

E-s note

1) Per quale C c'è una pdf per $x \in [0, 2]$?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} Cx & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ C & \text{altimenti} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pdf} : \int_0^1 Cx \, dx + \int_1^2 C \, dx &= 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}Cx^2 \Big|_0^1 + Cx \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}C + 2C - C \\ &= \frac{3}{2}C = 1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Infatti } \frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}x^2 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{2}{3}x \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \checkmark$$

2) Data pdf : Calcola cdg e $E[x]$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{altimenti} \end{cases}$$

$$P(x) = \int_0^1 1 \cdot dx = x \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

valore \downarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{array} \right.$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x 1 \cdot dx = x \Big|_0^x = x$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} x P(x) = \int_0^1 x \cdot 1 \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 \cdot 1 \, dx = \int_0^1 x^2 + \frac{1}{4} - 2x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x - x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{5}{12} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} \end{aligned}$$

3) Date $Y = X^n$, calcola $E[Y]$ da z) | dove $\frac{P(y)}{P(x)} \frac{dy}{dx}$

$$E[X] = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x)$$

$P(Y) = P(x) \frac{dx}{dy} \xrightarrow{\substack{\nearrow \\ \text{risp.} \\ \text{di } y}} \frac{y}{n} y^{\frac{1-n}{n}}$

$$x \in (0,1) \rightarrow y \in (0^n, 1^n) = y \in (0,1) \quad \begin{matrix} F_x(x) = x \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$F_y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^n \leq y) = P(X \leq y^{\frac{1}{n}}) = y^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$P_y(y) = (y^{\frac{1}{n}})^1 = \frac{1}{n} y^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \quad (\text{oppure calcolo pdf con comb. per } F) *$$

$$E[Y] = \int_0^1 y \cdot \frac{1}{n} y^{\frac{1}{n}-1} dy = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{n+1}{n}} y^{\frac{1}{n}+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} y^{\frac{1}{n}+1} \Big|_0^1$$

per n grandi il valore stesso diminuisce: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$

$$\text{oppure } E[X^n] = \int_0^1 x^n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1$$

extra) $Y = \frac{X-1}{2}$, calcola $E[Y]$ da z)

$$E[X] = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) \quad p(x) \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{altrove} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{la} \\ \text{idem?} \end{matrix}$$

$$x \in (0,1) \rightarrow y \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) = y \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \quad | \quad F_y(x) = x$$

$$F_y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P\left(\frac{X-1}{2} \leq y\right) = P(X \leq 2y+1) = 2y+1$$

$$P_y(y) = (2y+1)^1 = 2 \quad (\text{valore irreale})$$

$$E[Y] = \int_0^1 y \cdot 2 dy = 2y \Big|_0^1 = 2$$

extra) $\gamma = \frac{x}{2}$, calculate $E[\gamma]$

$$E[x] = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot p(x) \quad p(x) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{o.Hrue} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x \in (1, 2] \rightarrow \gamma \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x \in [0, 1] \rightarrow \gamma \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$F_{x_1}(a) = \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}a \quad | \quad F_{x_2}(a) = \int_1^a \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}a$$

$$F_{Y_1}(\gamma_1) = P(Y \leq \gamma) = P\left(\frac{X}{2} \leq \gamma\right) = P(X \leq 2\gamma) = F_x(2\gamma)$$

$$\text{In questo caso } F_x = \frac{1}{2}x, \text{ non l'identità} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(2\gamma) = \gamma$$

$$F_{Y_2}(\gamma_2) = F_{Y_1}(\gamma_1) = F_x(2\gamma) = \gamma$$

$$P_{Y_1} = (F_{Y_1})' = (\gamma)' = 1 = P_{Y_2}$$

$$E[\gamma] = \int_0^1 \gamma \cdot 1 dy + \int_1^2 \gamma \cdot 1 dy = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^2 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma^2 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^2 \Big|_0^2 \\ = \frac{1}{2} + 2 - \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

Es - w4

- 1) Dato X con pdf $f(x) = (x^3 \text{ su } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2})$
- $\det C$
 - Dato C per calcolare $P\left\{\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 3\right\}$
 - $E[X^2]$ e $V_{\text{var}}(X)$?

2] Per essere pdf $P(\text{tot}) = 1$ quindi:

$$\int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} (x^3 dx) = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{C}{4} \cdot \frac{81}{16} = \frac{C \cdot 81}{64}$$

$$\text{Allora } C = \frac{64}{81} \rightarrow \frac{81}{64} \cdot \frac{64}{81} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

b] Sappiamo $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$ "fino a x"

ma allora

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{"fino a b, meno la parte} \\ \text{"fino ad a"} \end{array}$$

X valutato fino a $\frac{3}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Allora } P\left(\frac{1}{2} \leq X \leq \frac{3}{2}\right) &= \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{64}{81} x^3 dx - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{64}{81} x^3 dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{64}{81} x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{64}{81} \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{64}{81} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{81}{16} - \frac{64}{81} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \approx 88,8\% \end{aligned}$$

"In effetti c'è area massima ($\frac{3}{2}$ ultima valore)"

c] $E[X^2] \rightarrow E[Y]$ dove $Y = X^2$

$$E[Y] = \frac{64}{81} \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} x^2 \cdot x^3 dx = 1,5$$

$$E[X] = \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} x \cdot \frac{64}{81} x^3 dx = \frac{64}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{81} x^5 \Big|_0^{\frac{3}{2}} = 1,2$$

$$V_{\text{var}}(X) = \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} ((E[X^2]) - (E[X])^2) \cdot x dx$$

$$= 1,5 - 1,2 = 0,3$$

2) Mostra che per a e b costanti: $E[aX+b] = aE[X]+b$
 $\text{Var}[aX+b] = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet E[aX+b] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (ax+b) \cdot p(x) dx = \int ax p(x) dx + \int b p(x) dx \\ &= a \underbrace{\int x p(x) dx}_{E[X]} + b \int p(x) dx \\ &\quad \text{= } a \text{ integrale totale su tutto l'intervallo e' 1} \\ &\quad \text{(ovvero somma di tutte le } p(x)) \\ &= a E[X] + b \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{Var}[aX+b] &= \int [(ax+b - E[aX+b])^2] dx \\ &= \int [(ax+b - aE[X]-b)^2] dx \quad p(x) \end{aligned}$$

raccogliendo a (costante), applicandone il prodotto, posso scrivere da E

$$\rightarrow a^2 \int [(x - E[X])^2] p(x) dx = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$$

3) Se X var casuale su $[0, z]$. Calcola $E[z^x]$ e $\text{Var}(z^x)$
 uniformemente

$$P: \int_0^z c dx = cx \Big|_0^z = zc = ? \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{z}$$

↪ probabilità uniforme e costante

$$\text{Della } Y = z^x \rightarrow E[Y] = \int g(r) \cdot p(x) dx = \int_0^z z^x \frac{1}{z} dx$$

posso scrivere z^x come $(e^{\ln z})^x$

$$(e^{x \ln z})' = \ln z \underbrace{e^{x \ln z}}_{\text{cerco di isolarlo}} \Rightarrow \frac{e^{x \ln z}}{\ln z} \xrightarrow{\text{der}} \frac{\ln z e^{x \ln z}}{\ln z} \xleftarrow{\text{INTEGRALE}}$$

allora $E[Y] = \int_0^2 z^x \frac{1}{z} dz = \frac{1}{2} \frac{z^x}{\ln z} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{4}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 2} = \frac{2}{\ln 2}$

dalle $Z = z^{2x} \rightarrow E[Z] = \int_0^2 z^{2x} \frac{1}{z} dz = \frac{1}{2} \frac{z^{2x}}{2 \ln z} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{4}{2} \frac{1}{2 \ln 2} = \frac{4}{\ln 2}$

similmente al caso precedente

$$\text{Var}(z^x) = \frac{4}{\ln 2} - \frac{2}{\ln 2} = \frac{2}{\ln 2}$$

4) dato $X \sim N(3, 16)$ det a e b per cui $Y = aX + b$ risulta
ovvero $N(0, 1)$

Applicando una trasformazione lineare come Y so per certo
che:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu' &= a\mu + b \\ \sigma'^2 &= a^2 \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

di una gaussiana di $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

Allora $\begin{cases} a3 + b = 0 \\ a^2 \cdot 16 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} b = -\frac{3}{4} \\ a = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$

X su $[0e8, 0e8]$ | cioè un'ora di
[0 minuti, 60 minuti] | intervallo

Soluzione

Un possibile svolgimento è il seguente:

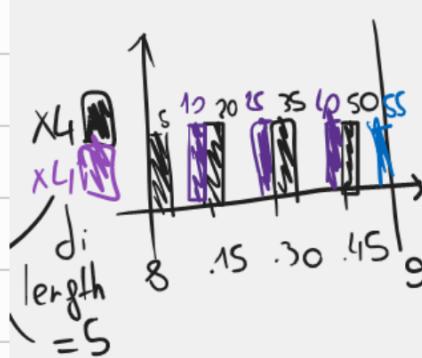
se il tempo di arrivo alla fermata è distribuito uniformemente tra le 8 e le 9, aspetti meno di 5 minuti arrivando dopo le 8.10, 8.25, 8.40 o 8.55 e più di 10 arrivando prima delle 8.5, 8.20, 8.35 o 8.50. Dunque:

$$P\{8.10 < x < 8.15\} + P\{8.25 < x < 8.30\} + P\{8.40 < x < 8.45\} + P\{8.55 < x < 9\} = \\ P\{8.0 < x < 8.5\} + P\{8.15 < x < 8.20\} + P\{8.30 < x < 8.35\} + P\{8.45 < x < 8.5\} = 1/3.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_3 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \\ \hline = 66\% \end{array} \right.$$

$$8 \int_0^s y_{60} dx = 66y. \quad (\text{Same note})$$

Questo perché



hs 0 - 5 4 volte
10 - 15 5 volte