

# Esercizi pasquali / 18-04 / Colloquio Kevin - 34344382

1)  $45 < \begin{matrix} 35 B \\ 10 R \end{matrix}$

estraggo una carta:  $B \rightarrow$  lancio moneta

$R \rightarrow 2$  dadi onesti

a) Probabilità

b) Pesca 6 (in somma)

a] Gli eventi sono indipendenti: l'estrazione di  $B$  o  $R$  non riduce o altera lo spazio campionario, bensì fa verificare un secondo evento

$$\rightarrow \frac{35}{45} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \approx \underline{38,3\%}$$

$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$   
 $p(B) \qquad p(\text{testa})$

b] Casi di 6 (somma):  $(1,5), (5,1), (2,4), (4,2), (3,3)$  5 casi

$\text{Casi} - \text{tot} = 36$        $P \text{ esce una combinazione di somma } 6 = \frac{5}{36}$

$$\rightarrow \frac{10}{45} \cdot \frac{5}{36} \approx \underline{3\%}$$

$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$   
 $p(R) \qquad p(\text{fora } 6 \text{ (somma)})$

2) urna di 6 B, 4 R. Estraggo 3.  $P(1B \text{ e } 2R)$

$$P(B) = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$P(R) = \frac{4}{10}$$

$$P(1B \text{ e } 2R) = BRR + RBR + RRB \quad (3 \text{ casi})$$

$$= \frac{6}{10} \cdot \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{8} + \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{8} + \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{8} = \frac{216}{720} \approx \underline{30\%}$$

$$\left[ \text{alternativa (comb)} : \frac{\binom{6}{1} \cdot \binom{4}{2}}{\binom{10}{3}} = 30\% \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{modi di estrarre 1B} \cdot \text{" 2R} \\ \hline \text{modi di estrarre 3 palline} \end{array} \right] \right]$$

3) S spazio campionario

E evento  $\rightarrow$  successo  $p(E)$

$\rightarrow$  insuccesso  $1 - p(E)$

$S_n$  n° successi su n prove

seq. inf. prove indep.

$P(A_n)$

{almeno un successo nelle prime  
n prove} =  $\{S_n \geq 1\}$

Si basa sulla serie geometrica  $p(n) = (1-p)^{n-1} \cdot p$

Osservo che 'almeno' un successo lo si ha togliendo  
dal totale le possibilità di ottenere sempre insuccesso  
" (per n prove)

$$\underline{p(A_n) = 1 - (1-p)^n}$$

4) Calcola  $E[Y]$  di  $Y = 4X + 3$  dove  $X$  var aleatoria di lancio d'uno dado a 6 facce

$$E[X] = \underset{\text{numero}}{1} \cdot \underset{\text{p numero}}{\frac{1}{6}} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 3,5$$

$$E[ax+b] = aE[X] + b$$

$$E[4X+3] = 4(3,5) + 3 = \underline{17}$$

5) Peline  $V$  e  $R$ , scatole  $A, B, C$  uguali

$$V(A) = 2R$$

$$V(B) = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$V(C) = R$$

"  
stesso  
n° lot di  
peline

Scelgo scatola a caso,  
estraggo pillina verde,  
P scatola sia B?

$$P(B|\text{verde})$$

$$P(B|\text{verde}) = \frac{P(\text{verde}|B) \cdot P(B)}{P(\text{verde}|A) \cdot P(A) + P(\text{verde}|B) \cdot P(B) + P(\text{verde}|C) \cdot P(C)}$$

$\downarrow$   $\frac{2R}{2R+R} = \frac{2}{3}$        $\frac{1}{3}$   
 rimane il rapporto

$$= \frac{\frac{R/2}{R/2+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R/2}{R/2+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R}{2R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{6}} \approx \underline{22,2\%}$$

6] Sia  $X$  distribuita uniformemente su  $[0, 2]$

Calcola

a) pdf di  $e^x$

b)  $E[e^x]$  e  $\text{Var}(e^x)$

c] pdf  $(x) = \int_0^2 c^{\rightarrow \text{costante uniforme}} dx = 1 \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{2} = \text{pdf}(x)$

Definisci  $e^x = y$  definita su  $[1, e^2]$  →  $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} p(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

$F_Y(y) = P(e^x \leq y) = P(x \leq \ln y) \stackrel{\text{color: purple}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \ln y$

Allora

$P_Y(y) = \text{pdf}(y) = (F_Y(y))' = \frac{P(x) \cdot d g^{-1}}{dx} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2y}$   
 ( $\int_1^{e^2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{y} dy = \frac{1}{2} \ln y \Big|_1^{e^2} = 1 \checkmark$ )

b]  $E[e^x] = \int_0^2 e^x \cdot p(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - 1)$

$\text{Var}(e^x) = E[e^{2x}] - (E[e^x])^2 = \int_0^2 e^{2x} \cdot p(x) dx - \left[ \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - 1) \right]^2$   
 $= \frac{e^4 - 1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} (e^2 - 1)^2 = \frac{e^2 - 1}{2}$

7]  $X$  e  $Y$  var. discrete discrete  $P(x, y)$

$P(2, 3) = \frac{1}{3}$       $P(3, 4) = \frac{1}{4}$

$P(3, 3) = \frac{1}{4}$       $P(2, 1) = \frac{1}{6}$

c]  $P$  marginali?

$x \backslash y$      1     3     4

2      $\frac{1}{6}$       $\frac{1}{3}$      0

3     0      $\frac{1}{4}$       $\frac{1}{4}$

$\sum p_x = 1 \checkmark$

$\sum p_y = 1 \checkmark$

$p_x(2) = \frac{1}{2}$

$p_x(3) = \frac{1}{2}$

$p_y(1) = \frac{1}{6}$       $(2) = \frac{7}{12}$       $(3) = \frac{1}{4}$

b) media di  $X$  e  $Y$ ?

$$\mu_x = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i = \frac{2+3}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{2}}} \quad \mu_y = \underline{\underline{\frac{8}{3}}}$$

$$c) E[XY] = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (x_i \cdot y_j) \cdot p(x_i, y_j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \cancel{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 0} + \\ &+ \cancel{3 \cdot 1 \cdot 0} + 3 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \cancel{3 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + 2 + \frac{9}{4} + 3 \approx \underline{\underline{7,58}} \end{aligned}$$

$$d) E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \cdot \underbrace{p(x_i)}_{\text{marginale}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$E[Y] = \sum_{j=1}^M y_j p(y_j) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{7}{12} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{70}{12}$$

osservo  $E[XY] \neq E[X] \cdot E[Y]$  quindi  $X$  e  $Y$  dipendenti  
e  $\text{Cov} \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E[XY] - E[X] \cdot E[Y] \quad (X \text{ e } Y \text{ numeri}) \\ &= 7,58 - 2,5 \cdot \frac{70}{12} \approx \underline{\underline{0,23}} \end{aligned}$$

e)  $X$  e  $Y$  non sono indipendenti

$$f) \text{ calcola } P(X \leq 3, Y \leq 3) = F(3, 3) \quad \text{cdf}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(3, 3) &= \sum_{i \leq 3} \sum_{j \leq 3} p(x_i, y_j) = p(2, 1) + p(2, 3) + p(3, 1) + p(3, 3) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} + 0 + \frac{1}{4} = \underline{\underline{0,75}} \end{aligned}$$