

AUX 5

P11 X: "CANTIDAD ASIGNADA DE BETA" (~~PERCENAJE~~)

Y: "INGRESO PER CÁPITA".

ARANCEL DE CARRERA = \$60 (BARATO NO?)

100% $\leadsto$ \$60 BETA.

50% $\leadsto$ \$30 "

25% $\leadsto$ \$15 "

Buscamos entonces.

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_x x P(X=x) \\ &= 60 P(X=60) + 30 P(X=30) + 15 P(X=15) \\ &\quad + 0 P(X=0) \end{aligned}$$

Pero:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=60) &= P(25 \leq Y \leq 50) \\ P(X=30) &= P(50 < Y \leq 80) \\ P(X=15) &= P(80 < Y \leq 100) \end{aligned}$$

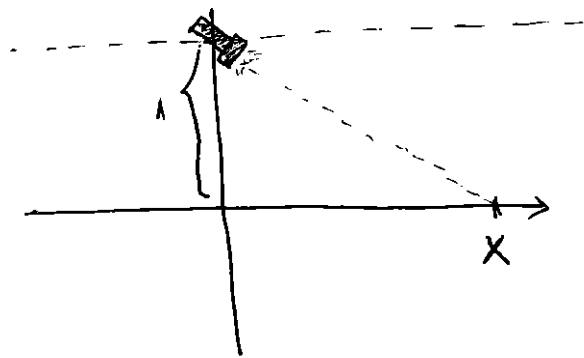
RECORDAR QUE
 $Y \sim U[25, 175]$

$$\Rightarrow E(X) = 60 P(25 \leq Y \leq 50) + 30 P(50 < Y \leq 80) + 15 P(80 < Y \leq 100)$$

$$= 60 \int_{25}^{50} \frac{1}{175-25} dy + 30 \int_{50}^{80} \frac{1}{175-25} dy + 15 \int_{80}^{100} \frac{1}{175-25} dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{60 \cdot 25}{150} + \frac{30 \cdot 30}{150} + \frac{15 \cdot 20}{150} = 10 + 6 + 2 \\ &= \boxed{18} \end{aligned}$$

P2



$$\theta \sim U[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{x}{1} = x$$

Buscamos $f_X(x)$?

$\tan(\cdot)$ biyectiva en $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$

$$P(X \leq t) = P(\tan \theta \leq t) = P(\theta \leq \arctan t)$$

$$\stackrel{\theta \text{ es uniforme}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\arctan t} f_{\theta}(u) du = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\arctan t} \frac{1}{(\pi/2 - (-\pi/2))} du = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\arctan t} \frac{1}{\pi} du$$

$$= \frac{\arctan t + \pi/2}{\pi} = \frac{\arctan t}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_X(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\arctan t}{\pi} \Rightarrow f_X(t) = \frac{d}{dt} F_X(t) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+t^2)} \rightarrow \text{DISTRIBUCIÓN DE CAUCHY}$$

Calculamos $E(X)$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t f_X(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t}{\pi(1+t^2)} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log(1+t^2) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{ diverge}$$

Por lo tanto una variable X que distribuye según Cauchy no tiene esperanza definida.

P3^(a) Sabemos que $P(X \geq 0) = 1$

Definamos la variable aleatoria I (sea $\varepsilon > 0$ cualquiera).

$$I = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } X \geq \varepsilon \\ 0 & \text{~} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow I \leq \frac{X}{\varepsilon} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Esto siempre se tiene ya que si } X \geq \varepsilon \Rightarrow \\ \frac{X}{\varepsilon} \geq 1 = I \quad \text{y si } X < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \frac{X}{\varepsilon} < 1 \text{ pero } I = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

NOTAR QUE $X \geq 0$.

A la expresión anterior sacamos esperanza, i.e.,

$$\frac{X}{\varepsilon} - I \geq 0 \Rightarrow E\left(\frac{X}{\varepsilon} - I\right) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E\left(\frac{X}{\varepsilon}\right) - E(I) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E\left(\frac{X}{\varepsilon}\right) \geq E(I) \quad \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \text{ESPERANZA ES LINEAL} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{E(X)}{\varepsilon} \geq E(I) \end{array}$$

$$\therefore E(I) \leq \frac{E(X)}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{Pero } E(I) = 1 \cdot P(I=1) + 0 \cdot P(I=0) = P(I=1) = P(X \geq \varepsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow E(I) \leq \frac{E(X)}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow P(X \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{E(X)}{\varepsilon}$$

(b) Usamos la desigualdad de Markov para la variable aleatoria

$$Y = (X - E(X))^2 \geq 0$$

Sea $\varepsilon' > 0$ cualquiera, entonces por Markov se tiene
(tomando $\varepsilon' = \varepsilon^2$ para $\varepsilon > 0$ cualquiera)

$$P(Y \geq \varepsilon') \leq \frac{E(Y)}{\varepsilon'} \iff P(Y \geq \varepsilon^2) \leq \frac{E(Y)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P((X - E(X))^2 \geq \varepsilon^2) \leq \frac{E((X - E(X))^2)}{\varepsilon^2} \quad (1)$$

Pero,

$$(X - E(X))^2 \geq \varepsilon^2 \iff |X - E(X)| \geq \varepsilon$$

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

$$\therefore (1) \iff P(|X - E(X)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

(c) Sabemos que $E(X) = \mu = 50$ donde $X =$ no. productos hechos en una fábrica.

¿Qué puede decir acerca de la probabilidad de que la producción de una semana exceda a 75? (NOTAR que $X \geq 0$)

$$\xrightarrow{\text{MARKOV}} P(X \geq 75) \leq \frac{E(X)}{75} = \frac{50}{75} = \frac{2}{3}$$

¿Qué puede decir acerca de la probabilidad de que la producción de una semana esté entre 40 y 60? NOTAR QUE $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2 = 25$

$$\text{Nos piden } 40 \leq X \leq 60 \quad | -50 \Rightarrow -10 \leq X - 50 \leq 10$$

P3 (c)

$$\Rightarrow |X - 50| \leq 10.$$

$\therefore$ not possible to calculate $P(|X - 50| \leq 10)$, pero calculamos.

$$P(|X - 50| \geq 10) \leq \overset{\text{CHEBYSHEV}}{\frac{\text{Var}(X)}{10^2}} = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4} \quad (*)$$

$$P(|X - 50| \leq 10) = 1 - P(|X - 50| \geq 10) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(|X - 50| \leq 10) \geq \frac{3}{4}$$

P4 $X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$

RCDO: $E(g(X)) = \sum_{x \in R_X} g(x) P(X=x)$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{1+X}\right) = \sum_{k \in R_X} \frac{1}{1+k} P(X=k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{1+k} \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

N. QUITA
N. PONE
 $\frac{n+1}{n+1}$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n+1}{k+1} \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+1}{k+1} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

Se corrigen
los índices

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-k+1}$$

SUMA y RESTA
TERMINO $k=0$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-k+1} - \binom{n+1}{0} p^{0-1} (1-p)^{n+1-0} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{p} \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n+1-k} - \frac{(1-p)^{n+1}}{p} \right)$$

BINOMIO
DE NEWTON

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{p} (1-p+p)^{n+1} - \frac{(1-p)^{n+1}}{p} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\frac{1 - (1-p)^{n+1}}{p} \right)$$

P5]

(a) ~~Problema~~

Problema por inducción

$$X_i \sim \text{geométrica}(p) \Leftrightarrow P(X_i = k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p$$

$$R_{X_i} = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$$

RCDO Binomial Negativa

$$X_i \sim \text{BN}(k, p) \Leftrightarrow P(X_i = m) = \binom{m-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{m-k}$$

$$R_{X_i} = \{k, k+1, \dots\}$$

← obtener
último
éxito en el
último tiro

Caso Base $k=2$

$$P(X_1 + X_2 = m) = \sum_{i \in R_{X_2}} \overset{\text{PROBAS TOTALES}}{P(X_1 + X_2 = m | X_2 = i)} P(X_2 = i)$$

$$\overset{\text{Independencia}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} P(X_1 = m-i) P(X_2 = i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (1-p)^{m-i-1} p (1-p)^{i-1} p = p^2 (1-p)^{m-2} \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} 1$$

$$= p^2 (1-p)^{m-2} \cdot (m-1) = p^2 \cdot (1-p)^{m-2} \binom{m-1}{1}$$

Esto es claramente $\text{BN}(2, p)$

$$P(X_1 + X_2 = m) = \binom{m-1}{2-1} p^2 (1-p)^{m-2} = (m-1) \cdot p^2 (1-p)^{m-2}$$

PASO INDUCTIVO

Supongamos que $X_1 + \dots + X_k \sim \text{BN}(k, p)$

y demostraremos que $X_1 + \dots + X_k + X_{k+1} \sim \text{BN}(k+1, p)$

$$\text{Sea } Y = X_1 + \dots + X_k$$

$$P(X_1 + \dots + X_k + X_{k+1} = m)$$

$$= P(Y + X_{k+1} = m) = \sum_{i \in R_{X_{k+1}}} P(Y + X_{k+1} = m \mid X_{k+1} = i) P(X_{k+1} = i)$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Independencia}}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} P(Y = m-i) P(X_{k+1} = i) \quad (*)$$

$$\text{Pero } Y \sim B(k, p) \Rightarrow P(Y = m-i) = \binom{m-i-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{m-i-k}$$

$$R_Y = \{k, k+1, \dots\} \Rightarrow m-i \geq k \Rightarrow i \leq m-k$$

$$(*) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-k} P(Y = m-i) P(X_{k+1} = i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m-k} \binom{m-i-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{m-i-k} \cdot (1-p)^{i-1} p$$

$$= p^{k+1} (1-p)^{m-(k+1)} \sum_{i=1}^{m-k} \binom{m-i-1}{k-1} \quad (**)$$

Aquí usaremos una propiedad conocida

$$\binom{M}{k} = \binom{M-1}{k-1} + \binom{M-1}{k}$$

$$(**) = p^{k+1} (1-p)^{m-(k+1)} \sum_{j=k}^{m-1} \binom{j-1}{k-1}$$

CAMBIO
DE VARIABLES
EN LA SUMA

$$j = m-i$$

$$\stackrel{\uparrow}{=} p^{k+1} (1-p)^{m-(k+1)} \sum_{j=k}^{m-1} \left(\binom{j}{k} - \binom{j-1}{k} \right)$$

PROPIEDAD

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$$(*) = p^{k+1} (1-p)^{n-(k+1)} \left(\binom{n-1}{k} - \binom{k-1}{k-1} \right)$$

↑
telescópica

$$= p^{k+1} (1-p)^{n-(k+1)} \binom{n-1}{k}$$

$$= \binom{n-1}{(k+1)-1} p^{k+1} (1-p)^{n-(k+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1 + \dots + X_{k+1} \sim \text{BN}(k+1, p)$$

(b) Sea $Y \sim \text{BN}(k, p)$

~~Sea~~ $Y = X_1 + \dots + X_k$ donde $\forall i, X_i \sim \text{geom}(p)$

$$\Rightarrow E(Y) = E(X_1 + \dots + X_k)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{linealidad}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^k E(X_i) = \boxed{\frac{k}{p}}$$

$$E(X_i) \stackrel{\text{geométrica}}{=} \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\text{Var}(X_i) \stackrel{\text{geométrica}}{=} \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_k) \stackrel{\text{independencia}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^k \text{Var}(X_i) = \boxed{\frac{k(1-p)}{p^2}}$$

ESPERANSA GEOMÉTRICA (p)
2da $X \sim \text{GEOM}(p)$

$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{R}_X} k P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k (1-p)^{k-1} p.$$

$$= p \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k (1-p)^{k-1} = p \frac{d}{dp} \left(- \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} (1-p)^i \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{= \\ p < 1}}{\uparrow} p \cdot \frac{d}{dp} \frac{-1}{1 - (1-p)} = p \cdot \frac{d}{dp} \left(\frac{-1}{p} \right) = \frac{p}{p^2} = \frac{1}{p}.$$

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