

Esercizio 2. Siano X, Y variabili aleatorie su $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{P})$ indipendenti e a valori in $\{0, 1\}$. Poniamo

$$Z \doteq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{(0,0)\}}(X, Y) + \mathbf{1}_{\{(0,1),(1,0)\}}(X, Y) + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{(1,1)\}}(X, Y).$$

- (i) Si esprima $\mathbf{E}[Z]$ in termini di $p \doteq \mathbf{P}(X = 1)$, $q \doteq \mathbf{P}(Y = 1)$.
- (ii) Si esprima $\text{var}[Z]$ in termini di p, q .
- (iii) Si calcoli $\mathbf{E}[Z]$ supponendo che $p = 5/7$.

DISCOSTA

$$\mathbf{E}(Z) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{x \in X} x \cdot p_x(x)$$

$$P(x) \rightarrow P(x, y)$$

$$= P(x) \cdot P(y) \quad \text{IND.}$$

$$p \rightarrow 0 \quad (1-p) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \swarrow \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (1-p) \\ \searrow \\ 1 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} p / 1-p \\ q / 1-q \end{array}$$

$$\text{ss } x=1 \rightarrow p(q) / (1-q)$$

$$\text{ss } y=1 \rightarrow p(p) / (1-p)$$

ED.

$$z \rightarrow P(X=1, Y=1) \dots$$

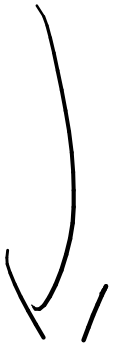
$$Z = \frac{1}{2} \cdot I(0,0) \times (0,0) \rightarrow 1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \frac{4}{5} \quad (1, 1) \quad (1, 1) = 1 + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{5}$$

$$x=1, \quad y=1$$

$$\geq \frac{3+4+4}{5} = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \underbrace{(P(X=1) + P(Y=1))}_{\text{✓}}$$



$\text{var}(Z)$



partini di p e q

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \uparrow \\ (0,0) \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ (1-p) \quad (1-q) \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \uparrow \\ (0,1) \quad (1,0) \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ (1-p) \quad q \quad (1-q) \quad p \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1-p)(1-q) + (1-p) \cdot q + p(1-q)$$
$$+ \frac{4}{5} (p)(q)$$

↑

$\sigma(Z)$



$\sigma(Z^2)$

$$\rightarrow \text{var}(Z) = \sigma(Z)^2 - (\sigma(Z))^2$$

Esercizio 4. Siano X, Y, Z variabili aleatorie indipendenti su $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{P})$ dove X ha distribuzione di Bernoulli di parametro $1/2$, Y distribuzione uniforme continua su $(0, 1)$ e Z distribuzione di Poisson di parametro due.

Si determini la legge di $M \doteq \max\{X, Y, Z\}$ e si decida se essa è assolutamente continua o meno.

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SINGOLAR VAR. ALGABGGG

$F_M(m)$ $\rightarrow P(\max\{X, Y, Z\} \leq m)$
LEGGG

$P(X \leq m | Y \leq m | Z \leq m)$
MAX

$X \sim \text{Ber}(\frac{1}{2})$

$P \rightarrow X=1$
 $(1-P)$ alt. in rel. \rightarrow

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 & \text{se } m \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } 0 \leq m < 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } m \geq 1 \end{array} \right.$

$$Y \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-0} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-0} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{(Y \leq m)}_{\downarrow} \rightarrow Y \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } m \leq 0 \\ m & \text{se } 0 < m < 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } m \geq 1 \end{cases} \\ & Y > m \vee Y \leq m \end{aligned}$$

$$Z \sim \text{Pois}(2)$$

$$X \sim e^{-x} = \frac{2 \cdot e^{-2}}{\text{DENSITÄ}} \downarrow$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{se } m < 0 & \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{se } m \geq 0 & \rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor m \rfloor} e^{-2} \cdot \frac{2^k}{k!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Se } m \subset \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$$

$$0 \leq m \leq 1$$

$\mu = 1$
UNIT · POISSON
 $\frac{e^{-2}}{2}$
 $(x \leq m) \cdot (y \leq m)$
 $(z \leq m)$

Esercizio 1. Sia X una variabile aleatoria reale su $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{P})$. Nei seguenti tre casi si determinino media e varianza di X (se esistono in \mathbb{R}):

- (i) X è assolutamente continua con densità data da $f_X(x) \doteq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{[-4, -3]}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{[3, 4]}(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$;
- (ii) X ha funzione di ripartizione F_X data da $F_X(x) \doteq \sin(x) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{[0, \pi/2)}(x) + \mathbf{1}_{[\pi/2, \infty)}(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$;
- (iii) $X = \exp(Z)$ per una variabile aleatoria Z uniforme continua su $(0, 2)$.

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{[-4, -3]}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{[3, 4]}(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f_X(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-4}^{-3} \frac{1}{2} \cdot x dx + \int_3^4 \frac{1}{2} \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-4}^{-3} x dx + \int_3^4 x dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-4}^{-3} + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_3^4 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{9}{2} - \frac{16}{2} + \frac{16}{2} - \frac{9}{2} \right) = 0$$

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(ii) X ha funzione di ripartizione F_X data da $F_X(x) \doteq \sin(x) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{[0, \pi/2)}(x) + \mathbf{1}_{[\pi/2, \infty)}(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$;

(iii) $X = \exp(Z)$ per una variabile aleatoria Z uniforme continua su $(0, 2)$.

\swarrow USCITA \searrow DENSITA
 $F_X = \sin(x) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{(0, \frac{\pi}{2})}(x) +$

$\left(\mathbf{1}_{[\frac{\pi}{2}, \infty)}(x) \right)$
 ~~$\mathbf{1}_{[\frac{\pi}{2}, \infty)}(x)$~~

$\underbrace{f(x)}_{\text{DENSITA}} = \cos(x) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{(0, \frac{\pi}{2})}(x)$

$$E[X] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x \cdot f_X(x) dx$$

$$E[X] = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cdot \cos(x) dx$$

$$X \sim \exp(z)$$

$$z \sim \text{unif}(0, 2)$$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{2-0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B[x] \sim \exp(z) \Rightarrow \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^z \cdot \underbrace{x \cdot f_z(x)}_{\text{unif}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - 1)$$

$$e[x^2] = [e^{2x}]$$

$$= \int x^2 \cdot f_x(x) dx \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\text{DENSITY UNIT}}$$

$$= \int e^{2x} \cdot f_z(x) dx \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$\dots \frac{1}{4} (e^4 - 1)$$