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Repaso de Probabilidad

Probabilidad: $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots\}$

Ejemplo: Moneda = $\{A, S\}$ Dado = $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

conjunto potencia de todos los subconjuntos:

$\mathcal{S} = P(\Omega)$

Eventos: $\{A\}$ $\{2, 4, 6\}$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

Partición de Ω : A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n tal que
 $\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \Omega$ y $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$ $\forall i, j$ $i \neq j$

Ejemplo: Tomando un dado de 6 caras
Impares = $\{1, 3, 5\}$ Pares = $\{2, 4, 6\}$

Variables Aleatorias: T es una V.A.

$\text{Valores}(T) = \{\text{Frio}, \text{Templado}, \text{Calor}\}$

$$\Omega = [-5, 60]$$

$$\text{Frio} = [-5, 25]$$

$$\text{Templado} = [26, 37]$$

$$\text{Calor} = [37, 60]$$

$$T = \text{Frio} \rightarrow \{\omega \mid \omega \in \Omega \text{ y } T(\omega) = \text{Frio}\}$$

$$T: \Omega \rightarrow \text{Valores}(T)$$

$$T(\omega) = \begin{cases} \text{Frio} & \text{si } \omega \in [-5, 25] \\ \text{Calor} & \text{si } \omega \in [37, 60] \end{cases}$$

$$T(\omega) = \begin{cases} \text{Templado} & \text{si } \omega \in [26, 37] \end{cases}$$

$$P(\text{Var}) = P(\Omega) = 1$$

$$P(A_i \cap A_j) = \emptyset \quad \forall i, j$$

condición de normalización

Partición en 2 conjuntos $\sum_{k=1}^2 P_r(A_k) = 1$
 Partición en c conjuntos $\sum_{k=1}^c P_r(A_k) = 1$
 Partición infinita numerable $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_r(A_k) = 1$

Partición infinita no numerable $\rightarrow \int P_r(A(x)) dx = 1$

Variable Aleatoria DISCRETA:

$x: \Omega \rightarrow \text{valores}(x)$

$\text{Valores}(x) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots\}$

$X = x \iff \{w \mid w \in \Omega \text{ tal que } x(w) = x\}$

$P_r(X=x) \iff P_r(\{w \mid w \in \Omega \text{ y } x(w) = x\})$

X V.A. 2 valores

$\text{val}(x) = \{0, 1\}$

$P_r(X=1) = p$
 $P_r(X=0) = 1-p$
 $P_r(X=x) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$

X varios valores finitos

$\text{val}(x) = \{1, 2, \dots, c\}$

$P_r(X=i) = \phi_i$ donde $\sum_{i=1}^c \phi_i = 1, \phi_i \geq 0$

$\sum_{i=1}^{c-1} \phi_i \leq 1, \phi_i \geq 0, \phi_c = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{c-1} \phi_i$

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$$Pr(X=0) = \prod_{i=1}^c \phi_i^{1 \in X_i}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^c \phi_i = 1, \quad \phi_i \geq 0$$

$$X \sim \text{Multinomial}(\underbrace{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_c}_{\phi})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} Pr(X=i) = 1$$

$$e^{\lambda} = 1 + \lambda + \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} + \frac{\lambda^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$1 = \frac{e^{\lambda}}{e^{\lambda}} = e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} \left[1 + \lambda + \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} + \frac{\lambda^3}{3!} + \dots \right]$$

$$1 = e^{-\lambda} + \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda}}{1!} + \frac{\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda}}{2!} + \dots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^i e^{-\lambda}}{i!} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} Pr(X=i)$$

$$\boxed{Pr(X=i) = \frac{\lambda^i e^{-\lambda}}{i!}} \Leftrightarrow X \sim \text{POISSON}(\lambda)$$

$$X \sim \text{val}(X) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$X=x \Leftrightarrow \{ \epsilon - \Omega \mid \Omega \in \Omega \text{ and } \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Omega \rightarrow 0, \quad x - \epsilon \leq (\Omega) \leq x + \epsilon \}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{PDF}(X=x) dx = 1$$

$$\text{PDF}(X=x) = K e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sigma}$$

Norma

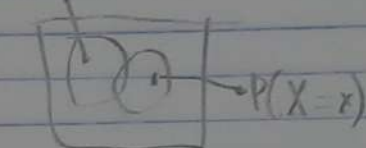
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Probabilities (Unjurnal)

$$P(X, Y) = P(X=x \wedge Y=y)$$

X	Y	$P(X, Y)$
x_1	y_1	0
x_2	y_2	0
x_1	y_1	0
x_2	y_2	0

$$Pr(Y=y | X=x) = \frac{Pr(Y=y, X=x)}{Pr(X=x)}$$



$$Pr(Y=y | X=x) = P(Y=y)$$

Enonces

$$Pr(Y=y, X=x) = Pr(Y=y) P(X=x)$$

$$Pr(X=x | Y=y) = P(X=x)$$