

4.
$$\binom{8}{2}$$
. $8^3 = 4$. $\frac{8.7}{2}$. $8^3 = 57344$ © scalgo il simil che compare 2 violte

- . eodia di 5 afre: 10⁵
- · codici con ESATTAMENTE 3 cifre uguali:

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(5)
$$10 \cdot 9^2 = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 9 = 10^2 \cdot 9^2$$

scelgo dove selgo la cifre appetite 3 rolte

$$\mathbb{f}(F) = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(F|T) = \frac{\mathbb{E}(T|F)\mathbb{E}(F)}{\mathbb{E}(T)} = \frac{\mathbb{E}(T|F)\mathbb{E}(F)}{\mathbb{E}(T)}$$

x = P(TIFC)

$$= \frac{20 \times \frac{2}{10}}{20 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{2}{10} + 2 \cdot \frac{8}{10}} = \frac{20 \cdot 2}{10} + \frac{8}{10} = \frac{20 \cdot 2}{10} + \frac{8}{10}$$

$$=$$
 $\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)$ $\left(\frac{3}{6}\right)$

5) Di:= il figlio i é maloto M:= la modre ha la disfunsione

$$H := \text{la modre ha la distantione}$$
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$$\mathbb{P}(H) = \frac{1}{3}$$

 $\mathbb{P}(D_{1}^{c}, D_{2}^{c} | H) = \mathbb{P}(D_{2}^{c} | H) \cdot \mathbb{P}(D_{2}^{c} | H) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\mathbb{P}(D_1, D_2 | M^c) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

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 $\mathbb{P}(H^{c}|D_{1}^{c},D_{2}^{c}) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(D_{1}^{c},D_{2}^{c}|H^{c})\mathbb{P}(H^{c})}{\mathbb{P}(H^{c})+\mathbb{P}(D_{1}^{c},D_{2}^{c}|H^{c})\mathbb{P}(H^{c})}$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{8}{9}$$

6) X := # corte estratte

$$\mathbb{P}(X=2) = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{8}{32} / \mathbb{I} = \alpha \mathbb{I} \circ \mathbb{I} | \dots$$

$$\mathbb{H}(X=3) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8} = \frac{12}{32}$$

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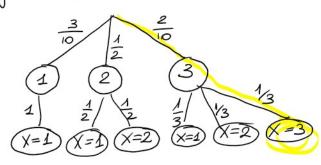
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$$\mathbb{I}(X=4) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{32}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X=5) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{32}$$

4) X = reango del figlio estratto



$$\mathbb{P}(X=3) = \frac{2}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{30}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{19}{60}$$

$$\mathbb{R}(X=1) = \frac{3}{10} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{37}{60}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} i \cdot \mathbb{E}(X = \lambda) = 1 \cdot \frac{37}{60} + 2 \cdot \frac{19}{60} + 3 \cdot \frac{2}{30} = 29$$

$$\mathbb{R}(X=3) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=3) = 2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=4) = 2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 3 = \frac{3}{8} \quad X=4 \text{ a=D} \quad Y=0$$

$$AABA$$

$$B(X=5) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$X=5 \iff Y=1$$

Y:= differenze tra # partite del rincitore e della monfitta

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Y}=1)=\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{X}=5)=\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(Y=2) = \mathbb{P}(X=4) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(7=3) = \mathbb{P}(x=3) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(Y) = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{8} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{8} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 15$$

$$P(X = 100 + \lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{6-\lambda} P(X = 100 + \lambda) P(Y = 100 - j) P(Y = 100 - j) = \lambda \in \{0, ..., 5\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=100 | Y=95) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=100|Y=96)=\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=100 | Y=97)=\frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X = 100 | Y = 98) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\mathbb{R}(X=100 | Y=99) = \frac{1}{6}$$

se
$$Y = 95$$
, poi ponomo uscire solo $5 (\Rightarrow X = 100)$ $0 6 (\Rightarrow X = 101)$

l'unica possibilità

avivo a 100

é che esia 6, e in tol caso

190-j+6≥190+i

D 1≤6-1

$$\mathbb{P}(X=100 \mid Y=99) = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$P(X=101 | Y=95) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2n \text{ generale}:}{\mathbb{P}(X=100+i)|Y=100-j)=\frac{1}{6-j+1}}$$
 $i=0,...,6-j$

infatti, se Y=100-j, al passo successivo potrei avere 100-j+1,100-j+2,100-j+3,100-j+4,100-j+5,100-j+6 MA in recalta posso avere solo quelli tali che

100-j+k=100 => k=j,j+1,...,6 6-j+1 posslilita

(title con la stessa probabilitá)

(gli altri esiti del lancio del prima dell'arresto) dado mon mi farellero

Quindi:

$$\mathbb{P}(X=100+i) = \underbrace{\begin{cases} 6-i \\ j=1 \end{cases}}_{j=1} \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y=100-j)$$

Termine che dipende solo da j,

par i=0 ho più termini (tutti >0) = il volore più probable é 100 € pour 1-0 |

p il volore pieu probable é 100 €

$$N:=\sum_{i=1}^{5a} 1 \left(C_i = C_{i+1} \right)$$

Ci = colore della carta i-sima

$$C_{i} = \text{colore della Zarrac} \times \text{rank}$$

$$E(N) = \sum_{i=1}^{54} E(4L(C_{i} = C_{i+1})) = \sum_{i=1}^{54} P(C_{i} = C_{i+1}) = 51 \cdot \frac{25}{54}$$

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$$\mathbb{H}(C_1 = C_2) = \mathcal{A} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{25}{51} = \frac{25}{51}$$

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