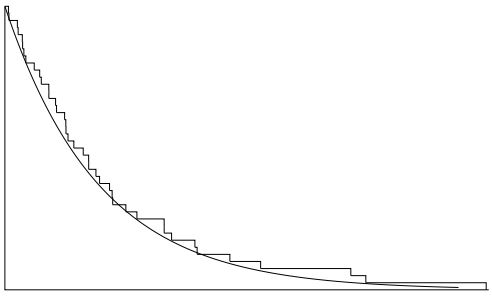
Esempio 9.13 - numeri casuali

```
2.1068440965, 2.51320882494, 0.046838931198, 0.805850019636,
2.1066374915, 1.41861418535, 0.46023339059, 3.38245563593,
0.683335479863, 4.77403093818, 1.7462715769, 0.250986753587,
1.59995566713, 1.03605301325, 4.57542909099, 0.834697521462,
0.67042569223, 1.38435911634, 0.234398748184, 0.91185926205,
0.581044467619, 0.581545187323, 0.175168999837, 2.97588655963,
0.481474200839, 0.388158356422, 1.4259447299, 0.053595675043,
1.20416425746, 1.10761643337, 0.23039734424, 2.20483001009,
0.808077410396, 2.54262433902, 0.277248070403, 1.10825151905,
1.25243951266, 0.789862931439, 0.165140367647, 6.36602958847
```

Esempio 9.13 - figura



Nota 10.2

„This book is concerned with commonsense questions about, for instance, the effect of a lowered death rate on the proportion of old people or the effect of abortions on the birth rate. The answers that it reaches are not always commonsense, and we will meet instances in which intuition has to be adjusted to accord with what the mathematics shows to be the case.

Even when the intuitive answer gives the right direction of an effect, technical analysis is still needed to estimate its amount.“