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ES 1

SI A  $X$  UNA VARIABILE ALEATORIA BINOMIALE CHE  
CONTA IL NUMERO DI STUDENTI CHE SI LAUREANO

$$(a) P(X=0) = \underbrace{\binom{5}{0}}_1 \underbrace{(0,6)^0}_{1} (0,4)^5 = \left(\frac{4}{10}\right)^5 = \frac{1024}{100000} \approx 0,01$$

$$(b) P(X=1) = \binom{5}{1} (0,6)^1 (0,4)^4 = 5 \cdot \frac{6}{10} \cdot \frac{256}{10000} = \frac{7680}{100000} \approx 0,0768$$

$$(c) P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - 0,01 = 0,99$$

ES 2

$$P(\text{PASSARE AL QUARTO TENTATIVO}) = 0,7 \cdot (1-0,7)^3 = \frac{7}{10} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^3 =$$
$$= \frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{27}{1000} = \frac{189}{10000} = 0,0189$$

ES 3

(a) CALCOLO  $C$

$$\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} = 0,25$$

$$1 = 0,25 \cdot C$$

$$C = \frac{1}{0,25} = 4$$

$$C = 4$$

$$C = 4$$



$$\textcircled{b} \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) dx =$$

= 0 PERCHÉ VON  
 È DEFINITA  $f(x)$  PER  
 $x > \frac{1}{2}$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} cx^3 dx = c \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^3 dx = \underset{c}{64} \cdot \frac{65}{5184} = \frac{4160}{5184} \approx 0,80247$$

$$\textcircled{c} E[x^2] = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 64x^3 \cdot x^2 dx = 64 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^5 = \frac{1}{6} \approx 0,16667$$

CALCOLO ANCHE  $E[x]$  PERCHÉ MI SERVE PER IL CALCOLO  
 DI  $\text{Var}(x)$

$$E[x] = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 64x^4 = \frac{2}{5} = 0,4$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = E[x^2] - (E[x])^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = 0,0066 \approx \frac{1}{150}$$



ES 3

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E[Y^2] - (E[Y])^2 =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} - \lambda^2 = \quad [n^2 = n(n-1) + n]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} - \lambda^2 =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} + \lambda - \lambda^2 =$$

$$= \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{n-2}}{(n-2)!} + \lambda - \lambda^2 =$$

$$= \cancel{\lambda^2} + \lambda - \cancel{\lambda^2} = \lambda$$

ES 8

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

CALCOLO  $E[X]$ , IL VALORE ATTESO IN UNA VARIABILE  
COPMUTATIVA:

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k (1-p)^k p = p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k (1-p)^k$$

$$= p(1-p) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k-1} = p(1-p) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d(1-p)^k}{dp} =$$

$$= p(1-p) \frac{d}{dp} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^k = p(1-p) \frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = \frac{1-p}{p}$$



ORA CALCOLO  $E[x^2] = -p(1-p) \frac{d}{dp} \frac{1-p}{p^2} =$

~~TO~~  
~~KEO~~  $= p(1-p) \frac{p^2 + p(1-p)}{p^4} =$

$$= \frac{(1-p)(2-p)}{p^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = E[x^2] - (E[x])^2 = \frac{(1-p)(2-p)}{p^2} - \frac{(1-p)^2}{p^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

ES 4

LA PDF DI UNA VARIABILE CASUALE ESPONENZIALE  
È  $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$  PER  $x \geq 0$  E D'ALTRIMANTI

IN QUANTO

$$\bullet \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

E INOLTRE:

$$\bullet \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = 1$$

IL VALORE ATTESO  $\hat{=}$   $\Rightarrow E[x] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

MENTRE  $\text{VAR}(x) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{1^2}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$