

ESERCIZIO I

1) $M_e(X)$ $M(X)$ $\Delta(X)$ ESPRESSI
IN DOLLARI

$$\sigma^2 = \text{VAR}(X) = \text{DOLLARI}^2$$

$$2) \Delta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{27}{n-1} \sigma^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 300}{29} \cdot 300}$$

v. p. 120

$$3) R = \frac{\Delta}{27} = \frac{80}{2 \cdot 1600}$$

$$Y = \frac{\text{VALORI ESPRESSI}}{\text{IN EURO}} = X \cdot 1,1$$

$$M(Y) = 1,1 M(X)$$

$$\text{VAR}(Y) = 1,1^2 \text{VAR}(X)$$

$$\Delta(Y) = 1,1 \Delta(X)$$

$$R = \frac{1,1 \Delta(X)}{2 \cdot 1,1 M(X)} = \frac{\Delta(X)}{2 M(X)} \quad \text{NON CAMBIA}$$

ESERCIZIO II

$$P_2 \left\{ 0.13 - 2.58 \frac{\sqrt{0.13(1-0.13)}}{10} < \pi < 0.13 + 2.58 \frac{\sqrt{0.13(1-0.13)}}{10} \right\} = 0.99$$

$$1) P_2 \left\{ 0.04 < \pi < 0.22 \right\} = 0.99$$

$H_0: \pi = \pi_0 = 0.1$ E' COMPRESO NEGLI INTERVALLO

$$2) |p - \pi| \leq 2.58 \frac{\sqrt{\pi(1-\pi)}}{\sqrt{n}} < 0.02$$

$$n > \frac{2.58^2 \pi(1-\pi)}{0.02^2}$$

Se π viene stimato con $p = 0.13$ $n > \frac{2.58^2 (0.13)(1-0.13)}{0.02^2}$

$p = 0.5$ $n > \frac{2.58^2 (0.5)(0.5)}{0.02^2}$

Esercizio III

$$\mu = 19 \quad \sigma = 2 \quad X \sim N(19, 2^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(18 < X < 20) &= P\left(\frac{20-19}{2} < X < \frac{18-19}{2}\right) \\ &= F(0.5) - F(-0.5) = 0.38 \\ &< 0.40 \\ &\text{APPROXIMAZIONE FACILE} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X > 17) = 1 - F\left(\frac{17-19}{2}\right) = 0.84 \approx$$

$$X_{0.97} = ? \quad F\left(\frac{X_{0.97} - 19}{2}\right) = 0.97$$

$$X_{0.97} = 1.88 \cdot 2 + 19 = 22.76 \approx$$

6 NUOVI ESERCIZI

• P_2 tutti e 6 superano tra 18 e 20

$$= [P(18 < X < 20)]^6 = 0.38^6$$

• $\binom{6}{5} 0.38^5 (1-0.38)^1$

ESERCIZIO IV

GLI ELEMENTI CAMPIONARI HANNO LA
STESSA DISTRIBUZIONE DEL FENOMENO
NELL'UNIVERSO

$$V \sim (M \sigma^2) = (3 \ 6)$$

$$E[T] = \frac{1}{3} (2E(X_1) + E[X_2]) = \frac{1}{3} (2 \cdot 3 + 3) = 3$$

$$\text{VAR}[T] = \frac{1}{9} [4\text{VAR}(X_1) + \text{VAR}(X_2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} [4 \cdot 6 + 6] = \frac{30}{9}$$