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1) \sum_{y \in l_n y} \mathbb{P}(y = y) \cdot \mathbb{E}(x \mid y) = \sum_{y \in l_n y} \mathbb{P}(y = y) \cdot \sum_{x \in l_n x} \mathbb{P}(x = x \mid y = y) = \sum_{y \in y} \mathbb{P}(y = y) \cdot \sum_{x \in x} \frac{\mathbb{P}(x = x \cap y = y)}{\mathbb{P}(y = y)}
Come prima cosa Normanazzo la variabile: Z= x-2 = x-2 = x=5 => x=52+2
1) P(|x-2|27)=P(|52|27)= P(|52|27)= 2.P(2>=)=2[1-P(2<=)]=2-$(=)=0.16
2) P(0 = x = 7)=P(x>0).P(x = 7)=P(52+2>0).P(52+2<7)=P(2>-2).P(2<1)=P(2<2).P(2<1)=0.6.0.8=0.48
3) \mathbb{P}(x>\alpha) \le 0.1 \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{P}(52>\alpha-2) \le 0.1 \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{P}(2>\frac{\alpha-2}{5}) \le 0.1 \Leftrightarrow 1-\mathbb{P}(2<\frac{\alpha+2}{5}) \le 0.1
 \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{Z} < \frac{\alpha-2}{5}) \ge 0.9 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\alpha-2}{5} \ge 1.29 \Leftrightarrow \alpha \ge 5 \cdot (1.29) + 2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha \ge 8.45 \quad \text{CIRCA}
    \times \sim \mathcal{N}\left(5, \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\right) \Rightarrow Z = \frac{\times - 5}{1/2} = 2 \times - 10 \Rightarrow \times = \frac{1}{2} \neq 5
1) P(x < 4) + P(x > 6) = P(2 < -2) + P(Z>2) = (1-P(2<2)) + (1-P(2<2)) = 2-2P(Z<2) = 2-2. \( \phi(2) \sqrt{2} \) = 4 %
2) \times \sim \mathcal{N}(5, \sigma^2) = 2 : \frac{\times -5}{\sigma} = \times = 2 \cdot \sigma + 5
   P(x<4)+P(x>6)=P(z.σ<-1)+P(zσ>1)=2.[P(z<\frac{1}{σ})]
   RISOLVO per o: 2. [P(2< \frac{1}{\sigma})] < 0.01 ( P(2< \frac{1}{\sigma}) < 0.005 ( 0.005 ( 0.005)
1) Voglio calcolare la probabilitá che X=-2+2 ≥0.5 => Z≥2.5: P(Z≥2.5)=1-P(Z<2.5)=1-$\phi(\frac{5}{2})=0.0062$
2) X = 2 + 2 < 0.5 \Rightarrow 2 < -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(2 < \frac{3}{2}) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(2 < \frac{3}{2}) = 1 - 0.9332 = 0.0668
3) P(B legge 1) = \frac{1}{2} \P(\text{INVIA 1}\text{RICEVE 1}) + \frac{1}{2} \P(\text{INVIA 0}\text{RICEVE 1}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.9932 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.0062 = \frac{0.9932 \rightarrow 0.0062}{2} = \frac{0.9994}{2} \simeq \frac{1}{2}
                                                             P(A INVIA I)P(B RICEVE 1 A INVIA 1)
4) IP (A INVIA 1 | B RICEVE 1) = IP(B RICEVE 1 | A INVIA 1) + IP(B RICEVE 1 | A INVIA 0) · IP(A INVIA 0)
  = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 0.9332}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 0.9332 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 0.0062} \simeq \frac{0.9932}{2}
              (\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 0.9332
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Si consideri ora il caso in cui i due dadi vengono lanciati n volte.

1) P({Su un lancio, otteng 2 uno}) =  $\sqrt[4]{36} \Rightarrow \times \sim \text{Linom}(300, \sqrt[4]{36}) \Rightarrow P(\times = \text{K}) = (\sqrt[300]{300}) \cdot (\sqrt[36]{35})$  $\mathbb{E}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{300} i \cdot \binom{300}{i} \cdot \binom{\frac{1}{36}}{\frac{36}{36}} \cdot \binom{\frac{35}{36}}{\frac{36}{36}} = 300! \cdot \binom{\frac{35}{36}}{\frac{36}{36}} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{300} i \cdot \frac{1}{2!(300-i)!} \cdot \frac{1}{36i} \cdot \binom{35}{36} \cdot \binom{25}{36} \cdot$  $\mathbb{V}(\mathsf{X}) = \mathbb{E}(\left[\mathsf{X}^{-\frac{25}{3}}\right]^{2}) = \mathbb{E}(\mathsf{X}^{2} - \mathsf{X}^{\frac{50}{3}} + \left(\frac{25}{3}\right)^{2}) = \mathbb{E}(\mathsf{X}^{2}) - \frac{50}{3}\mathbb{E}(\mathsf{X}) + \left(\frac{25}{3}\right)^{2} = \mathbb{E}(\mathsf{X}^{2}) - \frac{50 \cdot 25}{9} + \frac{25^{2}}{9} = \mathbb{E}(\mathsf{X}^{2}) - \frac{625}{9}$  $= 300! \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^{300} \sum_{i=0}^{300} \frac{i^2}{i! (300-i)! 36^i \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^i} - \frac{625}{9} \frac{2}{10} 8.101$ 2) Considero X:  $(\frac{25}{3}, 8) \Rightarrow Z: \frac{x^{-25/3}}{\sqrt{8}} \Rightarrow X: \sqrt{8}Z + \frac{25}{3}$  $P(x > 10) = P(\sqrt{8} 2 + \frac{25}{3} > 10) = P(z > \frac{5}{\sqrt{8} \cdot 3}) = P(z > \frac{5}{\sqrt{42}}) = 1 - \phi(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 6}) \approx 1 - \phi(0.5892) \approx 1 - 0.719 = 0.281$