

## Taller 12

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1) Estatura media:  $h$ .

Muestra de tamaño  $n$ .  $X_1, \dots, X_n$

$M_n = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}$  como estimador de  $h$ .

$$\sigma^2 = 1 \text{ m}^2 \quad (\sigma = 1 \text{ m}).$$

a)  $\text{Var}(M_n) = \frac{\text{var}(X_n)}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$

Buscamos  $\sqrt{\text{Var}(M_n)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \leq 0.01$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \leq (0.01)^2 \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{1}{(0.01)^2} = 10000$$

b) Desigualdad de Chebyshov.

$$P(|X - \mu| \geq c) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{c^2}, \text{ con } (\times \text{ con media } \mu \text{ y var } \sigma^2)$$

luego,

$$P(|M_n - h| \geq 0.05) \leq \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{(0.05)^2} \leq 0.01$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \leq (0.01)(0.05)^2 \Rightarrow n \geq 40000$$

c) Si  $\sigma = 0.1 \Rightarrow \sigma^2 = 0.01$ ,  $\text{var}(M_n) = \frac{0.01}{n}$

i)  $\sqrt{\frac{0.01}{n}} \leq 0.01 \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{0.01}{(0.01)(0.01)} = 100$

$$\text{i)} P(|M_n - f| \geq 0.05) \leq \frac{\left(\frac{0.01}{n}\right)}{\left(\frac{0.05}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2} = \frac{0.01}{(0.05)^2} = 0.01$$

$$\rightarrow n \geq \frac{0.01}{(0.05)(0.05)^2} = 400$$

2) Proporción  $f$  de fumadores,  $f \in [0,1]$

Muestra de tamaño  $n$

$$P(|M_n - f| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \delta.$$

a) Por Chebyshev:

$$P(|M_n - f| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}, \quad \sigma > 0. \quad (\sigma^2 \text{ var de } M_n)$$

$$\sigma^2 \text{ no se conoce pero } M_n = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}$$

con  $X_i$  Bernoulli,  $\text{var}(X_i) = f(1-f)$

$$\text{Juego } \text{var}(M_n) = \frac{f(1-f)}{n}.$$

El máximo de la varianza se da con  $f = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$\text{Juego } P(|M_n - f| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{4n}.$$

(3)

Tenemos:

$$P(|M_n - f| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{4n\varepsilon^2}.$$

$$n \text{ es tq } \frac{1}{4n\varepsilon^2} = \delta \Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2\delta}.$$

Sea  $K = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ .

$$P(|M_n - f| \geq K) \leq \frac{1}{4n^*K^2} = \frac{1}{4n^*(\frac{\varepsilon}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{n^*\varepsilon^2} = \delta$$

$$\text{dado } n^* = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2\delta}. \text{ ó } n^* = 4n. \text{ (se multiplican n).}$$

b) Tenemos

$$P(|M_n - f| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{4n\varepsilon^2} = \delta. \quad \left(n = \frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2\delta}\right)$$

Queremos

$$P(|M_n - f| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{4n^{**}\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\delta}{2} =: \omega$$

$$\text{dado } n^{**} = \frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2\omega} = \frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2\frac{\delta}{2}} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2\delta} \right)$$

$$\text{ó } n^{**} = 2n. \quad (\text{se duplica n})$$

3) Sean  $X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots$  iid.  
 $X_i$  uniforme en  $[-1, 1]$ .

(4)

a)  $Y_n = X_n/n$

Vamos a ~~dibujar~~ demostrar que  $Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$ .

Sea  $\epsilon > 0$ .

$$P(|Y_n| > \epsilon) = P\left(\left|\frac{X_n}{n}\right| > \epsilon\right)$$

$$= P(|X_n| > n\epsilon) = P(X_n < -n\epsilon) + P(X_n > n\epsilon)$$

Ahora si  $n\epsilon > 1$  ~~entonces~~

$$P(X_n < -n\epsilon) = P(X_n > n\epsilon) = 0.$$

Es decir, para  $n > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ ,  $P(|Y_n| > \epsilon) = 0$ .

~~Entonces~~,  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ ,  $\forall \delta > 0$ , ~~si~~  $n > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

$$P(|Y_n| > \epsilon) = 0 < \delta \text{ . luego } Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 0.$$

Otra forma es que  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|Y_n| > \epsilon) = 0$

b) Veremos que  $Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$ . ( $Y_n = (X_n)^n$ ).

Sea  $\epsilon > 0$ . (si  $\epsilon \geq 1$   $P(|Y_n| > \epsilon) = 0$ )

$$P(|Y_n| > \epsilon) = P(|(X_n)^n| > \epsilon) = P(|X_n|^n > \epsilon) = P(|X_n| > \epsilon^{1/n})$$

$$= P(X < -\epsilon^{1/n}) + P(X > \epsilon^{1/n}) = 2(1 - \epsilon^{1/n}).$$

Ahora,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2(1 - \epsilon^{1/n}) = 0$  pues  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \epsilon^{1/n} = 1$ . ( $\epsilon > 0$ )

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Luego  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|Y_n| > \varepsilon) = 0$  o  $Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$

c) Veremos que  $Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$ . Sea  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

$$P(|Y_n| > \varepsilon) = P\left(\left|\prod_{i=1}^n |X_i|\right| > \varepsilon\right) = P\left(\prod_{i=1}^n |X_i| > \varepsilon\right)$$

Pero

$$P\left(\prod_{i=1}^n |X_i| > \varepsilon\right) \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}\left(\prod_{i=1}^n |X_i|\right)}{\varepsilon} =$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{E}(|X_1|)}{\varepsilon} \quad (\text{pues son indep})$$

$$\text{Ahora } \mathbb{E}(|X_1|) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} \cdot |x_1| dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^1 x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Luego,

$$P\left(\prod_{i=1}^n |X_i| > \varepsilon\right) \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}(|X_1|)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

Además,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\prod_{i=1}^n |X_i| > \varepsilon\right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = 0$$

Luego  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|Y_n| > \varepsilon) = 0$  o  $Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$

d)  $Y_n = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ . Veremos que  $Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 1$ .

Sea  $\epsilon > 0$ .

$$P(|\max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} - 1| > \epsilon) = P(1 - \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} > \epsilon)$$

Como  $X_1, \dots, X_n \leq 1$ .

$$= P(X_1, \dots, X_n \leq 1 - \epsilon) = P(X_1 \leq 1 - \epsilon, \dots, X_n \leq 1 - \epsilon)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{indep}}{=} P(X_1 \leq 1 - \epsilon) \cdots P(X_n \leq 1 - \epsilon).$$

$$\text{Si } \epsilon \geq 2 \quad P(X_i \leq 1 - \epsilon) = 0.$$

Ahora, si  $0 < \epsilon < 2$ .

$$P(X_i \leq 1 - \epsilon) = \frac{2 - \epsilon}{2}$$

Luego

$$P(|\max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} - 1| > \epsilon) = \left(\frac{2 - \epsilon}{2}\right)^n$$

Como  $2 > \epsilon > 0$ ,  $0 < \left(\frac{2 - \epsilon}{2}\right) < 1$  luego

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(Y_n - 1) > \epsilon = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2 - \epsilon}{2}\right)^n = 0.$$

Es decir  $\underset{\approx}{Y_n} \xrightarrow{P} 1$

4) 100 rondas con números entre 1 y 36.

(7)

$N$  # rondas impares. Si  $N > 55$ , ruleta no es justa.

Supongamos que la ruleta es justa. Es decir  $p = \frac{1}{2}$  donde  $p$  es la prob. de impar.

$N = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{100}$ . donde  $X_i$  es Bernoulli con parámetro  $p = \frac{1}{2}$ . luego  $E(N) = 50$  y  $\text{var}(N) = 100(0.5)(0.5) = 25$

Queremos ver  $P(N > 55)$  Aprox. de DM q L.

$$P(N > 55) = P\left(\frac{N - 50}{\sqrt{25}} > \frac{55.5 - 50}{\sqrt{25}}\right) \approx 1 - \Phi(1.1).$$

$$= 1 - 0.864 = 0.136.$$

5) Comp falla con prob. 0.05 indep. Tener 45 días sin fallas en 50 días.

a) ~~S<sub>50</sub>~~  $S_{50} = X_1 + \dots + X_{50}$ , donde  $X_i$  es Bernoulli con prob. ~~0.95~~ 0.95.

Aproximamos  $S_{50}$  con una normal. con media  $\mu = 0.95 \cdot 50 = 47.5$  y varianza  $\sigma^2 = (0.05)(0.95) \cdot 50 = 2.375$

~~$S_{50}$~~  Queremos ver  $P(S_{50} \geq 45)$

$$= P\left(\frac{S_{50} - 47.5}{\sqrt{2.375}} > \frac{45 - 47.5}{\sqrt{2.375}}\right) \approx 1 - \Phi(-1.62) = 0.9477.$$

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b)

$$P(S_{50} > 45) \rightarrow 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{44.5 - 47.5}{\sqrt{2.375}}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2.375}}\right)$$

$$= \cancel{\frac{1 - \Phi(-1.08)}{\sqrt{2.375}}} = \cancel{\frac{1 - 0.8413}{\sqrt{2.375}}} = \cancel{\frac{0.1587}{\sqrt{2.375}}}$$

~~$$= \cancel{\frac{1 - \Phi(-1.08)}{\sqrt{2.375}}} = \cancel{\frac{1 - 0.8413}{\sqrt{2.375}}} = \cancel{\frac{0.1587}{\sqrt{2.375}}}$$~~

$$= 1 - \Phi(-1.08) = 1 - \cancel{0.8413} = \cancel{0.1587} = 0.9742$$

c)

$$P(S_{50} > 45) = \sum_{i=45}^{50} \binom{50}{i} (0.95)^i (0.05)^{50-i}$$

$$= \binom{50}{45} (0.95)^{45} (0.05)^5 + \binom{50}{46} (0.95)^{46} (0.05)^4 + \binom{50}{47} (0.95)^{47} (0.05)^3 +$$

$$\binom{50}{48} (0.95)^{48} (0.05)^2 + \binom{50}{49} (0.95)^{49} (0.05)^1 + \binom{50}{50} (0.95)^{50} 1.$$

$$= 0.9622238.$$

6) Una fábrica produce  $X_n$  dispositivos el día n.  $X_n$  iid con media 5 y var 9.

a)  $S_{100} = X_1 + \dots + X_{100}$ .  $E(S_{100}) = 100(5) = 500$   
 $\text{var}(S_{100}) = 100 \cdot 9 = 900$

Queremos aproximar  $P(S_{100} < 440)$

$S_{100}$  es aprox. normal, luego

$$P(S_{100} < 440) = P\left(\frac{S_{100} - 500}{\sqrt{900}} < \frac{440 - 500}{\sqrt{900}}\right)$$

$$\approx P\left(\frac{S_{100} - 500}{\sqrt{900}} < \frac{-60}{30}\right) \approx \Phi(-2) = 0.0227.$$

b) Queremos encontrar el  $n$  máximo tal que

$$P(X_1 + \dots + X_n \geq 200 + 5n) \leq 0.05.$$

luego,  $P\left(\frac{S_n - n \cdot 5}{\sqrt{9n}} \geq \frac{200 + 5n - n \cdot 5}{\sqrt{9n}}\right) \leq 0.05$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\frac{S_n - n \cdot 5}{\sqrt{9n}} \geq \frac{200}{3\sqrt{n}}\right) \leq 0.05$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{200}{3\sqrt{n}}\right) \leq 0.05 \Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{200}{3\sqrt{n}}\right) \geq 0.95.$$

Tenemos que  $\Phi(1.65) \approx 0.95$ . es decir el máximo  $n$  (aprox) debe satisfacer

$$\frac{200}{3\sqrt{n}} = 1.65 \quad \text{o} \quad n = \left(\frac{200}{3(1.65)}\right)^2 = 1632.1$$

luego  $n \leq 1632$ .

o) N ~~es~~ 1er dia tq hay un total de 1000 disp. prod  
Queremos determinar

$$P(N \geq 220).$$

$\{N \geq 220\}$  Es equivalente al evento  $\{S_{220} \leq 1000\}$

Ahora,  $P(S_{220} \leq 1000) = P\left(\frac{S_{220} - 220 \cdot 5}{\sqrt{9 \cdot 220}} \leq \frac{-220}{\sqrt{9 \cdot 220}} - 2.247\right)$

$$= \Phi(-2.247) = 1 - \Phi(2.247) = 0.0123.$$

7)  $X_1, Y_1, X_2, Y_2, \dots$  v.a's indep. con dist uniforme en  $[0, 1]$ .

$$W = \underbrace{(X_1 + \dots + X_{16}) - (Y_1 + \dots + Y_{16})}_{16}$$

Queremos aproximar

$$P(|W - E(W)| < 0.001)$$

$$W = \left( \frac{(X_1 - Y_1) + \dots + (X_{16} - Y_{16})}{16} \right). \quad \text{Llámese } Z_i = X_i - Y_i$$

$$i=1, \dots, 16$$

$$E(Z_i) = E(X_i) - E(Y_i) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(Z_i) &= \text{var}(X_i) + \text{var}(-Y_i) = 2 \text{var}(X_i) \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 1}{12} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

Entonces,  $W = \frac{Z_1 + \dots + Z_{16}}{16}$  satisface:  $E(W) = 0$  y

$$\text{var}(W) = \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{6 \cdot 16} = \frac{1}{96}.$$

Tenemos que

$$P(|W| \leq 0.001) = P\left(\frac{|W|}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{96}}} \leq \frac{0.001}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{96}}}\right) =$$

$$= \cancel{\text{Probability}} \left( -\frac{0.001}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{96}}} < \frac{W - \bar{W}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{96}}} \frac{0.001}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{96}}} \right)$$

$$= \Phi(\sqrt{96}(0.001)) - \Phi(-0.001\sqrt{96}) = 2\Phi(\sqrt{96}(0.001)) - 1$$

$$= 2\phi(0.0097979) - 1 = 0.007817$$