cip?
$$p = pto. de equilibrio$$

$$| \longrightarrow O = \sum_{i} (x_i - p)$$

$$O = \sum_{i} (x_i - p) \longrightarrow p = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i} x_i$$
Este es el significado de la media

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left(x_i - q \right)^2$$

 $F(4) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - 4)^2$ & c = 4 tal que F(4) sea minimo?desarrollando el cuadrado n

$$F(q) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i^2 - 2qx_i + q^2) =$$

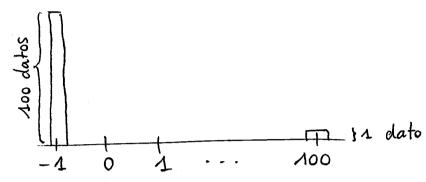
$$= \overline{x^2} - 2q\overline{x} + q^2 \qquad (q \text{ variable})$$

$$F'(q) = \frac{dF(q)}{dq} = 0 \iff q = \overline{x}$$

Entonces el valor de 9 para que F(9) es x => valor mínimo es la varianta = Vx

COEFICIENTE DE ASIMETRÍA MUESTRAL

$$AsiM_{x} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \overline{x})^{3}}{\sqrt{x^{3/2}}}$$



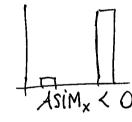
$$\overline{X} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{X} = \frac{100. \, 1^2 + 1.100^2}{101} \approx 100$$

$$\frac{1}{101}$$
 (100.(-1) + 1.106) $\approx 10^4$ (numerador) AsiMx

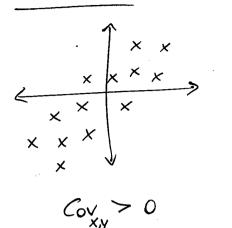
$$V_x^{3/2} \approx 40^3$$

$$\frac{1}{4\sin x} > 0$$



Indivipuos BIDIMENSIONALES

COVARIANZA



$$\alpha = (a_3, ..., a_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\beta = (b_4, ..., b_n)$$

$$|\sum a_i b_i| \leq (\sum a_j^2)^{1/2} (\sum b_j^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \leq ||\alpha|| \cdot ||\beta||$$

$$Cov_{x,y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \bar{x}) (y_i - \bar{y}) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (x_i - \bar{x})) (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (y_i - \bar{y}))$$

$$|Cov_{x,y}| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2\right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} (y_i - \bar{y})^2\right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{y}}$$

COEFICIENTE DE CORRELACIÓN

$$\sum_{x} \sqrt{x} \neq 0$$
, $\sqrt{y} \neq 0$ P_{x}

- $P_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{COV}_{X,Y}}{\sqrt{V_X}}$
- · su signo hiene el mismo significado que el de la covarianz
- · -1 ≤ Pxx € 1
- o invariante bajo cambios de escala

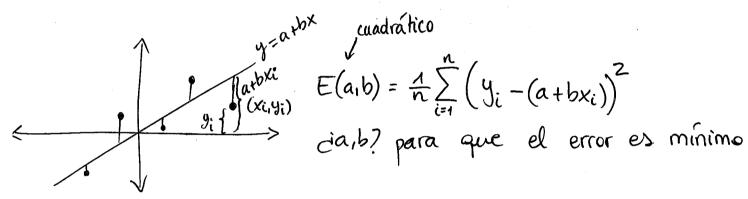
Tenemos una muestra del par de variables
$$(X_1, Y_1)$$
; (X_2, Y_2) , ..., (X_n, Y_n)

De entre todas las rectas y = a + bx [recta = (a_1b)], i cuál es la que "mejor" aproxima/explica la muestra?

error adratico

Error (a,b) =
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum dist((x_i,y_i), recta y = a + bx)^2$$

Buscar (a,b) que minimicen el error



$$\frac{\partial E(a_1b)}{\partial a} = 2a + 2\bar{x}b - 2\bar{y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E(a_1b)}{\partial b} = 2\bar{x}^2b + 2\bar{x}a - 2\bar{x}\bar{y} = 0$$

$$= \int \bar{y} = a + b\bar{x} \rightarrow \text{regresion pasa por } (\bar{x}_1\bar{y})$$

$$= \int \bar{x}\bar{y} = a\bar{x} + b\bar{x}^2$$

Multiplicando la primera por X obtenemos: $b = \frac{Cov_{x,y}}{V}$

$$\hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{x} = \bar{y} - \left(\frac{\text{CoV}_{x,y}}{V_x}\right)\bar{x}$$

Escrituras alternativas:

$$y-\bar{y}=\hat{b}(x-\bar{x})$$
 \tilde{o} $\frac{y-\bar{y}}{\sqrt{v_y}}=\hat{k}_{xy}\frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sqrt{v_x}}$

Cuidado

(yi = (a+bxi.)):

La recta de regresión de y sobre x, no es la recta de regresión de x sobre y.

AJUSTE EXPONENCIAL

$$y = Ce^{Dx}$$

$$E(c_{iD}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - (ce^{Dx_i}))^2$$
buscaría C,D que minimicen $E(c_{iD})$

& Si datos apuntan a
$$y = a + bln x_i$$

Haumos regresión lineal de $(ln x_i, y_i)$

$$\ensuremath{\mathfrak{D}}$$
 Si datos apuntan a que $\boxed{y = Gx^H}$
Hacemos lny = lnG + HlnX
regresión lineal de (lnxi, lnyi)

KELUKYA IUKLU TKUDAGILIVAU

TEOREMA DEL BINOMIO
$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} x^j$$

Ejercicio: calcular
$$E(x^2)$$

$$E(x^2) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} j^2 \binom{n}{j} p^j \binom{n-p}{1-p}$$

OBSERVACION: otra geométrica

Repetimos Bernoulli Ber(p) independientes hasta primer exito, contando el número de fracasos.

X = nº de fraçasos

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{j}}{j!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j \cdot \frac{\lambda^{j}}{j!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{j}}{(j-1)!} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda \cdot e^{\lambda} = \lambda$$
observación
$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{\kappa^{i}}{i!} = e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j^{2} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{j}}{j!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{j \lambda^{j}}{(j-1)!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{(j-1+1) \lambda^{j}}{(j-1)!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{j-1}}{(j-1)!}$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{\text{valores}} \text{valores} * \text{probabilidades} =$$

$$= \int_{\text{valores}}^{\times} \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda x}}{\rho rob} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{\infty} y e^{-y} dy = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$
"1

En muchas ocasiones el parámetro "natural" de la exponencial es 1/2, no 2.

Función GAMMA gamma (
$$\lambda, t$$
) $\lambda, t > 0$

$$\int_{X}^{A}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(t)} \cdot \lambda^{t} \cdot x^{t-1} \cdot e^{-\lambda x} & \text{para } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{para } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma(t) = \int_0^\infty x^{t-1} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^\infty x^t e^{-x} \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{de}{(t-1)} \left[\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx \right] = 1$$

$$\Gamma(t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{t-4}}{x^{t-4}} e^{-x} dx = -x^{t-4} e^{-x} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\infty} + (t-4) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{t-2}}{x^{t-2}} e^{-x} dx$$

Para ne IN:
$$n \ge 1$$
 $\Gamma(n) = (n-1) \cdot \Gamma(n-1) = (n-1)!$

$$\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-y^{2}/2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^{2}/2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^{2}/2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^{2}/2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-y^{2}/2}$$

$$(la normal = \sqrt{2\pi})$$

$$X \sim Gamma(\lambda, t)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X}(x) dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(t)} \int_{0}^{\infty} \lambda t x^{t-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(t)} \int_{0}^{\infty} \lambda t x^{t-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(t)} \int_{0}^{\infty} y^{t} e^{-y} dy = \frac{\Gamma(t)}{\Gamma(t)} = 1$$

$$X \sim Gamma(\lambda, t)$$

$$E(x^{k}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\Gamma(t)} \frac{1}{(\lambda x)^{t}} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(t)} \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{t} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(t)} \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(4)} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^{K}} \int_{0}^{\infty} y^{K} y^{t} e^{-y} dy = \frac{1}{\lambda^{K}} \cdot \frac{(t+K-1)}{K} \cdot \frac{t}{\text{factores}}$$

$$\Gamma(t+K)$$

$$\Gamma(t+k) = (t+k-1)\Gamma(t+k-1) = \cdots$$

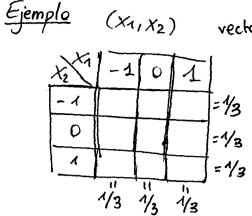
$$= (t+k-1)(t+k-2)\cdots t\Gamma(t)$$

$$K \text{ factores}$$

<u>Sjem plo</u> $\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x/2}$ X ~ Normal (0,1) $Y = e^{X}$ (log-normal) (a,b) = (-0,00) $(c,d) = (0,\infty)$ $f_{X}^{(x)} = f_{Y}(e^{x}).e^{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-x^{2}/2}$ $y \in (0, \infty)$: $f_{Y}(y).y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^{2}}{2}} = D f_{Y}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^{2}}{2}}$ transformación de U se(0.1) $F_X^{-1}(U) \stackrel{d}{=} X$ P(UES) = S $P(F_{\underline{X}}^{-1}(u) \leq t) = P(u \leq F_{\underline{X}}(t)) = F_{\underline{X}}(t) = P(\underline{x} \leq t)$ $\frac{\text{Eiemplo}}{X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}} \qquad \begin{cases} \begin{cases} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} e^{-(X_1 + X_2)} \\ 0 \end{cases} \qquad \text{en el resto} \end{cases}$ a) $\mathbb{E}(X_1, X_2) = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{(X_1 + X_2)}{(X_1 + X_2)} \frac{e^{-(X_1 + X_2)}}{e^{-(X_1 + X_2)}} \frac{dx_1}{dx_2} \frac{dx_2}{dx_1} = 0$ $V = X_2 \quad ; \quad X_2 = V$ $|J| = \det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$ $\exists E(X_1,X_2) = \int_{V}^{\infty} ue^{-u} du dv \rightarrow por partes \rightarrow E(X_1,X_2) =$

b) Marginales $\begin{cases}
f_{X_1}(x) = \int_{X_1 \setminus X_2} f_{X_1 \setminus X_2}(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-(x_1 + x_2)} dx_2 = e^{-x_1} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x_2} dx_1 = e^{-x} \\
f_{X_1}(x_1) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x_1} f_{X_1 \setminus X_2}(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-(x_1 + x_2)} dx_2 = e^{-x_1} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x_2} dx_1 = e^{-x} \\
f_{X_1}(x_1) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x_1} f_{X_1 \setminus X_2}(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x_2} dx_1 = e^{-x_1} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x_2} dx_1 = e^{-x_2} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x_2} dx_1 = e^{-x_1} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x_2} dx_2 = e^{-x_1} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x_2} dx_1 = e^{-x_2} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x_2} dx_2 = e^{-x_2} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x_2} dx_1 = e^{-x_2} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x_2} dx_2 = e^{-x_2} \int_{$

 $E(x_1+x_2) = E(x_1) + E(x_2) = 1+1=2$



vector 18 dimensiones

(8 grados de libertad)

2 Fijamos marginales - > 4 grados de

3 X_1 y X_2 son independientes $\Rightarrow P(X_1 = X_1, X_2 = X_2) = P(X_1 = X_1) \cdot P(X_2 = X_2)$

=> CONOCEMOS LA FUNCIÓN DE MASA
CONJUNTA DE (X1, X2).

$$X_1, X_2$$
 independientes
$$E(X_1 \cdot X_2) = E(X_1) \cdot E(X_2)$$
Independientes $\Rightarrow cov(-)$

Independientes => cov(-)=0
pero al reves no

$$X_{2}$$
 X_{1} -1 0 1 | Marginales figadas, -1 $1/6$ 0 $1/6$ = $1/3$ $(ov(-)=0)$ 0 0 $1/3$ 0 = $1/3$ pero NO 1 $1/6$ 0 $1/6$ = $1/3$ indep.

 $\mathbb{F}(X_1) = 0$ y $\mathbb{F}(X_2) = 0$ =D Necesitamos $\mathbb{F}(X_1, X_2) = 0$ Modelo: n=3

$$Cov(X_{1}, X_{2}) = \mathbb{E}(X_{1}X_{2}) - \mathbb{E}(X_{1})\mathbb{E}(X_{2}) = -P_{1}P_{2}$$

$$V(X_{1}) = \mathbb{E}(X_{1}^{2}) - \mathbb{E}(X_{1})^{2} = P_{1} - P_{1}^{2}$$

$$P_{1}P_{2} - P_{1}P_{2} - P_{1}P_{3}$$

$$-P_{1}P_{2} - P_{2}P_{3}$$

$$-P_{1}P_{3} - P_{2}P_{3}$$

$$-P_{1}P_{3} - P_{2}P_{3}$$

caso particular: $P_1 = P_2 = P_3 = \frac{1}{3}$ $E(X) = \binom{1/3}{1/3}$ $Cov(X) = \binom{2/9}{-1/4} - \frac{1/9}{4}$ $Cov(X) = \binom{-1/9}{-1/9} - \frac{1/9}{4}$ Semidefinida positiva

$$\nabla(X_i) = \nabla(X_i - \mathbb{E}(X_i))$$

$$\operatorname{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \operatorname{cov}(X_i - \mathbb{E}(X_i), X_j - \mathbb{E}(X_j))$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X_i) = 0 = \mathbb{E}(X_j)$$

$$\nabla(X_i + X_j) = \mathbb{E}((X_i + X_j)^2) = \mathbb{E}(X_i^2) + \mathbb{E}(X_j^2) + 2\mathbb{E}(X_i X_j)$$

$$\nabla(X_i) \qquad \nabla(X_j) \qquad \operatorname{Zcov}(X_i, X_j)$$

$$a_{1}, \dots, a_{n} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{j} \times_{j}$$
there varian $\neq e$

$$V\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{j} \times_{j}\right) = \sum_{\lambda \leq i, j \leq n} a_{i} a_{j} \cdot cov(X_{i}, X_{j}) =$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{j}^{2} \cdot V(X_{j}) + \sum_{\lambda \leq i \neq j \leq n} a_{i} a_{j} \cdot cov(X_{i}, X_{j}) \quad \text{forma cuadratica}$$

$$\leq V\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{j} \times_{j}\right) = (a_{1} \dots a_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} v(X_{1}) & cov(X_{i} \times_{j}) \\ v(X_{1}) & cov(X_{i} \times_{j}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$
while fixed
$$\text{simetrica} \quad \forall X_{j} \in A_{n} \text{ simetrica} \quad \forall X_{j} \in A_{n} \text$$

SITIVA

A simétrica Q = forma cuadrática asociada a A. $Q(\vec{x}) = \langle A\vec{x}, \vec{x} \rangle = \vec{X}^{T} \cdot A \cdot \vec{X} = \sum_{1 \le i,j \le n} a_{ij} X_{i} X_{j}$ $Axn \quad nxn \quad nx4$ Fe Rn $a^T = (as, ..., an) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ a^{τ} . $Cov(X).a = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_j^2 \nabla(x_j) + \sum_{i \neq j} cov(X_i, x_j) a_i a_j = \nabla(a_i x_1 + \cdots + a_n x_n) \ge 1$ \vec{a} . $\vec{cov}(X)$. $\vec{a} = \vec{V}(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i) \ge 0$ para todo $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. i (uando Cov(X)) es semidefinida positiva pero no definida positiva? Hay $\vec{a} \neq \vec{o}$ tal que \vec{a} . Cov(X). $\vec{a} = 0 = V(\vec{\sum}_j a_j V_j) \leftarrow$ identicamente $\vec{b} = \vec{\sum}_j a_j x_j = cte.$ $\frac{P_{1} P_{2} P_{3}}{X_{1} + X_{2} + X_{3} = 1} V(X_{1} + X_{2} + X_{3}) = 0$ $\frac{\text{Spemplo}}{\text{M}} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix}$ = Cov(X) es semidefinida positiva pero no def. po $f_{x}(x) = f_{y}(M\vec{x} + \vec{b}) \cdot |\det(M)|$ Y = M X + 6 fy(y) = 1 (M-1(y-b)) {x (X,Y) rector aleatorio con f(x,y) (x,y) Sea Z = X + Y $f_{X+Y}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y)(x,z-x) dx$ independientes $f_{X+Y}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X}(x) f_{Y}(z-x) dx$

$$Z \quad \text{es } \exp(\lambda) \qquad f_{Z}(1) \quad \text{independence}$$

$$Z \quad \text{es } \exp(\lambda) \qquad f_{Z}(1) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}, \quad t \ge 0$$

$$E(Z) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \qquad \nabla(Z) = \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}}$$

$$X + Y \quad \text{notion } \text{ de } \text{ densidad} \qquad E(X + Y) = 2$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0.5 \times Z} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0.5 \times Z} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0.5 \times Z} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0.5 \times Z} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0.5 \times Z} \int$$

$$=\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}x - \frac{2}{12}}{2}}{dx} = \frac{cambio \quad vaniables}{dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}x - \frac{2}{12}}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{e^{\frac{2}{4}y}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{2^2}{4}y}$$

$$=\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{4}y}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{2^2}{4}y}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{2^2}{4}y}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{2^2}{4}y}$$

$$=\frac{1}{$$

X2, ..., X100

dado regular

$$\mathbb{P}\left(320 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{100} \chi_i \leq 380\right)$$

repetimos el experimento 100 veces

$$X = (x_1, ..., x_{100})^T \text{ fiene } 6^{100}$$

$$E(X) = \mu = \frac{7}{2}$$
formas

$$V(X) = \frac{35}{12} \quad \sqrt{V(X)} \approx 1'71$$

$$\frac{S_{100} - 100.\frac{7}{2}}{1/71/100^7} = \frac{S_{100} - 50.7}{17/4} \xrightarrow{2} N(0.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\frac{-30}{17'1} \le \frac{5100 - 350}{17'1} \le \frac{30}{17'1}\right) = P\left(-1'75 \le N(0,1) \le 1'75\right)$$