

Ayudonhó 3
Intro a Estadística.

29/03/16.-

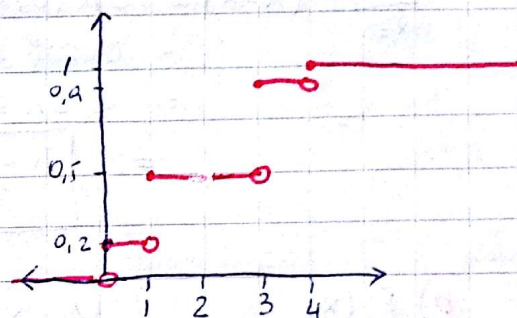
$$① F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 0,2 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0,5 & 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 0,9 & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ 1 & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

Para que $F_x(x)$ sea F.D.A.

se tiene que $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F_x(x) = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F_x(x) = 0$

$F_x(x)$ es creciente.



Se cumple lo pedido porque para cada $a \leq b \Rightarrow F_x(a) \leq F_x(b)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet P(X \leq 1) &= P(X < 1) + P(X = 1) \\ &= 0,2 + P(X < 3) - P(X < 1) \\ &= 0,2 + 0,5 - 0,2 = 0,5 // \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet P(X = 1) &= P(X < 3) - P(X < 1) \\ &= 0,3 // \end{aligned}$$

$$\star P(X = x) =$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{e.o.c} \\ 0,2 & x = 0 \\ 0,3 & x = 1 \\ 0,4 & x = 3 \\ 0,1 & x = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet P(0 < X < 3) &= P(0 \leq X < 3) - P(X = 0) \quad \underbrace{P(0 \leq X < 1)} \\ &= P(0 \leq X < 1) + P(1 \leq X < 3) - P(X = 0) \\ &= 0,2 + 0,5 - 0,2 = 0,5 // \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet P(X = 4) &= P(X \geq 4) - P(3 \leq X < 4) \\ &= 1 - 0,9 = 0,1 // \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet P(X \geq 3) &= 1 - P(X < 3) \\ &= 1 - 0,5 = 0,5. \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} P(X=x) \begin{cases} 0,1K & x=0,1,2 \\ 0,5K & x=3,4,5 \\ 0,4K & x=6 \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso.} \end{cases}$$

a) Para que $P(X=x)$ sea función de prob. $\sum_{x \in X} P(X=x) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x=0}^6 P(X=x) &= 3K(0,1) + 3(0,5K) + 0,4K \\ &= 0,3K + 1,5K + 0,4K \\ &= 2,2K = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{K = \frac{1}{2,2}}$$

b) $F_X(x)$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 0 & x < 0 \\ i) & x = \{0,1,2\} \\ ii) & x \in \{3,4,5\} \\ \text{..1} & x \geq 6. \end{array}$$

i) $P(X \leq i) = (0,1 \cdot K) \cdot (i+1) \quad i \in \{0,1,2\}$

ii) $P(X \leq i) = P(X \leq 2) + P(2 < x \leq i) \quad i \in \{3,4,5\}$
 $= 0,3 \cdot K + (0,5K)(i-2)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq 6) &= P(X < 6) + P(X=6) \\ &= 0,3K + 1,5K + 0,4K = 2,2K = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 0,1K([x]+1) & 0 \leq x < 3 \\ 0,3K + 0,5K([x]-2) & 3 \leq x < 6 \\ 1 & x \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) P(2 \leq x < 4) &= P(x < 4) - P(x < 2) \\ &= (F_X(4) - P(X=4)) - (F_X(2) - P(X=2)) \\ &= (0,3K + 0,5K \cdot 2 - 0,5K) - (0,1K \cdot 3 - 0,1K) \\ &= (0,8K) - (0,2K) = 0,6K = 0,27. \end{aligned}$$