3) 
$$P(T_3 \ge 10) = 1 - P(T_3 < 10) = 1 - \overline{F_{T_3}(10)} = 1 - \left(1 - e^{-3 \cdot 10} \sum_{k=0}^{3-1} \frac{(3 \cdot 10)^k}{k!}\right) = T_3 (10) = 1 - \overline{F_{T_3}(10)} = 1 - \overline{F_$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 60 \text{ me}(3, \lambda)$$

$$= 60 \text{ me}(3, 3)$$

$$= 1 - 1 + e^{-30} \left( \frac{30}{0!} + \frac{30}{1!} + \frac{30}{2!} \right) = (1 + 30 + 450) e^{-30} = 481 e^{-30}$$

OSS Procedimento alternativo basoito su alum passaggi di teoria:
$$P(T_{3} \ge 10) = 1 - P(T_{3} < 10) = 1 - P(N(10) \ge 3) = 1 - (1 - P(N(10) < 3)) = P(N(10) < 3)$$

$$= P(N(10) \le 2) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} \frac{(3 \cdot 10)^{k}}{e} = \frac{3 \cdot 10}{(1 + 30 + 450)} = \frac{30}{40} = 481 \cdot e^{-30}$$

$$P(T_{3} \ge 10) = 1 - P(T_{3} < 10) = 1 - P(N(10) \ge 3) = 1 - (1 - P(N(10) < 3)) = P(N(10) < 3)$$

$$= P(N(10) \le 2) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} \frac{(3 \cdot 10)^{k}}{k!} e^{-3 \cdot 10} = (1 + 30 + 450) e^{-30} = 481 \cdot e^{-30}$$

$$P(N_{2} = k \mid N_{2} \le 2) = P(N_{2} = k) \cap N_{2} \le 2) = P(N_{2} = k) \cap N_{2} \le 2$$

$$P(N_{2} = k \mid N_{2} \le 2) = P(N_{2} = k) \cap N_{2} \le 2$$

$$P(N_{2} \le 2) = P(N_{2} \le 2) =$$

CORDEZIONE DOPO LA LEZIONE: i denomination "37" duvono diventare "25".