

**Esercizio 1.1** L'ampiezza di un intervallo di confidenza è funzione della numerosità campionaria  $n$  e del livello di confidenza. A parità di tutto il resto, l'ampiezza diminuisce al crescere di  $n$  e aumenta al crescere di  $1-\alpha$ . Quindi, se da 0,95 si passa a 0,99 l'ampiezza aumenta, ma per compensare questo aumento possiamo far crescere  $n$ .

L'intervallo di confidenza per  $\mu$  è

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \bar{X} - 1,96 \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{100}}; \bar{X} + 1,96 \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{100}} \right] \\ & \left[ \bar{X} - 2,576 \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}; \bar{X} + 2,576 \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

con ampiezza di

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= 2 \cdot 1,96 \frac{\sigma}{10} \\ A_2 &= 2 \cdot 2,576 \frac{\sigma}{n} \end{aligned}$$

dunque, basta porre  $A_1 = A_2$  e ricavare  $n = 173$ .

Se, invece, si dimezza la varianza e rimane fisso il livello di confidenza, allora avremo

$$2 \cdot 1,96 \frac{\sigma}{10} = 2 \cdot 1,96 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2n}}$$

con  $n = 50$ .

**Esercizio 1.2** Avremo  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, 25)$  quindi l'intervallo di confidenza è

$$\left[ 15 - 1,96 \sqrt{\frac{5}{120}}; 15 + 1,96 \sqrt{\frac{5}{120}} \right] = [14,6; 15,4]$$

Per quanto riguarda la porzione di non pendolari, si applica il Teorema del Limite Centrale ed avremo

$$\left[ 0,6 - 2,576 \sqrt{\frac{0,6(1-0,6)}{120}}; 0,6 + 2,576 \sqrt{\frac{0,6(1-0,6)}{120}} \right] = [0,485; 0,715]$$

Il test di ipotesi è

$$\begin{cases} H_0 : \pi = 0,55 \\ H_1 : \pi > 0,55 \end{cases}$$

La statistica test è  $T = \frac{0,6-0,55}{\sqrt{\frac{0,55(1-0,55)}{120}}} = 1,101$  ed il valore soglia è  $z_{0,98} = 2,06$ . Poiché  $T < z_{0,98}$ , non rifiutiamo l'ipotesi nulla.

**Esercizio 1.4** Per come sono definite, le v.a.  $X_i$  sono bernoulliane (i.d.) di parametro  $\theta$  e della teoria si ha  $E[X_i] = \theta$  e  $Var(X_i) = \theta(1 - \theta)$ .

Inoltre, le estrazioni avvengono con rimessa, il che implica che le v.a.  $X_i$  risultano essere indipendenti.

Uno stimatore  $T$  risulta essere corretto (o non distorto) se  $E[T] = \theta$ . Dunque:

$$\begin{aligned} E[T_1] &= E\left[\frac{1}{3}X_1 + \frac{2}{3}X_2\right] = \frac{1}{3}E[X_1] + \frac{2}{3}E[X_2] = \frac{1}{3}\theta + \frac{2}{3}\theta = \theta \\ E[T_2] &= E\left[\frac{3}{4}X_1 + \frac{1}{4}X_2\right] = \frac{3}{4}E[X_1] + \frac{1}{4}E[X_2] = \frac{3}{4}\theta + \frac{1}{4}\theta = \theta \\ E[T_3] &= E\left[\frac{1}{2}X_1 + \frac{1}{2}X_2\right] = \frac{1}{2}E[X_1] + \frac{1}{2}E[X_2] = \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{2}\theta = \theta \end{aligned}$$

Quindi i tre stimatori sono tutti corretti.

Per quel che riguarda l'efficienza, occorre determinare lo stimatore con varianza minima:

$$\begin{aligned} Var(T_1) &= Var\left[\frac{1}{3}X_1 + \frac{2}{3}X_2\right] = \frac{1}{9}Var[X_1] + \frac{4}{9}Var[X_2] \\ &= \frac{1}{9}\theta(1 - \theta) + \frac{4}{9}\theta(1 - \theta) = \frac{5}{9}\theta(1 - \theta) \\ Var(T_2) &= Var\left[\frac{3}{4}X_1 + \frac{1}{4}X_2\right] = \frac{9}{16}Var[X_1] + \frac{1}{16}Var[X_2] \\ &= \frac{9}{16}\theta(1 - \theta) + \frac{1}{16}\theta(1 - \theta) = \frac{5}{8}\theta(1 - \theta) \\ Var(T_3) &= Var\left[\frac{1}{2}X_1 + \frac{1}{2}X_2\right] = \frac{1}{4}Var[X_1] + \frac{1}{4}Var[X_2] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\theta(1 - \theta) + \frac{1}{4}\theta(1 - \theta) = \frac{1}{2}\theta(1 - \theta) \end{aligned}$$

Dunque, lo stimatore piú efficiente é  $T_3$ .

5.4 (Vorstellungswerte) ( $\mathbb{E} \Sigma_{i=1}^n$ )

$$f(x_i, \theta) = \begin{cases} \bar{x}^\theta \theta^{x_i^{\theta-1}}, & 0 < x_i < n \\ 0, & \text{Oft außerhalb} \end{cases}$$

$$L = \prod f(x_i, \theta) = (\bar{x}^\theta \theta^{x_1^{\theta-1}}) \cdot \dots \cdot (\bar{x}^\theta \theta^{x_n^{\theta-1}})$$

$$= \bar{x}^{-n\theta} \theta^{\sum x_i^{\theta-1}} = \bar{x}^{-n\theta} \theta^{\frac{n}{\prod x_i^{\theta-1}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(L) = -n\theta \ln(\bar{x}) + n \ln(\theta) + (\theta-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\theta}(\ln(L)) = -n \ln(\bar{x}) + \frac{n}{\theta} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta}(\ln(L)) = 0 \Rightarrow -n \ln(\bar{x}) + \frac{n}{\theta} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{\theta} = n \ln(\bar{x}) - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{n}{n \ln(\bar{x}) - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i)}$$

Justize:

$$\frac{d^2 \ln(L)}{d\theta^2} = -\frac{n}{\theta^2} < 0$$

Ex. 1.5

$$T = X_1^2 + (X_2)^2 \quad \text{With, } p(X_i), \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[T] &= E[X_1^2 + X_2^2] = E[X_1^2] + E[X_2^2] \\ &\quad \text{using} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Var}(X_1) = E(X_1^2) - E(X_1)E(X_2)$$

$$= \sigma^2 + \mu^2 - \mu^2 = \sigma^2$$

⇒ Estimator Mean (mean)

$$\rightarrow b(T) = E[T] - \text{Var}(T) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2 - \mu^2 = \sigma^2 = \hat{\sigma}^2(1/n)$$

(Ans)

Ex. 1.6

$$T = \frac{1}{2}Y_1 + \frac{1}{4}Y_2 + aX_2$$

$$E(T) = \frac{1}{2}E(Y_1) + \frac{1}{4}E(Y_2) + aE(X_2) = \mu$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{4}\mu + a\mu = \mu \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + a = 1$$

$$\therefore a = 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Var}(T) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{2}Y_1 + \frac{1}{4}Y_2 + \frac{1}{4}X_2\right) = \frac{1}{4}\sigma^2$$

$$\rightarrow T = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 4$$



(ES. 1. #)

~~EX. 4~~ 2) campione coniuto è  $\{X_1, \dots, X_{225}\}$ , con  $X_i$  v.o.i.i.d.

a) Uno stimatore ponibile per la porzione di pubblico è

$$\hat{p} = \frac{\sum X_i}{n} = \frac{90}{225} = 0,4$$

Tale stimatore risulta essere corretto, consistente ed efficiente (PERCHÉ?)

b)  $\begin{cases} H_0: p = 0,3 \\ H_1: p > 0,3 \end{cases}$  con  $1-\alpha = 0,95$

Si consideri la matrice Toss

$$\frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n}}} = \frac{0,4 - 0,3}{\sqrt{\frac{0,3(1-0,3)}{225}}} = 3,2$$

In questo caso,  $RC = \{z \in \mathbb{R}: z > z_{1-\alpha}\}$  (per il Teorema del limite centrale)

dove  $z_{1-\alpha} = z_{0,95} = 1,645$

$\Rightarrow RC = \{z > 1,645\}$  e  $3,27 \notin RC$

$\Rightarrow$  Rifiuto  $H_0$ .

$$3) IC = \left[ \hat{p} - z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} ; \hat{p} + z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} \right],$$

dove  $1-\alpha = 0,95 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0,05 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0,025$

$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0,975 \Rightarrow z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1,96$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow IC &= \left[ 0,4 - 1,96 \sqrt{\frac{0,4(1-0,4)}{225}} ; 0,4 + 1,96 \sqrt{\frac{0,4(1-0,4)}{225}} \right] \\ &= [0,336; 0,464]. \end{aligned}$$

(E.S. 1.8)

→  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  c.c. di v.o. Gaussiane

$$\Rightarrow x_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \forall i=1, \dots, n$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_i; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$L(x; \mu, \sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \mu, \sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(L) = \ln \left[ (2\pi\sigma)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\mu)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln(L)}{\partial \mu} = + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\mu) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{n\mu}{\sigma^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n\mu}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \quad (\text{i.e., la media campionaria})$$

2)  $X \sim P_0(\lambda)$ .

- $E(X) < \infty$ , infatti:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k! e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!}$$

$\Rightarrow$  per il criterio del rapporto, si ha:

$$\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} \cdot \frac{(k-1)!}{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k} = \frac{\lambda}{k} \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  la serie converge uniformemente

$$\Rightarrow E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{k e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{k-1}}{k!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda \underbrace{\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^j}{j!}}_{\text{Sviluppo in serie di exp}} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda \cdot \lambda = \lambda^2$$

- $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$ .

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k^2 \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k[(k-1)+1] \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{k(k-1) \cancel{\lambda^k}}{k!} + e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-2+2}}{(k-2)!} + E(X)$$

$$= \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda} \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^j}{j!} + E(X) = \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda} + \lambda$$

$\left. \begin{aligned} &\text{Sviluppo in serie di exp} \\ &k-2=j \Rightarrow k=j+2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) = \lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2 = \lambda \quad \square$

$$5) X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

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$$\Rightarrow Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \text{ es la v.o. standardizada.}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\sigma z + \mu) \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \cdot \sigma dz$$

$\downarrow \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = z \Rightarrow x = \sigma z + \mu \Rightarrow dx = \sigma dz$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz + \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= -\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \mu \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = 0 + \mu = \mu.$$

"1 (x def. di densità normale standard)

$$\cdot \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sigma z + \mu)^2 e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$\downarrow \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = z \Rightarrow x = \sigma z + \mu \Rightarrow dx = \sigma dz$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sigma^2 z^2 + \mu^2 + 2\sigma^2 z) e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sigma^2 z^2 e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz + \frac{\mu^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz + \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_R^{+\infty} z^2 e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz + \mu^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_R^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz + \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_R^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= I_1 + I_2 + I_3.$$

Osserviamo che:

$$I_3 = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = - \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 0.$$

$$I_2 = \mu^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_R^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \mu^2 \quad (\times \text{def. di densità gaussiana normata})$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{2\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} z^2 e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{2\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} 2y e^{-\frac{(2y)^2}{2}} dy \\ &\quad \rightarrow y := \frac{z^2}{2} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{2y} \Rightarrow dz = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2y}} dy \\ &= \frac{2\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} 2y e^{-y^2} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2y}} dy = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} y e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \\ &= \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} = \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

(8)

~~$$\Rightarrow E(x^2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \cancel{\mu^2} + \mu^2 = \cancel{\text{hahaha}}$$~~
~~$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(x) = \sigma^2 + \cancel{\mu^2} - \mu^2 = \sigma^2$$~~

$$I_1 = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_R z^2 e^{-z^2/2} dz = \frac{-\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_R -z [ze^{-z^2/2}] dz$$

J'ui. per parti:

$$\begin{cases} f(z) = z \Rightarrow f'(z) = 1 \\ g'(z) = -z e^{-z^2/2} \Rightarrow g(z) = e^{-z^2/2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = -\frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \underbrace{z e^{-z^2/2}}_{=0} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-z^2/2} dz \right]$$

$$= \sigma^2 \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-z^2/2} dz}_{=1} = \sigma^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E(x^2) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(x) = \sigma^2 + \cancel{\mu^2} - \mu^2 = \sigma^2$$