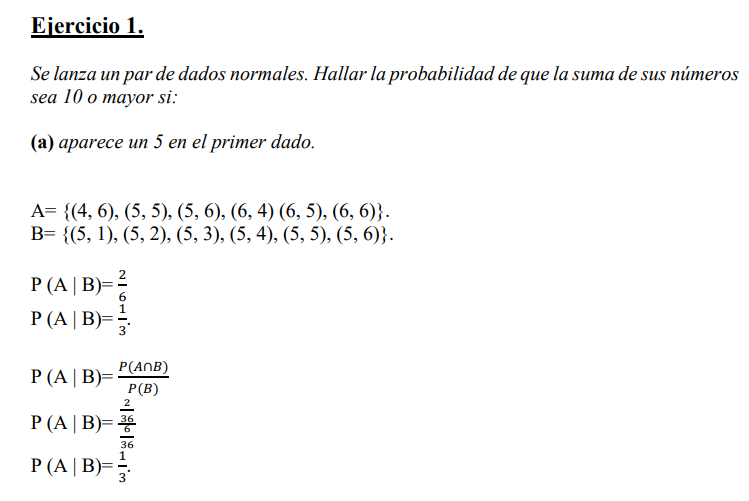
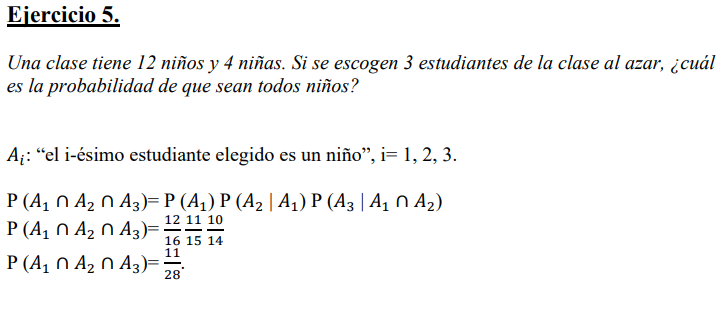
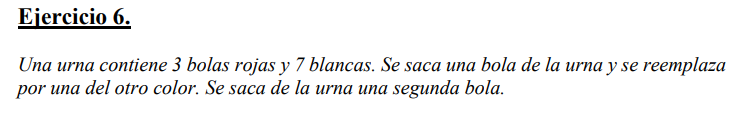
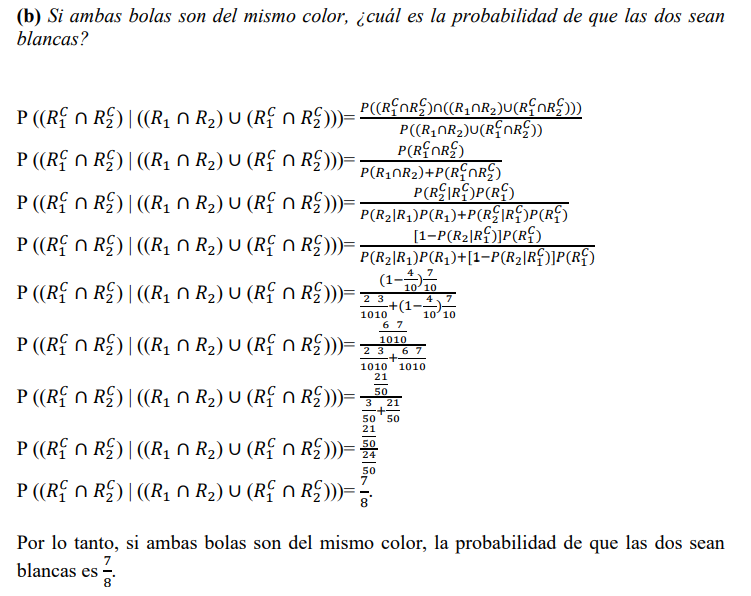
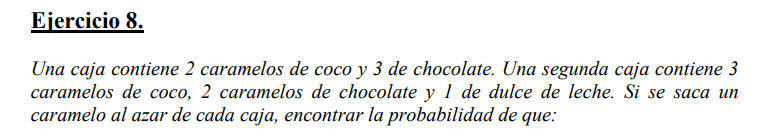
**Practica 2: Probabilidad Condicional**

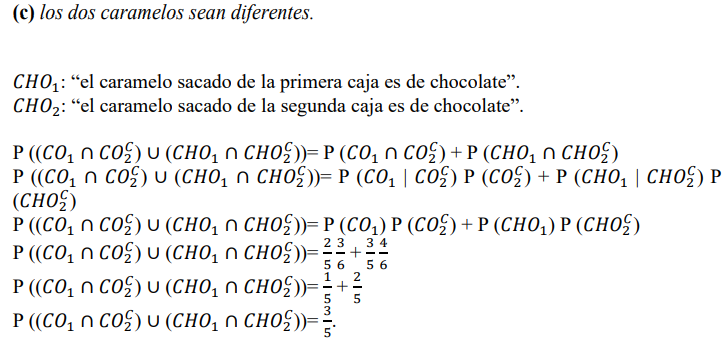


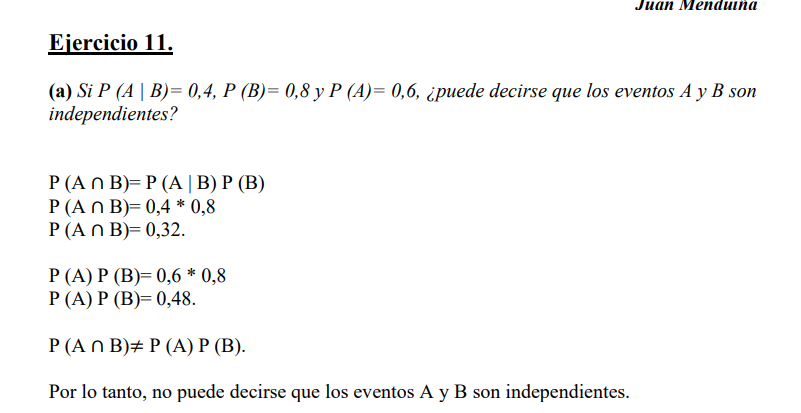


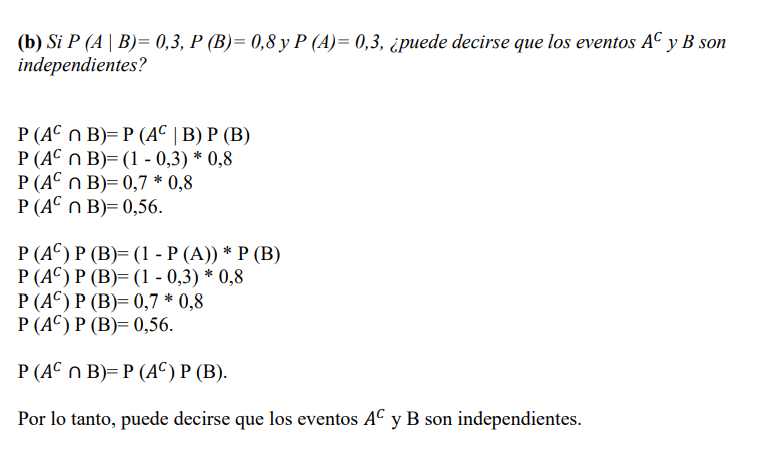


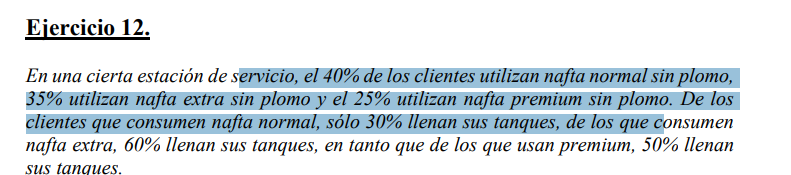




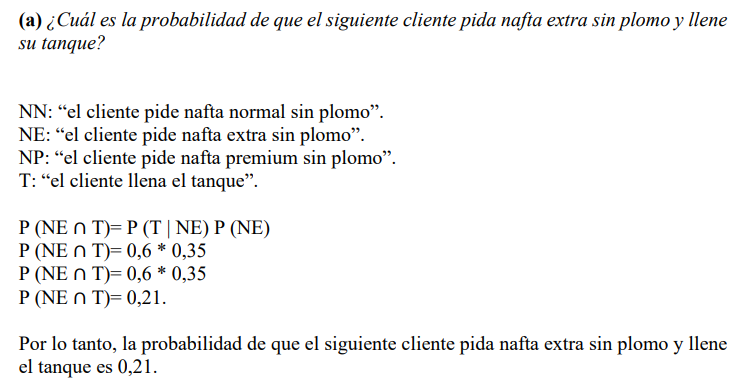




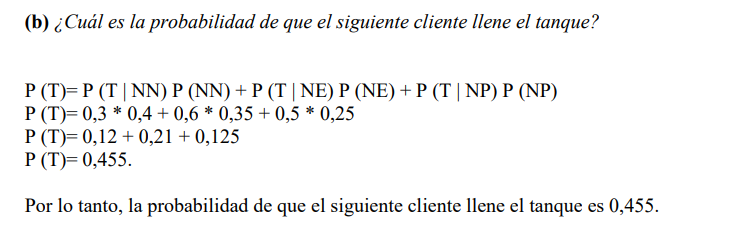




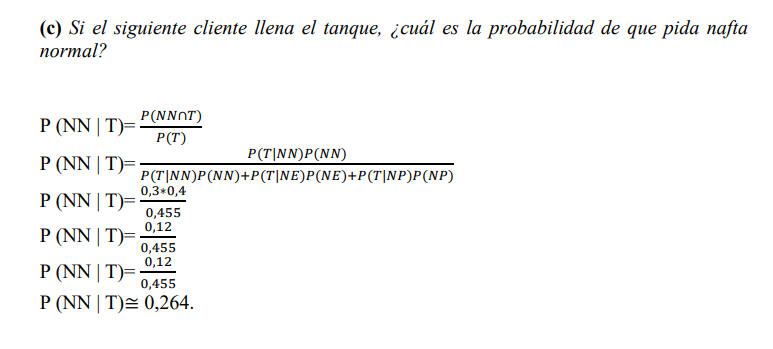
TEOREMA DE LA MULTIPLICACION:



Teorema de la probabilidad total:

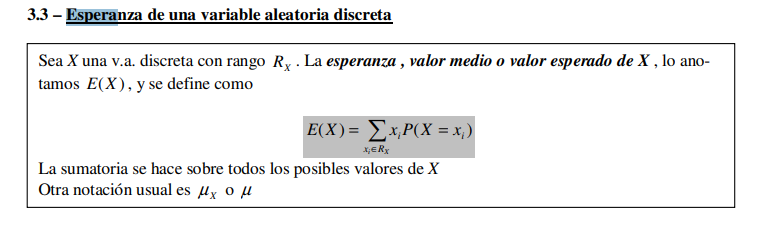


Teorema de Bayes:



**Practica 3:**

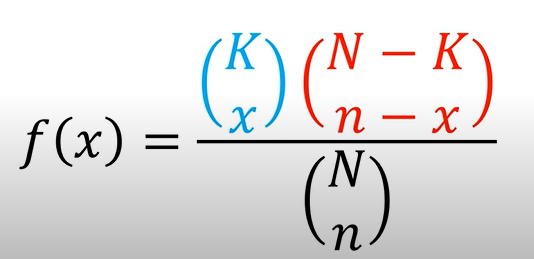
***Variable aleatoria discreta (general):***



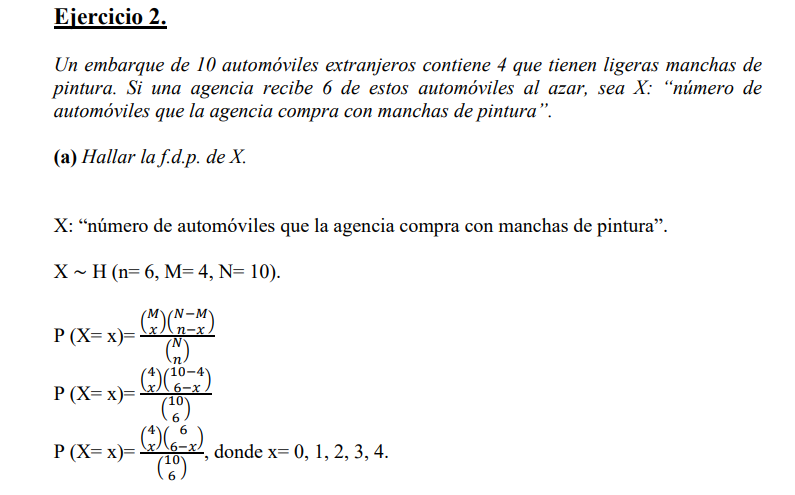
V(X) = E() – (E(X)) 



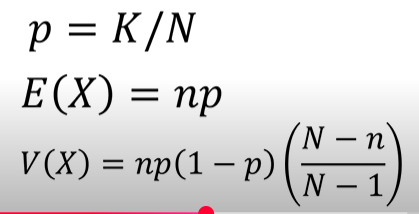
***Distribucion Hipergeometrica: Se usa en experimentos con varios ensayos sin reemplazo. Los ensayos no son Independientes.***



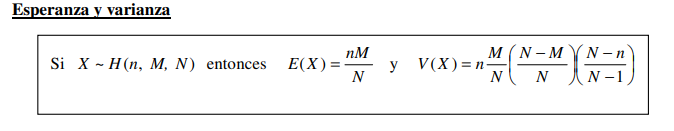
K = M = Exitos posibles / N = Total / n= Muestra



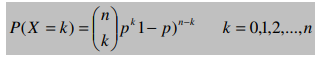
Versión de MateMovil:

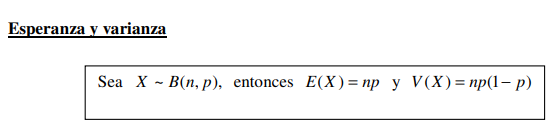


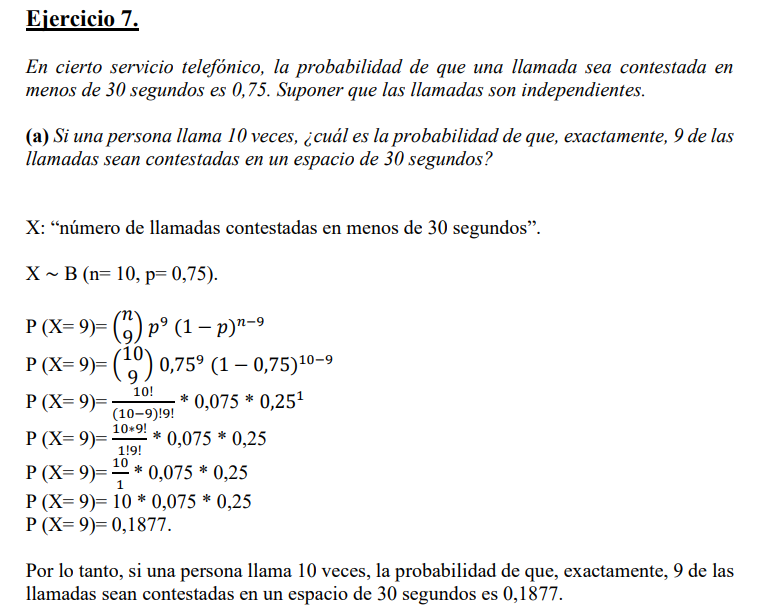
Versión de la catedra:



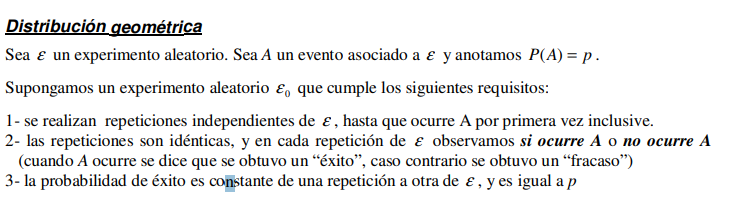
***Distribución Binomial: Se usa en experimentos con varios ensayos donde son independientes. (Con reemplazo)***



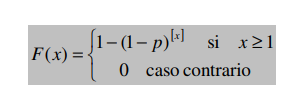


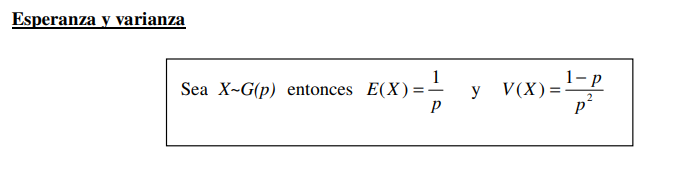


***Distribucion Geometrica: (Con ensayos independientes).***

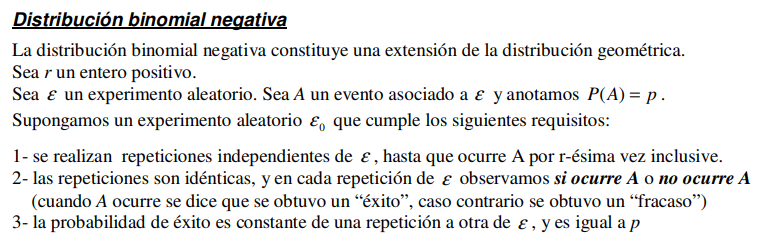




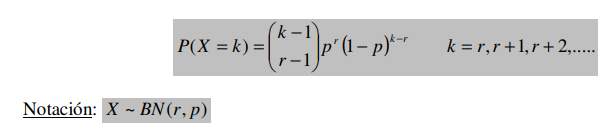


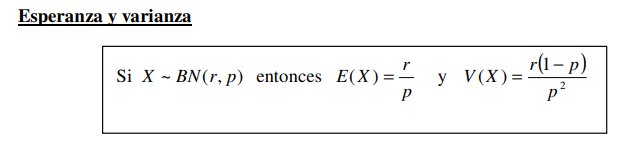




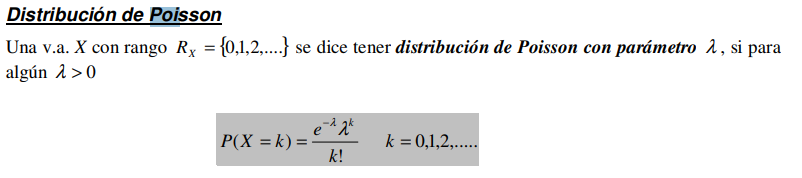
***Distribución Binomial negativa:***

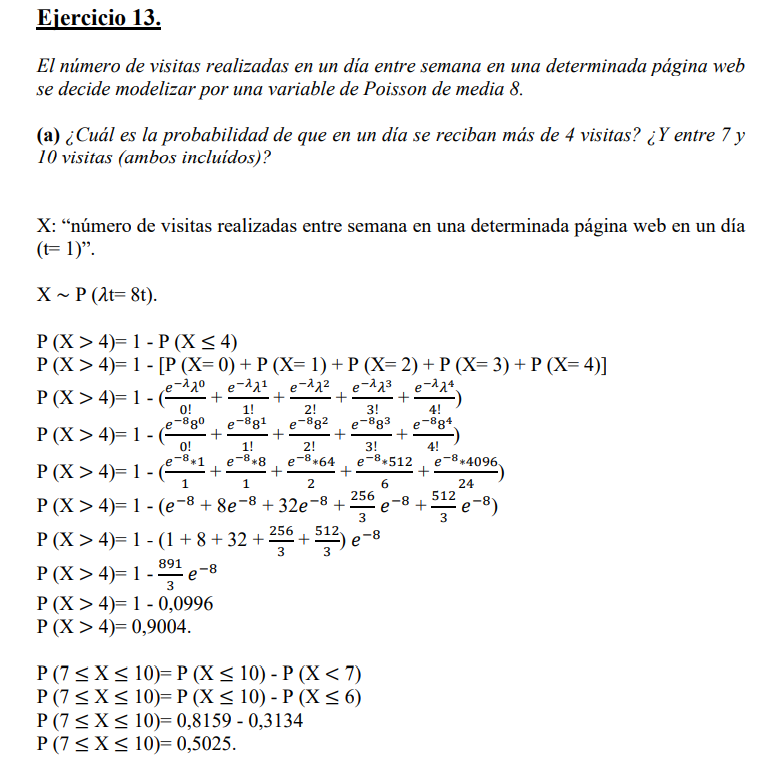
*P(X = 5) = “Probabilidad de que se necesiten x = 5 repeticiones del experimento hasta que se cumple un evento por r-esima vez, (r es un parámetro)*

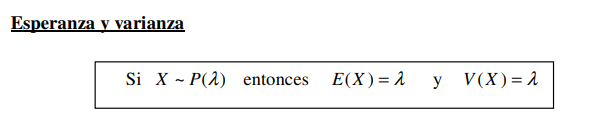




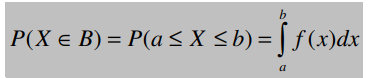
***Distribución de Poisson:***

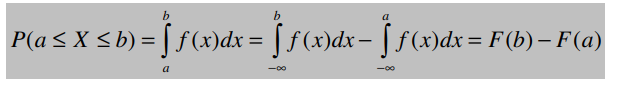


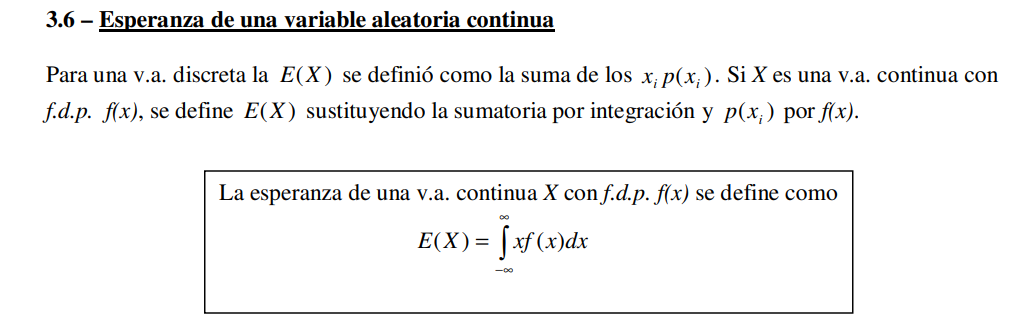


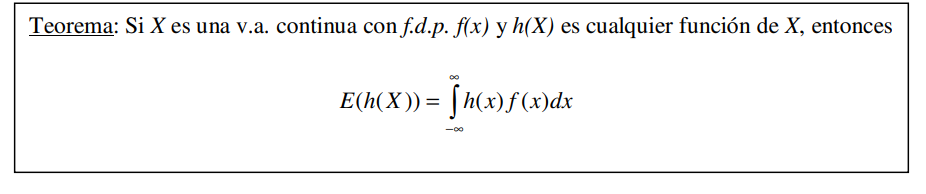


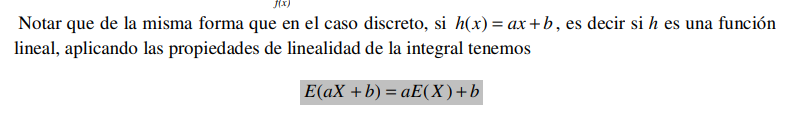
**Practica 4: Variable aleatoria continua.**



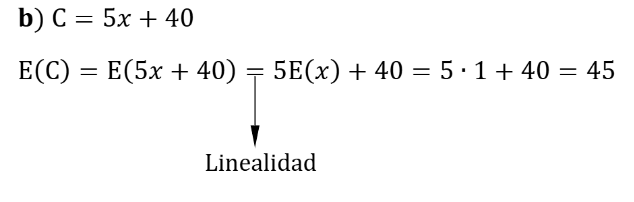


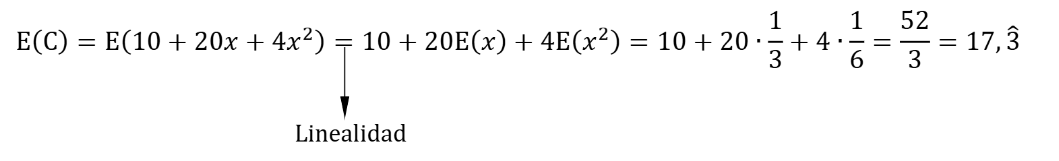


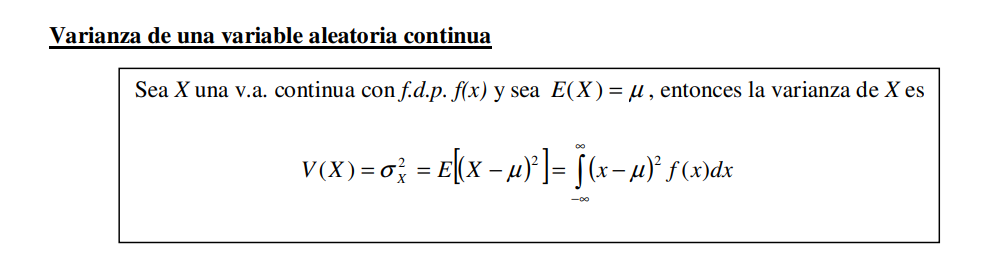




*Ejemplos*:





*Forma mas fácil:*

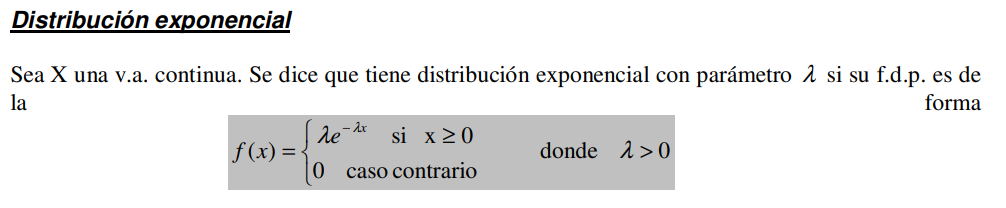
’

V(X) = E() – (E(X)) 

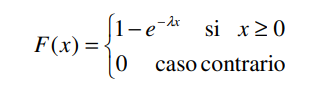
Desviacion estandar:

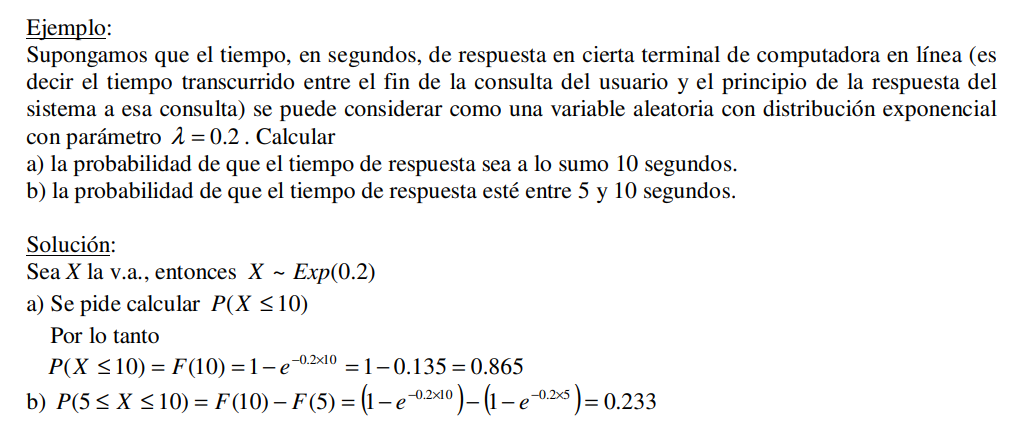


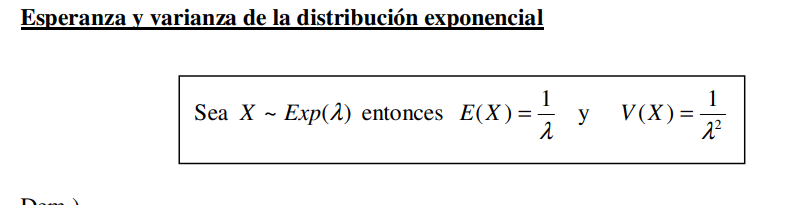
***Distribucion exponencial: (Usada para medir probabilidades de tiempo usualmente)***

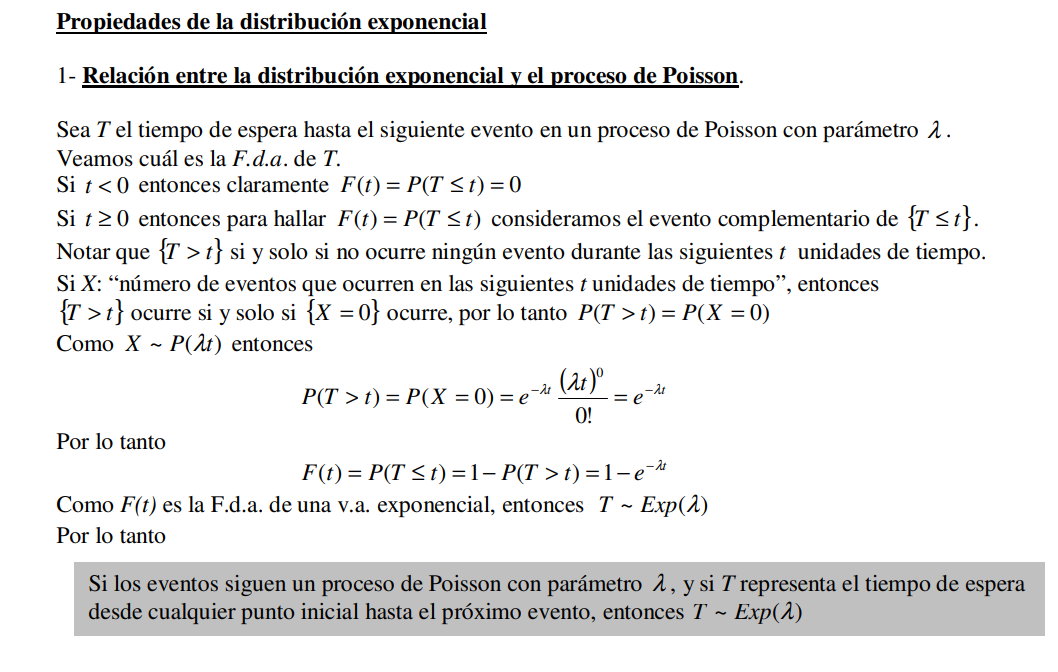


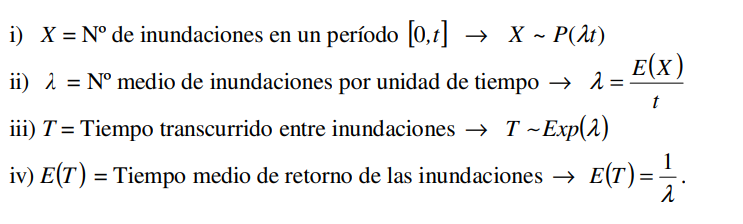


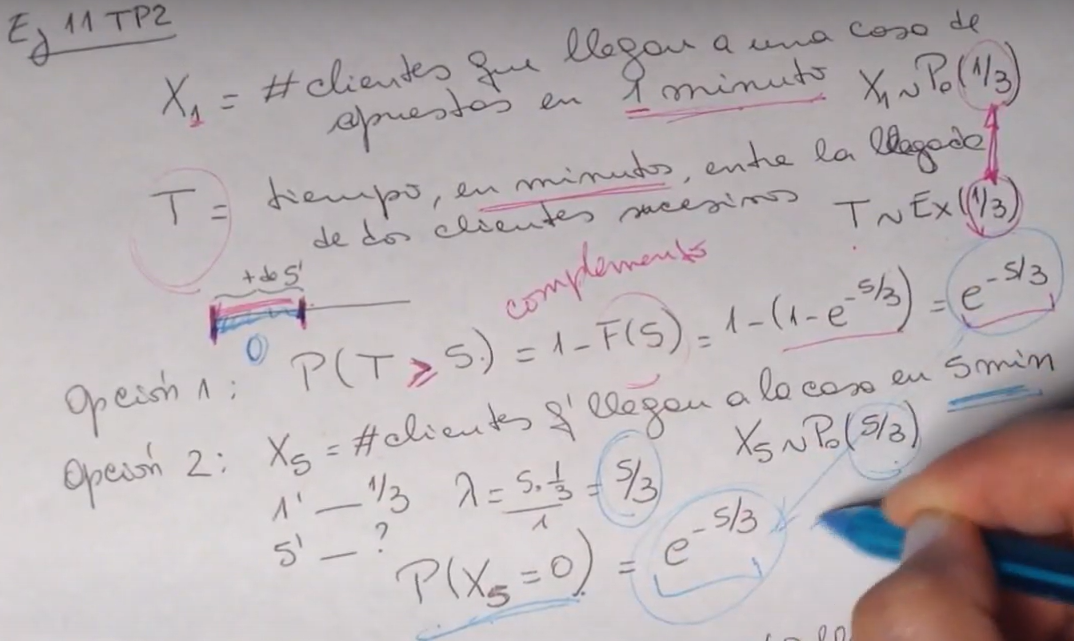








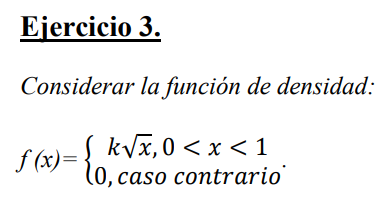




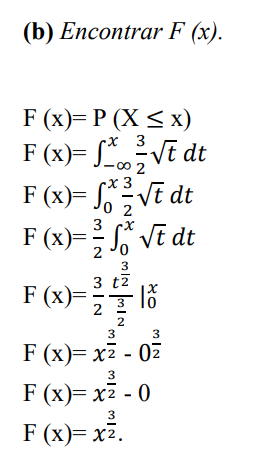
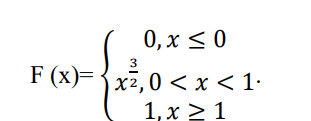


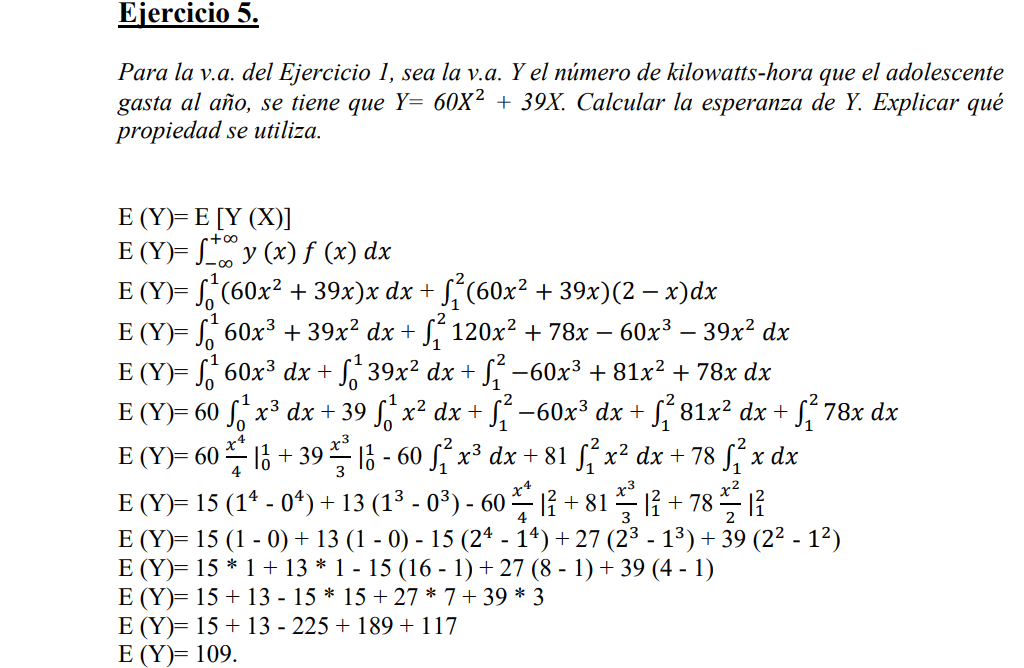


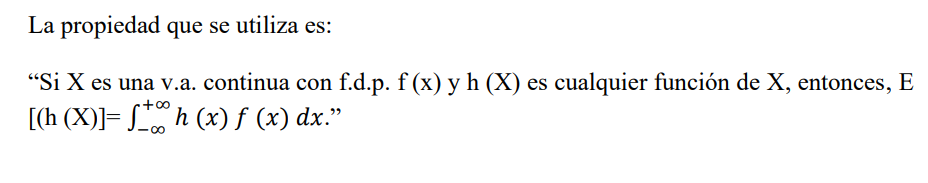
*Cuando me piden la F.d.a, se saca integrando desde el valor mínimo que puede tomar x y que f(x) > 0, hasta x:*

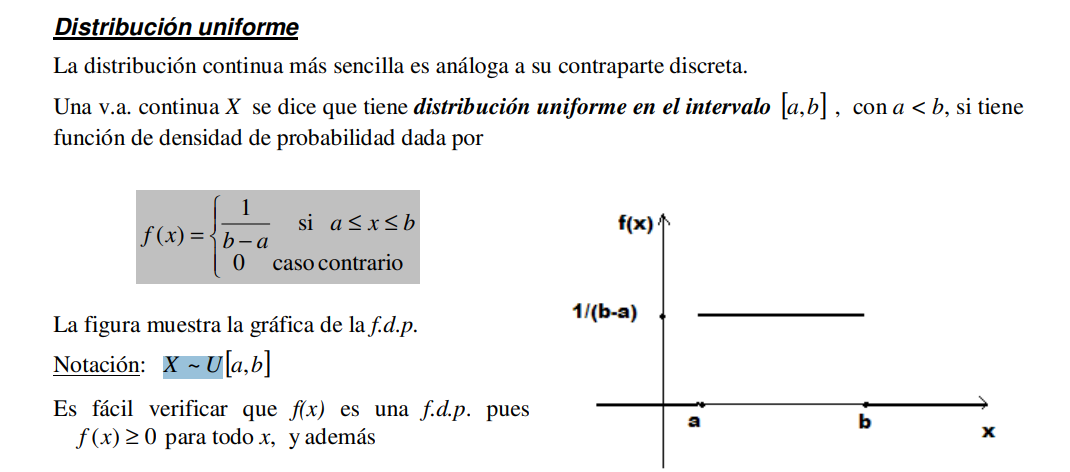


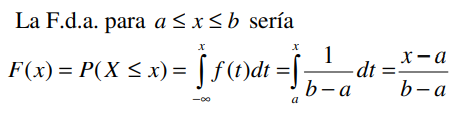
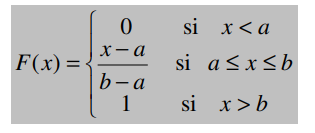
**K = 3/2 (Resuelto en inciso a) )**

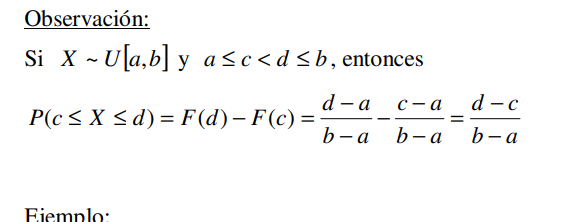
 

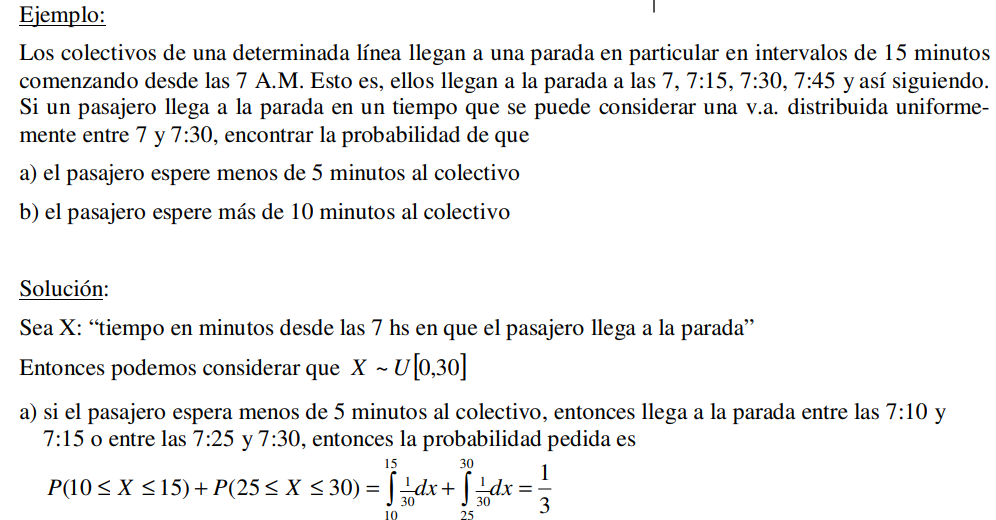


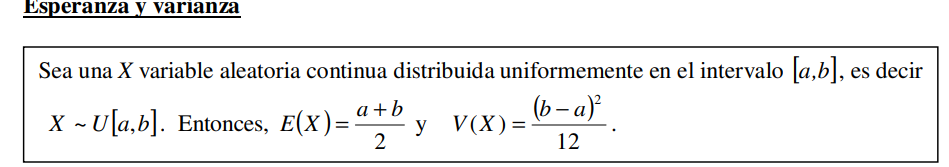


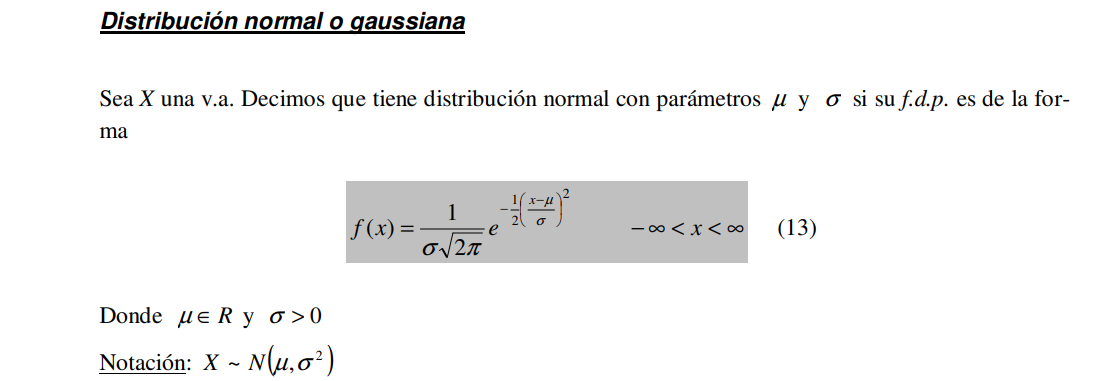




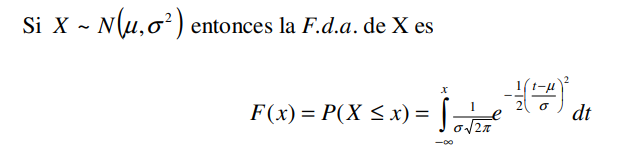


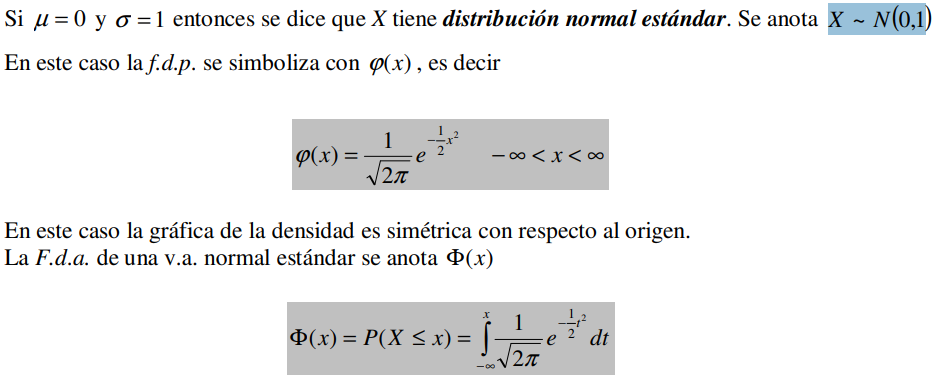


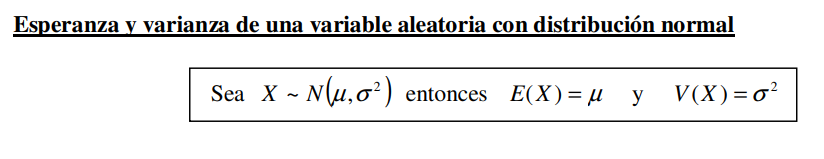


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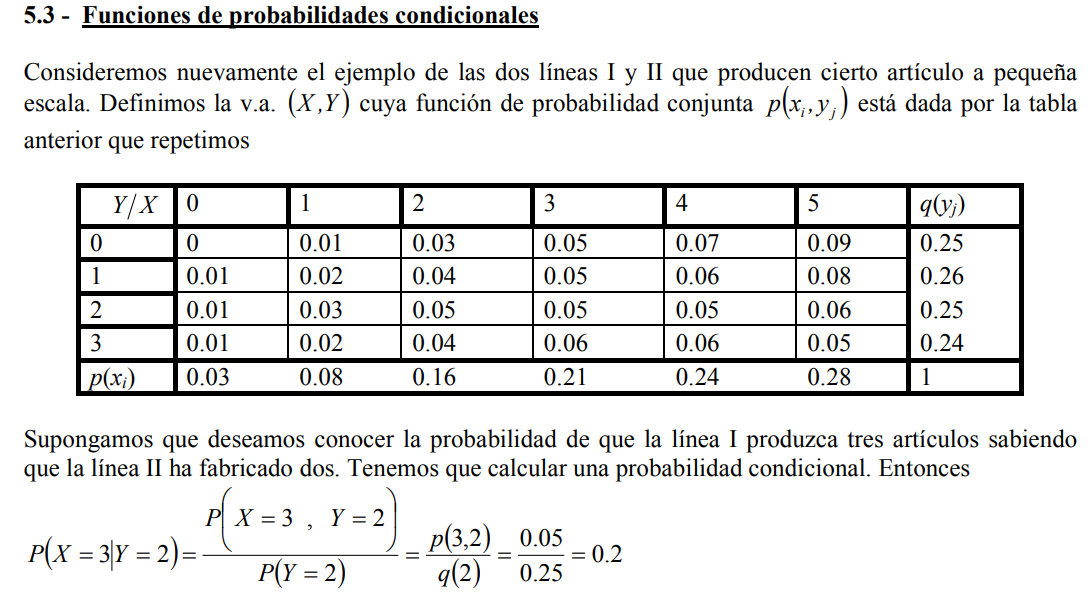


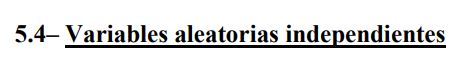


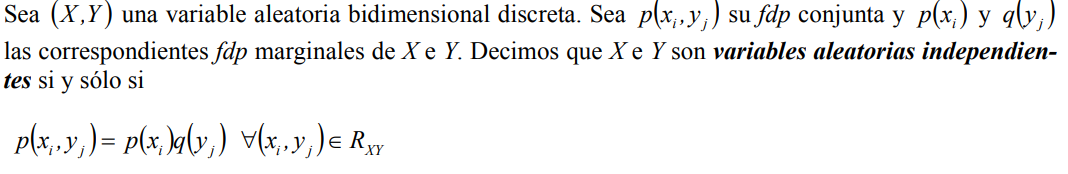


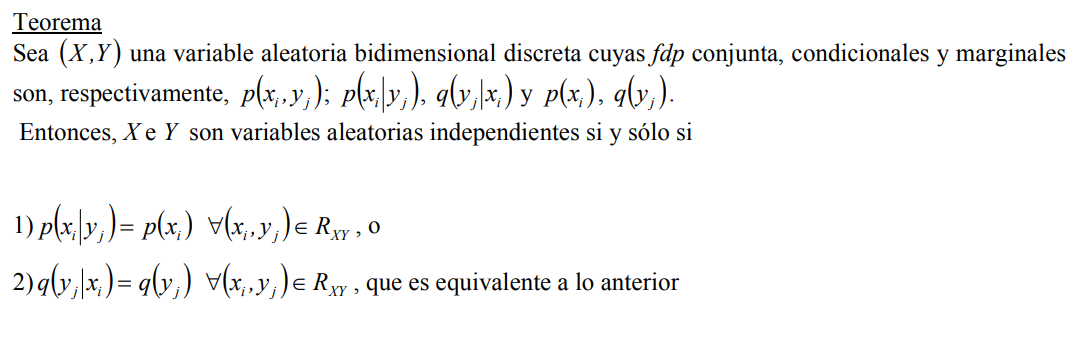


***Practica 5: Variable aleatoria bidimensional discreta.***



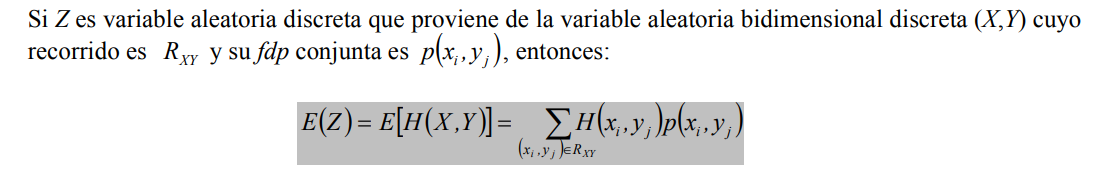




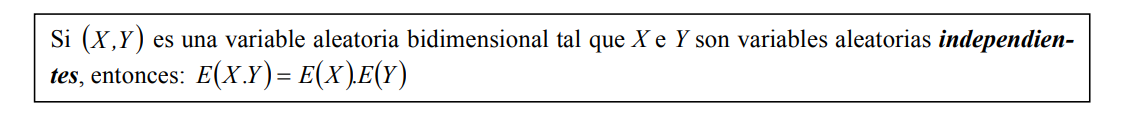


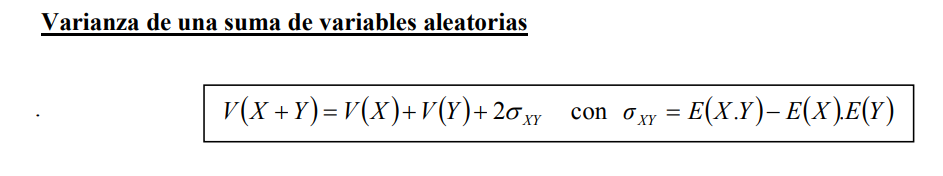


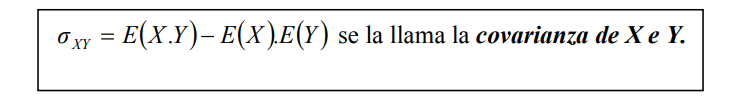


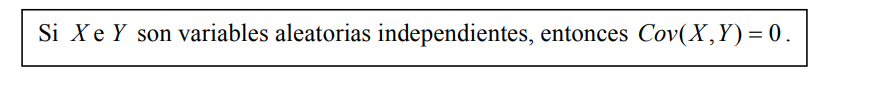






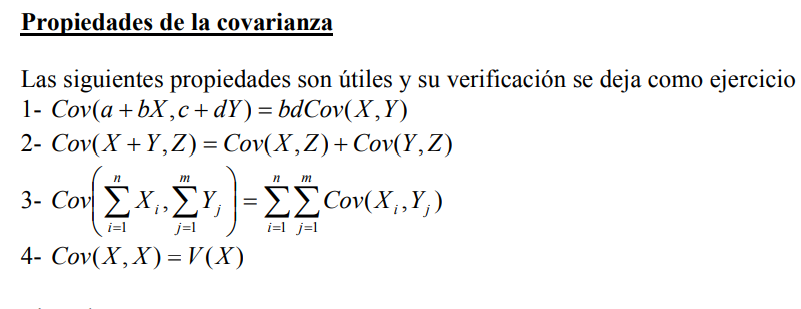


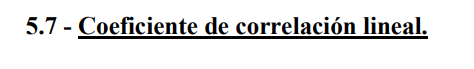


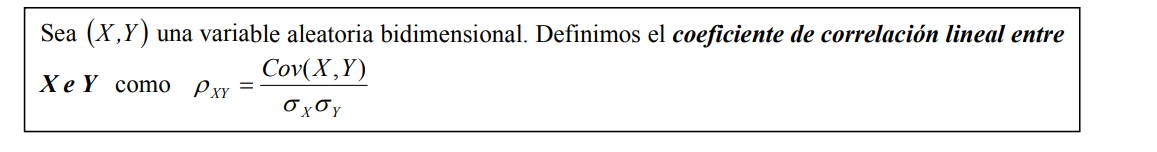


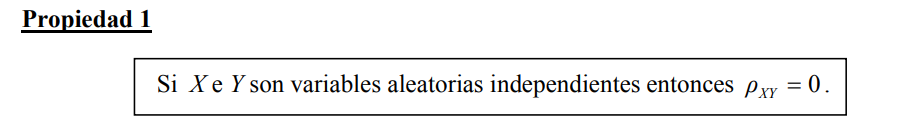




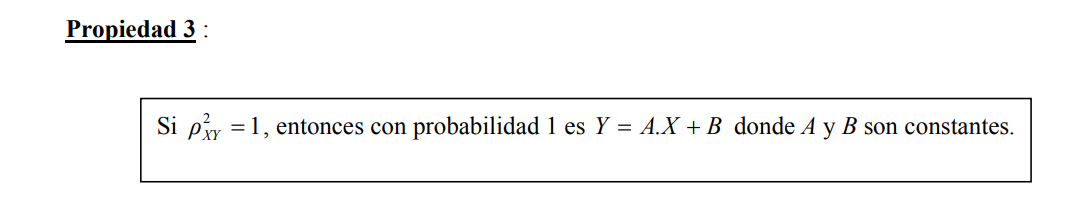


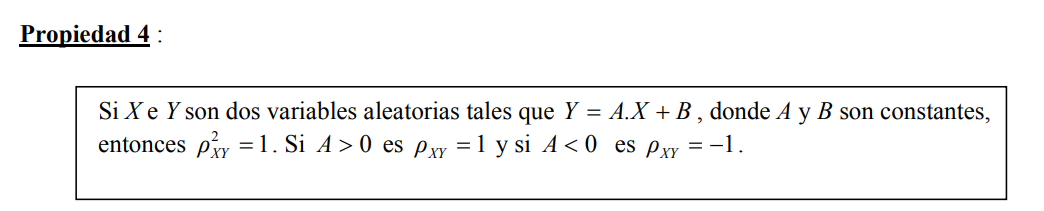






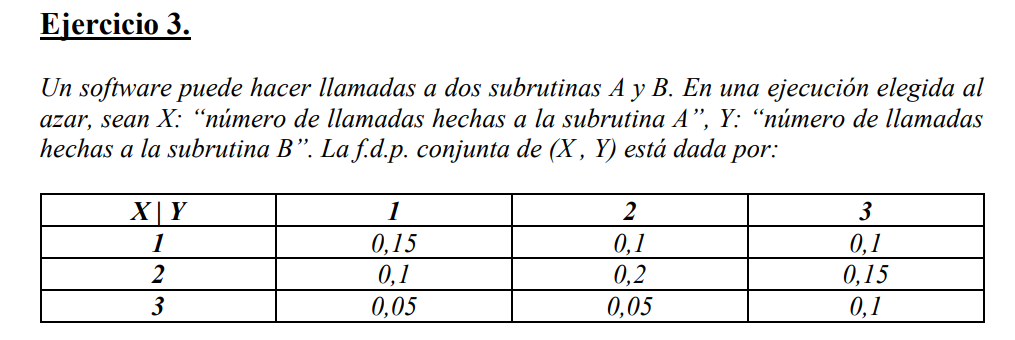


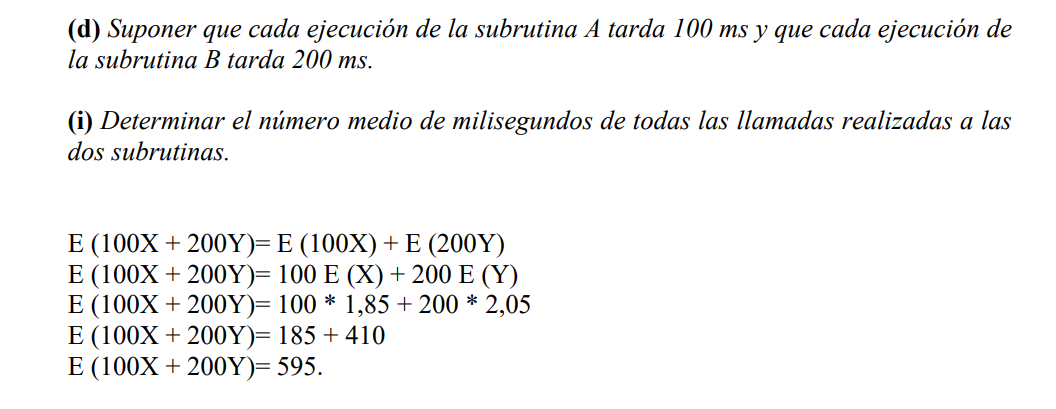




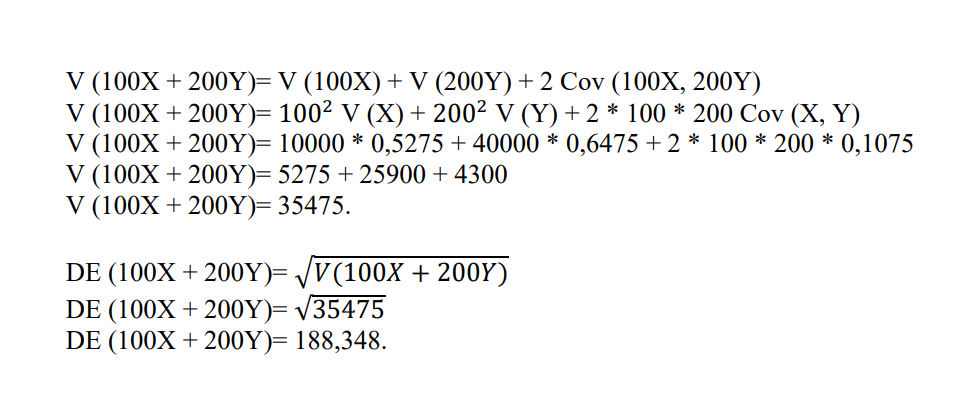
***Desviacion estándar de X + Y:***



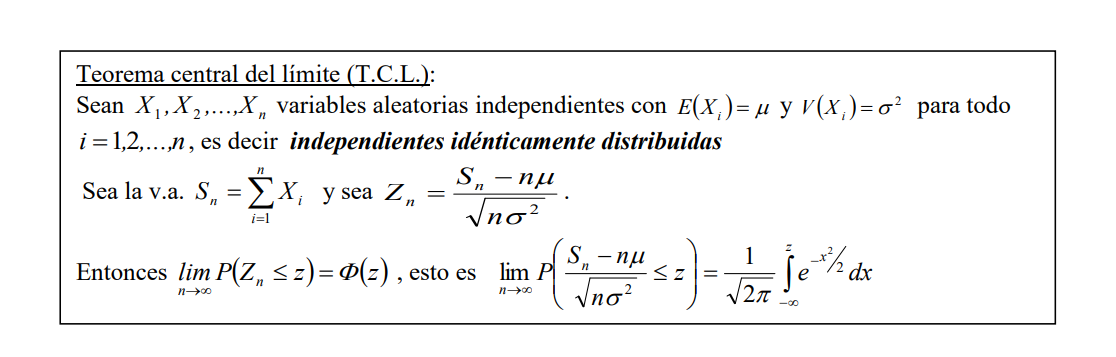




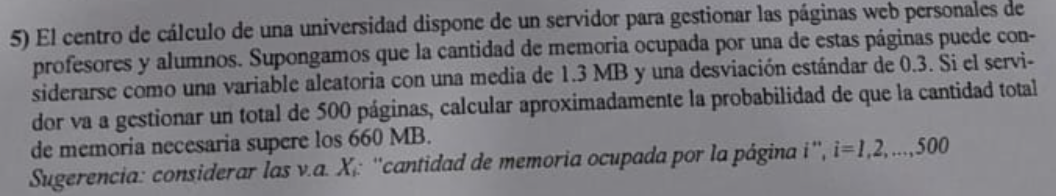


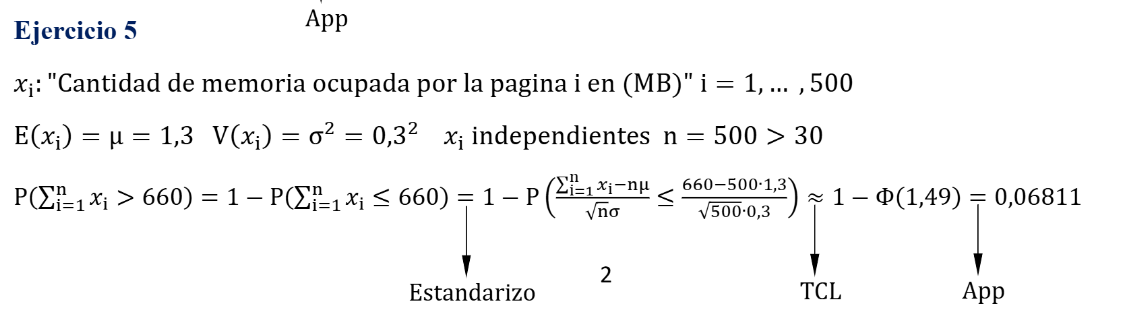


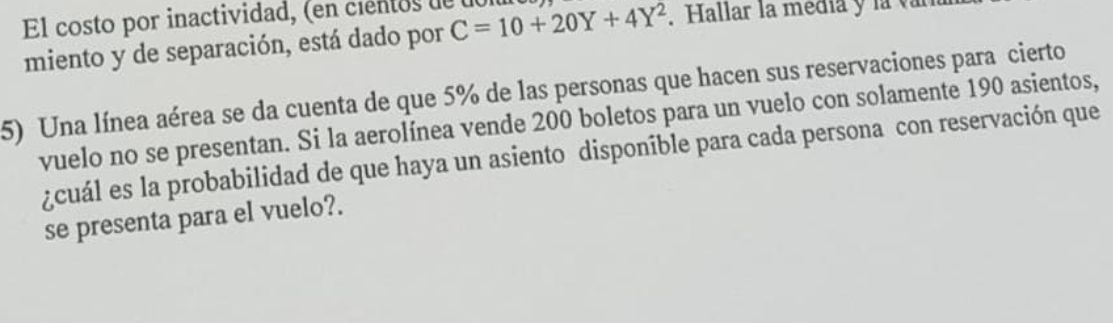
***Teorema central del limite:***

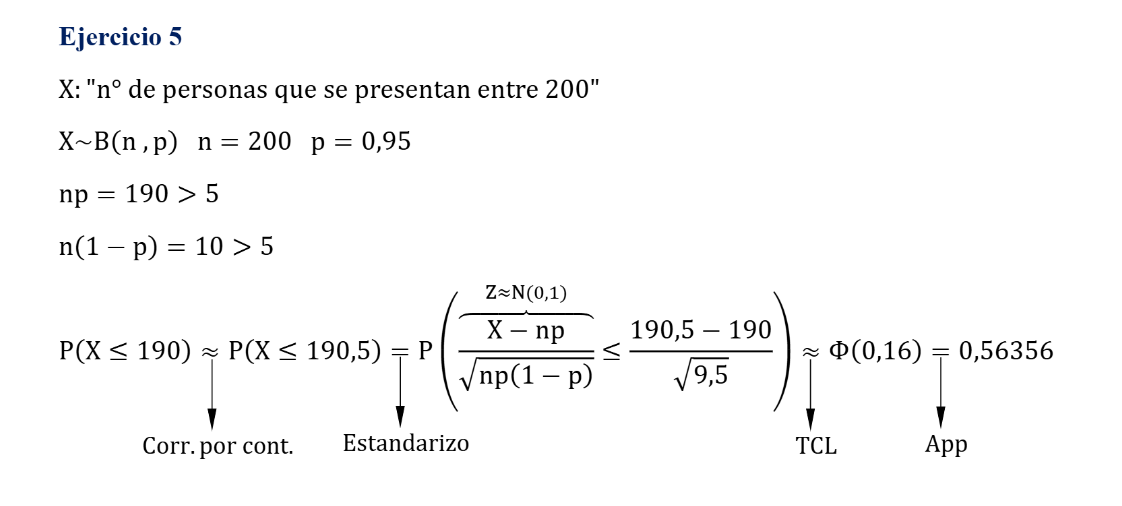


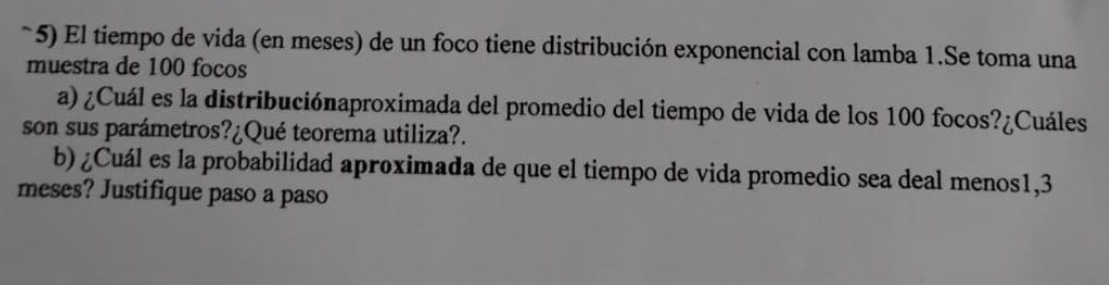
***Ejercicio con TCL:***

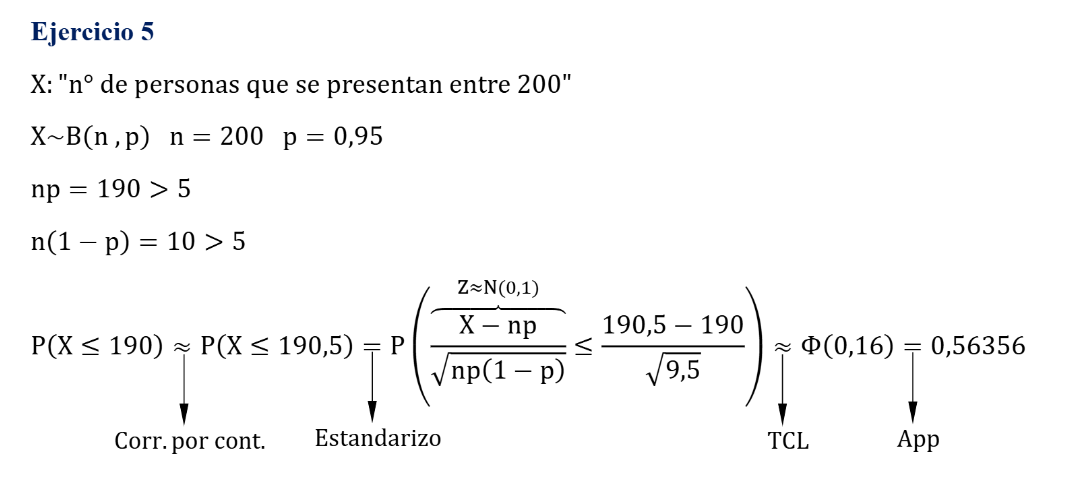
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