

Variables Aleatorias Continuas (VAC)

Dominio en el espacio muestral

Imagen en los números reales

Propiedades:

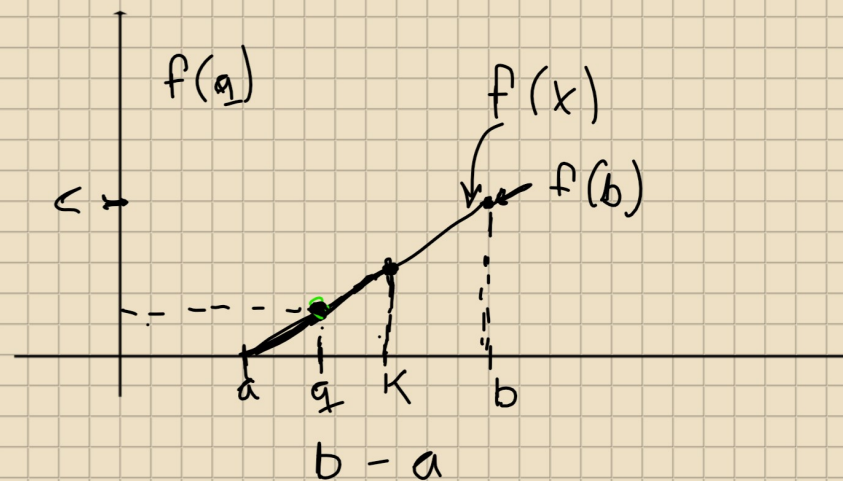
$$P(a < X < b) = 1$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \text{ entre } a \text{ y } b$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{para } s < x < k \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \forall x \text{ entre } a \text{ y } b \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

(uniformes)



area entre s y $k = 1$
 area $\square = b \cdot h = (k-s) \cdot 2 = 2k - 1a = 1$

$$2k = 1 + 1a$$

$$k = 11/2 = 5,5$$

$$2 \cdot b = 1$$

$$b = 1/2 = 0,5$$

$$P(X = 5,3) = 0$$

$$P(X < 5,3) = P(X < 5,3) = (5,3 - s) \cdot 2 = 0,3 \cdot 2 = 0,6$$

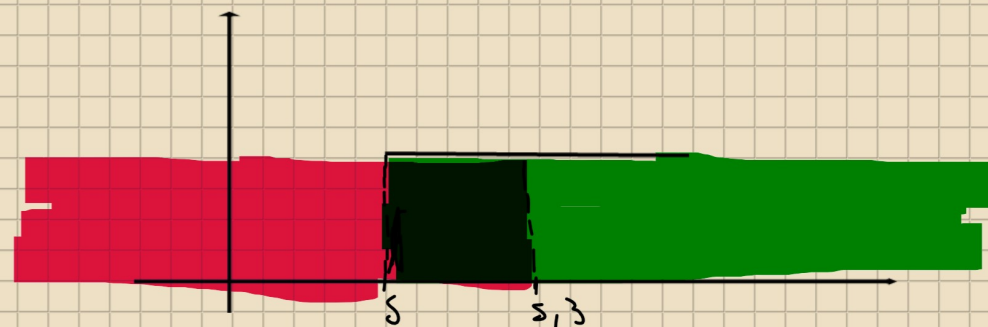
$$P(s < X < 5,3)$$

$$P(x < s) = 0$$

$$P(x < 4) = 0$$

$$P(x > 4) = 1 = P(s < x < 5,5)$$

$$P(x > 5 \cap x < 5,3)$$

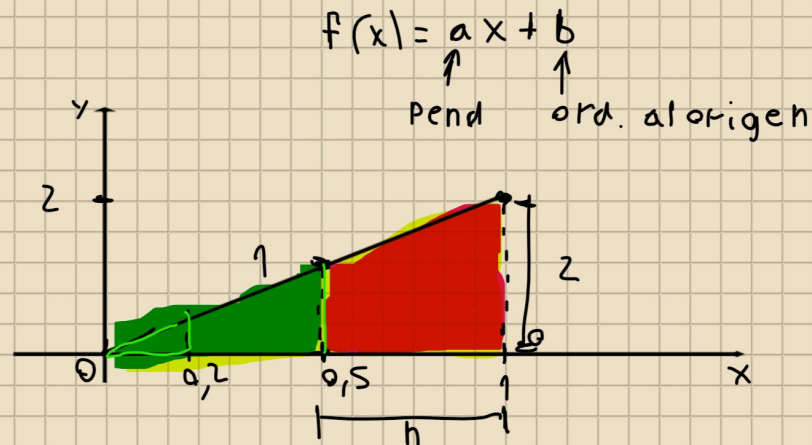


La distancia (en metros) que salta un atleta es una variable aleatoria que sigue una función de distribución cuya función de densidad viene dada por:

$$f(x) = 2 \cdot x \quad f(0) = 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f(1) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{si } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$



$$f(0.5) = 0.5 \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$\text{area } \Delta = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} = 1 \quad \text{para } 0 < x < 1$$

$$\text{area } \Delta = \frac{(b+B) \cdot h}{2} = \frac{(1+2) \cdot 0.5}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 0.5}{2} = 0.75$$

$$b = (1 - a) = 1$$

$$h = f(1) = 2$$

$$P(x > 0.5) =$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot 2}{2}$$

$$P(x > 0.5) = 1 - P(x \leq 0.5) = 1 - \left(\frac{(0.5 - 0) \cdot 1}{2} \right) = 1 - 0.25 = 0.75$$

$$P(0.2 < x < 0.5) = P(x < 0.5) - P(x < 0.2)$$

$$\frac{(f(0.5) + f(0.2)) \cdot (0.5 - 0.2)}{2} = \frac{(1 + 0.4) \cdot 0.3}{2} = \frac{1.4 \cdot 0.3}{2} = 0.21$$

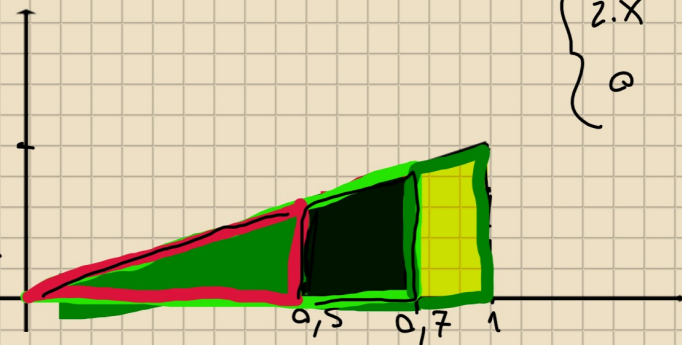
$$0.25 - \frac{(0.2 - 0) \cdot f(0.2)}{2} = 0.25 - \frac{0.2 \cdot (0.2 \cdot 2)}{2} = 0.25 - 0.04 = 0.21$$

$$P(0.2 < x < 0.5) = 0.21$$

$$P(A/B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(x < 0.7 / x > 0.5) = \frac{P(0.5 < x < 0.7)}{P(x > 0.5)} = \frac{P(x < 0.7) - P(x < 0.5)}{P(x > 0.5)}$$

$$P(x > 0.7 / x > 0.5)$$



$$\begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X < 0,7) = \frac{(0,7 - 0) \cdot f(0,7)}{2} = \frac{0,7 \cdot 0,7 \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{2} = 0,49$$

$$P(X < 0,5) = 0,25$$

$$P(X > 0,5) = 0,75$$

$$P(X < 0,7 / X > 0,5) = \frac{0,49 - 0,25}{0,75} = \frac{0,24}{0,75} = \frac{0,96}{3} = 0,32$$

$$P(X > 0,7) = 1 - P(X < 0,7) = 1 - 0,49 = 0,51$$

$$P(X > 0,7 / X > 0,5) = \frac{0,51}{0,75} = \frac{2,04}{3} = 0,68$$

$\frac{3}{4} \quad 0,51 \cdot \frac{4}{3}$