

Matematica A - 17/11/15

ERRORE DA EVITARE:

E, F eventi indipendenti.
(cioè $p(E \cap F) = p(E) \cdot p(F)$)

NON E' VERO CHE: $p(E \cap F | G) = p(E | G) \cdot p(F | G)$ -

$$\frac{p(E \cap F \cap G)}{p(G)} //$$

$$\frac{p(E \cap G)}{p(G)} \cdot \frac{p(F \cap G)}{p(G)}$$

ESEMPIO : estrazione del lotto a 90 numeri.

E = estratto pari

$$p(E) = \frac{1}{2}$$

F = estratto mult. di 3

$$p(F) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$E \cap F$ = estratto mult. di 6

$$p(E \cap F) = \frac{1}{6}$$

\Rightarrow indipendenti

G = estratto mult. di 23

$$p(E|G) = \frac{1}{3}$$

23, 46, 69

$$p(F|G) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$p(E \cap F|G) = 0$$

Ero sbagliato le soluzioni dell'ultime
domande dell'esercizio 6:

$$p(F_1 = B \text{ e } F_2 = A \mid P = AB \text{ e } M = B)$$

FORMULA UTILE: X, Y eventi incompatibili.
 Z indipendente da X e da Y

$$\Rightarrow p(E \mid (X \cup Y) \cup Z) \\ = p(E \mid X \cup Z) \cdot \frac{P(X)}{P(X) + P(Y)} + p(E \mid Y \cup Z) \cdot \frac{P(Y)}{P(X) + P(Y)}$$

SPIEGAZIONE : •) Z condiziona tutto - ma lo diventa

•) $p(E|X \circ Y) = p(E|X) \cdot \frac{p(X)}{p(X)+p(Y)} + p(E|Y) \cdot \frac{p(Y)}{p(X)+p(Y)}$
"peso opportunamente i due condizionamenti"

DIMOSTRAZIONE : $p(E | (X \circ Y) \in Z)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{p(E \in (X \circ Y) \in Z)}{p((X \circ Y) \in Z)} = \frac{p(E \in X \in Z \circ E \in Y \in Z)}{p(X \in Z \circ Y \in Z)} \\ &= \frac{p(E \in X \in Z) + p(E \in Y \in Z)}{p(X \in Z) + p(Y \in Z)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{p(E|X_{\epsilon Z}) \cdot p(X_{\epsilon Z}) + p(E|Y_{\epsilon Z}) \cdot p(Y_{\epsilon Z})}{p(X_{\epsilon Z}) + p(Y_{\epsilon Z})} \\
 &= \frac{p(E|X_{\epsilon Z}) \cdot p(X) \cdot p(Z) + p(E|Y_{\epsilon Z}) \cdot p(Y) \cdot p(Z)}{p(X) \cdot p(Z) + p(Y) \cdot p(Z)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= p(E|X_{\epsilon Z}) \cdot \frac{p(X)}{p(X) + p(Y)} + p(E|Y_{\epsilon Z}) \cdot \frac{p(Y)}{p(X) + p(Y)}$$

$$P(F_1=B \wedge F_2=A | P=AB \wedge M=BB)$$

$$= P(F_1=B \wedge F_2=A | P=AB \wedge (M=BB \circ M=BO))$$

$$= P(F_1=B \wedge F_2=A | P=AB \wedge M=BB) \cdot \frac{P(BB)}{P(BB)+P(BO)}$$

0

$$+ P(F_1=B \wedge F_2=A | P=AB \wedge M=BO) \cdot \frac{P(BO)}{P(BB)+P(BO)}$$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$

Foglio 17/11

① (a) ...

$$(b) p(F = AB \mid P = A \text{ e } M = B)$$

$$= p(F = AB \mid (P = AA \circ AO) \text{ e } (M = BB \circ BO))$$

$$= p(F = AB \mid (P = AA \circ AO) \text{ e } M = BB) \cdot \frac{b^2}{b^2 + 2Ob} \\ + p(F = AB \mid (P = AA \circ AO) \text{ e } M = BO) \cdot \frac{2Ob}{b^2 + 2Ob}$$

$$= p(F = AB \mid P = AA \text{ e } M = BB) \cdot \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 2a_0} \cdot \frac{b^2}{b^2 + 2b_0}$$

$$+ p(F = AB \mid P = A_0 \text{ e } M = B_0) \cdot \frac{2a_0}{a^2 + 2a_0} \cdot \frac{b^2}{b^2 + 2b_0}$$

$$+ p(F = AB \mid P = AA \text{ e } M = B_0) \cdot \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 2a_0} \cdot \frac{2b_0}{b^2 + 2b_0}$$

$$+ p(F = AB \mid P = A_0 \text{ e } M = B_0) \cdot \frac{2a_0}{a^2 + 2a_0} \cdot \frac{2b_0}{b^2 + 2b_0} = \dots$$

$$(c) \quad p(P = A | F = O)$$

$$= p(P = AO | F = OO) = \frac{p(P = AO \wedge F = OO)}{p(F = OO)}$$

$$p(P = AO \wedge (M = OO \circ AO \circ BO) \wedge F = OO)$$

=

$$= \frac{1}{O^2} \left(p(P = AO \wedge M = OO \wedge F = OO) \right.$$

+

$$\overbrace{}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{0^2} \cdot \underbrace{p(F=00 | P=AO \text{ e } M=OO)}_{1/2} \cdot 290 \cdot 0^2 \\
 &\quad + p(F=00 | P=AO \text{ e } M=AO) \cdot 220 \cdot 290 \\
 &\quad + p(F=00 | P=AO \text{ e } M=BO) \cdot 220 \cdot 260
 \end{aligned}$$

1/2

1/2

1/4

(d) $P=OO$ e $M=B$ hanno 5 figli.

Probabilità di avere 4 figli: 0.

ERRORE : $x = p(F=0 | P=O \text{ e } M=B)$

Rispondere $x^5 + 5(1-x) \cdot x^4$

NO: si può usare la binomiale per
eventi indipendenti: però non è vero
che eventi indipendenti restano quando
appiango condizionamento -

Scriviamo $P(\text{almeno 4 figli} \mid P=0 \text{ e } M=B)$

$$= P(\text{almeno 4 figli} \mid P=0 \text{ e } (M=BB \cup BB))$$

$$= p(F_1=0 \wedge \dots \wedge F_5=0 \mid P=00 \wedge (M=BO \cup BB))$$

$$+ 5 \cdot p(F_1=0 \wedge F_2=0 \wedge \dots \wedge F_5=0 \mid P=00 \wedge (M=BO \cup BB))$$

può essere non 0

$F_1 / F_2 / F_3 / F_4 / F_5$

$$= \underbrace{p(F_1=0 \wedge \dots \wedge F_5=0 \mid P=00 \wedge M=BO)}_{(1/2)^5} \cdot \frac{2b_0}{b^2 + 2b_0}$$

$$+ \underbrace{p(F_1=0 \wedge \dots \wedge F_5=0 \mid P=00 \wedge M=BB)}_0 \cdot \frac{b^2}{b^2 + 2b_0}$$

$$+ 5 \cdot \left(P(F_1 = 0 \text{ e } F_2 = 0 \dots \text{ e } F_5 = 0 \mid P = 00 \text{ e } Y = 30) \frac{250}{b^2 + b^2} \right)$$

\downarrow

$$+ \left(P(F_1 = 0 \text{ o } F_2 = 0 \text{ o } \dots \text{ o } F_5 = 0 \mid P = 00 \text{ e } Y = 30) \frac{b^2}{b^2 + 2b^2} \right)$$

\downarrow

Funzione $f: X \rightarrow Y$ legge che associa a ogni $x \in X$ uno di Y .

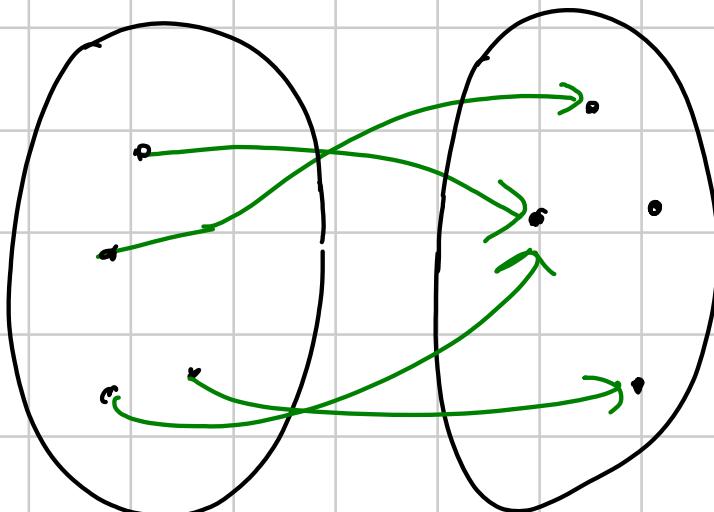
f iniettiva se • per tutti diversi $x_1, x_2 \in X$ risulta in $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

cioè $x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$

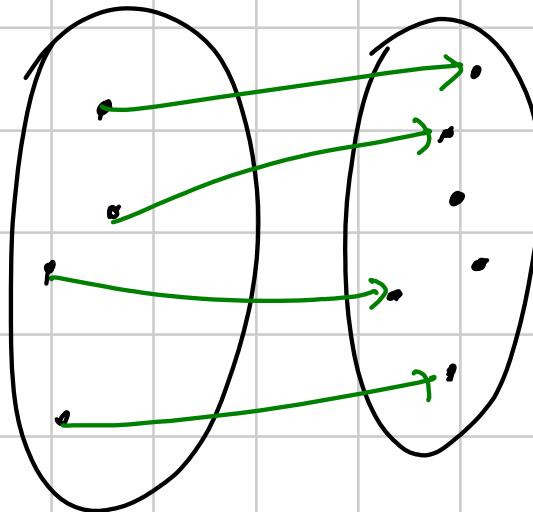
- punti con immagine eguale sono unici

$$\text{cioè } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies x_1 = x_2$$

- ogni el. d. Y è immagine d. al più un el. d. X

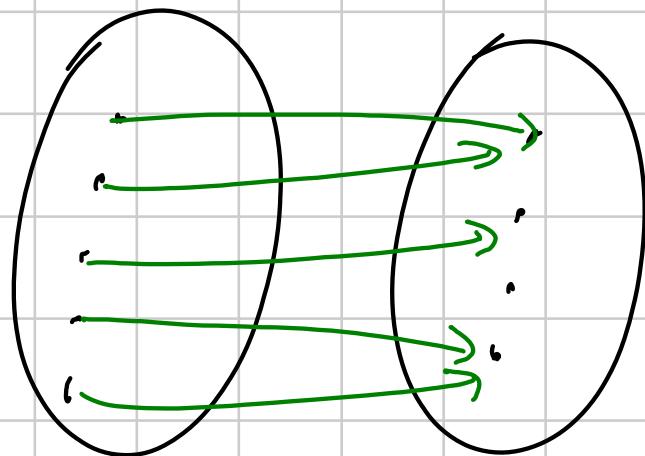


NO

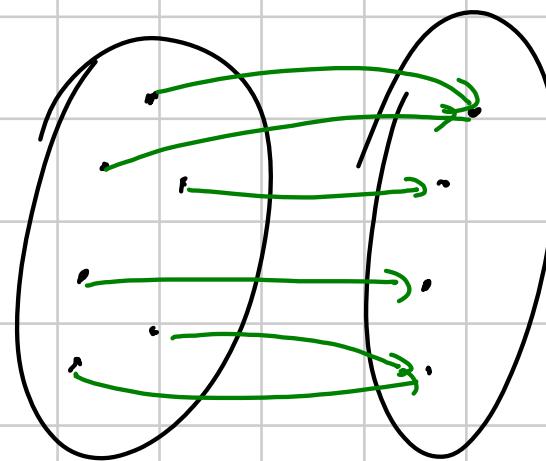


SI

Sugjective se ogo wi el. d. Y i inwspie \Leftarrow poldhe el. d. X
cioz $\forall y \in Y \exists x \in X$ t.c. $f(x) = y$ -



NO



SI

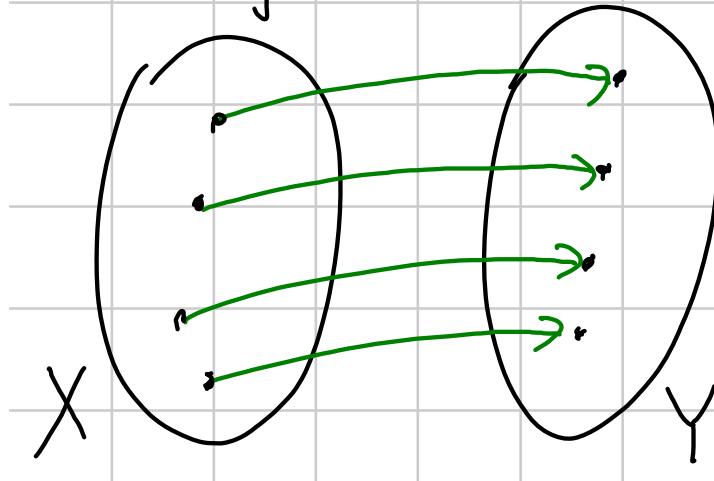
bijettive : iniettive e suriettive -

invertibile : $\exists g: Y \rightarrow X$ t.c.

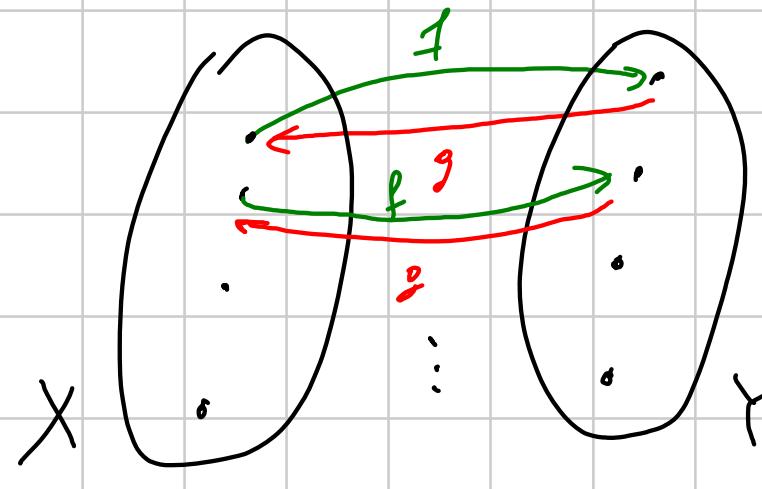
$$(g \circ f)(x) = x \quad \forall x \in X$$

$$(f \circ g)(y) = y \quad \forall y \in Y.$$

bijettive :



invertibile:



Attenzione: una $f: X \rightarrow Y$ non è solo
l'espressione di f ; contiene anche $X = \text{dominio}$
 $Y = \text{codominio}$

⑥ $f(x) = x^2$ $f: A \rightarrow B$

$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ $f(x) = x^2$ OK

no invertibile: $f(1) = f(-1)$
no sup.
 $-1 \notin \text{Im } f$ ($3 \notin \text{Im } f$)

- $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ $f(x) = x^2$ OK
no injet. non surp.
- $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ $f(x) = x^2$ OK
iniettore non sup.
- $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ $f(x) = x^2$ no: $0^2 \notin [1, +\infty)$
- $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ $f(x) = x^2$ no: $0.1^2 \notin \mathbb{N}$

• $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

OK

non injective $f(-\sqrt{7}) = f(\sqrt{7})$

surjective no: $-1 \notin \text{Im}(f)$

• $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$

no

• $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$

OK

injective no $f(-1) = f(1)$

surjective : $\overline{\mathbb{S}}$

• $f : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ OK

injective : \sin

surjective : no, $-1 \notin \text{Im } f$

• $f : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ OK

injective : \sin

surjective : \sin biprojective

⑧

$$f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$\bullet f(1/2) = \frac{1-1/2}{1+1/2} = \frac{1/2}{3/2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$\bullet \frac{1}{2} \notin \text{Im } f$. L'èco $x \in [0,1]$ t.c. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$:

$$\frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 - 2x = 1 + x$$

$$3x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}$$

S1

• suriettiva? Dato $y \in \mathbb{R}$ qualsiasi: c'è $x \in [0,1]$

tale che $f(x) = y$ -

(Se lo trovo sì, \exists ; se no, no)

$$\frac{1-x}{1+x} = y$$

$$1-x = y + xy$$

$$x(1+y) = 1-y$$

(sto cercando x)

Cerchiamo x non esiste per $y = -1$:

f non suriettiva -

• (affine) troviamo \exists f -

Ci chiediamo per quali $y \in \mathbb{R}$ esiste
 $x \in [0, 1]$ con $f(x) = y$ -

$$x(1+y) = 1-y$$

....

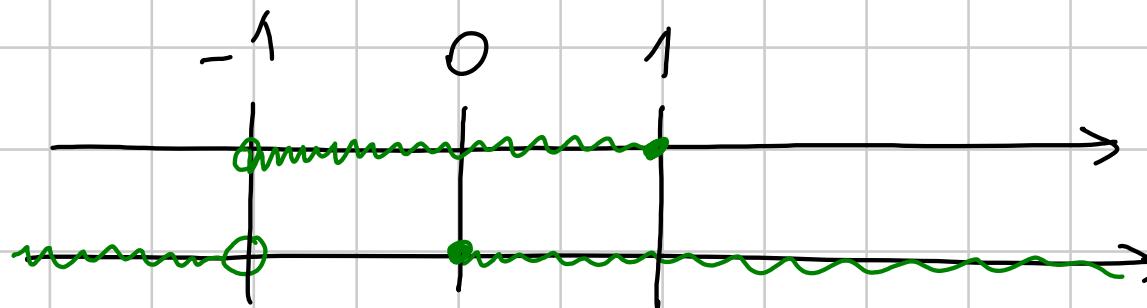
$$y = -1 : \underline{\text{no}} ; \quad y \neq -1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1-y}{1+y}$$

ma voglio $x \in [0, 1]$, dunque

$$0 \leq \frac{1-y}{1+y} \leq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1-y}{1+y} \geq 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1-y}{1+y} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1-y}{1+y} \geq 0 \\ \frac{y}{1+y} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$0 \leq y \leq 1 \Rightarrow \text{Iuf} = [0, 1]$$

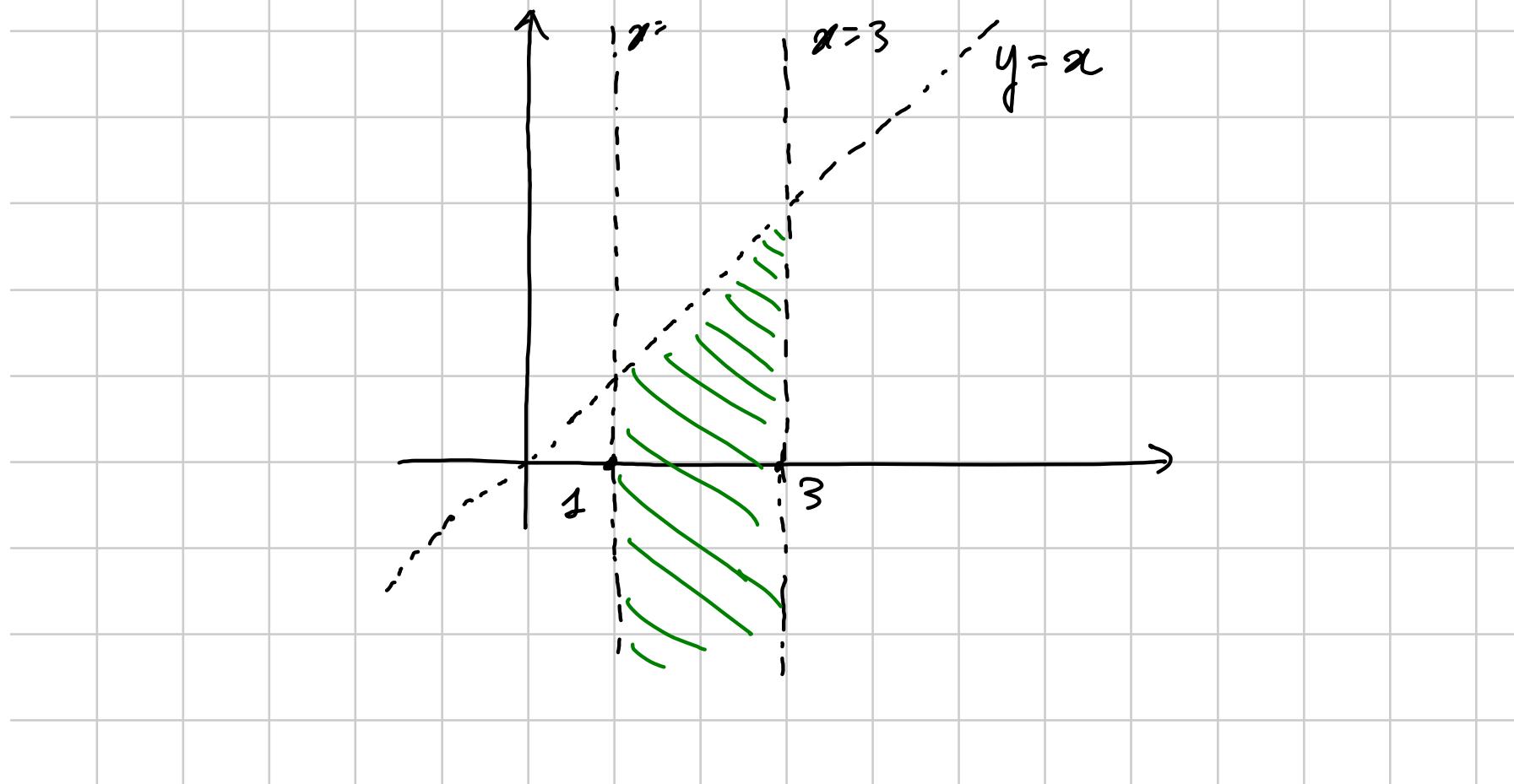
• f iniettiva? Dati $x_1, x_2 \in [0,1]$ con $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$
Mi chiedo se ciò implica che $x_1 = x_2$.

$$\frac{1-x_1}{1+x_1} = \frac{1-x_2}{1+x_2} \Rightarrow 1+x_2 - x_1 - x_1 x_2 = 1-x_2 + x_1 - x_1 x_2$$

\leftarrow

$$\Rightarrow 2x_1 = 2x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2.$$

⑩ Dispersion: $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 \leq x \leq 3, y < x\}$



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

