1)
$$P\{\text{estrone bionco}\}=0.8=p$$

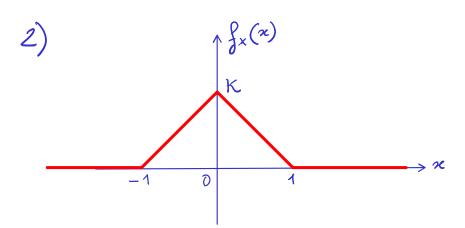
 $P\{\text{estrone nero}\}=0.2=1-p$

a)
$$P\{3 \text{ bionde } m 5 \} = {5 \choose 3} p^3 (1-p)^2 = \frac{5 \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3}}{\cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{3}_1} \cdot {\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)}^3 \cdot {\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)}^2 = \frac{5 \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{3}}{5^{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 4}} = \frac{2^{\frac{7}{5}}}{5^{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 4}} = 0,2048$$

b)
$$P\{N \text{ bionche su } N\} = \binom{N}{N} p^{N} (1-p)^{\circ} = p^{N} = 0.8^{N} < 0.1$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{N} < \frac{1}{10} \quad j \quad \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{N} > 10 \qquad N > \frac{\log_{10} 10}{\log_{10} 5/4} = \frac{1}{0.0369}$$

$$N > 10.32 \longrightarrow N_{min} = 11$$



a) L'orea sottesa dolla
$$f_x(x) = 1 = \frac{2 \cdot k}{2} \implies k=1$$

b)
$$f_{x}(x) = \begin{cases} 1-|x|, -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, \text{ altrove} \end{cases}$$
 $y = 3x + 2$

Vso teveno fondamentale per la trasformazione di via

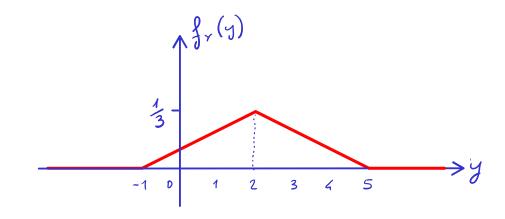
$$f_{\gamma}(y) = \frac{\sum_{i} f_{x}(x_{i})}{|g'(x_{i})|} \Big|_{x_{i} = g^{1}(y)}$$

$$y = g(x) = 3x + 2$$
 $\rightarrow y$, $\exists x_1$ tale the $y = 3x_1 + 2 \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{y-2}{3}$
 $g'(x) = 3$

$$f_{\gamma}(y) = \frac{f_{x}\left(\frac{y-2}{3}\right)}{3} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}\left[1 - \frac{|y-2|}{3}\right], & -1 \le y \le 5\\ 0, & \text{altrove} \end{cases}$$

c)
$$\mathbb{E}\{Y\} = \mathbb{E}\{g(x)\} = 3 \cdot 0 + 2 = 2$$

 $\mathbb{E}\{x\} = 0$



3)
$$N(t) \longrightarrow H(f) \longrightarrow X(t)$$

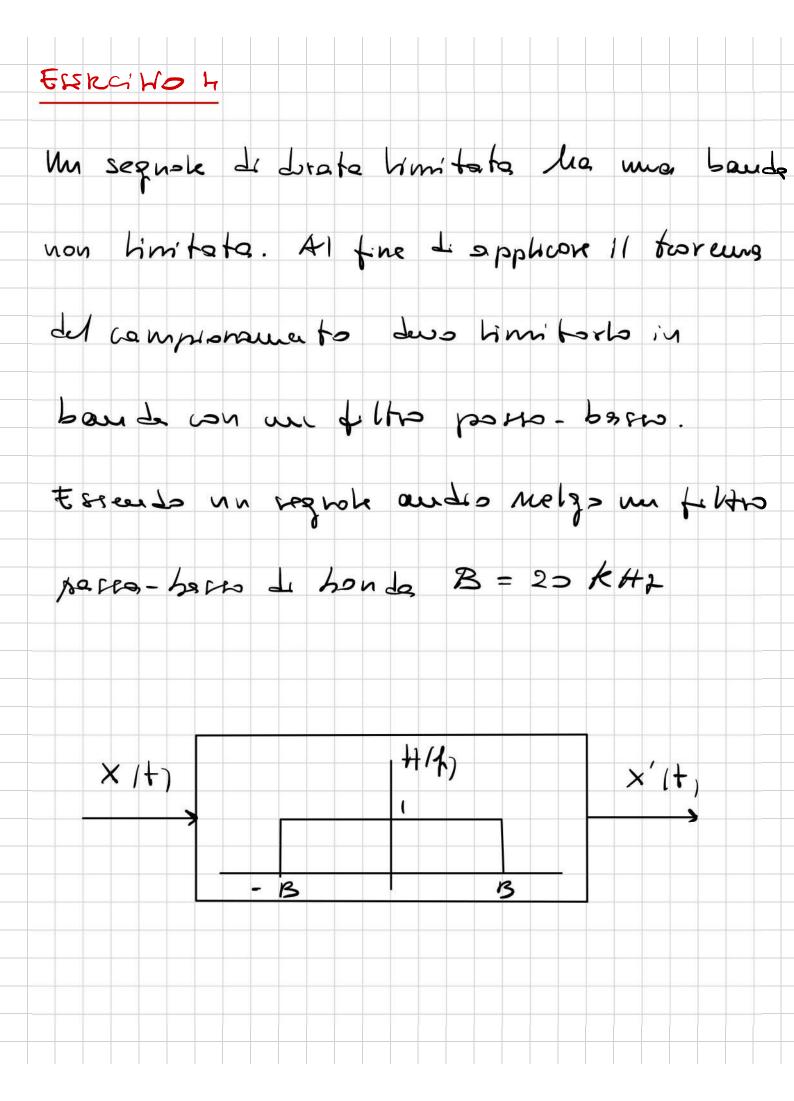
$$S_{x}(f) = S_{N}(f) \cdot |H(f)|^{2} = \frac{N_{o}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 4\pi^{2}f^{2}T^{2}}$$

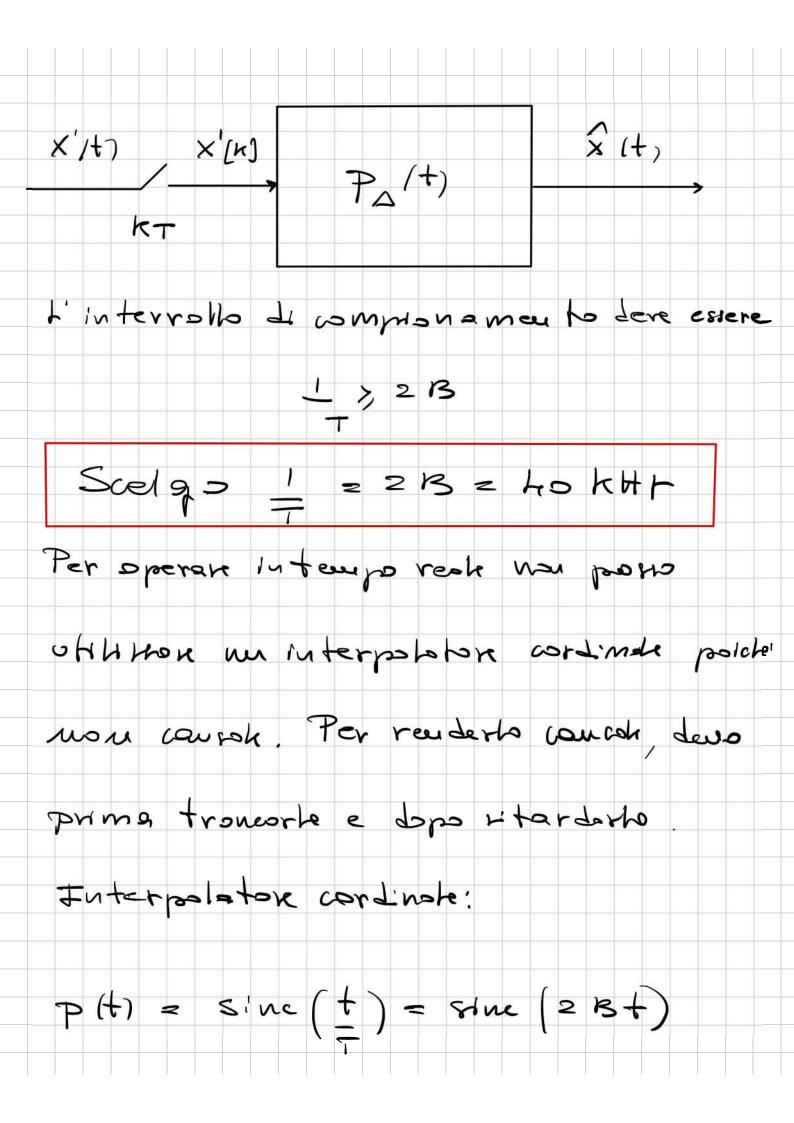
$$P_{X} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{x}^{\infty} (f) = \frac{N_{o}}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + 4\pi^{2}T^{2} f^{2}} df = \frac{N_{o}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \nu^{2}} d\nu$$

$$\nu = 2\pi T \cdot f$$

$$olf = \frac{d\nu}{2\pi T}$$

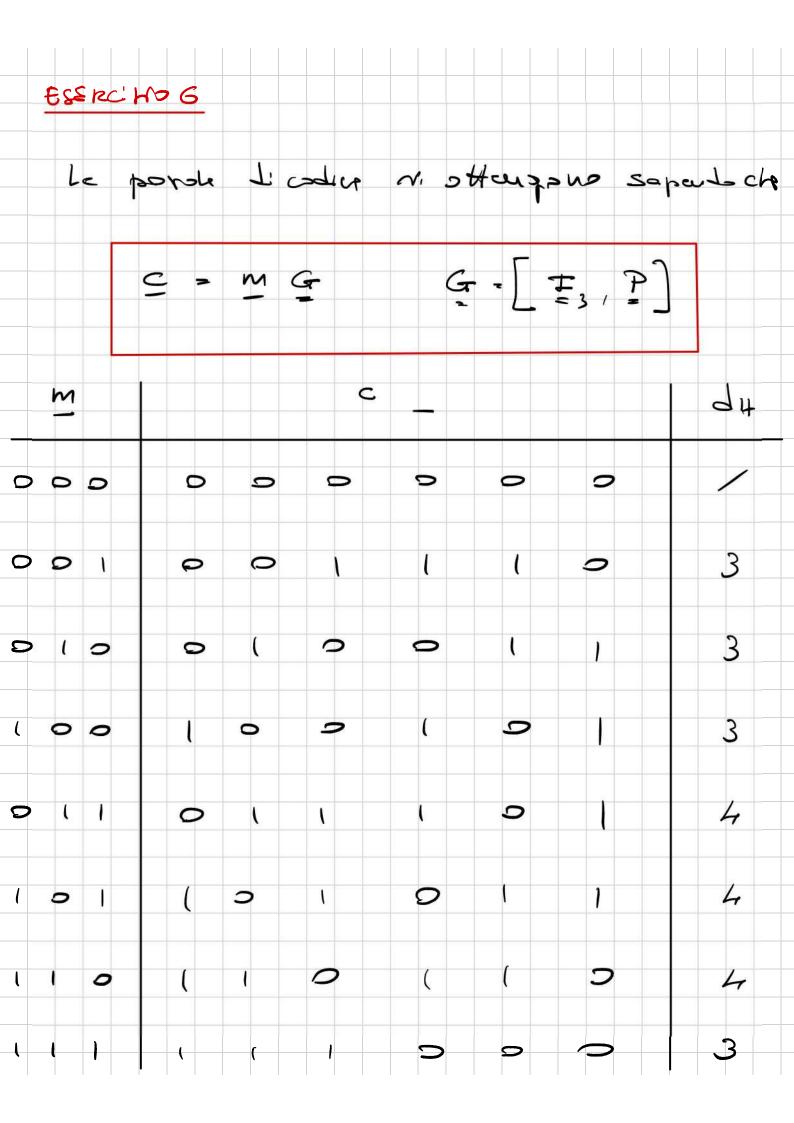
$$= \frac{N_{o}}{4\pi T} \cdot \arctan(\nu) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{N_{o}}{4\pi T} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = \frac{N_{o}}{4T}$$

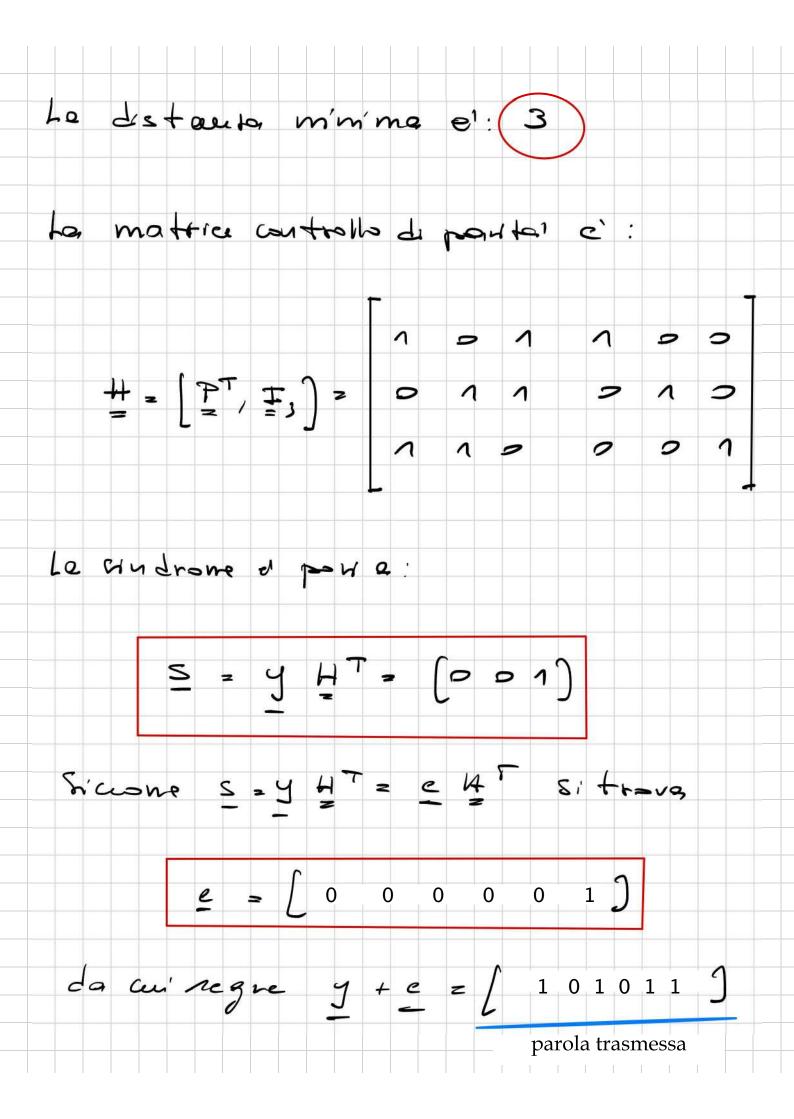




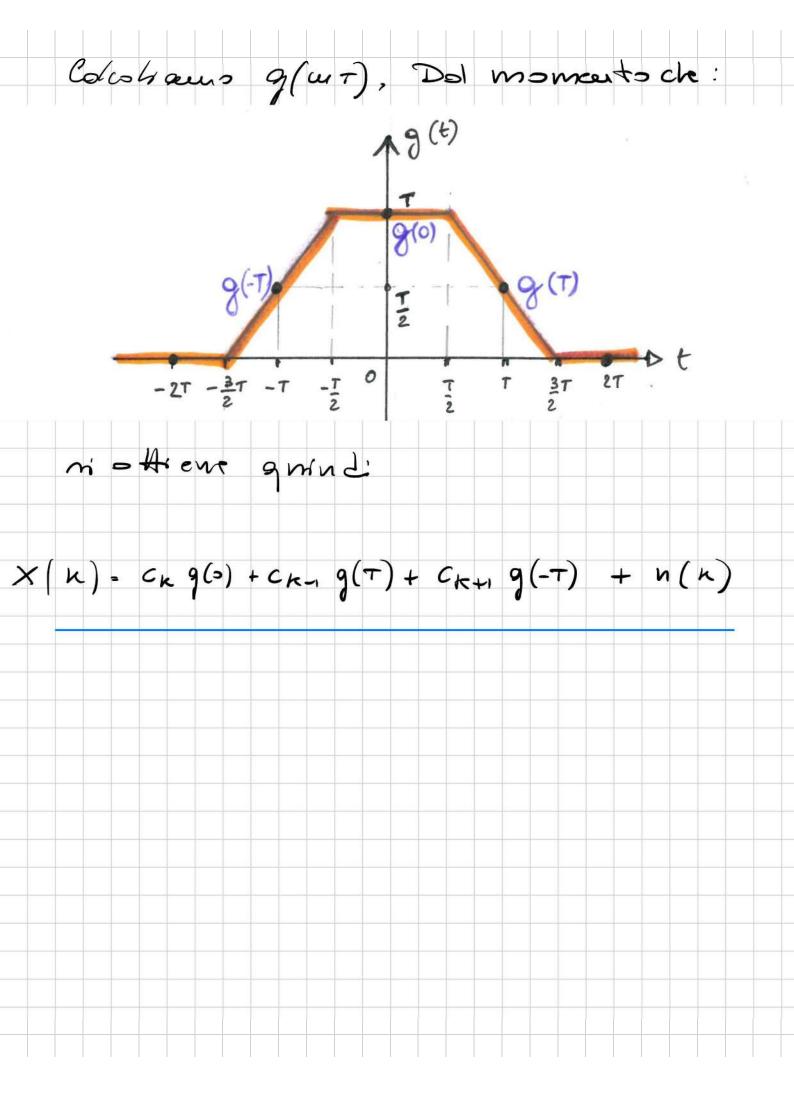
Applico mo fue Home rettougohre nel tempe de durates \D: $P_{\Delta}(t) = p(t) \text{ rest}(t)$ Il sequok ricostroito & it, e' por a $\hat{X}(t) = \frac{1}{\kappa} \times (k) P_{\Delta}(t-kT-\frac{\Delta}{2})$ traslatione per cousabiles Sælgs ad esempro $\triangle = 40T = 40 = 40 10^{-3} = 1 \text{ ms}$ 213 = 40#1 Htords Le réprodutione d' pour a 2 2 0.5 ms

ESSRUHS 5 Sapondo che y (t) = × (t) 8 li (t) = \int \(\lambda \) \(\ta \) 5054; ten b x /47 = c | 277 ft su = thène $y(t) = \int_{-b}^{b} h(t) e^{j2\pi t} f(t-d) dd$ $= e^{\frac{12\pi ft}{4}} \int_{-20}^{20} da$ $= \frac{12\pi ft}{4} \int_{-20}^{20} da$ $= \frac{12\pi ft}{4} \int_{-20}^{20} da$ Segne che: DA RIPETERE PER OGGÓ $H(f) = \frac{J(+)}{\times (+)}$ 5 REQUENTA & I INFRANS





teraHo7 Soppour che X(x) = Cx q(=) + T' Cx-m q(mT) + u(x) COU 9 /t) = 9- /t) 8 9 (t) n (k) ~ N (0 No Fgr) Energie Lal + Itro 9/1/1) Calobiano la varianta del ourse: $\nabla_n^2 = \frac{N_0}{2} \quad \forall n \quad \forall$ $= N_0 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{$



FORCHES 8 Sapriaus che: BRP = 1+0 1+0 = r 6920 YSP = Rb BRF H 1292 17 Tenew 20 conto che r = 1 $\eta = 4$ d = 0.5a stem: BRF 100 774ity = 150 HAZ = 2 5/s/HF ysp

$$P_{k;l}(e) = \frac{d_{nin}}{4} \left(u \right) P^{++} \left(n - p \right)$$

$$coy = \frac{dniN - 1}{2} = 1$$

Seque che:

$$P_{n+1}(e) = \frac{3}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1-p \end{pmatrix}^{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{6!}{4!} p^2 = \frac{15}{2} p^2$$

$$P = Q\left(\frac{1}{N_2}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{\xi_3}{N_3}}\right)$$