$$\begin{array}{l}
X > (D_{1}F_{1}P) \\
Q X v Umif [4,6], \\
f(x) = \frac{1}{6-4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (4,6) \cdot (x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (4,6) \\
- A550L - CONTINUA$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
16 \\
2 \\
4 \\
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\end{array}$$

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\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
3 \\
3
\end{array}$$

$$Vor(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

$$G) X = Y^2 con Y NORMAND
STANDARD
$$E[Y] = 0$$
STANDARD
$$Vor(T) = 1$$$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{2\pi}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \times e^{-\frac{2\pi}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^$$

ASSOL. COMNIM

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left($$

$$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)dx + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2\pi} & - \times^{2}/2 \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 & \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$E[X^{2}] = E[Y^{4}] = \sqrt{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{4} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{3} \cdot x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx \qquad | \text{ integrations por parties}$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi} \left(\left[x^{3} \cdot \left(-e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} \right) \right]_{x=-\infty}^{x=\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 3x^{2} \cdot \left(-e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} \right) dx \right)$$

$$= 3 \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx$$

$$= 1 \quad dz \text{ sopre}$$

$$= 3$$

7

 \sim var(X) = 3 - 1 = 2

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):

- (i) X è uniforme su [4, 6];
- (ii) X ha funzione di ripartizione F_X data da $F_X(x) \doteq (x^3/27) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{(0,3)}(x) + \mathbf{1}_{[3,\infty)}(x), x \in \mathbb{R};$
- (iii) $X = Y^2$ per una variabile aleatoria Y normale standard.

Esercizio 2. Sia $(X_i)_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$ una successione definita su $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{P})$ di variabili aleatorie indipendenti ed identicamente distribuite con comune distribuzione esponenziale di parametro $\lambda > 0$. Per $n \in \mathbb{N}$, poniamo

$$M_n(\omega) \doteq \max_{i \in \{1,\dots,n\}} X_i(\omega), \quad \omega \in \Omega.$$

Indichiamo con F la funzione di ripartizione comune delle X_i (cioè la funzione di ripartizione della distribuzione esponenziale di parametro λ). Definiamo inoltre la funzione $G: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ mediante

$$G(x) \doteq \exp(-e^{-x}), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(i) Si verifichi che G è una funzione di ripartizione.

D CRSSCSMS ->
$$f'(x)>0$$

D lim $f(x)=0$
 $x \rightarrow -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 1$

$$6(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$6(x) = e^{-x$$

(ii) Si mostri che, per ogni
$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$
, ogni $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $P(D_n - \log(n) \le x) = P(\frac{x + \log(n)}{\lambda})^n$.

F. 165 PONEZIANO

POMM - lag $\leq x$) = $P(M_m \leq x + \log m)$

MM OU INSI ISAS DI V. I.I.D

PROBOTTO

MM OX $X = X + \log m$

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A PLANTISTIC $X = X + \log(m)$

PROBOTTO

PROBOTTO

PARAFICOTION

Fig. (M)
$$\Rightarrow$$
 Riparcials

$$P(\lambda M_n - (\log n) \le x) = \left(F(\frac{x + \log(n)}{\lambda})^n \right).$$
(iii) Si mostri che
$$F\left(\frac{x + \log(n)}{\lambda}\right)^n = \left(1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{n}\right)^n \mathcal{O}_{[-\log(n),\infty)}(x),$$
e si concluda che
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \mathbf{P}(\lambda M_n - \log(n) \le x) = G(x) \text{ per ogni } x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$1/2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 - e^{-x} & (m-1) & (m-1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & M & -X \\ 2 & M & M \\ 2 & M \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$e^{-\log m} \sim \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{m} = \left(e^{-x}\right)^{m}$$

Esercizio 4. Siano $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, $\sigma > 0$. Si trovi una variabile aleatoria reale $X = X_{\mu,\sigma}$ con media $\mu \doteq \mathbf{E}[X]$ e varianza $\sigma^2 \doteq \mathbf{E}[(X - \mu)^2]$ finite tale che

$$\mathbf{E}\left[\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^3\right] = 1.$$

[Suggerimento: Trattare prima il caso $\mu = 0$, $\sigma = 1$; provare con una distribuzione discreta concentrata su al massimo quattro valori diversi.]

$$\mu = 0, \quad 5 = 1$$

$$= 5 \left[x \right] = 1$$

$$\text{RSAUS}$$

$$E\left[x \right] = 1$$

$$= 5 \left[x \right] = 1$$

$$\text{RSAUS}$$

$$M = 5 \times 7 = 1$$

$$\sigma = 5 \times -\mu^2$$

$$5[x]=1$$

$$5[x]=1$$

$$5[x]=1$$

$$5[x]=1$$

$$4[x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4]$$

$$P_{1}=-\frac{1}{2}, P_{2}=\frac{1}{2}, P_{3}=\frac{1}{2}, P_{4}=\frac{1}{2}$$

 $X:=\frac{1}{2}, X_{2}=\frac{1}{2}, X_{3}=\frac{1}{2}, X_{4}=\frac{1}{2}$

Ansetz: \tilde{X} = velori in $\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\}$ $\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\}$ $\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\}$ $\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\}$

Ponismo P = P(X=x,), ie {1,-,4}

Beste trovere p., pe, ps, pu ∈ [0,1] con p, + pe+p3+p4 = 1 teli che (x), cioè:

$$P_{1} = P_{3} + 2p_{4}$$

$$P_{2} = P_{3} + 6p_{4}$$

$$P_{3} = 6p_{4}$$

$$P_{4} = 6$$

$$P_{5} = 0$$

$$P_{7} = 2p_{5} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P_{7} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_{8} = 1 - (\frac{1}{3} + 0 + \frac{1}{6})$$

$$P_{1} = \frac{1}{3}, P_{2} = \frac{1}{2}, P_{3} = 0, P_{4} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

Esercizio 4. Siano X_1, X_2, X_3 variabili aleatorie indipendenti a valori in $\{1, \ldots, 6\}$. Scriviamo, per $i \neq j, X_i \succ X_j$ se $\mathbf{P}(X_i > X_j) > \mathbf{P}(X_i < X_j)$. Si trovino distribuzioni marginali per X_1, X_2, X_3 in modo che

$$X_{1} \times (X_{2}) \qquad (X_{2}) \times X_{3}, \qquad X_{3} \times X_{1}.$$

$$ANSATZ \rightarrow \times 2 = 3$$

$$(5) \qquad (3)$$

$$(X_{1} \times (X_{2})) \rightarrow P(X_{1} \times (X_{2})) \rightarrow P(X_{1} \times (X_{2})) \rightarrow P(X_{1} \times (X_{2}))$$

$$X_{1} = \{2,3,5\}$$

$$Y_{2} = \{2,3,16\}$$

$$P(X_{1} \times (X_{2})) = P(X_{1} \times (X_{2})) \rightarrow P(X_{1} \times (X_{2}))$$

$$P(X_{1} \times (X_{2})) = P(X_{1} \times (X_{2})) \rightarrow P(X_{1} \times (X_{2}))$$

MARGINALS
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $P(2) \times 1 \times 1 = 2 \cdot P(2) \cdot P(2) = 2 \cdot P(2) =$