

2 monete

$m_1 \rightarrow$  dà teste con prob.  $\frac{1}{2}$

$m_2 \rightarrow$  " " " "  $\frac{1}{3}$

Si lancia  $m_1$  finché non esce teste  
 per la 1<sup>a</sup> volta. A questo punto si  
 cambia moneta e si lancia  $m_2$   
 finché non esce teste per la 1<sup>a</sup> v.

$T_1 =$  n° di lanci necessari per ottenere  
 teste con la 1<sup>a</sup> moneta  $m_1$

$T_2 =$  n° di l. .... 2<sup>a</sup> moneta  $m_2$

(a) Calc. le legge di  $T_1$  e la legge  
 di  $T_2$ .

(b) Calc. la prob. che l'esperimento  
 termini dopo esattamente 3 lanci

(c) Calc. la prob. che l'esper.  
 termini dopo almeno 3 lanci

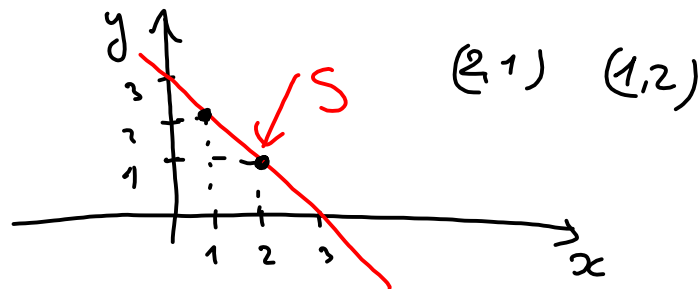
(a)  $T_1 \sim$  geometrica di  $p_1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$T_2 \sim$  " " " "  $p_2 = \frac{1}{3}$

$$(b) P(\{T_1 + T_2 = 3\}) =$$

$$(T_1, T_2) = P((T_1, T_2) \in S)$$

$$S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x + y = 3\}$$



$$P(T_1 + T_2 = 3) = P((T_1, T_2) \in S) =$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{(x,y) \in S} p(x,y) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p(x,y) = P(T_1 = x, T_2 = y) \\ \Rightarrow P(T_1 = x) \cdot P(T_2 = y) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(T_1 + T_2 = 3) &= \sum_{(x,y) \in S} p(x,y) = \\
 &= p(1,2) + p(2,1) = \underline{P(T_1=1, T_2=2) +} \\
 &\quad + \underline{P(T_1=2, T_2=1)} = \underbrace{P(T_1=1) \cdot P(T_2=2) +}_{\cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot} \\
 &\quad + P(T_1=2) P(T_2=1) =
 \end{aligned}$$

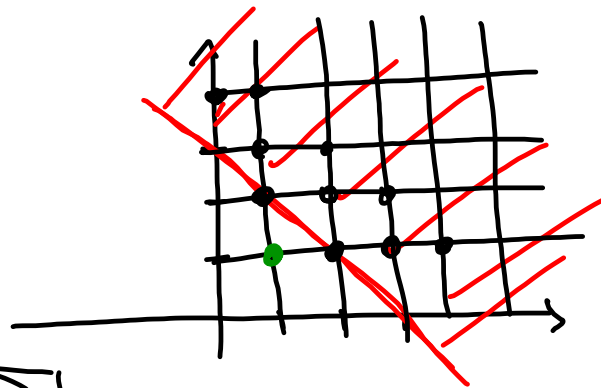
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{1-1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^{2-1} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2-1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^{1-1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(T=k) &= \\
 &= p(1-p)^{k-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \quad P(T_1 + T_2 \geq 3) = P((T_1, T_2) \in S)$$

$$S = \{(x, y) : x + y \geq 3\}$$



$$= \sum_{(x,y) \in S} p(x,y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{T_1 + T_2 \geq 3\}^c &= \{T_1 + T_2 < 3\} = \\ &= \{T_1 + T_2 \leq 2\} = \{T_1 = 1, T_2 = 1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(T_1 = 1, T_2 = 1) &= P(T_1 = 1)P(T_2 = 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(T_1 + T_2 \geq 3) = P\left(\bigcup_{k=3}^{\infty} \{T_1 + T_2 = k\}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} P(T_1 + T_2 = k)$$

$$P(T_1 + T_2 = k) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} \{T_1 = i, T_2 = k-i\}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} P(T_1 = i, T_2 = k-i) = \left( \begin{matrix} i=3 \\ n=4 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} P(T_1 = i) P(T_2 = k-i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{i-1} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^{k-i-1} \right]$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$K-i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$5-i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$K$  fissato

$$K=5$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3, 4, \cancel{5}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^N x^i = \frac{1-x^{N+1}}{1-x} \quad x \neq 1$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} P(T_1=i) P(T_2=K-i) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{i-1} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{K-i} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(T_1 + T_2 \geq 3) &= \\
 &= \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} P(T_1 + T_2 = k) = \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \\
 &= \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{i-1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k-i-1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Siano  $X$  e  $Y$  2 v. a. a valori  
 interi  
 aventi dens. congiunta  $p(x, y)$   
 Allora la v. a.  $Z = X + Y$   
 ha densità data dalla formula

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Z=z) &= \sum_x p(x, z-x) = \text{se ind} \\
 &= \sum_x P(X=x, Y=z-x) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \\
 &= \sum_x P(X=x) P(Y=z-x)
 \end{aligned}$$

Siamo  $X, Y, Z$  3 v. a. discrete  
aventi dens. conf.

$$p(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & \text{se } (x, y, z) \in E \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti.} \end{cases}$$

dove  $E = \left\{ \underset{\uparrow}{(1, 0, 0)}, \underset{\downarrow}{(0, 1, 0)}, \underset{\downarrow}{(0, 0, 1)}, \underset{\downarrow}{(1, 1, 1)} \right\}$

$$P(X=1, Y=0, Z=0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X=2, Y=0, Z=0) = 0$$

Calcolare



$$X, Y \text{ e } Z$$

$$\forall (x, y, z)$$

$$0 = p(x, y, z) = P(X=x, Y=y, Z=z) \quad ?$$

$$p_X(x) \cdot p_Y(y) \cdot p_Z(z) = \frac{1}{8}$$

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

$$\rightarrow x=0, y=0, z=0$$

$$P(X=0) = p_X^{(0)} = \sum_{y,z} \underline{\underline{p(0,y,z)}} =$$

$$= \underline{p(0,1,0) + p(0,0,1)} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{--- } X \sim B(1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{--- } Y \sim B(1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{--- } Z \sim B(1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$P(X=x, Y=y) \stackrel{?}{=} P(X=x)P(Y=y)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{1}{4} \\ P(X=1)P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{1}{4} \\ P(X=1)P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

X e Y sono indipendenti.

$X + Y$  e  $Z$  sono indipendenti?

$X + Y \sim ?$

$\cdot X \sim B(1, \frac{1}{2})$   
 $\cdot Y \sim B(1, \frac{1}{2})$

} ind.

$U = X + Y \sim B(2, \frac{1}{2})$        $Z \sim B(1, \frac{1}{2})$

$X \sim B(m, p)$   
 $Y \sim B(n, p)$

} indep.

$\implies X + Y \sim B(m+n, p)$

$$\rightarrow P(U=0, Z=0) = p_{U,Z}^{(0,0)}$$

$$p_U(0) \cdot p_Z(0) = P(U=0) \cdot P(Z=0)$$

$$U \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{cases} \quad Z \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{(0,0)}_x \quad \underbrace{(0,1)}_x \quad \underbrace{(1,0)}_x \quad \underbrace{(1,1)}_x \quad \underbrace{(2,0)}_x, \underbrace{(2,1)}_x$$

$$P(U=0, Z=0) = P(X+Y=0, Z=0)$$

$$= P(X=0, Y=0, Z=0) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$= p(0,0,0) = 0$$

$$P(U=0) \cdot P(Z=0) = \binom{2}{0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$P_i$  lancia un dado equilibrato

3 volte

$$U_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se la } i\text{-esima faccia} \\ & \text{non compare mai nei 3 lanci} \\ 0 & \text{---} \end{cases}$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \quad (5, 2, 2)$$

$$U_1 = 1 \quad U_2 = 0$$

(a) Calc. la dens. di  $U_i$   $\forall i$

(b) Calc. la dens. di  $V = U_1 \cdot U_2$

(c)  $U_1$  e  $U_2$  sono indipendenti?

(d) Posto  $X = n^\circ$  di facce che non compaiono mai nel corso

dei 3 lanci  $5, 2, 2 \quad X=4$   
Calc.  $E[X]$

(a) Legge di  $U_1$

$$U_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se la faccia 1} \\ & \text{non compare mai} \\ & \text{nei 3 l} \\ 0 & \text{---} \end{cases}$$

$$U_1 \sim B(1, ?)$$

$$p = P(U_1 = 1) = P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3)$$

$$\text{ind} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{A_1} = \{ \text{la faccia 1 non compare} \\ \text{nel 1° l?} \} \quad P(A_1) = 5/6 \quad = (5/6)^3 \\ A_2 = \{ \text{la faccia 1 non compare nel} \\ \text{2° l?} \} \\ A_3 = \{ \text{la faccia 1 non compare} \\ \text{nel 3° l?} \} \end{array} \right.$$

$$U_i \sim B\left(1, \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3\right) \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, 6$$

$$V = U_1 U_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se la faccia 1 e 2} \\ & \text{non compaiono} \\ & \text{nei 3 lanci.} \\ 0 & \text{—} \end{cases}$$

$$U_1 = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad U_2 = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad V \sim B\left(1, \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^3\right)$$

$$P(V=1) = \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^3$$

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$$P(U_1=1, U_2=1) = P(V=1) = \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^3$$

$$P(U_1=1) P(U_2=1) = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3$$

$U_1$  e  $U_2$  non sono indep.

(a) dens. conj. di  $(X, Y)$

(b) densità marg. di  $X, Y$  e  $Z$

(c)  $X$  e  $Y$  sono indipendenti?

(d)  $X, Y, Z$  sono indipendenti?

(e) ~~due~~  $X+Y$  e  $Z$  sono indipendenti?



$$X = \sum_{i=1}^6 U_i \sim ?$$

$$U_i \sim B\left(1, \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3\right)$$

~~$$B\left(6, \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3\right)$$~~

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^6 E[U_i] = \sum_{i=1}^6 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3$$

$$= 6 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3$$

(no!)

$$P((X, Y) = (1, 0)) =$$

$$P(X=1, Y=0) = P(X=1, Y=0, Z=0)$$

$$P_{(X, Y)}(x, y) = \sum_z P(x, y, z)$$

$x=1, y=0$

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

$$P_{(X, Y)}(1, 0) = \sum_z \underbrace{P(1, 0, z)} = P(1, 0, 0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_{(X, Y)}(0, 1) = P(0, 1, 0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_{(X, Y)}(0, 0) = P(0, 0, 1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_{(X, Y)}(1, 1) = P(1, 1, 1) = \frac{1}{4}$$