

Un'altra puntualizzazione sull'esercizio (6)-(c) del 10/11/15

Ho detto che non è vero in generale che se X e Y sono indipendenti

$$p(X \text{ e } Y | Z) = p(X | Z) \cdot p(Y | Z).$$

Tuttavia è vero che

$$\begin{aligned} p(F1=B \text{ e } F2=A \mid P=AB \text{ e } M=BO) \\ = p(F1=B \mid P=AB \text{ e } M=BO) \\ \cdot p(F2=A \mid P=AB \text{ e } M=BO) \end{aligned}$$

perché una volta conosciuti i genotipi dei genitori le uscite di due figli successivi sono davvero eventi fra loro indipendenti.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad p(\text{non}(E)) &= 1 - p(E) = 1 - p(E \cap M) - p(E \cap \text{non}(M)) \\
 &= 1 - \underbrace{p(E|M)}_{\text{noto}} \cdot \underbrace{p(M)}_{\text{noto}} - \underbrace{p(E|\text{non}(M))}_{\text{noto}} \cdot \underbrace{p(\text{non}(M))}_{1 - p(M) \text{ noto}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad p(M|E) = \frac{p(M \cap E)}{p(E)} = \frac{p(E|M) \cdot p(M)}{p(E)} \quad \text{tutti noti.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad p(E) &= p(E|M) \cdot p(M) + p(E|\text{non}(M)) \cdot (1 - p(M)) \\
 \Rightarrow p(M) &= \frac{p(E) - p(E|\text{non}(M))}{p(E|M) - p(E|\text{non}(M))} \quad \text{tutti noti.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad (a) \quad p(M) &= p(M \cap G) + p(M \cap \text{non}(G)) \\
 &= p(M|G) \cdot p(G) + p(M|\text{non}(G)) \cdot (1 - p(G)) \\
 &\quad \text{tutti noti.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad p(G|M) = p(G \cap M) / p(M) = \frac{p(M|G) \cdot p(G)}{p(M)} \quad \text{tutti noti.}$$

$$(c) \quad p(M)^2$$

$$(4) \quad (a) \quad a=0.5 \quad b=0.4 \quad n=0.1$$

$$(b) \quad p(F=\bar{V} \mid P=\bar{A} \text{ e } M=\bar{V}) \\ = p(F=AB \mid P=AA \text{ e } M=AB) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(c) \quad p(F=\bar{V} \mid P=\bar{R} \text{ e } M=\bar{R}) \\ = p(F=AB \mid (P=RR \circ RA \circ RB) \\ \text{ e } (M=RR \circ RA \circ RB))$$

= Somme di 6 termini di cui due soli non nulli e uguali tra loro

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{p(F=AB \mid P=RA \text{ e } M=RB) \cdot p(RA) \cdot p(RB)}{p(\bar{R})^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2na \cdot 2nb}{(n^2 + 2na + 2nb)^2}$$

$$(5) \quad f: X \rightarrow Y \text{ invertibile} \iff \text{bijective}$$

$$\implies \text{ Sia } g: Y \rightarrow X \text{ l'inversa di } f$$

f iniettiva: se $x_1, x_2 \in X$ e $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ allora

$$(g \circ f)(x_1) = (g \circ f)(x_2) \implies x_1 = x_2$$

f surgettiva: se $y \in Y$ allora $y = f(g(y))$

4. Dato $y \in Y$ chiamo $g(y)$ l'unico $x \in X$ t.c. $f(x) = y$.

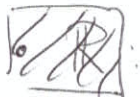
Dico che g è l'inversa di f :

$$f(g(y)) = y \text{ è per costruzione}$$

$$g(f(x)) = x \text{ perché posto } y = f(x) \text{ per definire } g(y)$$

bisogna prendere $x' \in X$ t.c. $f(x') = y$, e allora si prende $x' = x$.

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~~$$\begin{aligned}
 & y = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \\
 & 3x^2 - 4x - 1 = y \\
 & 3x^2 - 4x - (1+y) = 0 \\
 & \Delta = 16 + 12(1+y) = 16 + 12 + 12y = 28 + 12y \\
 & \Delta \geq 0 \iff 28 + 12y \geq 0 \iff y \geq -\frac{7}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$~~

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bullet f^{-1}(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet f^{-1}([-3, +\infty)) &= \{x : 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \geq -3\} \\
 &= \{x : 3x^2 - 4x + 2 \geq 0\} = \{x : x^2 + 2(x^2 - 2x + 1) \geq 0\} \\
 &= \{x : x^2 + 2(x-1)^2 \geq 0\} = \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet f^{-1}((-\infty, -5]) &= \{x : 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \leq -5\} \\
 &= \{x : 3x^2 - 4x + 4 \leq 0\} = \{x : 2x^2 + (x-2)^2 \leq 0\} = \emptyset
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet f^{-1}([2, +\infty)) = \{x : 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \geq 2\}$$

$$= \{x: 3x^2 - 4x + 3 \geq 0\} = \{x: (x-x_1)(x-x_2) \geq 0\}$$

$$= (-\infty, x_1] \cup [x_2, +\infty)$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+9}}{3} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{13}}{3}$$

$$\bullet f^{-1}((-\infty, 1]) = \{x: 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \leq 1\}$$

$$= \{x: 3x^2 - 4x - 2 \leq 0\} = \{x: (x-x_1)(x-x_2) \leq 0\}$$

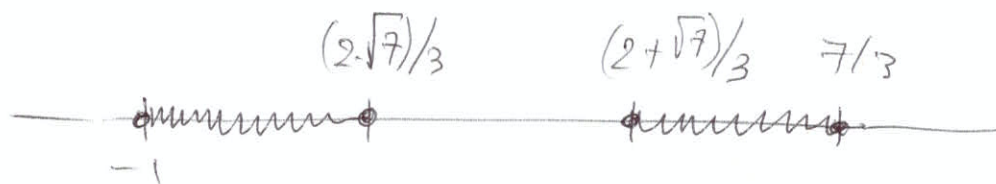
$$= [x_1, x_2]$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+6}}{3} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{10}}{3}$$

$$\bullet f^{-1}([0, 6]) = \{x: 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \leq 6\}$$

$$3x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0 \quad x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+3}}{3} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{7}}{3}$$

$$3x^2 - 4x - 1 = 6 \quad x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+21}}{3} = \frac{2 \pm 5}{3} = \begin{matrix} -1 \\ 7/3 \end{matrix}$$



⑨ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$

• $f(0) = -3$

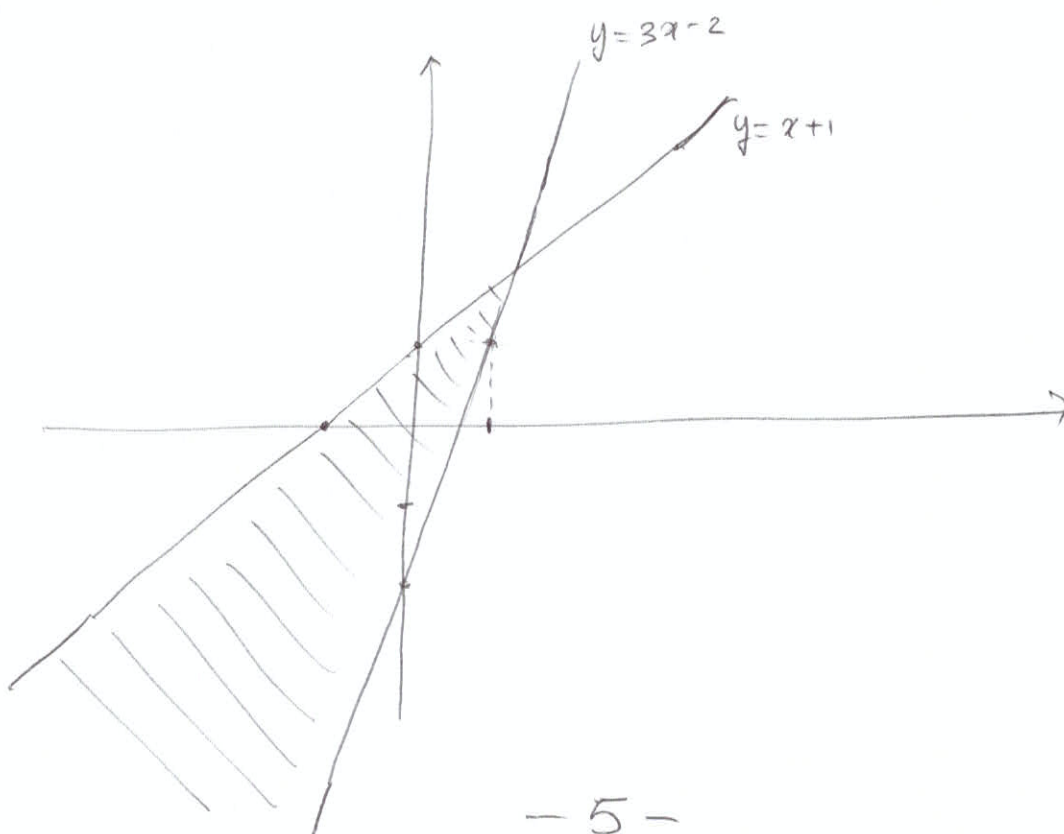
• $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \quad x_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1+3} = \begin{matrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \quad \Delta \bar{}$

• injective: $x_1^2 - 2x_1 - 3 = x_2^2 - 2x_2 - 3$
 $\Leftrightarrow x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 2x_1 - 2x_2$
 $\Leftrightarrow (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) = 2(x_1 - x_2)$
 $\Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \vee \quad x_1 + x_2 = 2$

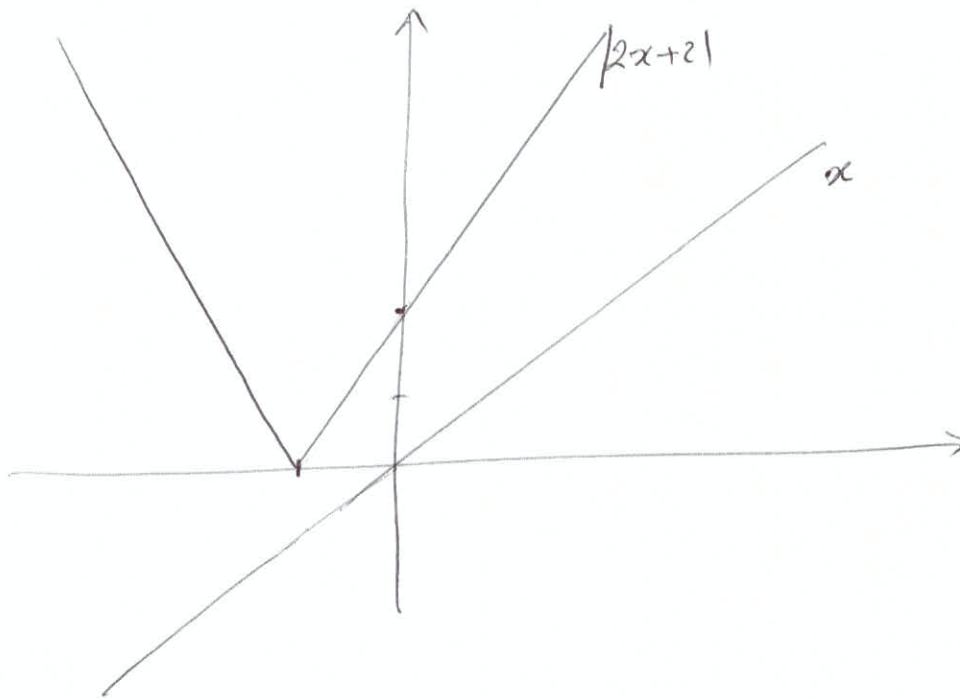
Quint. no: ad ex $f(0) = f(2)$

Surjective: $-1000 \notin \text{Im } f$, no.

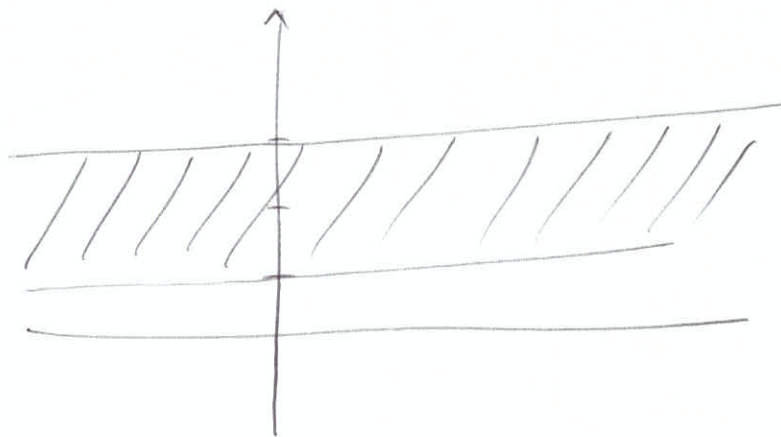
⑩ $\{(x, y): x+1 \leq y \leq 3x-2\}$



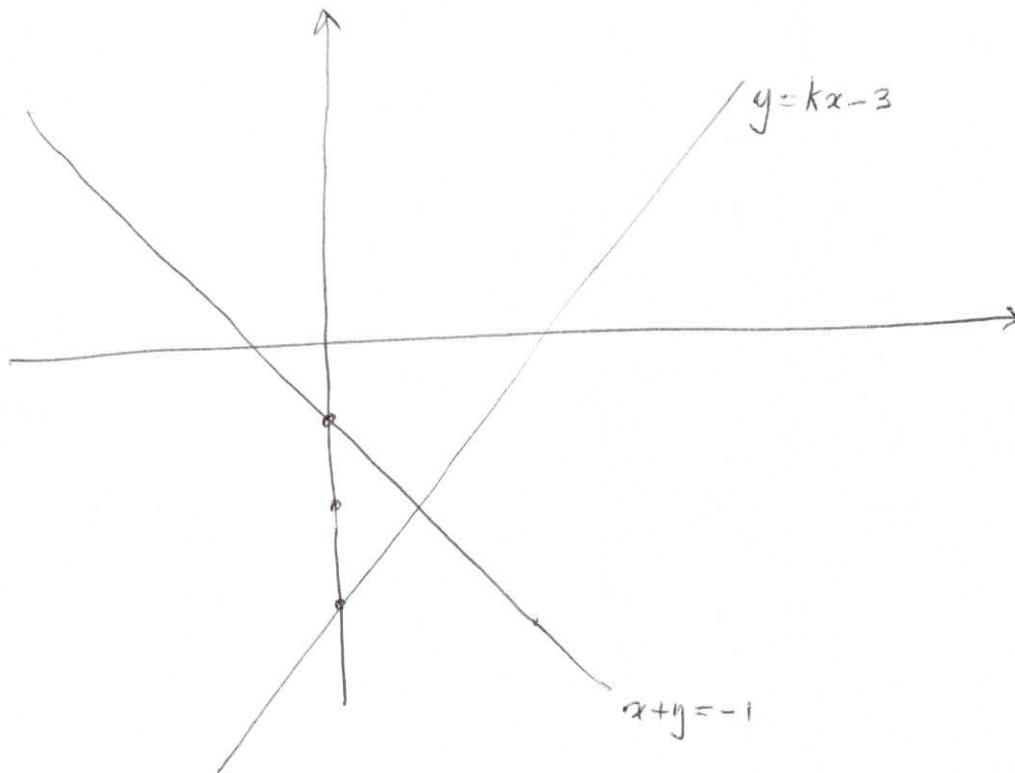
$$\{(x, y) : 1 \leq y \leq 3, \quad x \leq |2x+2| \}$$



$\Rightarrow$



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una soluzione per $k \neq -1$, nessuno per $k = -1$

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