

1) Sean P_1 y P_2 dos medidas de probabilidad

$$P = a_1 P_1 + a_2 P_2 \quad a_1 + a_2 = 1 \quad a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

P medida proba? Axiomas Kolmogorov:

I) \rightarrow no negatividad $\forall A \quad P(A) \geq 0$

II) \rightarrow normalización $P(\Omega) = 1$

III) \rightarrow Aditividad finita $\forall \{A_i\} \quad P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$

I) $\forall A \quad P_1(A) \geq 0 \wedge P_2(A) \geq 0$, como $a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$a_1, a_2 \geq 0 \quad P_1(A), P_2(A) \geq 0 \Rightarrow P(A) = a_1 P_1(A) + a_2 P_2(A) \geq 0 \Rightarrow P(A) \geq 0$$

II) $P_1(\Omega) = 1, P_2(\Omega) = 1 \Rightarrow P(\Omega) = a_1 P_1(\Omega) + a_2 P_2(\Omega)$

$$P(\Omega) = a_1 \cdot 1 + a_2 \cdot 1 = a_1 + a_2 = 1 \Rightarrow P(\Omega) = 1$$

III) $P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = a_1 P_1\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) + a_2 P_2\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right)$

$$P_1\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P_1(A_i) \quad P_2\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P_2(A_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = a_1 \sum_{i=1}^n P_1(A_i) + a_2 \sum_{i=1}^n P_2(A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_1 P_1(A_i) + a_2 P_2(A_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$$

P es medida de probabilidad.

2) Sea $\Omega = \{1, 2\}$ $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{G}(\Omega)$ P aplicación sobre \mathcal{F}

$$P(A) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } A = \{\emptyset\} \\ 1/3 & \text{si } A = \{1\} \\ 2/3 & \text{si } A = \{2\} \\ 1 & \text{si } A = \{1, 2\} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{I) } A = \{\emptyset\}, P(\{\emptyset\}) = 0 \\ A = \{1\}, P(\{1\}) = 1/3 \\ A = \{2\}, P(\{2\}) = 2/3 \\ A = \{1, 2\}, P(\{1, 2\}) = 1$$

$$\forall A, P(A) \geq 0$$

$$\text{II) } \Omega = \{1, 2\} \quad P(\Omega) = P(\{1, 2\}) = 1$$

$$\text{III) } P(A), P(B) \quad A = \{1\}, B = \{2\}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(\{1\} \cup \{2\}) = P(\{1, 2\}) = 1$$

$$P(A) + P(B) = P(\{1\}) + P(\{2\}) = 1/3 + 2/3 = 1$$

P es una medida de probabilidad.

3) Sea (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) espacio probabilidad.

$$\text{a) } P(\emptyset) = 0$$

Por aditividad

$$P(\Omega) = P(\emptyset \cup \Omega) = P(\emptyset) + P(\Omega) \quad P(\Omega) = 1 \Rightarrow P(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$\text{b) } P(A^c) = 1 - P(A) \quad \boxed{\Omega}^A \quad \boxed{\Omega}^{A^c} \rightarrow A^c \quad P(A) = P(\Omega) - P(A^c)$$

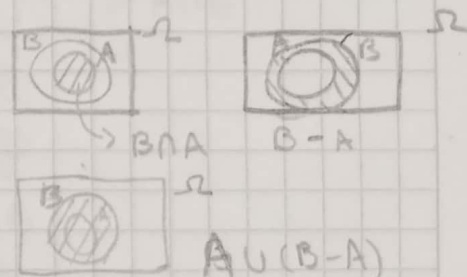
$$A \cup A^c = \Omega \quad \wedge \quad A \cap A^c = \emptyset \quad (\text{Por aditividad}) \quad P(A \cup A^c) = P(A) + P(A^c)$$

$$P(\Omega) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = P(A) + P(A^c) \Rightarrow P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$\text{c) Si } A \subseteq B \Rightarrow P(B) = P(A) + P(B - A)$$

$$B = A \cup (B - A) \quad \searrow \quad A \cap (B - A) = \emptyset$$

$$P(B) = P(A) + P(B - A)$$



$$\text{d) } \forall A, P(A) \leq 1$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(A^c) \quad P(A^c) \geq 0 \quad (\text{no negatividad})$$

$$1 - P(A^c) \leq 1 \quad P(A) \leq 1$$

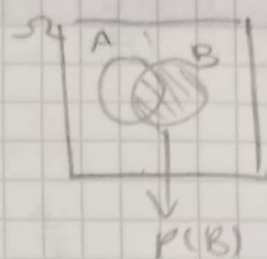
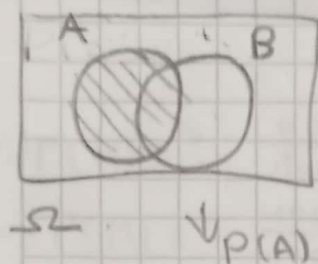
$$\text{e) Si } A \subseteq B \text{ ent } P(A) \leq P(B)$$

$$\text{de c) } P(B) = P(A) + P(B - A) \quad P(B - A) \geq 0$$

$$P(B) \geq P(A) \Rightarrow P(A) \leq P(B)$$

Norma

$$4) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$



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

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

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

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

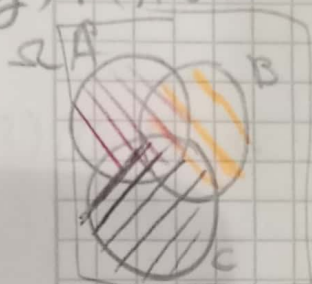
$$P(A \cup B) = P(B) + P(A - B)$$

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

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

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

$$g) P(A \cup B \cup C) = \underline{P(A)} + \underline{P(B)} + \underline{P(C)} - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$



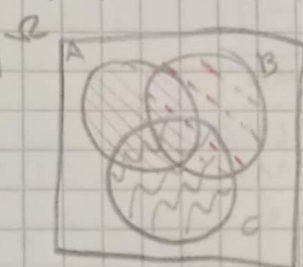
$$P(A \cap B) = 2 \text{ words}$$

$$P(A \cap C) = 2 \text{ words}$$

$$P(B \cap C) = 2 \text{ words}$$

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = 3 \text{ words}$$

$$\text{in } P(A) + P(B) + P(C)$$



$$P(A)$$



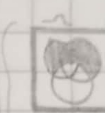
$$P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap B \cap C)$$



$$P(A \cap C) - P(A \cap B \cap C)$$



$$P(B \cap C) - P(A \cap B \cap C)$$



$$P(A \cap B \cap C)$$



$$P(A \cap B \cap C)$$

$$P(A \cup B \cup C)$$

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

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

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

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

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

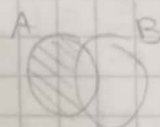
$$= P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap B \cap C) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$

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

$$h) P(A - B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$

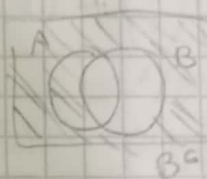
$$A - B = A \cap B^c \quad P(A - B) = P(A \cap B^c)$$

$$P(A \cap B^c) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$



$$= A - B$$

$$= A \cap B^c$$



$$B^c$$

$$i) P((A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap A^c)) = P(A) + P(B) - 2P(A \cap B)$$

$$(A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap A^c)$$

$$P((A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap A^c)) = P(A \cap B^c) + P(B \cap A^c)$$

$$P(A \cap B^c) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(B \cap A^c) = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

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

$$= P(A) + P(B) - 2P(A \cap B)$$

1) 1000 participantes
 185 hombres con gafas
 415 hombres sin gafas
 115 mujeres con gafas

	H	M	T
Gafas	185	115	300
- Gafas	415	285	700
T	600	400	1000

$$(1/3) P(H) = ? \quad \frac{600}{1000} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(2/3) P(M) = \frac{400}{1000} = \frac{2}{5}$$

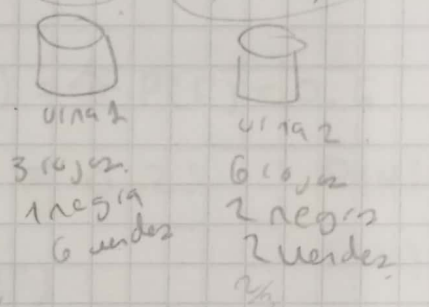
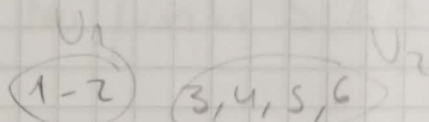
$$(3/4) P(G) = \frac{300}{1000} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\left(\frac{23}{80}\right) P(G|M) = \frac{P(G \cap M)}{P(M)}$$

$$P(G \cap M) = \frac{115}{1000} = \frac{23}{200}$$

$$P(G|M) = \frac{23}{200} \cdot \frac{5}{2} = \frac{23 \cdot 5}{400} = \frac{23}{80}$$

2) Dado 6 caras



• Sea roja $\frac{1}{2} P(R) = \left(\frac{2}{6}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{10}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{6}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{6}{10}\right) = \frac{3}{30} + \frac{12}{30} = \frac{15}{30} = \frac{1}{2} = P(R)$

• Sea negra $\frac{1}{6} P(N)$

• Urna 1, ya sea roja o negra $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) P\left(\frac{1}{N}\right)$

• Urna 2, ya sea roja o negra $P\left(\frac{2}{N}\right) P\left(\frac{1}{N}\right) = \frac{P(N \cap U_1)}{P(N)} \quad P(U_1) = \frac{1}{3} \quad P(U_2) = \frac{2}{3}$

$$P(N \cap U_1) = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{30} \quad P\left(\frac{1}{N}\right) = \frac{1}{30} \cdot 6 = \frac{1}{5} = P\left(\frac{1}{N}\right)$$

$$P\left(\frac{2}{N}\right) \quad P(U_2/N) = \frac{P(N \cap U_2)}{P(N)}$$

$$P(N \cap U_2) = \frac{2}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{30}$$

$$P\left(\frac{2}{N}\right) = \frac{4}{30} \cdot 6 = \frac{4}{5}$$

3) Una bolsa con 2 dulces limón 1 dulce y otro
3 fresa
probabilidad ambos fresa

$$P(F \cap F) = 3/16$$

primer dulce $P(F_1) = \frac{3}{5}$

segundo dulce $P\left(\frac{F_2}{F_1}\right) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(F \cap F) = P(F_1) \cdot P(F_2/F_1)$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{10}$$

Teo. Bayes. 1) 40% pacientes fuma.

↳ 75% son hombres.

(23/50)

de No fumar \rightarrow 60% Mujeres.

a) $P(M) = ?$ (23/50)

$$P(F) = 0.4 \quad P(F^c) = 1 - P(F) = 0.6$$

$$P(M|F) = 1 - 0.75 = 0.25$$

↓
 $P(H|F)$

$$P(M|F^c) = 0.6$$

$$P(M) = (0.25 \times 0.4) + (0.6 \times 0.6)$$

$$= (0.1) + (0.36)$$

$$= 0.46$$

$$= \frac{23}{50}$$

b) $P(F \cap H)$

$$P(F) = 0.4$$

$$P(H|F) = 0.75$$

$$P(H \cap F) = P(H|F) \cdot P(F)$$

$$0.75 \cdot 0.4 = 0.3 = 3/10$$

c) $P(F|M) = \frac{P(F \cap M)}{P(M)}$

$$P(M) = 23/50$$

$$P(F \cap M) = P(M|F) \cdot P(F)$$

$$= 0.25 \cdot 0.4$$

$$= 0.1$$

$$P(F|M) = \frac{0.1 \cdot 50}{23} = \frac{5}{23}$$

$$\pi(\lambda) = [0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1] \quad \# \text{ medio } 1, 2, 3 \text{ y } 4$$

$$x=4$$

$$a) \hat{\lambda}$$

$$b) P\left(\frac{x}{\lambda_i}\right) = \lambda\left(\frac{x}{\lambda_i}\right) \quad i=1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$c) P(\lambda_i/x) = \frac{\lambda(x/\lambda_i) \pi(\lambda_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^4 \lambda(x/\lambda_j) \pi(\lambda_j)} \quad i,j=1, 2, 3, 4$$

d) normalizada.

e) moda más probable $\lambda=3$

f) mayor probabilidad $\lambda=2$ y 3 .

$$a) \hat{\lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i \pi(\lambda_i) \quad \hat{\lambda} = (1)(0.4) + (2)(0.3) + (3)(0.2) + (4)(0.1)$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = 0.4 + 0.6 + 0.6 + 0.4 = 2$$

$$b) L\left(\frac{x}{\lambda_i}\right) = \frac{\lambda_i^x e^{-\lambda_i}}{x!} \quad \lambda=1 \quad \lambda(4|1) = \frac{1^4 e^{-1}}{4!} = \frac{1 \cdot e^{-1}}{24} \approx 0.0077$$

$$\lambda=3 \quad \lambda(4|3) = \frac{3^4 e^{-3}}{4!} = \frac{81 \cdot e^{-3}}{24} \approx 0.168$$

$$\lambda=2 \quad \lambda(4|2) = \frac{2^4 e^{-2}}{4!} = \frac{16 \cdot e^{-2}}{24} \approx 0.0902$$

$$\lambda=4 \quad \lambda(4|4) = \frac{4^4 e^{-4}}{4!} = \frac{256 e^{-4}}{24} \approx 0.1563$$

$$c) P(\lambda_i/x) = \frac{\lambda(x/\lambda_i) \pi(\lambda_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^4 \lambda(x/\lambda_j) \pi(\lambda_j)} \quad \sum_{j=1}^4 \lambda(x/\lambda_j) \pi(\lambda_j)$$

$$(0.1563)(0.1) + (0.168)(0.2) + (0.0077)(0.4) + (0.0902)(0.3)$$

$$= 0.00388 + 0.0336 + 0.0336 + 0.01563 = 0.07937$$

$$\lambda_1 = P(\lambda_1/x) = \frac{(0.0077)(0.4)}{0.07937} \approx 0.0388$$

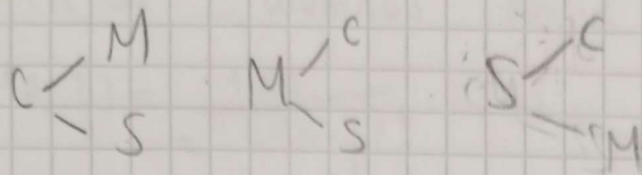
$$\lambda_2 = P(\lambda_2/x) = \frac{(0.0902)(0.3)}{0.07937} \approx 0.341 \quad \lambda_4 = P(\lambda_4/x) = \frac{(0.1563)(0.1)}{0.07937} \approx 0.1969$$

$$\lambda_3 = P(\lambda_3/x) = \frac{(0.168)(0.2)}{0.07937} \approx 0.4233$$

Torneo

1) Carlos, Manuel, Sandra 100 mt planos

¿Formas podio primer y segundo lugar?



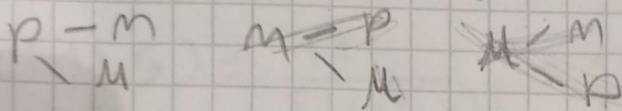
$$P(3, 2) = \frac{3!}{(3-2)!} = 3 \times 2 = 6$$

Carlos - Manuel
Carlos - Sandra
Primero | Segundo

Manuel - Carlos
Manuel - Sandra
primero | Segundo

Sandra - Carlos
Sandra - Manuel
primero | Segundo

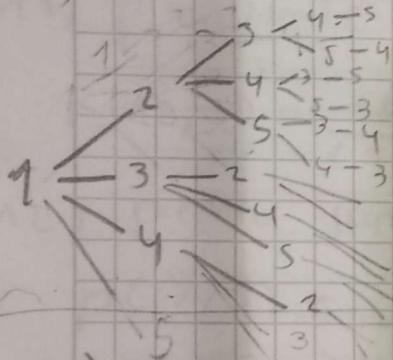
2) Ensalada fruta 2 ingredientes, plátano, manzana y uva



plátano - manzana
plátano - uva
manzana - uva

$$C(3, 2) = \frac{3!}{2!(3-2)!} = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 1}{2 \times 1 \times 1} = 3$$

3) Formar hacer cola 5 amigos a cine



$$P(5, 5) = 5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$$

4) premio 1° 2° 3° concurso 8 participantes

$$P(8, 3) = \frac{8!}{(8-3)!} = 8 \times 7 \times 6 = 336$$

5) 2 maneras de 10 (los pares en 10 elementos)

$$C(10, 2) = \frac{10!}{2!(10-2)!} = \frac{10 \times 9}{2 \times 1} = 45$$

6) Automóviles 5 de 7 libros.

$$P(7, 5) = \frac{7!}{(7-5)!} = 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 2520$$

7) comité de 2 alumnos, entre 10 alumnos. (los pares en 10 elementos)

$$C(10, 2) = \frac{10!}{2!(10-2)!} = 45$$

8) Palabras diferentes en REMEMBER

$$\text{permutaciones} \rightarrow \frac{8!}{2!3!2!} = \frac{40320}{2 \times 6 \times 2} = 1680$$

R x 2
E x 3
M x 2
B

9) equipo de 6 en 12, siempre con María.

$$C(11, 5) = \frac{11!}{5!(11-5)!} = \frac{11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = 462$$

10) jugos con 4 frutas, un jugo mínimo 2 frutas.

$$C(4, 2) + C(4, 3) + C(4, 4) = 6 + 4 + 1 = 11$$

11) presidente en uno 10 estudiantes. presi, vice, secretario

$$P(10, 3) = \frac{10!}{(10-3)!} = 10 \times 9 \times 8 = 720$$

12) premio campeón y subcampeón en 8 equipos.

$$P(8, 2) = \frac{8!}{(8-2)!} = 8 \times 7 = 56$$

13) números 3 cifras distintas, 1-7

$$P(7, 3) = \frac{7!}{(7-3)!} = 7 \times 6 \times 5 = 210$$

14) números 3 cifras 1-7

$$7 \times 7 \times 7 = 343$$

15) comité de 3 estudiantes en un grupo de 10

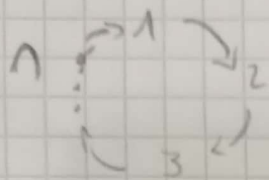
$$C(10, 3) = \frac{10!}{3!(10-3)!} = 120$$

Norma

16) placas diferentes. Bletas - 3 dígitos

$$26^3 \times 10^3 = 17576000$$

17) n Personas, maneras de sentarse?



$$(n-1)!$$

$$P(n - (n-1))!$$

$$(n-1)(n-2)(n-3) \dots$$

18) combinaciones helado 3 sabores, 7 operaciones,

$$C(7, 3) = \frac{7!}{3!(7-3)!} = 84$$

19) 3 gaseosas de 6 sabores diferentes.
(diferentes formas diferentes).

$$C(6+3-1, 3) = \frac{8!}{3!5!} = 56$$

$$C(n+1-1, 1) = \frac{(n+1-1)!}{1!(n-1)!}$$

$$C(n, r) = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$C(6, 3) = \frac{6!}{3!3!} = \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = 20$$

20) $C_r^n = \binom{n+r-1}{r} = A_{n,r}$ $n=k$

Sea $S = \{2 \cdot a, 1 \cdot b, 3 \cdot c\}$ 3-combinaciones de S

Si S tiene k objetos de distintos tipos

at hay $n-1$ combinaciones de S .

Son $\{2 \cdot a, 1 \cdot b\}$ $\{2 \cdot a, 1 \cdot c\}$

$\{1 \cdot a, 1 \cdot b, 1 \cdot c\}$ $\{1 \cdot a, 2 \cdot c\}$

$\{1 \cdot b, 2 \cdot c\}$ $\{3 \cdot c\}$

→ conjunto muestral

Dem: Sea n -tipos de objetos de S

a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k $\& S = \{\infty \cdot a_1, \infty \cdot a_2, \dots, \infty \cdot a_k\}$

Cualquier r -combinación de S de la forma $\{x_1 \cdot a_1, x_2 \cdot a_2, \dots, x_k \cdot a_k\}$

$\therefore x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \in \mathbb{N}$ $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_k = r$.

En sentido contrario

cada secuencia $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_k = r$ corresponde a una r -combinación de S .

\Rightarrow El número de r -combinaciones de S es lo mismo que el número de soluciones para la ecuación.

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_k = r$$

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

El número de soluciones es igual a las permutaciones del multiset

$T = \{r \cdot 1, (k-1) \cdot *\}$ de $r+k-1$ objetos de dos distintos tipos.

Dado una permutación de T , $k-1$ $*$'s divide $r \cdot 1$'s in k grupos.

Sea x_1 1s a la izquierda del primer $*$, x_2 1s entre el primero y el segundo $*$

\dots, x_k 1s a la derecha del último $*$. $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \in \mathbb{N}$

$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_k = r$. A la inversa, sean x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k con $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_k = r$ podemos invertir los pasos anteriores y construir una permutación de T .

Así, el número de r -combinaciones del multiset S es igual al número de permutaciones del multiconjunto T .

$$\frac{(r+k-1)!}{r! (k-1)!} = \binom{r+k-1}{r}$$



El número de r -combinaciones de n distintos objetos, no finitas

$$\binom{r+n-1}{r}$$

Es cierto si la repetición de números de n objetos distintos de S son a lo sumo r

$$S = \{\infty \cdot 1, \infty \cdot 2, \dots, \infty \cdot k\}$$

El número de soluciones contables en una combinación de S

Generales de Probabilidad

1) Se lanza un dado equiproble.

- A) la suma result ≤ 3
 b) primer lanzamiento impar.

$$\begin{array}{ll} P(A) = & P(A \cup B) = \\ P(B) = & P(A^c) = \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} 1/2 & 17/36 \\ 1/2 & 11/12 \end{array}$$

$P(A) = (1,1) (2,1) (1,2)$ posibilidades $6 \times 6 = 36$

$$\frac{3}{36} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$P(B) = (1,1) (1,2) (1,3) (1,4) (1,5) (1,6)$
 $(2,1) (2,2) (2,3) (2,4) (2,5) (2,6)$
 $(3,1) (3,2) (3,3) (3,4) (3,5) (3,6)$
 $(4,1) (4,2) (4,3) (4,4) (4,5) (4,6)$
 $(5,1) (5,2) (5,3) (5,4) (5,5) (5,6)$
 $(6,1) (6,2) (6,3) (6,4) (6,5) (6,6)$
 $P(B) = \frac{17}{36} = \frac{1}{2}$

$P(A \cup B) \quad A \cap B = 2 \quad P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{36} = \frac{21}{36} - \frac{2}{36} = \frac{19}{36}$

$P(A^c) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{11}{12}$

2) 5 celulares de 50 equipos (2 defectuosos).

A) menos 1 celular sea defectuoso. $P(A) = \frac{47}{245} \quad P(A^c) = \frac{48}{50}$

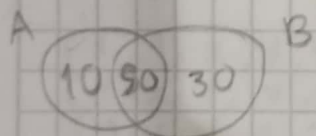
$P(A^c) = \left(\frac{48}{50}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{47}{49}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{46}{48}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{45}{47}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{44}{46}\right) = \frac{198}{245}$

$P(A) = 1 - \frac{198}{245} = \frac{47}{245}$

3) 60% diario 80% cable 50% ambos.

a) $P(A \cup B)$

b) $P((A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap A^c))$ (sin intersección)



$P(A \cup B) = \frac{10}{100} + \frac{50}{100} + \frac{30}{100} = \frac{90}{100} = 0.9$

$B^c = 20\% \quad A^c = 40\%$



$P((A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap A^c)) = \frac{10}{100} + \frac{30}{100} = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4$

- 5) 2 dados a) suma es 8
b) segundo dado impar

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

$$P(A) \rightarrow (2,6) (3,5) (4,4) (5,3) (6,2)$$

$$P(A) = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$P(B) \begin{matrix} (1,1) & (1,3) & (1,5) \\ (2,1) & (2,3) & (2,5) \\ (3,1) & (3,3) & (3,5) \\ (4,1) & (4,3) & (4,5) \\ (5,1) & (5,3) & (5,5) \\ (6,1) & (6,3) & (6,5) \end{matrix}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{18}{36} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18} \neq P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{5}{36} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{72}$$

A y B son eventos independientes.

- 6) 3 dados e 1 pan?

$$(1,1,1) (2,2,2) (3,3,3) (4,4,4) (5,5,5) (6,6,6)$$

$$(1,1,x) (2,2,x) (3,3,x) (4,4,x) (5,5,x) (6,6,x)$$

$$(1,x,1) (1,x,2) \dots$$

$$(x,1,1) \rightarrow \text{suecos} \times \text{Guecos}$$

$$3(5 \times 6) + 6 = 96$$

$$\frac{96}{216} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{3 \times 5 \times 6}{216} = \frac{5}{12}$$

- 7) 5 dados de 6 caras.

$$1 \text{ pan } P(A) = \frac{25}{54} \quad 4 \text{ mona cara}$$

$$2 \text{ panes } P(B) = \frac{25}{108} \quad P(C) = \frac{25}{1296}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1,1,x,y,z) \times 5! \\ (1,x,1,y,z) \times 5! \\ (1,x,y,1,z) \times 5! \\ (1,x,y,z,1) \times 5! \\ (x,1,1,y,z) \times 5! \\ (x,1,y,1,z) \times 5! \\ (x,1,y,z,1) \times 5! \\ (x,y,1,1,z) \times 5! \\ (x,y,1,z,1) \times 5! \\ (x,y,z,1,1) \times 5! \end{aligned}$$

$$10 \times 5! = 25 \times 5 = 125$$

Norma

12) Hay un sistema constituido por N partículas
2 niveles de energía distintos. ϵ_0, ϵ_1 ($\epsilon_1 > \epsilon_0$)

$$n_0 = \# \epsilon_0, \quad n_1 = \# \epsilon_1, \quad E = n_0 \epsilon_0 + n_1 \epsilon_1$$

$$N = n_0 + n_1$$

a) $\Omega(N, n_0) = \frac{N!}{n_0! n_1!}$ b) $S(N, n_0) = K_B \ln(\Omega)$

$$\ln(N!) \approx N \ln N - N$$

$$\Omega(N, n_0) = \binom{N}{n_0} = \frac{N!}{n_0! (N-n_0)!} \quad n_1 = N - n_0$$

ent $\binom{N}{n_0} = \frac{N!}{n_0! n_1!}$ (el número de maneras de distribuir N partículas en dos niveles de energía $n_0 \rightarrow \epsilon_0, n_1 \rightarrow \epsilon_1$)
combinaciones res.

b) $S(N, n_0, n_1) = K_B [N \ln N - \sum_{i=0}^1 n_i \ln n_i]$

$$S(N, n_0) = K_B \ln(\Omega) \quad \ln(N!) \approx N \ln N - N$$

$$S(N, n_0, n_1) = K_B \ln \left(\frac{N!}{n_0! n_1!} \right) \approx K_B [\ln(N!) - \ln(n_0!) - \ln(n_1!)]$$

$$\approx K_B [(N \ln N - N) - (n_0 \ln n_0 - n_0) - (n_1 \ln n_1 - n_1)] \quad n_0 = N(1-x) \quad n_1 = Nx$$

$$= K_B [N \ln N - n_0 \ln n_0 - n_1 \ln n_1] \quad c) S(N, x) = -K_B N [x \ln x + (1-x) \ln(1-x)]$$

c) $= K_B [N \ln N - N(1-x) \ln(N(1-x)) - Nx \ln Nx]$ $x = \frac{n_1}{N}$

$$= K_B [N \ln N - N(1-x) (\ln N + \ln(1-x)) - Nx (\ln N + \ln x)]$$

$$= K_B [N \ln N - N(1-x) \ln N - N(1-x) \ln(1-x) - Nx \ln N - Nx \ln x]$$

$$= K_B [N \ln N - N \ln N + Nx \ln N - N(1-x) \ln(1-x) - Nx \ln x]$$

$$= -K_B [x \ln x + (1-x) \ln(1-x)]$$

e) De la primera ley de la termodinámica

$$\frac{1}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \right)_N = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right)_N \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial E} \right)_N$$

$$x(T) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{\Delta E}{k_B T}}} \quad \Delta E = E_1 - E_0$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = -k_B N [\ln x + 1 - \ln(1-x) - 1] = -k_B N \left[\ln \frac{x}{1-x} \right]$$

$$x = \frac{1}{N(E_1 - E_0)} (E - N E_0) \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial E} = \frac{1}{N(E_1 - E_0)}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = -k_B N \left[\ln \frac{x}{1-x} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{N(E_1 - E_0)} = \frac{-k_B}{E_1 - E_0} \ln \frac{x}{1-x}$$

$$\ln \frac{x}{1-x} = -\frac{E_1 - E_0}{k_B T} \quad \frac{x}{1-x} = e^{-\frac{E_1 - E_0}{k_B T}} \quad x = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{E_1 - E_0}{k_B T}}}$$

f) Para bajas y altas temperaturas $T \rightarrow 0$, $T \rightarrow \infty$, encuentre $x(T)$

Entropía $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} S(T) = k_B N \ln(2)$

$T \rightarrow 0$, $e^{\frac{E_1 - E_0}{k_B T}} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow x(T) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ (las partículas están igualmente distribuidas) a alta temperatura.

$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} S(T) = k_B N \ln(2)$ (a alta temperatura el sistema alcanza la máxima entropía con igual probabilidad en cada estado)

g) Un gas ideal conformado por N partículas, realiza una expansión isotérmica de un volumen $V_1 = V$ a un volumen $V_2 = 2V$. Calcule el cambio de entropía y compáre con el anterior.

$$\Delta S = n R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = n R \ln 2$$

$$\frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{dW}{T} = \frac{P dV}{T}$$

$$= \frac{nR}{V} dV \quad \int dS = \int nR \frac{dV}{V} \quad \Delta S = \int \frac{dQ}{T}$$

$$\Delta S = nR \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{dV}{V} \quad \Delta S = nR \ln \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)$$

(comparado con la entropía a alta temperatura. Ambos tienen $\ln 2$. Por lo que crecen de manera similar debido a la expansión en igual distribución de partículas.)

Norma

1) Sea $X = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 + \dots + a_n X_n$ $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$X = a^T \vec{X}$$

$$E(X) = E(a^T \vec{X}) = a^T E(\vec{X})$$

$$Var(X) = Var(a^T \vec{X}) = a^T Cov(\vec{X}) a \quad \text{cov, matriz covariante}$$

$$X_1 \sim U(2,3) \quad X_2 \sim N(0,2) \quad X_3 \sim U(0,10) \quad N=10^4$$

$$X = X_1 + 2X_2 - X_3$$

$$Cov(X, X) = Var(X) = \sigma^2_X$$

d) demuestre que:

$$Var\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N Var(X_i) + \frac{2}{N^2} \sum_{i=2}^N \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} Cov(X_i, X_j)$$

$$Cov(X, Y) = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])]$$

$$X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)^T \quad \text{matriz covariante} \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} Cov(X_1, X_1) & Cov(X_1, X_2) & \dots & Cov(X_1, X_n) \\ Cov(X_2, X_1) & Cov(X_2, X_2) & \dots & Cov(X_2, X_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Cov(X_n, X_1) & Cov(X_n, X_2) & \dots & Cov(X_n, X_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_{ij} = Cov(X_i, X_j)$$

$$\Sigma_{ii} = Cov(X_i, X_i) = Var(X_i)$$

$$Var\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sigma_{X_i}^2 + 2 \sum_{i,j=1, i < j}^n a_i a_j Cov(X_i, X_j)$$

$$= \sum_{(i,j)} a_i a_j Cov(X_i, X_j)$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 \right) - 2\mu \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \right) + \mu^2 = E[X_i^2] - \mu^2$$

$$\mu = E[X_i] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \quad E[X_i^2] = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 \right)$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{(i,j)} (x_i - x_j)^2 = \frac{1}{2N^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N (x_i - x_j)^2$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i,j} (x_i - x_j)^2 = \frac{1}{2N^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N (x_i - x_j)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2N^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N (x_i - x_j)^2 = \frac{1}{2N^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N (x_i^2 - 2x_i x_j + x_j^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N x_j \right) + \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N x_j^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \mu^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) = \sigma^2$$

Suponga X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n independientes variables

$$\text{Sea } S = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$$

$$\text{Var}[S] = \text{Cov}[S, S] = \text{Cov}[X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n, X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}[X_i] + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i} \text{Cov}[X_i, X_j] = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}[X_i] \quad \text{dado } X_i \text{'s son independientes}$$

$$\star \text{Cov} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \sum_{j=1}^m y_j \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \text{Cov}(x_i, y_j)$$

$$\text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(x_i) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \text{Cov}(x_i, x_j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X+Y) &= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) \\ \text{Var}(X-Y) &= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) - 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = \text{Cov} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Cov}(x_i, x_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} \text{Cov}(x_i, x_j)$$

$$\frac{1}{N^2} \text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(x_i) + \frac{2}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \text{Cov}(x_i, x_j)$$

$$\text{Var} \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(x_i) + \frac{2}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \text{Cov}(x_i, x_j)$$

Norma