

AUX #3

P2] i) SUPONGAMOS  
 $G_i \cap G_j \neq \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow \exists$  UNA REALIZACIÓN QUE RECIBE PRETIO  
DE  $i$  Y  $j$ . SUPONGAMOS  $i < j$   
ENTONCES EL JUGADOR GANA EL PRETIO  
DE LA MAQUINA  $i$  Y SE RETIRA DEL CASINO  
POR LO CUAL NO PUEDE GANAR EL PRETIO  
DE LA MAQ  $j$ , CONTRADICCIÓN.

$$P(G_i) = \underbrace{(1-p)^{i-1}}_{\substack{\text{PERDIE} \\ \text{EN LAS MAQUINAS} \\ \text{ANTERIORES}}} \cdot \underbrace{p}_{\substack{\text{GANAR EN LA} \\ \text{ÚLTIMA.}}}$$

ii)  $A =$  "JUGADOR NO GANA"  
 $B_i =$  "

$$P(A) = 1 - P(A^c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A^c) &= P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^3 G_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(G_i) = \sum_{i=1}^3 p(1-p)^{i-1} \\ &= p \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 (1-p)^{i-1} \\ &= p \cdot \sum_{i=0}^2 (1-p)^i \\ &= p \cdot \frac{1 - (1-p)^3}{1 - (1-p)} \\ &= 1 - (1-p)^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= 1 - (1 - (1-p)^3) \\ &= (1-p)^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$iii) \begin{aligned} P(G_1 \cap G_2) &= 0 \neq \underbrace{P(G_2)}_{p(1-p)} \cdot \underbrace{P(G_1)}_p \\ P(G_2 \cap G_3) &= 0 \neq \underbrace{P(G_2)}_{p(1-p)} \cdot \underbrace{P(G_3)}_{p(1-p)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$iv) P(G_i | A^c) = \frac{P(G_i \cap A^c)}{P(A^c)} = \frac{P(G_i)}{P(A^c)} = \frac{p(1-p)^{i-1}}{1 - (1-p)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v) P(G) &= P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} G_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(G_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{i-1} \\ &= p \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{i-1} = p \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^i = \frac{p \cdot 1 - (1-p)^{\infty}}{p} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

P3) i) S = "SABER LA RESPUESTA CORRECTA"  
B = "CONTESTA BIEN"

$$\begin{aligned} P(S|B) &= \frac{P(B|S)P(S)}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{P(B|S)P(S)}{P(B|S)P(S) + P(B|S^c)P(S^c)} \\ &= \frac{1 \cdot p}{1 \cdot p + \frac{1}{m} (1-p)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(1-p)}{mp}} \end{aligned}$$

ii) CUANDO  $m \rightarrow \infty$

$$P(S|B) = 1$$

(SI M SE VA A  $\infty$  LE ACORTA CON MUY BAJA PROB.)

iii) CUANDO  $p \rightarrow 0$   
 $P(S|B) = 0$

(SI  $p \rightarrow 0$  EL ALUMNO CON BAJA PROB SABES LA RESPUESTA)

P4  $P(X=m+k | X>n) = P(X=k) \quad \forall n \geq 0, k \geq 1$

$$P(X=m+k | X>n) = \frac{P(X>n, X=m+k)}{P(X>n)}$$

$$= \frac{P(X=m+k)}{P(X>n)} \quad (*)$$

$$P(X>n) = \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{i-1} = p(1-p)^n \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{j-1}$$

$$= (1-p)^n \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{j-1}}_1$$

$$= (1-p)^n$$

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

$$= P(X=k) \quad \square$$

P5  $X \sim \text{BIN}(n, p)$ . DEMONSTRATE ONE

$$P(X \leq i) = 1 - P(Y \leq n-i-1)$$

$$P(X \leq i) = \sum_{j=0}^i \binom{n}{j} p^j (1-p)^{n-j}$$

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

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

$$= 1 - P(Y \leq n-i-1)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \quad & P(X+Y=K) \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{K-1} P(X+Y=K, Y=j) \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{K-1} P(X=K-j, Y=j) \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{K-1} P(X=K-j) P(Y=j) \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{K-1} p(1-p)^{K-j-1} \cdot p(1-p)^{j-1} \\
 &= p^2 \sum_{j=1}^{K-1} (1-p)^{K-2} \\
 &= p^2 (1-p)^{K-2} (K-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad & P(X=K | X+Y=n) = \frac{P(X=K, X+Y=n)}{P(X+Y=n)} \\
 &= \frac{P(X=K) P(Y=n-K)}{P(X+Y=n)} \\
 &= \frac{p(1-p)^{K-1} (1-p)^{n-K-1}}{p^2 (1-p)^{n-2} (n-1)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$