_m)) = \frac{1}{m^2} m\sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{m}$$

uso il TEOREMA del LIMITE CENTRALE

~~$\bar{X} \xrightarrow{\text{LCL}} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$~~

ES

POPOLAZIONE OPERAI MASCHI,  $\mu = 167$ ;  $\sigma = 27$

① CAMPIONE  $n=36$ , PROB  $163 < \bar{X} < 171$

$$P(163 < \bar{X} < 171) = P\left(\frac{163 - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{171 - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{163 - 167}{27/\sqrt{36}} < Z_n < \frac{171 - 167}{27/\sqrt{36}}\right) = P(-0,8889 < Z_n < 0,8889) \approx P(-0,8889 < Z < 0,8889) =$$

$$= P(Z < 0,8889) - P(Z < -0,8889) = P(Z < 0,8889) - 1 + P(Z > 0,8889) =$$

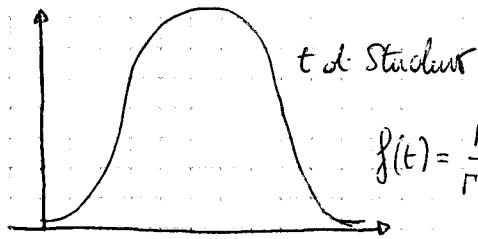
$$= \alpha P(Z < 0,8889) - 1 = \alpha \Phi(0,8889) - 1 = 0,63$$

fumzione di funzioni  
della normale standard.

$Z, C_m$  INDEPENDENTI

$$Z \sim N(0,1), C_m \sim \chi^2_m$$

$$T_m = \frac{Z}{\sqrt{\frac{C_m}{m}}} \sim t_m, t \text{ d. Student}$$



$$f(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{m-1}{2})} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(m-1)\pi}} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{t^2}{m-1})^{\frac{m+1}{2}}}$$

per  $m \rightarrow +\infty$  t d. student tende ad una normale standard  $N(0,1)$ . Infatti:

$$\frac{C_m}{m} = \frac{X_1^2 + \dots + X_m^2}{m} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} E(X_i^2) = \int_0^\infty (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{m}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} x^{m-2} dx = 1$$

### TEORETICA

$$(m-1) \frac{S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{m-1} * \quad \text{con campioni } X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$\bar{X}, (m-1) \frac{S^2}{\sigma^2}$  sono V.A. INDEPENDENTI con  $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{m})$

$$\begin{aligned} * \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \mu + \mu - \bar{X})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \mu)^2 + m(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 - 2(\bar{X} - \mu) \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \mu) = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \mu)^2 - m(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \mu)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + m(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} &= \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} + \left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{m}} \right)^2 \\ \sum_{i=1}^m Z_i^2 &\sim \chi^2_m \quad (m-1) \frac{S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim (N(0,1))^2 \\ &\sim \chi^2_{m-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$(m-1) \frac{S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{m-1}$$

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{m}} \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{m}} \sim t_{m-1} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$\text{Infatti: } \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{m}} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu/\sigma/\sqrt{m}}{S/\sqrt{m}/\sigma/\sqrt{m}} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu/\sigma/\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{\frac{S^2}{m}}/\sigma/\sqrt{m}} = \frac{\bar{Z}}{\sqrt{\frac{S^2}{m}(m-1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{\bar{Z}^2}{\frac{S^2}{m}(m-1)}} \sim \chi^2_{m-1}$$

## METODO (2)

preso un campione  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim F_\theta$ ,  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  INDEPENDENTI

$$f(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n; \theta) = \begin{cases} \text{PROBABILITÀ CONGIUNTA caso DISCRETO} \\ \text{DENSITÀ CONGIUNTA caso ASSOLUTAMENTE CONTINUO} \end{cases}$$

$$f(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n; \theta) = f(X_1; \theta) \cdot \dots \cdot f(X_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(X_i; \theta) = \text{con } L(\theta; X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

$f(X_i; \theta) = \text{DISTRIBUZIONE MARGINALE DI } X_i$

funzione di  
VEROSIMIGLIANZA  
(LIKELIHOOD)

STIMATORE

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \left( \max_{\theta \in \Theta} \{L(\theta)\} \right)$$

se  $\hat{\theta}(X_1, \dots, X_n) \Rightarrow$  STIMATORE  
campion

insieme di definizione di  $\theta$

se  $\hat{\theta}(X_1, \dots, X_n) \Rightarrow$  STIMA  
campion osservato

ES

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  campion

$$X_i \sim \text{BER}(p), \theta = p$$

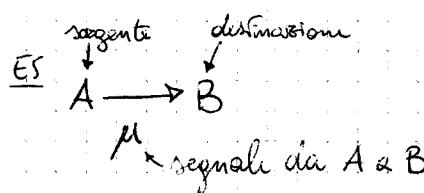
$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n p^{x_i} (1-p)^{1-x_i} = p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$\log L(p) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \log p + \left( n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \log(1-p)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \log L(p) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p} - \frac{n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{1-p} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{p} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) / n = \bar{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} \log L(p) \Big|_{p=\hat{p}} < 0 \text{ supponendo } 0 < \sum_i x_i < n \Rightarrow \hat{p} = \bar{x}$$

STIMA MAX VEROSIMIGLIANZA



segnali  $\sim N(\mu, 4)$ , 9 osservazioni = 5; 8,5; 12; 15; 7; 9; 7,5; 6,5; 10,5  
del segnale su B

$$\bar{x} = \frac{81}{9} = 9$$

$$\text{INTERVALLO DI CONFIDENZA PER } \mu \text{ AL 95\%} = \left( 9 - 1,96 \frac{2}{3}, 9 + 1,96 \frac{2}{3} \right) = \\ = (7,69; 10,31)$$

questo tipo di intervalli sono BILATERALI

### INTERVALLI UNILATERALI

$$0.95 = P\left(\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < z_{0.05}\right) = P\left(\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < 1.645\right) = P\left(\bar{X}-\mu < 1.645 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\mu \rightarrow \bar{X} - 1.645 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu\right) \text{ stimando } \bar{X} = \bar{x} \quad \mu \in \left(\bar{x} - 1.645 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, +\infty\right)$$

INTERVALLO DI CONFIDENZA DESTRO AL 95% PER  $\mu$

IL PROCEDIMENTO È SIMMETRICO PER

INTERVALLI DI CONFIDENZA SINISTRA

ES SEGNALE con  $1-\alpha = 0,99$ ,  $\bar{x} = 9$

$$\left( 9 - t_{0,005} \frac{2}{3}, 9 + t_{0,005} \frac{2}{3} \right) \quad t_{0,005} = 2,58 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow (7,28; 10,72) \ni \mu$  con un livello di fiducia del 99%

CASO  $\sigma^2$  NON NOTO  $X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

utilizzo al posto di  $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$  uso  $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t_{n-1}$

$$1-\alpha = P\left(-t_{\alpha/2, n-1} < \frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} < t_{\alpha/2, n-1}\right) = P\left(-t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} < \bar{X}-\mu < t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\bar{x} - t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

stimando  $\bar{X} = \bar{x}$   $\Rightarrow \mu \in \left(\bar{x} - t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$

INTERVALLO DI CONFIDENZA AL LIVELLO  $1-\alpha$