PROBLEMAS HOJA 4 (2-t. Xj=1 si le familie y tione d'une sur

P(x,=1)=1-P(x,=0)=1-(1)=15. E(x)=15.

 $N = \sum_{j=1}^{2000} X_j \equiv \text{numerodo familias con al}$ $E(N) = \sum_{j=1}^{2000} E(X_j) = 2000 \frac{15}{16} = 1875$

(b) $Y_{\overline{j}}: 1$ si la familia y tiens exactamente des nivos, 0 en etre ceser. $P(Y_{\overline{j}}=1): \frac{\binom{N}{2}}{2}: \frac{3}{16}: \frac{3}{8}$;

M = 2005 / j = mimorar do fernilias con exac temente 2 niños.

E(M) = \frac{1}{2} = [H] = 2000. \frac{3}{8} = |\frac{1}{2}\text{200}|

comme soiling et oranin = 9 (2)

P=2000-N; E(b)=E(5000-N)=5000-E(N) = 2000 - 1845 = 125

3-) L= largitud de la primera recle.

$$X_1$$
= resultado de la primera tirede

(1 si cara, O si cara).

 $P(X_1=1)=p=1-P(X_1=0).$
 $P(X_1=1)=p=1-P(X_1=0).$
 $P(X_1=1)=P(X_1=1)+P(X_1=0)E(LIX_1=0).$
 $P(X_1=1)=P(X_1=1)+(1-p)E(LIX_1=0).$

Si $X_1=1$, L tiene una distribución geomó trice do perómetro $(1-p)$. Así que $P(X_1=1)=\frac{1}{1-p}$

De la misma fruma, $P(X_1=1)=\frac{1}{1-p}$

En consecuencia,

 $P(X_1=1)=\frac{1}{1-p}+(1-p).\frac{1}{p}$

Si
$$S(x) \subset \{0,1/2,3,...\}$$

 $E(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} P(x=j)$
 $= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} P(x=j)$
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 $= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} P(x=j)$

 $= \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} P(X \ge \ell)$

= £ P(x>k).

 $=2+\frac{8}{6}+\frac{25}{6}-\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{30}=\frac{60+40+125-5-1}{30}$

 $=\frac{219}{30}=\left|\frac{73}{10}\right|$

9 Sea Xi v.a. tel que Xi=1 si al elemente i este fije en le permiteción, y O si vo.

$$P(X_i = 1) = \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n!}.$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$$

(0-) See X; une v.a. tel que X;=1 si la bola i-ésima as blanca, y 0 si no. P(X;=1) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} (nor Draje 1).

 $X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$ (real Shaipe 1)

 $E(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} E(x_i) = \left[\frac{1}{C_{+x}} \right]$

(15-) Xi = tiompo de vide de la hombille i.

X = tiompo hoste el fello de la primare bombille

= min Xi

1 < i < n

X : son independentes,
$$\begin{cases} (1 - \frac{1}{N}) e^{-\frac{1}{N}}, t > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$F_{x_{i}}(t): 1-e^{-\frac{t}{m}}, t > 0;$$
 $F_{x_{i}}(t): 1-e^{-\frac{t}{m}}, t > 0;$
 $F_{x_{i}}(t): 1-P(x>t) = 1-\frac{T}{T}(1-F_{x_{i}}(t))$
 $= 1-(1-(1-e^{-\frac{t}{m}}))^{n}$
 $= 1-e^{-\frac{t}{m}}$

$$= 1 - (1 - (1 - e^{-t/n}))^{n}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-t/n}$$

$$f_{X}(t) = \frac{1}{m} e^{-\frac{t}{m}}, t = 0.$$

$$E(X) = \int t \int_{X} (t) dt = \int t \cdot \frac{t}{m} e^{-\frac{t}{m}} dt$$

= - / = - /

$$f_{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \frac{n}{m} e^{-n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t \cdot \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f_{X}(t) dt$$
, perque $X \ge 0$.
Integre per pertes:
 $u = -t$ $du = dt$
 $dv = -f_{X}(t)$ $v = 1 - F(t)$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (+) dt = \pm (1 - F(+)) \int_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} (1 - F(+)) dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} (1 - F(+)) dt$$

(16-) X>O, Fx=F.

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^$$

17-1a-P(N>n)=P(X, =X2====Xn)

2.) P(N=m) = P(N=m-1) - P(N=m) $= \frac{1}{(m-1)!} - \frac{1}{m!} = \frac{m-1}{m!}$ $E(N) = P(N=m) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!}$

$$(x,y)(t,s) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{17}, & t^2 + s^2 \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{en other case.} \end{cases}$$

$$E(1x^2 + y^2) = \begin{cases} 1t^2 + s^2 & \text{f(x,y)} \\ (t,s) & \text{other case.} \end{cases}$$

$$(1 \times 2 + 4) = (1 \times 2 + 2) = (1 \times 2 + 2)$$

$$(1 \times 2 + 4) = (1 \times 2 + 2) =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot x dx d\theta$$

 $= \int_{2}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{3\pi} d\theta = \left[\frac{2}{3}\right].$

(P=) E(X5+A5) = ((f5+25) f(x,4) (f') off ye

 $= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4\pi} d\theta = \frac{1}{2}$