

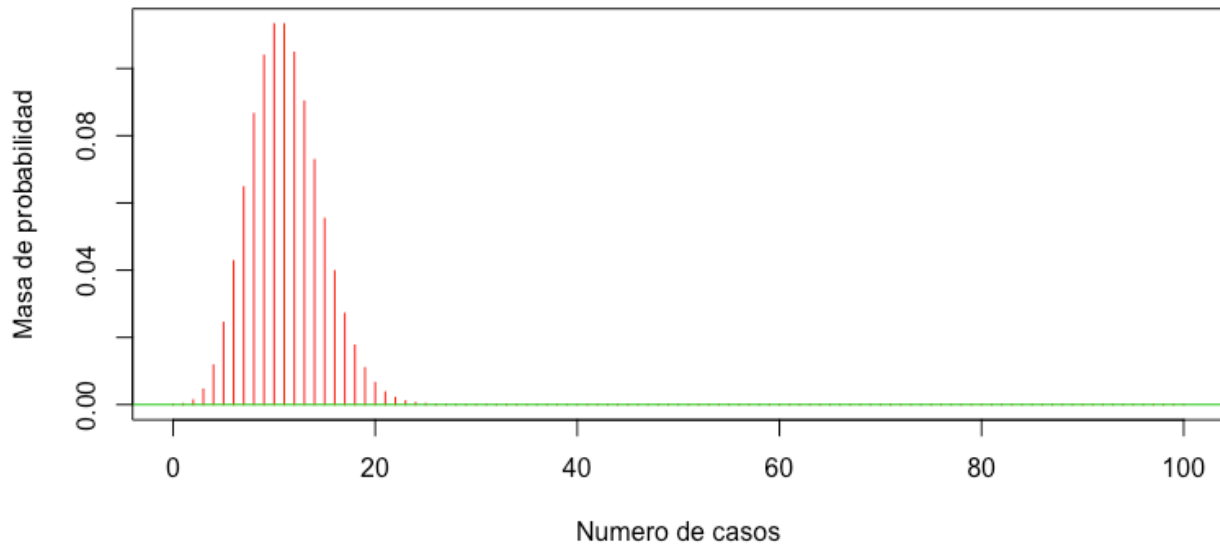
1. Modifique la función `Poisson.Plot()` para crear la función `BinNeg.Plot()` para generar resultados análogos a lo visto en el markdown de esta presentación

```
BinNeg.Plot <-  
function(r,p,low=0,high=r,scale=F,a=NA,b=NA,calcProb=!all(is.na(c(a,b))),quantile=NA,calcQuant=!is.na(quantile)){  
  # Binomial Negativa  
  sd = sqrt(r*(1-p)/p^2)  
  if(scale && (r > 10)){  
    low = max(0, round(r*(1-p)/p-3*sd))  
    high = min(r, round(r*(1-p)/p+3*sd))  
  }  
  values = low:high  
  probs = dnbinom(values,r,p)  
  plot(c(low,high), c(0,max(probs)), type = "n",  
       xlab = "Numero de casos",  
       ylab = "Masa de probabilidad",  
       main = "Binomial Negativa")  
  lines(values, probs, type = "h", col = 2)  
  abline(h=0,col=3)  
  if(calcProb) {  
    if(is.na(a))  
      a = 0  
    if(is.na(b))  
      b = r  
    if(a > b) {  
      d = a  
      a = b  
      b = d  
    }  
    a = round(a)  
    b = round(b)  
    prob = pnbinom(b,r,p) - pnbinom(a-1,r,p)  
    title(paste("P(",a," <= X <= ",b," ) = ",round(prob,6),sep=""),line=0,col.main=4)  
    u = seq(max(c(a,low)),min(c(b,high)), by=1)  
    v = dnbinom(u,r,p)  
    lines(u,v,type="h",col=4)  
  }  
  else if(calcQuant==T) {  
    if(quantile < 0 || quantile > 1)  
      stop("El cuantil debe estar entre 0 y 1")  
    x = qnbinom(quantile,r,p)  
    title(paste(" ",quantile," quantile = ",x,sep=""),line=0,col.main=4)  
    u = 0:x  
    v = dnbinom(u,r,p)  
    lines(u,v,type="h",col=2)  
  }  
  return(invisible())  
}
```

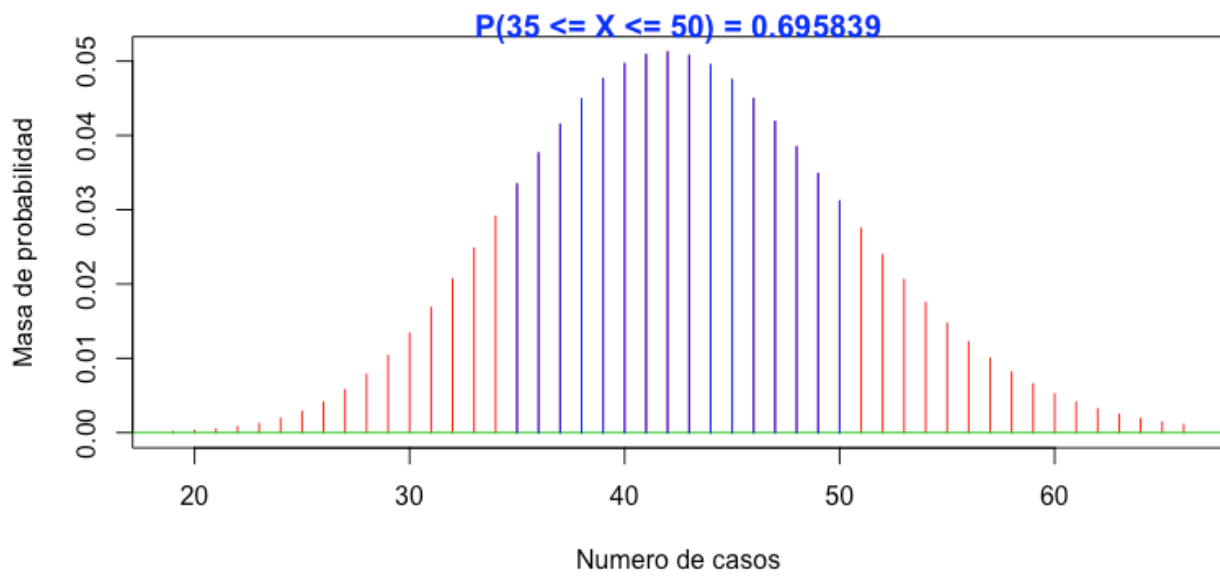
```
BinNeg.Plot(100,0.9)
```

```
BinNeg.Plot(100,0.7,a=35,b=50,scale=T)
```

Binomial Negativa



Binomial Negativa



2.-Demuestra las propiedades de agregación y desagregación de la distribución Poisson

a) Agregación

Sean N_1, \dots, N_n variables aleatorias independientes con distribución Poisson, $P_0(N_j = n_j | \lambda_j)$

$$\Rightarrow N = \sum_{j=1}^n N_j \quad y \quad N \sim \text{Poisson}$$

$$\Rightarrow N \text{ tiene } \lambda = \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \dots + \lambda_n}$$

∴ la g.m. de la Poisson es $M_{N(t)} = \exp \{ \lambda (e^t - 1) \}$

\Rightarrow ¿F(x)?

$$\begin{aligned} M_{N(t)} &= M_{N_1(t)} + M_{N_2(t)} + \dots + M_{N_n(t)} \\ &= e \left[\lambda \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} M_{N_1(1)} + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} M_{N_2(2)} + \dots + \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda} M_{N_n(n)} - 1 \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} F_1(x) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} F_2(x) + \dots + \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda} F_n(x)$$

b) Desagregación

$N \sim \text{Poisson}(n | \lambda)$ $\lambda > 0$, tenemos los eventos clasificados en k tipos con probabilidades p_1, \dots, p_k ∴ $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + \dots + p_k = 1$

$$N \sim \text{Poisson}(n | \lambda \cdot 1) = P_0(n | \lambda \sum_{i=1}^k p_i)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^k N_i \sim P_0(n | \sum \lambda_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow N = \sum N_i \Leftrightarrow \lambda_i = p_i \lambda \text{ con } N_i \text{ independientes}$$

3.-Realicen el cálculo analítico para demostrar la identidad de la distribución binomial negativa como mezcla de poisson-gamma

·j· $N|\lambda \sim Po(n|\lambda)$ donde $\lambda \sim \text{Gamma}(\lambda|a, b)$

\Rightarrow P.d. $P(N=n) = \int_0^\infty P_o(n|\lambda) \text{Gamma}(\lambda|a, b) d\lambda$
 $n=x$ use esta notación para facilitarmelo

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P(N=x) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda/\beta}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \beta^\alpha} \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\beta}\right)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda/\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} d\lambda \\ &= \frac{1}{x! \Gamma(\alpha) \beta^\alpha} \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta+1}\right)^{x+\alpha} \int_0^\infty (\lambda(1+1/\beta))^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda(1+1/\beta)} (1+1/\beta) d\lambda \\ &= \frac{1}{x! \Gamma(\alpha) \beta^\alpha} \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta+1}\right)^{x+\alpha} \int_0^\infty u^{x+\alpha-1} e^{-u} du \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(x+\alpha)}{x! \Gamma(\alpha) \beta^\alpha} \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta+1}\right)^{x+\alpha} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(x+\alpha)}{x! \Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{1}{\beta+1}\right)^\alpha \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta+1}\right)^x \end{aligned}$$

·llegamos a una binomial negativa

con $p = \frac{1}{\beta+1}$, $q = \frac{\beta}{\beta+1}$

$\Rightarrow N \sim \text{Bin Negativa}(x|\alpha)$, donde $f_N(x) = \frac{\Gamma(x+\alpha)}{x! \Gamma(\alpha)} p^\alpha q^x$