

1

urne 1 5n
95b

urne 2 20n
80b

urne 3 40n
60b

urne 4 50n
50b

A_i = "scelta dell'urna i " E = "urne nere e 4 bianche
in 5 estraz. con reimp. (l'ordine non conta dell'ordine)"

chiesto $P(A_2 | E) = \frac{P(A_2) P(E|A_2)}{\sum_{i=1}^4 P(A_i) P(E|A_i)}$ per Bayes

Prob. iniziali:

$$P(A_i) = \frac{1}{4} \quad i=1,2,3,4$$

Verosimilitudine:

$$P(E|A_1) = \binom{5}{1} 0.05^1 0.95^4 = 0.203266$$

$$P(E|A_2) = \binom{5}{1} 0.2^1 0.8^4 = 0.4096$$

$$P(E|A_3) = \binom{5}{1} 0.4^1 0.6^4 = 0.2592$$

$$P(E|A_4) = \binom{5}{1} 0.5^1 0.5^4 = 0.15625$$

$$P(A_2|E) = 0.398181$$

2] $S_X = [0,1]$ $p_X(x) = cx^2, x \in S_X, e 0$ altrove

$$c=? \quad 1 = \int_0^1 cx^2 dx = c \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = c \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow c=3$$

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & x \in [0,1] \\ 0, & x \notin [0,1] \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(x) = ? \quad x \in (0,1)$$

$$F_X(x) = \int_0^x 3t^2 dt = x^3$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & k \ x < 0 \\ x^3 & k \ x \in [0, 1] \\ 1 & k \ x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x \cdot 3x^2 dx = 3 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 3x^2 dx = 3 \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3^2}{9} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{16.3 - 9.5}{80} = \frac{4.8}{80} \\ &= \frac{3}{80} = 0.0375 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T = 4X : S_T &= [0, 4] & F_T(t) &= P(T \leq t) = P(4X \leq t) \\ &= P(X \leq \frac{t}{4}) = F_X\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) \Rightarrow F_T(t) &= \begin{cases} 0 & k \ t < 0 \\ \left(\frac{t}{4}\right)^3 & k \ t \in [0, 1] \\ 1 & k \ t > 4 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(T=1) = 0$$

3] $X_1 \sim \text{Exp}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \quad X_2 \sim \text{Exp}\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) \quad X_3 \sim \text{Exp}\left(\frac{1}{12}\right) \quad \text{indep.}$

$$T = \min(X_1, X_2, X_3)$$

$$S_T = [0, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} t > 0 \quad F_T(t) &= 1 - P(T > t) = 1 - P(X_1 > t, X_2 > t, X_3 > t) \\ &= 1 - P(X_1 > t) P(X_2 > t) P(X_3 > t) \\ &= 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{6}t} e^{-\frac{1}{9}t} e^{-\frac{1}{12}t} = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{12}\right)t} \\ &= 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right)t} = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{3} \frac{6+4+3}{12}t} = 1 - e^{-\frac{13}{36}t} \end{aligned}$$

$$t > 0 \quad P_T(t) = \frac{13}{36} e^{-\frac{13}{36}t}$$

terzo quantile di T è calcol. di:

$$F_T(t) = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow 1 - e^{-\frac{13}{36}t} = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4} = e^{-\frac{13}{36}t}$$

$$\text{cio } -\frac{13}{36}t = \ln \frac{1}{4} \quad t = \frac{\ln 4}{13/36} = \frac{36 \ln 4}{13} \approx 3.8$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(3 \leq T \leq 6 | T > 3) &= \frac{F_T(6) - F_T(3)}{1 - F_T(3)} = \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{13}{36}6} - (1 - e^{-\frac{13}{36}3})}{e^{-\frac{13}{36}3}} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\frac{13}{12}} - e^{-\frac{13}{6}}}{e^{-\frac{13}{12}}} = 1 - e^{-\frac{13}{6} + \frac{13}{12}} \\ &= 1 - e^{-\frac{13}{12}} = 1 - 0.338465 \\ &= 0.66153 \end{aligned}$$

4) $M_Y(t) = e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2 - t}$ $W = Y_1 - Y_2$ dove Y_i sono i.i.d. di $Y, i=1,2$

$$\begin{aligned} M_W(t) &= E(e^{tW}) = E(e^{t(Y_1 - Y_2)}) = E(e^{tY_1} e^{-tY_2}) \\ &\stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{=} E(e^{tY_1}) E(e^{-tY_2}) \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2 - t} e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2 + t} = e^{t^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^{t^2} = 2te^{t^2} \quad \frac{d^2}{dt^2} e^{t^2} = 2e^{t^2} + 4t^2 e^{t^2}$$

$$E(W) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} M_W(t) \right|_{t=0} = 0$$

$$E(W^2) = \left. \frac{d^2}{dt^2} M_W(t) \right|_{t=0} = 2$$

$$\text{Var}(W) = E(W^2) - E(W)^2 = 2 - 0^2 = 2$$

5) $Y_i \text{ i.i.d. } \sim N(1, 1)$. Mostare che $\bar{Y}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$
 $\sim N(1, \frac{1}{n})$

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Leftrightarrow M_X(t) = e^{t\mu + \frac{1}{2}t^2\sigma^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\bar{Y}_n}(t) &= E(e^{t\bar{Y}_n}) = E\left(\prod_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{t}{n}Y_i}\right) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n E(e^{\frac{t}{n}Y_i}) = M_{Y_1}\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)^n \\ &= \left(e^{\frac{t}{n} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{t^2}{n^2} \cdot 1}\right)^n = e^{t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 \frac{1}{n}} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \bar{Y}_n \sim N(1, \frac{1}{n})$. Calcolare $n=16$ $\bar{Y}_{16} \sim N(1, \frac{1}{16})$

• $P(\bar{Y}_{16} > 1.5) = 1 - P(\bar{Y}_{16} \leq 1.5) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1.5-1}{\frac{1}{4}}\right)$
 $= 1 - \Phi(2) = 1 - 0.97725 = 0.02275$

• $P(\bar{Y}_{16} < 0.75) = \Phi\left(\frac{0.75-1}{\frac{1}{4}}\right) = \Phi(-1)$
 $= 1 - \Phi(1) = 1 - 0.84134 = 0.15866$

• novantesimo percentile di \bar{Y}_{16}

$\mu + \sigma z_{0.90} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} z_{0.90} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1.28 = 1.32$

6) 100 pers: 5 non idonei

$S_{100} \sim \text{Bi}(100, p)$ $p \in (0,1)$ ipotesi mod. H_0

$\hat{p} = \frac{S_{100}}{100}$ $E(\hat{p}) = p$ $\text{Var}(\hat{p}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{100}$

$se = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{100}}$

Ans: • $\hat{p}_{100} = \frac{5}{100} = 0.05$

• $se = \sqrt{\frac{0.05 \cdot 0.95}{100}} = 0.02$