

## ESERCIZIO 9 (SCHEDA 1)

$(\Omega, \mathbb{P})$ ,  $A, B \subset \Omega$  t.c.  $\mathbb{P}(A) = 0.4$  e  $\mathbb{P}(B) = 0.7$ .

1)  $\mathbb{P}(A \cup B) = 0.4$  **F**  $B \subset A \cup B \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(B) \leq \mathbb{P}(A \cup B)$   
 $\mathbb{P}(A \cup B) \geq \max(\mathbb{P}(A), \mathbb{P}(B))$

2)  $\mathbb{P}(A \cup B) = 0.7$  **V o F**

3)  $\mathbb{P}(A \cup B) \geq 0.7$  **V**

4)  $\mathbb{P}(A \cup B) = 1.1$  **F**  $\Rightarrow A \cap B \neq \emptyset$

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

$$\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) \stackrel{\uparrow \downarrow}{=} \mathbb{P}(A) + \mathbb{P}(B) - \underbrace{\mathbb{P}(A \cup B)}_{\leq 1} \geq 0.4 + 0.7 - 1 = 0.1$$

$$P(A \cup B) \geq \max(P(A), P(B)) = 0.7$$

$$P(A \cap B) \geq P(A) + P(B) - 1 = 0.1 \implies 7)$$

$$P(A \cap B) \leq \min(P(A), P(B)) = 0.4$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ A \cap B \subset A \\ A \cap B \subset B \end{array}$$

$$7) \quad P(A^c \cap B) \geq 0.3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$P(A^c) = 1 - P(A) = 0.6$$

$$P(A^c \cap B) \geq P(A^c) + P(B) - 1 = 0.6 + 0.7 - 1 = 0.3$$

## PROBABILITÀ CONDIZIONATA

$A$  e  $B \subset \Omega$      $\mathbb{P}(A)$ ,  $\mathbb{P}(B)$

$A =$  "esce il 4",  $B =$  "esce un numero pari"

$C =$  "esce il 5"

a priori

Sappiamo che  $B$  si è verificato

in media res

$\mathbb{P}(A|B) =$  probabilità di  $A$   
condizionata a  $B$

$$\mathbb{P}(B|B) = 1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(C|B) = 0$$

So  $x$   $A$  si è verificato oppure no

So  $x$   $B$  si è verificato oppure no

a posteriori

## Definizione

A e B due eventi.  $P(B) > 0$ .

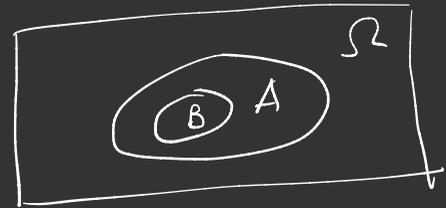
La probabilità condizionata (o condizionale) di A dato B è

$$P(A|B) := \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \propto P(A \cap B)$$

↑  
proporzionale a

OSS: 1)  $P(B|B) = \frac{P(B \cap B)}{P(B)} = 1$

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



$$P(\cdot|B) : P(\Omega) \longrightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$2) \quad \underline{P}(A) = \underline{P}(A|\Omega)$$

3) Nbn vale  $\underline{P}(A|B) = \underline{P}(B|A)$  in general.

Teorema  $B \subset \Omega$  t.c.  $\mathbb{P}(B) > 0$ .

I)  $0 \leq \mathbb{P}(A|B) \leq 1$ ,  $\forall A \subset \Omega$ .

II)  $\mathbb{P}(\Omega|B) = 1$

III)  $\sigma$ -additivit  :  $\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n | B\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(A_n | B)$ ,  
e  $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$  per ogni  $i \neq j$ .

IV)  $\mathbb{P}(\emptyset | B) = 0$

V) Additivit  finita :  $\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cup A_2 | B) = \mathbb{P}(A_1 | B) + \mathbb{P}(A_2 | B)$ , e  $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$

VI)  $\mathbb{P}(A^c | B) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(A | B)$

VII) Monotonia :  $A_1 \subset A_2 \implies \mathbb{P}(A_1 | B) \leq \mathbb{P}(A_2 | B)$ .

## Dimostrazione

I)  $0 \leq \mathbb{P}(A|B) \leq 1$ .

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)} \leq 1$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) \leq \mathbb{P}(B)$

II)  $\mathbb{P}(\Omega|B) = 1$  ✓

III)  $\sigma$ -additività:  $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  con  $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$  e  $i \neq j$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n | B\right) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\mathbb{P}\left(\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) \cap B\right)}{\mathbb{P}(B)} = \\ &= \frac{\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cap B)\right)}{\mathbb{P}(B)} = \frac{\sum_n \mathbb{P}(A_n \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)} = \sum_n \mathbb{P}(A_n | B) \end{aligned}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $(A_i \cap B) \cap (A_j \cap B) = \emptyset$   
 $i \neq j$

## REGOLA DELLA CATENA

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

### Teorema

$A, B$  due eventi con  $P(B) > 0$ . Vale la regola della catena  
(o formula della probabilità composta)

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

Più in generale,  $n$  eventi  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  con  $P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1}) > 0$   
allora vale la regola della catena

$$P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n) = P(A_n | A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1}) \cdot P(A_{n-1} | A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{n-2}) \times \\ \times \dots \times P(A_2 | A_1) \cdot P(A_1).$$

OSS.

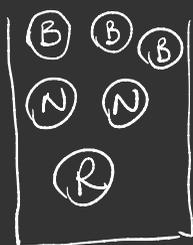
$$A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-1} \subset A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-2} \subset \dots \subset A_1$$

$$0 < \mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-1}) \leq \mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-2}) \leq \dots \leq \mathbb{P}(A_1).$$

Dimostrazione

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(A_m | A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-1}) \cdot \mathbb{P}(A_{m-1} | A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-2}) \cdots \mathbb{P}(A_2 | A_1) \mathbb{P}(A_1) = \\ & = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_m)}{\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-1})} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-1})}{\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{m-2})} \cdots \frac{\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap A_2) \cdot \mathbb{P}(A_1)}{\mathbb{P}(A_1)} \end{aligned}$$

## ESEMPIO



3 bianche, due nere, una rossa

3 estrazioni senza reimmissione

Qual è la prob. di estrarre B, R, N?

$B_i$  = "ese una bianca all' $i$ -esima estrazione"

$i=1,2,3$   $R_i$  = " \_\_\_\_\_ rossa \_\_\_\_\_ "

$N_i$  = " \_\_\_\_\_ nera \_\_\_\_\_ "

$$P(B_1) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} ; P(N_1) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} ; P(R_1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

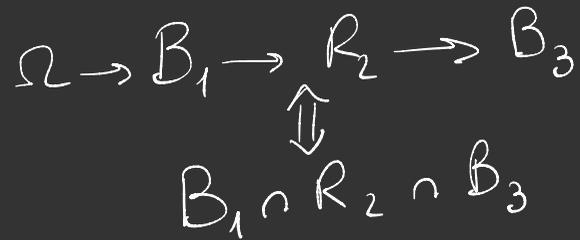
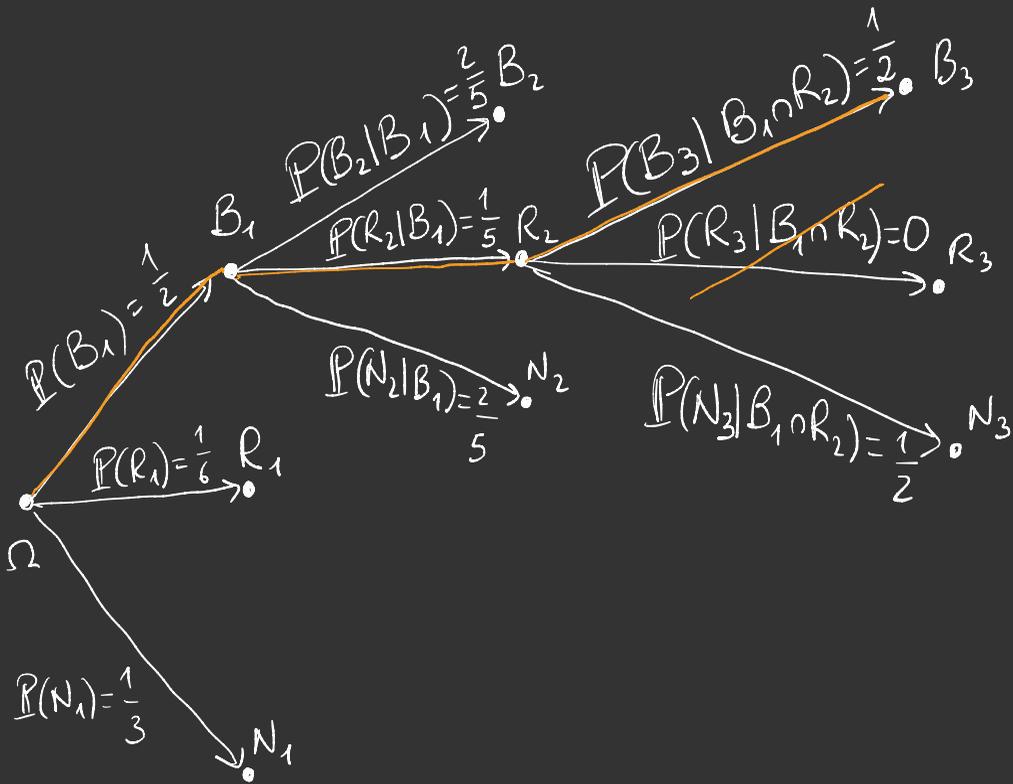
$$P(B_2 | B_1) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(B_3 | B_1 \cap R_2) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = B_1 \cap R_2 \cap N_3$$

$$P(A) = P(N_3 | B_1 \cap R_2) P(R_2 | B_1) P(B_1) \\ = \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{20}$$

# DIAGRAMMA AD ALBERO



$$\begin{aligned}
 P(B_1 \cap R_2 \cap B_3) &= \\
 &= P(B_3 | B_1 \cap R_2) \times \\
 &\quad \times P(R_2 | B_1) P(B_1) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

OSS. Da ogni nodo si va in una **partizione** di  $\Omega$ ,  $B_1, R_1, W_1$

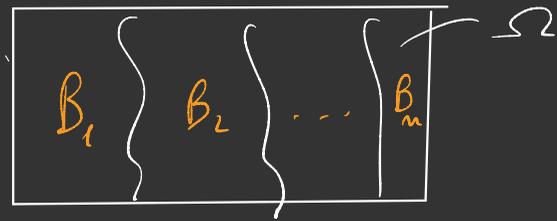
Definizione

$B_1, \dots, B_m$  si chiamano

**partizione di  $\Omega$**  e:

1)  $B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset$  e  $i \neq j$

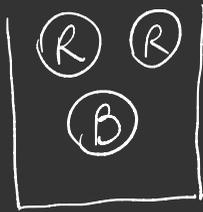
2)  $\bigcup_{i=1}^m B_i = \Omega$



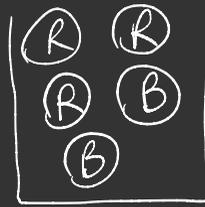
OSS.  $m=2$ ,  $B_1$  e  $B_2 = B_1^c$ .

$\Rightarrow$  La somma delle prob. degli archi che escono da un nodo fa 1.

## ESERCIZIO



2 rosse  
1 bianca  
Testa



3 rosse  
2 bianche  
Croce

Si lancia una  
moneta

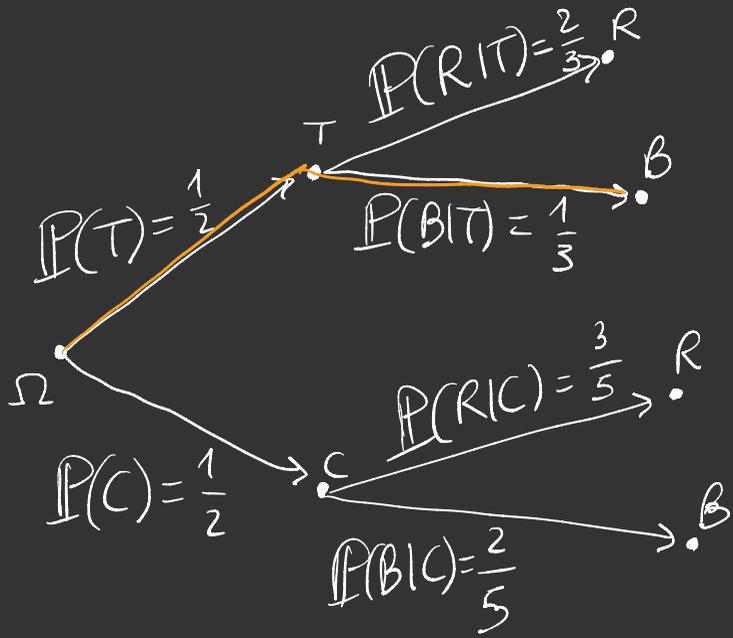
Qual è la prob.  
che esca TESTA e  
che la pallina  
sia BIANCA

$T =$  "esce testa"

$C =$  "esce croce" =  $T^c$

$R =$  "esce una pallina rossa"

$B =$  "\_\_\_\_\_ bianca" =  $R^c$



$$A = T \cap B$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A) &= P(T \cap B) = \\
 &= P(B|T) P(T) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Omega = \{t, c\} \times \{r, b\} = \{(t, r), (t, b), (c, r), (c, b)\}$$

$$A = \{(t, b)\} = T \cap B \quad \Bigg| \quad T = \{(t, r), (t, b)\}$$

## EVENTI INDIPENDENTI

$$P(A|B) = P(A), \quad P(B) > 0.$$

### Definizione

Due eventi  $A$  e  $B$  si dicono *indipendenti* se

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B).$$

In tal caso scriviamo

$$A \perp B.$$

## Teorema

1) Se  $\mathbb{P}(B) > 0$  allora

$$A \perp B \iff \mathbb{P}(A|B) = \mathbb{P}(A).$$

2) Se  $\mathbb{P}(A) > 0$  allora

$$A \perp B \iff \mathbb{P}(B|A) = \mathbb{P}(B).$$

N.B. Se  $\mathbb{P}(A) > 0$ ,  $\mathbb{P}(B) > 0$  allora

$$\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) = \mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B) \iff \mathbb{P}(A|B) = \mathbb{P}(A) \iff \mathbb{P}(B|A) = \mathbb{P}(B).$$

## Dimostrazione

$$1) \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)} \stackrel{A \perp B}{=} \frac{\cancel{\mathbb{P}(A)}\cancel{\mathbb{P}(B)}}{\cancel{\mathbb{P}(B)}} = \mathbb{P}(A).$$

$$\Leftarrow \underline{P(A|B)} = \underline{P(A)} \iff \frac{\underline{P(A \cap B)}}{\underline{P(B)}} = \underline{P(A)}$$

$$\iff \underline{P(A \cap B)} = \underline{P(A)P(B)}.$$

OSS. INDIPENDENZA  $\neq$  DISGIUNZIONE  
 $A \perp B$  e  $A \cap B = \emptyset \iff \underline{P(A)=0} \vee \underline{P(B)=0}$

Infatti

$$0 = \underline{P(\emptyset)} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Disj.}}}{=} \underline{P(A \cap B)} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \parallel}}{=} \underline{P(A)P(B)}$$