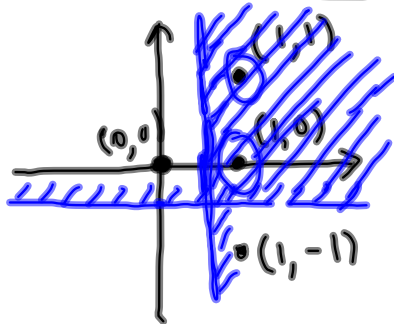


## Παράδειγμα



$(X, Y)$

$$P_{X,Y}(x,y) \geq 0$$

$$\sum_{(x,y)} P_{X,Y}(x,y) = 1$$

$$P_{X,Y}(0,0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_{X,Y}(1,1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P_{X,Y}(1,0) = \frac{1}{12}$$

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

$$P\left((X,Y) \in \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right) \times \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)}_A\right) = \sum_{(x,y) \in A} P_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

$$= P_{X,Y}(1,1) + P_{X,Y}(1,0) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Παράδειγμα:

$$X = \text{είσοδος } A$$

$$Y = \text{είσοδος } \Gamma$$

$$(X, Y) \sim \pi$$

$$(X, Y) \in \{ \boxed{(0,0)}, \boxed{(1000,1000)}, \boxed{(500,1500)}, \boxed{(1500,0)} \}.$$

$$Z = \text{Συνολ. εἶσοδος} = X + Y$$

$$P_{X,Y}(0,0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_{X,Y}(1000,1000) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_{X,Y}(500,1500) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P_{X,Y}(1500,0) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & z=0 \\ \frac{1}{8}, & z=1500 \\ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}, & z=2000 \end{cases}$$

$$Z \in \{0, 1500, 2000\}$$

Παράδειγμα: Ριψη νόηιβεη. 3 φοοείσ (X, Y)

$x \backslash y$	0	1	2	3	$P_x(x)$
0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	$\frac{3}{8}$
2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	$\frac{3}{8}$
3	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
$P_Y(y)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	1

$P_{X,Y}(x,y)$

$$E[X] = \sum_x x P_x(x)$$

$$= 0 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 1 \cdot \frac{3}{8} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{8} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$E[Y] = \dots$

$$P(X+Y=4) = P_{X,Y}(0,4) + P_{X,Y}(1,3) + P_{X,Y}(2,2) + P_{X,Y}(3,1) + P_{X,Y}(4,0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}$$

$$Z = X + 2Y + 1$$

This is  $Z: 10, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1$

$$P(Z=5) = P(X + 2Y + 1 = 5)$$

$$= P(X + 2Y = 4)$$

$$= P(Y=1, X=2)$$

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

$$= P_{X,Y}(2,1) + P_{X,Y}(0,2).$$

$$E[Z] = ;$$

$$E[Z] = \sum_{x,y} (x+2y+1)P_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[Z] &= E[X+2Y+1] \\ &= E[X] + 2E[Y] + 1. \end{aligned}$$

## Πολλαδιαγραφές 2-τ.

$$P_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = P(X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n)$$

↓  $n=2$

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

Μία άλλη περίπτωση Διωνυμική.

$X = \#$  επιτυχιών σε  $n$  δοκιμές  
με π.θ.  $p$  επιτυχίας ανά δοκιμή

$$P_X(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad k=0,1,\dots,n$$

$$E[X] = np.$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \dots$$


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$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$$

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{ήε πιθ } p. \\ 0 & \text{ήε πιθ } 1-p. \end{cases}$$

$$E[X_i] = 0 \cdot (1-p) + 1 \cdot p = p.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= E[X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n] \\ &= E[X_1] + E[X_2] + \dots + E[X_n] \\ &= p + p + \dots + p = np \end{aligned}$$



## Πρόβλημα συναντιβίων

$X = \#$  ατόμων που παίρνουν το βιβλίο τους.

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{αν το άτομο } i \text{ πάρει το βιβλίο} \\ 0, & \text{αν δίνω πάλι} \end{cases}$$

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$$

$$\Rightarrow E[X] = E[X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n] = E[X_1] + \dots + E[X_n]$$

$$P(X_i = 1) = \frac{1}{n}, P(X_i = 0) = \frac{n-1}{n} \Rightarrow E[X_i] = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow E[X] &= E[X_1] + \dots + E[X_n] \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}_n \\ &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

Δεξί 6-η ζ.η. ως προς ενδεκ.

$$P_{X|A}(x) = P(X=x|A) = \frac{P(\{X=x\} \cap A)}{P(A)}$$

Παράδ: Ριψη ζαριών

$X$ : ενδειξm

$A$ : ήρθε άριος

$$P_X(x) = \frac{1}{6}, x=1,2,\dots,6 \quad P_X(x|A) = \frac{1}{3}, x=2,4,6$$

Δεσφευφίvm z.φ. ws npos z.φ.

$$(X, Y) \text{ z.φ. } P_{X,Y}(x, y) = P(X=x, Y=y)$$

$$P_X(x) = P(X=x)$$

$$P_Y(y) = P(Y=y)$$

Δεσφ. σ.φ.η. ws  $X$  σoθίvmσ óα  $Y=y$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\underline{P_{X|Y}(x|y)}} &= P(X=x | Y=y) = \frac{P(X=x, Y=y)}{P(Y=y)} \\ &= \frac{P_{X,Y}(x, y)}{P_Y(y)} \end{aligned}$$

Παράδ: 3 ρίψεις δίκαιου νομίσματος.  
 $X = \# κ$  ,  $Y = \# κ ω$  σε πρώτη Γ.

$$P_{Y|X}(y|0) = 1, y=0$$

$$P_{Y|X}(y|1) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} & , y=0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & , y=1 \end{cases}$$

$$P_{Y|X}(y|2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & y=0 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & y=1 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & y=2 \end{cases}$$

$$P_{Y|X}(y|3) = 1, y=3.$$