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Probabilità  
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Esercizio n.1

Un'urna contiene  $n \geq 1$  palline bianche e 2 palline rosse. Si eseguono estrazioni ripetute senza reimmissione. Introduciamo la variabile aleatoria  $X$  uguale al numero di palline bianche estratte prima di estrarre una pallina rossa. Si calcolino:

- i) la distribuzione di probabilità di  $X$   
ii) il  $\mathbb{E}X$

Si ricorda la formula seguente:

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$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

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Esercizio n.2

Sia  $X$  una v.a. con la seguente funzione di densità:

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} -\log(x^k), & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{altrove} \end{cases},$$

per  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ . Si calcolino:

- i) il valore della costante  $k$ ;  
ii) la distribuzione ed i momenti di ordine  $r$  di

$$Y = -\log(X).$$

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(1)

1)  $X = \text{"n° bianche prime delle I zone"}$

o)  $P(X=k) = P(\text{prime k bianche, (k+1)-esime zone})$

$k \geq 0, \dots, n$

$$= P((k+1)\text{-esime zone} | \text{prime k bianche}) \cdot \\ P(\text{prime k bianche})$$

$$= \frac{\binom{n}{k} \binom{2}{0}}{\binom{n+2}{k}} \cdot \frac{2}{n+2-k}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}}{\frac{(n+2)!}{k!(n+2-k)!}} \cdot \frac{2}{n+2-k}$$

$$= \frac{2(n+2-k)(n+1-k)}{(n+2)(n+1)(n+2-k)} = \frac{2(n+1-k)}{(n+2)(n+1)}$$

rea  $k=1, \dots, n$

Verifica:

$$\sum_{k=0}^n P(X=k) = \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \sum_{k=0}^n (n+1-k)$$

$$\ell = n - k + 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \sum_{\ell=1}^{n+1} \ell = \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} = 1$$

$$① \quad \text{Ex} = \sum_{k=0}^m k \cdot \frac{2(n+1-k)}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2}{n+2} \sum_{k=0}^m k - \sum_{k=0}^m k^2 \cdot \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{n+2} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \\
 &= \frac{6n^2 + 6n - 4n^2 - 2n}{6(n+2)} = \frac{n^2 + 2n}{3(n+2)} \\
 &= \frac{n(n+2)}{3(n+2)} = \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) - \int_0^1 \log(x^k) dx$$

$$= - \int_{-\infty}^0 y \frac{e^{y/k}}{k} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{+\infty}{k}\right) e^{-w/k} dw$$

$$= \text{EW}$$

$$= \boxed{k = 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log(x^k) &= y & e^y &= x^k \\
 x &\approx y/k & x &= e^y \\
 dx &\approx y/k dt & dt &= k e^{y/k} dy
 \end{aligned}$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{k} e^{y/k} dy$$

$$-y = w \quad y = -w$$

$$dy = -dw$$

$$\text{done } W \sim \text{Exp}\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_X(x) = \begin{cases} -\ell g(x) & x \in (0, 1) \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

(3)

(i)  $Y = \ell g(X) = -\ell g(X) \in (0, +\infty) \text{ p.c.}$

$$F_Y(z) = P(-\ell g X < z) \quad \text{for } z > 0$$

$$= P(\ell g X > -z)$$

$$= P(X > e^{-z})$$

$$= - \int_{e^{-z}}^1 \ell g(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ell g(x) &= z \\ x &< e^{-z} \\ dx &= e^{-z} dz \end{aligned}$$

~~alternative~~

$$= - \int_{-z}^0 z e^{-z} dt$$

$-t = w$

$$= \int_0^y w e^{-w} dw = \text{by parti}$$

$$= [-w e^{-w}]_0^y + \int_0^y e^{-w} dw$$

$$= -y e^{-y} + [-e^{-w}]_0^y = -y e^{-y} + 1 - e^{-y}$$

$$F_Y(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-z} - ye^{-z} & z > 0 \end{cases}$$

verificare  $0 = F_Y(0) = F_Y(0^+) = 0$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} F_Y(z) = 1$$

$$f_Y(z) = \frac{dF_Y(z)}{dz} = \cancel{e^{-z}} - \cancel{e^{-z}} + z e^{-z} \quad z > 0 \quad (4)$$

e o altro  $\Rightarrow [Y \sim \text{Gausse}(1,1)]$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y^r] = \int_0^{+\infty} y^{r+1} e^{-y} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} y^{r+2-1} e^{-y} dy = \Gamma(r+2)$$

$= (r+1)!$

\* n alternative

$$= - \int_{e^{-z}}^1 \log(x) dx$$

$$= - \left[ x \log x - x \right]_{e^{-z}}^1 = 1 + e^{-z} (-z) - e^{-z}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-z} - z e^{-z}$$