

1.) A_i : "la memoria RAM proviene del fabricante i " $i=1,2$

$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

D : "fallo antes de tiempo"

a) $P(D/A) = P(X \leq 1) \quad X \sim \text{Exp}(0.2)$

$P(D/B) = P(|Y| < 2) \quad Y \sim N(4, 4)$

a) $P(D) = ?$

$$P(X \leq 1) = 1 - e^{-0.2} = \boxed{0.181269}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(|Y| < 2) &= \Phi\left(\frac{2-4}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-2-4}{2}\right) = \\ &= \Phi(-1) - \Phi(-3) = \boxed{0.1573} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(D) = P(D/A)P(A) + P(D/B)P(B) =$$

$$= (1 - e^{-0.2})\frac{1}{2} + (0.1573)\frac{1}{2} = \boxed{0.1692846}$$

b) $P(A/D) = \frac{P(D/A)P(A)}{P(D)} = \frac{(1 - e^{-0.2})\frac{1}{2}}{0.1692846} = \boxed{0.5353979}$

X: "tiempo de vida del componente A en miles de horas"

$$X \sim \text{Exp}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{5}} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Y: "tiempo de vida del componente B"

$$Y \sim \text{Exp}\left(\frac{1}{6000}\right)$$

a) $P(X > 2) = e^{-\frac{2}{5}} = e^{-\frac{2}{5}} \approx 0.6703$

$$P(Y > 2000) = e^{-\frac{2000}{6000}} = e^{-\frac{2}{6}} \approx 0.7165$$

b) A: "la componente A funciona al menos 2000 h."

B: "la componente B funciona al menos 2000 h."

C: "el sistema no falla"

$$C = A \cup B \quad \text{A y B independientes}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(C) &= P(A \cup B) = 1 - P((A \cup B)^c) = 1 - P(A^c)P(B^c) = \\ &= 1 - (1 - e^{-\frac{2}{5}})(1 - e^{-\frac{2}{6}}) = \boxed{0.708546} \end{aligned}$$

a) X : "n.º de clientes que llegan a 1 caja" (4)

$$X \sim P(\lambda t) \quad \lambda t = 2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$P(X \geq 8) = 1 - F(7) = 1 - 0.453 = \boxed{0.547}$$

↓
tabla con $\lambda = 8$

b) Y : tiempo en horas que se tarda en llegar un cliente"

$$Y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) \quad \lambda = 8$$

$$F(y) = 1 - e^{-8y} \quad y \geq 0$$

$$P(Y > \frac{3}{60}) = e^{-8 \cdot \frac{3}{60}} = e^{-\frac{24}{60}} = e^{-\frac{2}{5}} = \boxed{0.6703}$$

Otra forma:

Y : tiempo en minutos que se tarda en llegar un cliente"

$$Y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) \quad \lambda = \frac{3}{15}$$

$$15' \rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$1' \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$F(y) = 1 - e^{-\frac{2}{15}y} \quad y \geq 0$$

$$P(Y > 3) = e^{-\frac{6}{15}} = e^{-\frac{2}{5}}$$

c) 2. ¿cuánta caja por volumen en
1 hora o menos o más?

$$P(Z > 10) = ?$$

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \quad \text{por } P(X < 10) = 0.517$$

$$P(Z > 0) = 1 - P(Z \leq 0) =$$

$$1 - \Phi\left(\frac{10 - 22.5}{\sqrt{12.5055}}\right) =$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(-4.22) = \boxed{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= 50 \times 0.517 = 25.85 \\ \sigma(\mu) &= 22.55 \\ \sigma(\mu, p) &= 12.5055 \end{aligned}$$

d) X_i : "cantidad de clientes en la
caja en 1 hora" $i = 1, 2, \dots, 50$

$$X_i \sim P(\mu) \quad E(X_i) = \mu = 25.85 \\ V(X_i) = \sigma^2 = 12.5055$$

$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{50} \sum_{i=1}^{50} X_i$ es el promedio de clientes
por caja en 1 hora

$$P(\bar{X} > 10) \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{10 - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}}\right) = \quad \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{10 - 25.85}{\sqrt{\frac{12.5055}{50}}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-5.0) = \boxed{1}$$

(6)

2) X & Y r.v. takes for

$$E(X^2) = 5 \quad V(X) = 4$$

$$V(X+Y) = 10 \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 2$$

a) $E(X) = ?$

$$V(Y) = ?$$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 \Rightarrow 4 = 5 - (E(X))^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X) = \sqrt{5-4} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$V(X+Y) = V(X) + V(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\therefore 10 = 4 + V(Y) + 2(2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V(Y) = 10 - 4 - 4 = \boxed{2}$$

b) $Z = 5X - 3$

$$E(Z) = ? \quad V(Z) = ?$$

$$E(Z) = 5E(X) - 3 = \begin{cases} 5 \cdot 1 - 3 = \boxed{2} \\ 5 \cdot (-1) - 3 = \boxed{-8} \end{cases}$$

$$V(Z) = V(5X - 3) = 5^2 V(X) = 25 \times 4 = \boxed{100}$$

(7)

X_i : "longitud de la pieza en dm"
 $i=1, 2$

$$X_1 \sim N(54, 4^2)$$

$$X_2 \sim N(13, 3^2)$$

X_1, X_2 independientes

$Z = X_1 + X_2$: "longitud del eje"

a) $P(55 \leq Z \leq 72) \quad Z \sim N(67, \underbrace{4^2 + 3^2}_{25})$

$$P(55 \leq Z \leq 72) = \Phi\left(\frac{72-67}{\sqrt{25}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{55-67}{\sqrt{25}}\right) =$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{11}{5}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{12}{5}\right) = 0.977899$$

$\therefore P(\text{eje defectuoso}) = 1 - 0.977899 =$
 $= 0.022101$

\therefore el porcentaje de ejes defectuosos

$$= \underline{\underline{2.2\%}}$$

b) Y : "nº de ejes defectuosos entre 5"

$$Y \sim B(5, p) \quad p = 0.022101$$

$$P(Y > 1) = 1 - P(Y \leq 1) =$$

$$1 - [P(Y=0) + P(Y=1)] =$$

$$= 1 - \left[\binom{5}{0} 0.022101^0 (0.977899)^5 + \right. \\ \left. + \binom{5}{1} 0.022101 (0.977899)^4 \right] =$$

$$= 1 - [0.894272 + 0.10105503] =$$

$$= \boxed{0.00467297}$$

Otra forma: $\mu p = 5 \times 0.022101 = 0.110505 < 5$

se utiliza aproximación Poisson:

$$1 - [P(Y=0) + P(Y=1)] \approx$$

$$\approx 1 - \left[e^{-0.110505} + e^{-0.110505} \cdot 0.110505 \right] =$$

$$= 0.005673$$