

Intro a Estadística

Martes 19/04/16

Ayudaría

1) p = prob. de usar desfibrilador en un día

a) $p = 0.15$

Sabemos que el desfibrilador se carga después del 4° uso.

Sea X = cant. de ~~uso~~ días del desfibrilador hasta el 4° uso.

$$X \sim \text{Bin Neg}(r=4, p=0.15)$$

Nos preguntan

$$P(X=5) = \binom{x-1}{r-1} (1-p)^{x-r} \cdot p^r = \binom{4}{3} (0.85)^4 \cdot (0.15)^4 \checkmark$$

b) Nos piden

$$P(X > 4) = 1 - P(X=4) \\ = 1 - \binom{3}{3} (0.85)^0 \cdot (0.15)^4 = 1 - (0.15)^4 \checkmark$$

c) Nos piden

Sea X_i : usar el desfibrilador el día i

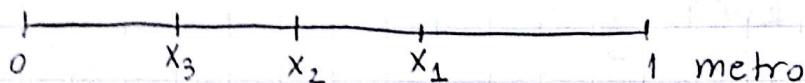
$$X_i \begin{cases} 0.15 & x=1 \\ 0.85 & x=0 \end{cases}$$

Nos piden

$$P(X_9 = 1 \mid X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0, X_3 = 0, X_4 = 0)$$

$$\text{independencia} = P(X_9 = 1) = 0.15 //$$

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Si $X \sim \text{Uniforme}(a, b) \rightarrow E(x) = \frac{a+b}{2}$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$X_1 \sim \text{Uniforme}(0, 1)$$

$$X_2 | X_1 = x_1 \sim \text{Uniforme}(0, x_1)$$

$$X_3 | X_2 = x_2 \sim \text{Uniforme}(0, x_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x_3) &= E(E(x_3 | x_2)) \\ &= E\left(\frac{x_2}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot E(x_2) \quad (E(\cdot) \text{ operador lineal}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot E(E(x_2 | x_1))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot E\left(\frac{x_1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot E(x_1) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

$$\text{Var}(x_3) = E(\text{Var}(x_3 | x_2)) + \text{Var}(E(x_3 | x_2))$$

$$\star E(\text{Var}(x_3 | x_2)) = \frac{E(x_2^2)}{12} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot E(x_2^2)$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = E(x^2) - \mu_x^2 = \frac{1}{12} [E(x^2) + (E(x))^2] = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\circ \text{Var}(x_2) = \text{Var}(E(x_2 | x_1)) + E(\text{Var}(x_2 | x_1))$$

$$= \text{Var}\left(\frac{x_1}{2}\right) + E\left(\frac{x_1^2}{12}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \cdot E(x_1^2) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{Var}(x_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} [E(x_1^2) + E(x_1)^2] + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{Var}(x_1) = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet E^2(x_2) &= E(E(x_2|x_1)) \\ &= E\left(\frac{x_1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot E(x_1) = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E(x_2^2) &= \text{Var}(x_2) + E^2(x_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{12} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{3}{48} = \frac{5}{48} \end{aligned}$$

Por otro lado, $\text{Var}(E(x_2|x_1)) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{x_1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{Var}(x_1)$

y $\text{Var}(x_2) = \text{Var}(E(x_2|x_1)) + E(\text{Var}(x_2|x_1))$

4 $X = \text{n}^\circ$ de ratones intoxicados.
 $X \sim \text{Poisson}(20 \cdot t)$ con t - meses

$Y = \text{ratones efecto secundario dado } X:$

$Y|X \sim \text{Binomial}(n=X, p=0.2)$
 $\lambda \sim ?$

- 2) a) $X_1 =$ "nº de piezas defectuosas de un total de 20 con prob. 0.1 de ser defectuosa"
 $X_1 \sim \text{Binomial}(n=20, p=0.1)$

Nos piden $P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1)$
$$= 1 - \binom{20}{0} (0.1)^0 (0.9)^{20} - \binom{20}{1} (0.1)^1 \cdot (0.9)^{19}$$

Tenemos 100 piezas, de las cuales 10 son defectuosas y se extraen 20 piezas de la que se registra nº de piezas defectuosas x_2 .

$X_2 \sim \text{Hipergeométrica}(N=100, n=20, r=10)$

$$P(X_2 = x_2) = \frac{\binom{r}{x_2} \binom{N-r}{n-x_2}}{\binom{N}{n}} = \frac{\binom{10}{x_2} \binom{90}{20-x_2}}{\binom{100}{20}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P(X_2 \geq 2) &= 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) \\ &= 1 - \frac{\binom{10}{0} \binom{90}{20}}{\binom{100}{20}} - \frac{\binom{10}{1} \binom{90}{19}}{\binom{100}{20}} \end{aligned}$$

b) Nos dicen $R \sim \text{Binomial}(n=100, p=0.15)$

R : "cant. de piezas defectuosas de la caja de 100 piezas".

luego $X_2 | R \sim \text{Hipergeométrica}(N=100, n=20, r=R)$

$$\text{luego } P(X_2 = x_2, R = r) = P(X_2 = x_2 | R) \cdot P(R = r)$$

$$\text{y } \sum_{x_2} P(X_2 = x_2, R = r) = P(R = r)$$