Esercizi paspuali /13-04 / Cattoreo Kevin - 34344382

1) 45 (10 R estrego una costa: 13-> laco moneta

R=2 ded: onesti

D) Percedude

b) Pesco 6 (in soume)

9] Youth son indipendenti: l'estressione eli 13 % R non vidure s olters lospers compionoris, bensi je verificare un secondo events

 $\frac{35}{45} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \approx 38,3\%$ $\rho(3) \qquad \rho(\text{testo})$

b] (as: di 6 (soum): (1,5), (5,1), (2,4), (4,2), (3,3) 5 cos:

Cosi-lot = 36 Pesce una combinatione = 36 cle 5 anno to Jacei o 6

→ 10/36 × 31/ p(R) p(Jore 6 (source))

FArego 3. P(IBezR) 2) uma di 6B,4R. P (B) = 10 P(R) = 4/10 P(1BezR) = BRR + RBR + RRB (3000) $= \frac{6.53}{10.88} + \frac{5.63}{10.88} + \frac{6.36}{10.88} = \frac{216}{720} \times \frac{20\%}{20\%}$ Toternotive (comb): $\frac{\binom{6}{1}\cdot\binom{6}{2}}{\binom{12}{3}} = 35\%$ modi di estrone 13 ° 2R P(An) 3) S sports o compi ene } el mens un successo velle prime E evento -> successo p (F) n prove 3 = {5, 2, 3 -7 ; ι successo 1-ρ(E) Sn no successi su n preve seq. by. Pour indip. Di bosa sulla serie geometrica p(n): (1-p)^n-1.p Osservo de 'olmeno' un successo lo si ha loghendo

del dotale le possibilité di obcuere sempre insuccesso

(per n prove)

p(An) = 1 - (1-p)^n

Pelline
$$V \in R$$
, scatole 1, B, C usuali Scalge scatale a coso,

$$V(A) = 2R$$

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

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

$$V(C) = R$$

$$P(\text{vexle}|B) \cdot P(B)$$

$$P(\text{vexle}|B) \cdot P(B)$$

$$P(\text{vexle}|B) \cdot P(B) + P(\text{vexle}|B) \cdot P(B) + P(\text{vexle}|C) \cdot P(C)$$

$$\frac{V}{V+R} = \frac{2R}{2R+R} = \frac{2}{3}$$
being it report.

$$= \frac{\frac{R_{2}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{2R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{2R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{R_{12}}{R_{2}+R} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{13}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{R_{$$

Sia X distribuita uniformate on [0,2]

Calcola

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O) pot di e

b) E(e*) e Vor (e*)

pot di y

pordici miforma

E/2. /y

pot (my)

pot (my) Dette $e^x = y$ definite on $\left[1, e^2\right] \longrightarrow \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} p(6) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.8 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$ $F_y(y) = P\left(e^x \le y\right) = P\left(x \le \ln y\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln y$ Allove $P_{y}(y) = pdF(y) = (F(y))' = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\left(S_{1}^{e^{2}} + y dy = \frac{1}{2} \ln y \right)_{1}^{e^{2}} = 1)$ b] $E[e^{x}] = \int_{0}^{z} e^{x} \cdot p(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x}|_{0}^{z} = \frac{1}{2}(e^{z}-1)$ $Vor(e^{x}) = E[e^{2x}] - (E[e^{x}])^{2} = \int_{0}^{2} e^{2x} \cdot p(x) dx - \int_{2}^{1} (e^{2} - 1) \int_{2}^{2} e^{2x} dx$ $= \frac{e^{4}-1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}(e^{2}-1)^{2} = \frac{e^{2}-1}{2}$

A) $X \in Y$ were observed by P(x, Y) $P(z,3) = \frac{1}{3} \quad P(3,4) = \frac{1}{4}$ $P(3,3) = \frac{1}{3} \quad P(z,1) = \frac{1}{4}$ P(x, Y) P(x, Y) P(x, Y)

 $x \mid y \mid 3 \quad 4 \quad \xi_{px} = 1$ $z \mid k \mid 3 \quad 0 \quad p_{x}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \xi_{py} = 1$ $z \mid k \mid 3 \quad 0 \quad p_{x}(3) = \frac{1}{2}$ $z \mid k \mid 3 \quad 0 \quad p_{x}(3) = \frac{1}{2}$ $z \mid k \mid 3 \quad 0 \quad p_{x}(3) = \frac{1}{2}$ $z \mid k \mid 3 \quad 0 \quad p_{x}(3) = \frac{1}{2}$

b) media d: X e Y?

rélove attess

E[X] = = = = = = = = = = = = (veoli sotto)

c] E[x.y] = \(\frac{\times}{5}\) (\(\times, \gamma_8\)) \(\rho(\times, \gamma_8\))

= 2.1. 1/3 + 2.3. 3 + 2.6.5 +

+ 3.1.0 + 3.3.1 + 3.4.4

= 1/3 + 2 + 3/4 + 3 2 7,58

d) E[x] = \(\frac{2}{5} \times_{\text{inde}} \psi_{\text{virile}} \psi_{

[[7] = \frac{7}{5} \quad \qq \quad \

osserno E(×7) & E[x]. E[Y] quindi × eY dipendents e Cov xo

Cov (x,7)= E[XY] - E[X] · E[Y] (XeY numeri) = 7,58 - 7,23 ~ 0,23

e) X e Y non som indipendenti

f) colcolo $f(X \le 3, Y \le 3) = \overline{f}(3,3)$ cdf

 $f(3,3) = \sum_{i=3}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} p(x_i, y_j) = p(z_{i,1}) + p(z_{i,3}) + p(3,1) + p(3,3)$

= 6 + 3 + 0 + 4 = 0,75