Es Jeglis 2 pre-esoure

- 1) p (leuvea) = % P su & studenti; 0) ressure si lourei b) uno solo si lourea c) elmeno uno si lourea

a) $(\frac{5}{1})^{\frac{5}{1}}$ $(\frac{5}{1})^{\frac{6}{1}}$ $(\frac{5}{1})^{\frac{6}{1}$

2) P(possore) = 0,7 p (possore) el quento leclotivo?

 $P_{\text{presore}} (4) = (0,3)^{4-1} 0,7 = (0,3)^3 0,7$ posolo ell'emesimo

- 3) pdf: $J(x) = Cx^3$ definite on $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$
 - a) Det (b) Colcola Pl/3 = X = 13 c) Colcola E(x²) e bon(x)
 - a) $\int_{0}^{2} (x^{3} dx = (\frac{1}{4}x^{4})^{2} = \frac{C}{66} = 1$ see C = 66
 - b) S 64 x 3 dx ma la pôt « definita fue o e 2,
 - $> \int_{3}^{1/2} 6 h x^{3} dx = 16 x^{6} \Big|_{3}^{1/2} = 1 \frac{16}{81} = \frac{65}{81}$
 - c) $E(x) = \int x 64x^3 dx = 64 \int x^4 dx = \frac{64}{5} x^5 \Big|_{2}^{2}$

$$\begin{array}{lll} (-(x) = \frac{66^2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{32} = \frac{2}{5} \\ & = \frac{66}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{32} = \frac{2}{5} \\ & = \frac{66}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{64} = \frac{1}{6} \\ & = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{64} = \frac{1}{6} \\ & = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{64} = \frac{1}{6} \end{array}$$

$$Vor(x) = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{25} = \frac{1}{150}$$

4)
$$X \in [0,2]$$
. $Co(eols:$

e) $pdf(e^{x})$ b) $E[e^{x}]$ e $Voe(c^{x}]$

e) $P_{x}: \int_{0}^{2} C dx$

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

$$Pdf(e^{x}) = \int_{0}^{2} (A^{-1}(y)) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} (A^{-1}(y)) dy$$

estable

$$= \int_{0}^{2} (A^{-1}(y)) dy$$

b) $E[e^{x}] = \int_{0}^{2} e^{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (e^{x} - 1)$

$$E[e^{2x}] = \int_{0}^{2} e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (e^{x} - 1)$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3a+b=5 \\ 3a=1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} b=-\frac{1}{3} \\ a=\frac{1}{3} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \times -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$P = pdf: 4.5 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{e^{-y}} \, dx$$

$$\rho(x) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} |e^{-\lambda x}| dx$$

$$e^{-\lambda x} = -6.3 \times \frac{1}{6.3} e^{-6.3 \times \frac{1}{4}} = 0.32327$$

b)
$$p(2.45) - p(2.15) = -e^{\frac{63}{15} \times \frac{3}{4}} - 0.82327$$

8) Sopendo de in una fermelica
$$E[X] = \frac{1}{p}$$
 $Voz(X) = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p}$
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$$= \frac{E(x^2) - (f-p) E(x^2) = 2(1-p) E(x) + 1}{2(1-p)}$$

$$\Rightarrow p' \in (x^2) = \frac{2(1-p)}{p} + 1 = \frac{2}{p} - 2 + 1 = 2 - p$$

Quindi
$$Vor(x) = \frac{2-\rho}{2} - \frac{1-\rho}{\rho^2}$$

$$= \mu \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu^{i^{2}-1}}{(i^{2}-1)!} e^{-\mu} -> 2\mu^{2}$$

$$Vor(X) = (\mu^2 + \mu) - \mu^2 = \mu$$