# Variables aleatonica

Es una función cuyo domninio son eventos y su recorrido es sub conjunto de IR

#### Lanzar una moneda

- Exp. Lanzon una moneda
- Ω := { 'Cara', 'Sello'}

offine 
$$\chi('(s_0|s_0)) = 1$$
  
 $\chi('(s_0|s_0)) = 0$ 

¿X es una Voriable a leoloria?

### Si

- · X: D → 10,18
- X: { 'cora'; 'sello' | +> { 0,1 |

Son X el númers de lapion rojos que extraige alsacery lepion cle un extraige alsacery lepion rojos y 4 az elle.

¿Cúal es el valor esperado de lapices rojos?

$$E[X] = \int_{\mathcal{X}} x \, dP$$

$$Dorm(x)$$

Discreta: Rec(X) = 7/

Continua: Rec(x) & IR 1 Rec(x) & C U [a,b]

## Caro discuto.

$$E[X] = \sum_{x \in X} x \cdot P(X = x)$$

$$= 0 \cdot P(X=0) + 1 \cdot P(X=1) + 2 \cdot P(X=2) + 3 \cdot P(X=3)$$

## Continuo

$$F(x) = P(X \le x)$$
  
Ly función de dist.  
 $\theta$  prob. acumulada.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} F(x) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow IP(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X}(y) dy$$

d ensidad de probabilidad

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{\chi}(y) dy$$

$$F'(x) = f_X(x)$$

$$diP = \int_X (y) dy$$

#### Problema 1

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x^2 / 5, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ \left( -x^2 + 6x - 4 \right) / 5, & 1 < x \le 3 \\ 1, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

- 1. Determine la función de densidad de
- Calcule las probabilidades
  - $P(X \le 2)$
  - $\bullet P(1 < X \le 2)$
  - $P(X > \frac{1}{2})$
- 3. Calcule  $\mathbb{E}[X]$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x^2/5, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ (-x^2 + 6x - 4)/5, & 1 < x \le 3 \\ 1, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{X} (\pi) := \begin{cases}
0 & \text{; } \chi < 0 \\
\frac{2}{5} \chi & \text{; } 0 \le \chi \le L \\
-\frac{2}{5} \chi + \frac{6}{5} & \text{; } 1 < \chi \le 3 \\
0 & \text{; } \chi > 3
\end{cases}$$

$$IP(X>1/2) =$$
= 1-IP(X\leq 1/2)
= 1-\int\_0^{1/2} \geq \frac{1}{5} \dy
= 1-0.05
= 0.95

$$F(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^{2} \ln x}{(x^{2} + \ln x)^{2} \ln x + 3} \\ \frac{x^{2} \ln x}{(x^{2} + \ln x)^{2} \ln x + 3} \\ \frac{x^{2} \ln x}{(x^{2} + \ln x)^{2} \ln x + 3} \\ \frac{x^{2} \ln x}{(x^{2} + \ln x)^{2} \ln x + 3} \\ \frac{x^{2} \ln x}{(x^{2} + \ln x)^{2} \ln x + 3} \\ \frac{x^{2} \ln x}{(x^{2} + \ln x)^{2} \ln x + 3} \\ \frac{x^{2} \ln x}{(x^{2} + \ln x)^{2} \ln x + 3} \\ = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy \\ \frac{2}{5} y \, dy + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{5} y + \frac{6}{5} \, dy$$

$$\int_{X} (x) = \begin{cases}
0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\
\frac{2}{5}x & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq L \\
-\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{6}{5} & \text{if } (x \leq 3)
\end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{X} (x) dx$$

$$= \int_{X} x + \int_{X} (x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot \frac{2}{5} x + \int_{1}^{3} x \left(-\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{6}{5}\right) dx$$

$$= 1,46$$

#### Problema 4

El tiempo total, medido en unidades de 100 horas, que un adolescente escucha su estéreo durante un año en una variable aleatoria, cuya modelación está dada por la siguiente función:

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\left(\frac{\lambda}{1-k}\right)x} I_{[0,\infty]}(x) \quad \lambda > 0$$

- 1. Demuestre que  $f_X(x)$  es función de densidad de probabilidad sí y sólo si  $k = 1 + \lambda^2$ .
- 2. Considerando  $\lambda = 4$ , encuentre la probabilidad de que el tiempo total en horas, que un adolescente escucha su estéreo durante un año sea entre 3 y 8 unidades.

1. 
$$P(X \le t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} f_{x}(x) dx$$

$$f_{X}(x) \text{ is clonsically define. } si f_{X}(x) \geqslant 0$$

$$y = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X}(x) dx = 1$$

$$Sol: f_{X}(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot exp \left[ \frac{\lambda}{1-K} \cdot x \right] \frac{1}{1-K} (x) \geqslant 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{\lambda}{1-K} \cdot x\right) \pm \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{\lambda}{1-K} \cdot x\right) \pm \int_{0}^{\infty} \exp\left(\frac{\lambda}{1-K} \cdot x\right) dx = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{\infty} \exp\left(\frac{\lambda}{1-K} \cdot x\right) dx = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{b \mapsto +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} e^{\alpha x} dx = \lambda ; \alpha = \frac{\lambda}{1-\kappa} \Rightarrow K-1 = \lambda^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{b \mapsto +\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{\alpha} \Big|_{0}^{b} = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{b \mapsto +\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha b}}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{b \mapsto +\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha b}}{\alpha} = \lambda$$

$$= \sum_{b \mapsto +\infty} \frac{e}{\alpha} = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{b \mapsto +\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha b}}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{b \mapsto +\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha b} - 1}{\alpha} = \lambda$$

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$$\Rightarrow K - 1 = \lambda^2$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \lambda^2 + 1$$

≈0,33

$$f_{X}(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)x} I_{[0,\infty]}(x) \quad \lambda > 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot e^{x} \rho \left(-\frac{\chi}{\lambda}\right) 1 I_{(0,+\infty)}(x) \quad \lambda > 0$$

$$2 \cdot ||P(3 < \chi < 8)|| \quad \lambda = 4$$

$$= \int_{3}^{8} \frac{1}{4} \cdot e^{-\chi/4} dx$$

$$X \sim U_{\text{pi}} \downarrow (\sigma_1 b) \iff \oint_X (x) = \frac{1}{b-\alpha}; F_X(x) = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{b-\alpha} = \frac{x}{b-\alpha}$$

$$\frac{Y=X^{2}}{Y=X^{2}}; F_{Y}(y) = IP(Y \leq y)$$

$$= IP(X^{2} \leq y)$$

$$= IP(JX^{2} \leq \sqrt{y})$$

$$= IP(IX| \leq \sqrt{y})$$

$$= IP(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y})$$

$$= \mathbb{P}\left(X \leq \sqrt{y}\right) - \mathbb{P}\left(X \leq -\sqrt{y}\right)$$

$$= \mathbb{P}\left(X \leq \sqrt{y}\right)$$

$$= \mathbb{F}_{x}\left(\sqrt{y}\right)$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(X^{2} \leq y)$$

$$= \mathbb{$$

$$E[Y] = \int_{Y}^{\infty} y \cdot f_{Y}(y) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} y \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$Var[X] = F[X^{2}] - (E[X])^{2}$$

$$= E[X^{2}] - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$E[g(X)] = \int_{X} g(x) \cdot f_{X}(x) dx$$

$$E[Y^{2}] = \int_{S} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} dy = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$Vor(Y) = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{4}{45}$$