7. Lanciando una moneta sei volte qual è la probabilità che si ottenga testa "al più" due volte? Qual è la probabilità che si ottenga testa "almeno" due volte? [22/64; 57/64]

Un possibile exits TCCTCC

and i la probabilité dre in 6 lonci Texa esottamente 2 volte?

P(mage 2 nolte) =  $\binom{6}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4$ T 2 nolte

enotherente 1 volte =>  $P(1 \text{ volte}) = {6 \choose 1} {1 \choose 2}^{5}$ 

orthonete o notte =>  $P(onotte) = {6 \choose o} {1 \choose z}^o {1 \choose z}^6$  ccccc

Pridieta =  $\binom{6}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 =$   $= \left[\frac{6!}{2! \, 4!} + 6 + 1\right] \frac{1}{26} = \left[\frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4!}{2 \cdot 4!} + 6 + 1\right] \frac{1}{26} =$  $=\frac{22}{64}=\frac{11}{32}$ 

- Durante il picco massimo di un'epidemia di influenza il 15% della popolazione è a casa ammalato:
  - qual è la probabilità che in una classe di 20 alunni ce ne siano più di due assenti per l'influenza?
  - descrivere le operazioni da compiere per verificare che, se l'intera scuola ha 500 alunni, la probabilità che ce ne siano più di 50 influenzati è maggiore del 99%.

a) Almers 3 annual 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 3 o più di 3  $\Rightarrow$   $3,4,5,...,20$ 

Enents contrais Almers 3 annualdi

$$1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) - P(X=2)$$

$$P(X=1) = {20 \choose 1} P^1 q^{19} = 20.0,15.(0,85)^{15}$$

$$P(X=2) = {\binom{20}{2}} p^2 q^{18} = \frac{20!}{2! \cdot 18!} \cdot {\binom{0,15}{2}}^2 \cdot {\binom{0,85}{4}}^{18} \qquad \frac{20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18!}{2 \cdot 18!}$$

$$P = 1 - (0,85)^{20} - 20.0,15.(0,85)^{13} - 130.(0,15)^{2}.(0,85)^{13} = 0,60$$

$$P(X > 50) = 1 - P(X = 0) - P(X = 1) - \dots - P(X = 50)$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{m=0}^{50} P(X = m) = 1 - \sum_{m=0}^{50} {500 \choose m} (0.15)^m (0.85)^{500-m}$$

$$h(t) = a \cdot t \cdot e^{1-b \cdot t} + c$$

$$k(0) = 130 \implies C = 130$$

$$h(2) = 950 \implies 2al^{1-2l_5} + 130 = 950$$

$$h'(t) = a \left[ e^{1-bt} + t \cdot e^{1-bt} (-e) \right] =$$

$$= a e^{1-b-t} (1-b-t)$$

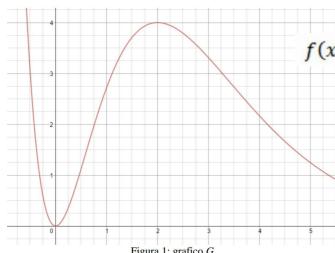
$$\begin{cases} 2al^{1-2}k & 410 \\ 2al^{1-2}k & (1-2k) = 0 \implies k = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} a = 410 \\ k = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$h(t) = 410 t e^{1-\frac{t}{2}} + 130$$

## OSSERVAZIONE

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} t^{m} e^{-t} = (+\infty) \cdot 0 \quad \text{F. 1.}$$

$$\lim_{t\to+\infty} \frac{t^n}{e^t} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{t\to+\infty} \frac{nt^{n-1}}{e^t} \stackrel{H}{=} \dots \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{t\to+\infty} \frac{n!}{e^t} = 0$$

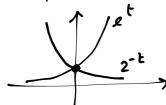


 $f(x) = x^k \cdot e^{(k-x)}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, k > 1$ 

Brongis per (2,4)  $y = x^k \cdot e^{(K-x)}$ 

$$2^{k-2} = 4 = 3$$

$$= 3 e^{k-2} = 4 = 3 e^{k-2} = 2^{2-k} = 3 e^{k-2} = 2^{-(k-2)}$$



$$k-2=0=> k=2$$

Quindi f(x) = x2 e2-x

## ALTERNATIVA

$$2^{K-2} = 2^{2-K}$$
 $K-2 = \ln(2^{2-K})$ 
 $K-2 = (2-K) \ln 2$ 
 $K - 2 = 2 \ln 2 - K \ln 2$ 
 $K + K \ln 2 = 2 + 2 \ln 2$ 
 $K(1+\ln 2) = 2(1+\ln 2)$ 
 $K = 2$ 

$$f(x) = x^{2}e^{2-x} \quad \text{Nicero FLBSI}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \times e^{2-x} + x^{2}e^{2-x} \cdot (-1) = e^{2-x}(2x - x^{2})$$

$$f''(x) = -e^{2-x}(2x - x^{2}) + e^{2-x}(2 - 2x) = e^{2-x}[x^{2} - 4x + 2]$$

$$= e^{2-x}[-2x + x^{2} + 2 - 2x] = e^{2-x}[x^{2} - 4x + 2]$$

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$$= e^{2-x}[-2x + x^{2} + 2 - 2x] = e^{2-x}[x^{2} + 2x + 2]$$

$$= e^{2-x}[-2x + x^{2} + 2x + 2$$

$$X = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

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$$2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$2$$

4=0 E ASINGTO OPITADATALE PER X >+00

$$|X \rightarrow -\infty| \qquad |x| = \lim_{X \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(X)}{X} = \lim_{X \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 e^{2-x}}{X} = \lim_{X \rightarrow -\infty} x e^{2-x} = \lim_{X \rightarrow -\infty} x e^{2$$

TANGEME 
$$y = f(x)$$
 derivolile in  $(x_0, y_0) = (x_0, f(x_0))$   
 $y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ 

$$\int_{0}^{2} x^{2}e^{2-x} dx = \textcircled{*}$$

$$\int x^{2}e^{2-x} dx = x^{2}(-e^{2-x}) - \int 2x(-e^{2-x}) dx =$$

$$= -x^{2}e^{2-x} + 2 \int xe^{2-x} dx =$$

$$= -x^{2}e^{2-x} + 2 \left[x(-e^{2-x}) - \int (-e^{2-x}) dx\right] =$$

$$= -x^{2}e^{2-x} - 2xe^{2-x} + 2 \int e^{2-x} dx =$$

$$= -x^{2}e^{2-x} - 2xe^{2-x} + 2 \int e^{2-x} dx =$$

$$= -x^{2}e^{2-x} - 2xe^{2-x} - 2e^{2-x} + c =$$

$$= -e^{2-x}(x^{2} + 2x + 2) + c$$

$$(*) = -e^{2-x}(x^{2} + 2x + 2) \Big|_{0}^{2} = -e^{2-x}(4 + 4 + 2) + e^{2-x}(4 + 4 + 2) + e^{2-x$$

$$r(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$
,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$con r(0) = f(0) = 0$$
,  $r(2) = f(2) = 4$ ,  $r'(0) = 0$ ,  $r'(2) = 0$ ;

$$\pi(0) = d = 0$$

$$\pi(z) = 8a + 4b + 2c = 4$$

$$\pi(x) = -x^3 + 3x^2$$

$$\pi'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$$

$$\begin{cases} 8@ + 4b = 4 \\ 12a + 4b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a + b = 1 \\ 3a + b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = -1 \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$A_2 = \int_0^2 (-x^3 + 3x^2) dx = -\frac{1}{4}x^4 + x^3 \Big|_0^2 = -\frac{1}{4}.16 + 8 = -4 + 8 = 4$$

Emerty = 
$$\frac{2\ell^2 - 10 - 4}{2\ell^2 - 10}$$
.  $100\% = 16,284...\% \sim 16,3\%$