## Esercizio 1

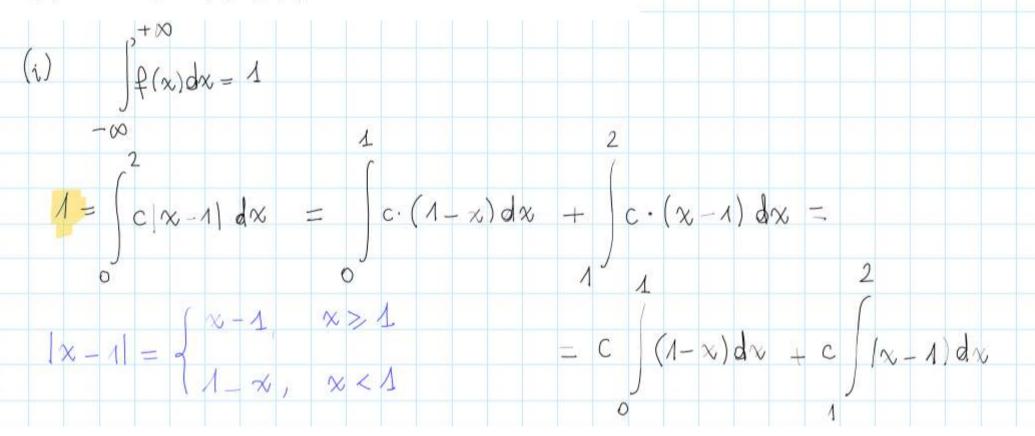
martedì 18 maggio 2021

14:01

Esercizio 1 Sia X la variabile aleatoria avente densità di probabilità

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} c \cdot |x-1| & 0 < x < 2, \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti.} \end{cases}$$

- Individuare il valore della costante c.
- (ii) Ricavare F(x) = P(X ≤ x), mostrandone l'andamento grafico.
- (iii) Determinare E(X) e Var(X).
- (iv) Calcolare  $P(X > 1/2 | X \le 3/2)$ .



$$\left[g(x)\right]_{0}^{k} = g(y) - g(a)$$

$$= c \left[x - \frac{x^{2}}{2}\right]_{0}^{2} + c \left[\frac{x^{2}}{2} - x\right]_{0}^{2}$$

$$= c \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} - 0 + \frac{0^{1}}{2}\right) + c \left(\frac{2^{1}}{2} - x - \frac{1}{2} + 1\right)$$

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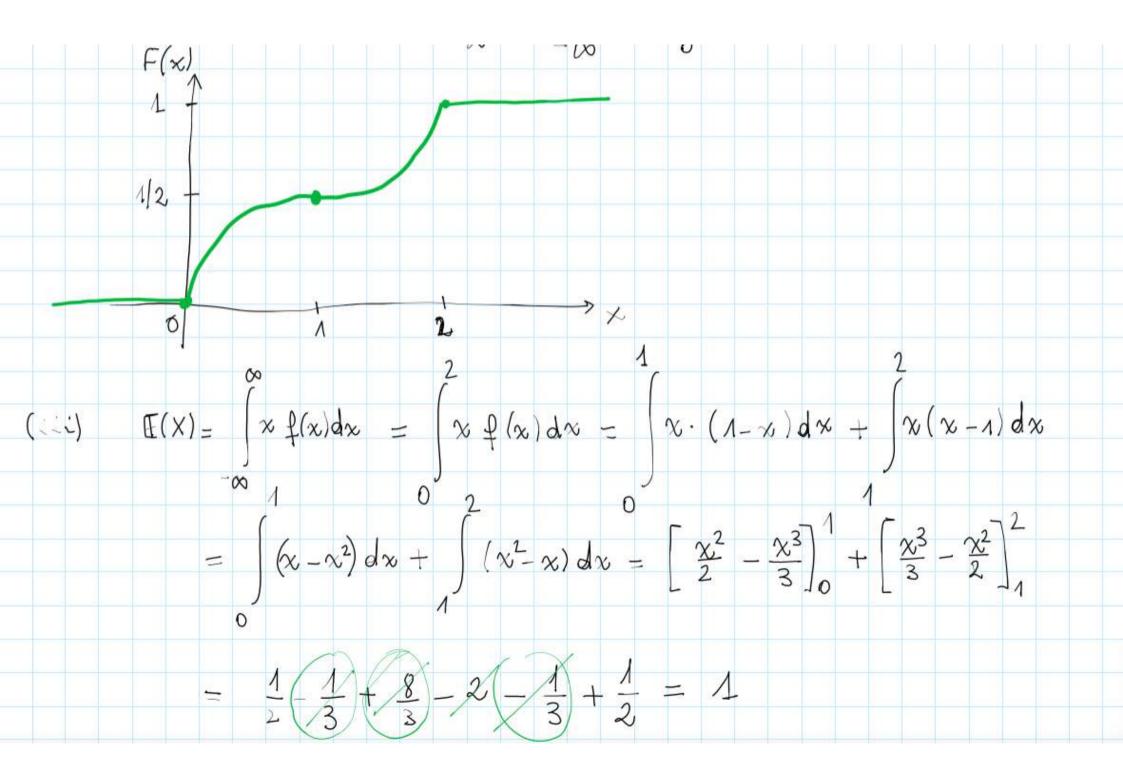
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For 
$$1 \le x < 2$$
,  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt + \int_{-$ 



$$Van(X) = \mathbb{E}(X^{2}) - \mathbb{E}(X)^{2}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X^{2}) = \int_{X^{2}}^{1/2} \frac{1}{2} (x) dx = \int_{X^{2}}^{1/2} (1-x) dx + \int_{X^{2}}^{1/2} (x-4) dx$$

$$= \int_{X^{2}}^{1/2} \frac{1}{2} (x^{2} - x^{3}) dx + \int_{X^{2}}^{1/2} (x^{3} - x^{2}) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{x^{4}}{4}\right]_{0}^{1/2} + \left[\frac{x^{4}}{4} - \frac{x^{3}}{3}\right]_{A}^{1/2} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + 4 - \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= -2 - \frac{1}{2} + 4 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$Van(X) = \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(x) \quad P(X > 1/2 \mid X < \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{P(\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{3}{2})}{P(X < \frac{3}{2})} = \frac{F(\frac{3}{2}) - F(\frac{1}{1})}{F(\frac{3}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{(\frac{3}{2})^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} + 1 - (\frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2})^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{F(\frac{3}{2})^{2}} = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}$$

## Esercizio 2

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Esercizio 2 Sia X una variabile aleatoria continua avente funzione di distribuzione

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ cx^2 + \frac{x}{2}, & 0 \le x < 1, \\ 1, & x \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

- Calcolare il valore di c.
- Ricavare la densità di probabilità di X, mostrandone l'andamento grafico.
- (iii) Determinare i momenti  $E(X^n)$ ,  $n \ge 1$ .

(i) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} F(x) = F(0)$$

$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} 0 = c \cdot o^{2} + \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} F(x) = F(1)$$

$$C + \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} C x^{2} + \frac{x}{2} = F(1) = 1$$

$$C + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

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Ese	rcizio	3

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Esercizio 5 Si supponga che la frazione di tempo che un cliente aspetta in coda ad uno sportello sia una variabile aleatoria X uniformemente distribuita tra 0 ed 1 ora.

- (i) Determinare media e varianza di X.
- (ii) Calcolare la funzione di distribuzione.
- (iii) Valutare la probabilità che il tempo di attesa sia inferiore ai 30 minuti.

$$f(x) = \int \frac{1}{60}$$

X£ (0,60)

$$\left[ \chi^2 \right]^{60} =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$

 $Von(X) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - \mathbb{E}(X)^2$ 

$$F(x^{2}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{60} dx = \frac{1}{60} \cdot \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3}\right]_{0}^{60} = \frac{1}{60} \left[\frac{21600}{3}\right] = 1200$$

$$Vox(X) = 1200 - 900 = 300 = \left(\frac{60 - 0}{12}\right)^{2}$$

$$(ii) \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{60} & 0 < x < 60 \\ 1 & x \ge 60 \end{cases}$$

$$(iii) \quad P(X \le 30) = F(30) = \frac{30}{60} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F(x) = P(X \le x)$$

## Esercizio 4

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- 5.c) Il tempo di funzionamento (in ore) di una batteria di un computer è descritto da una variabile aleatoria esponenziale. Sapendo che la durata media della batteria è di 3 ore, calcolare:
- (i) la probabilità che la batteria duri più di 4 ore,
- (ii) la probabilità che la batteria duri in totale meno di 4 ore sapendo che il computer è già funzionante da un'ora.

$$X \sim \mathcal{E}_{Xp}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \qquad \times \mathcal{E}_{Xp}(\lambda) \qquad \mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$(i) \quad P(X > 4) = 1 - P(X < 4) \qquad \frac{1}{\lambda} = 3 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 1 - F(4)$$

$$= 1 - \left(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{3} \cdot 4}\right) = 1 - \left(1 - e^{-$$