

1. a) $E = \{(c, c, c), (c, c, x), (c, x, c),$
 $(x, c, c), (c, x, x), (x, c, x), (x, x, c),$
 $(x, x, x)\}$

A: obtener una cara

B: sacar al menos dos caras

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{8} \quad P(B) = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = \text{si } P(A) \leq P(B) \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(B)$$

$$\boxed{P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \text{si } P(A) \leq P(B) \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A)$$

$$\boxed{P(A \cap B) = 3/8}$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = P(\bar{A \cup B})$$

$$\boxed{P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{2}}$$

3. 80% ordenador de sobremesa A $P(A) = 0.8$

50% portátil B $P(B) = 0.5$

10% no tiene computador C $P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = 0.1$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$$

90% tiene computador = $P(A \cup B)$

a) $P(A \cap B) = 0.8 + 0.5 - 0.9 = 0.4$

b)

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.4}{0.8} = 0.5$$

c) $P(\bar{A}|B) = \frac{P(\bar{A} \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B) - P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} =$

||

$$1 - P(A|B) = 1 - \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = 1 - \frac{0.4}{0.5} = 1 - 0.8 = 0.2$$

d)

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = 0.8 \cdot 0.5 \neq 0.4$$

Son dependientes

4. 30% de una población practica algún deporte. $P(A) = 0'3$
 25% varías horas semanales a la lectura. $P(B) = 0'25$
 10% tiene los dos oficios. $P(A \cap B) = 0'1$

a) solo deporte.



$$P(A) - P(A \cap B) = 0'3 - 0'1 = 0'2$$

b) no leen y no realizan deporte

$$P(\overline{A} \cup \overline{B}) = P(\overline{A} \cap \overline{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - 0'45 = 0'55$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0'45$$

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

$$P(B/\bar{A}) = \frac{P(B) - P(A \cap B)}{1 - P(A)} = \frac{0'25 - 0'1}{1 - 0'3} = \frac{0'15}{0'7} = 0'21$$

d)

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \neq 0'1$$

$$\frac{0'3}{0'25} \neq 0'1$$

Son dependientes

5. 3 oros 7 de otro palo

Extraemos 4 cartas sin reemplazamiento.

a) Al menos una carta de oros.

$$1 - P(\text{no oros}) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$P(\text{no oros}) = \frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{7} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6} = 0'83$$

b) Al menos dos cartas de oros $P(\text{al menos 2 oros}) = 1 - P(\text{1 oro}) + P(\text{2 oros})$

$$P(\text{1 oro}) + P(\text{2 oros}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(\text{1 oro}) = \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{7} + \frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{7} + \frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{7} +$$

$$n_1 - n_2 - n_3 - n_4 \quad \frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{7} = 0'5$$

$$n_1 - n_2 - n_3 - n_4$$

$$n_1 - n_2 - n_3 - n_4$$

$$n_1 - n_2 - n_3 - n_4$$

$$P(\text{al menos 2 oros}) = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = 0'3$$

6. 10 bolas
6 rojas 3 bolas
4 negras se extraen
 sin reemplazamiento

a) $\frac{6}{10}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{4}{8}$

$$\frac{6}{10} \cdot \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$P(A) \cup P(B) = P(A) + P(B) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{23}{60}$$

↑ todos ↑ todos
rojas negras = $\frac{11}{20} = 0'55$

b) 2 rojas 1 negra

$$\frac{6}{10}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\frac{6}{10} \cdot \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{6} = 0'16$$

Con reemplazamiento

a)

$$\frac{6}{10}, \frac{6}{10}, \frac{6}{10}$$

$$\frac{4}{10}, \frac{4}{10}, \frac{4}{10}$$

$$P(A) \cup P(B) = \underbrace{P(A) + P(B)}_{\text{Son disjuntos}} =$$

$$7. P(A) = 0'5$$

$$P(A \cup B) = 0'7$$

$$P(A|B) = 0'6$$

$$P(B) = 1/2?$$

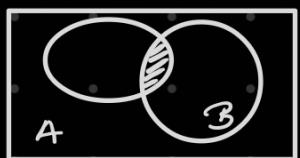


$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$$

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

$$\frac{0'3}{0'5} = 0'6 \quad \boxed{P(B) = 0'5}$$

b) A y B son incompatibles



No son disjuntos (incompatibles)

$$P(A \cap B) \neq \emptyset$$

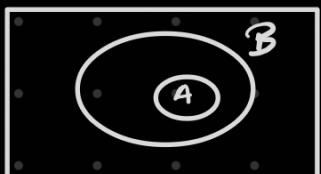
c) A y B son independientes

A y B no son independientes

$$P(A|B) \neq P(A)$$

$$0'7 \neq 0'5$$

d) A ⊆ B



$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)$$

$$0'3 \neq 0'5$$

10. Independientes

3 números de dos dígitos

a) Probabilidad primer número sea < 40. A

$$P(A) = \frac{40}{100} = 0'4$$

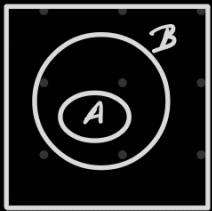
b) Probabilidad de que los números sean < 40

$$\frac{40}{100} \cdot \frac{40}{100} \cdot \frac{60}{100} + \frac{40}{100} \cdot \frac{60}{100} \cdot \frac{40}{100} + \frac{60}{100} \cdot \frac{40}{100} \cdot \frac{40}{100} = 0'288$$

c)

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} = \frac{0'288}{0'784} \approx 0'367$$

↑
Al menos
uno < 40



$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= 1 - P(\text{ningún número} < 40) = \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{60}{100} \cdot \frac{60}{100} \cdot \frac{60}{100} \right) = \\ &= 1 - 0'216 = 0'784 \end{aligned}$$

11. b) Probabilidad condicionada

$$P(V_4/L) = \frac{P(V_2 \cap L)}{P(L)} = \frac{\cancel{P(V_2)} \cdot P(L/V_2)}{\cancel{P(L)}} = \frac{0.7}{0.9541} = 0.7336$$

$V_1 \cap L?$ V_1, V_2, V_3 son independientes pero no con L

$$\boxed{V_1 \subseteq L}$$

Sabiendo que el flete es bueno la prob. de quedarse con él es 1.

$$P(\bar{V}_1 \cap \bar{V}_2 \cap \bar{V}_3 \cap V_4 / L) = \frac{P(C \cap L)}{P(L)} = \frac{P(C)}{P(L)} = \frac{0.3^2 \cdot 0.7^2}{0.9541}$$

$$C \subseteq L$$

c) los complementarios también son independientes

$$P(\bar{V}_1 \cap \bar{V}_2 \cap \bar{V}_3 / \bar{L}) = \frac{P(\bar{V}_1 \cap \bar{V}_2 \cap \bar{V}_3)}{1 - P(L)} = 0.5882$$



14. a) R_0, R_1 = Recibir un 0, 1.

E_0, E_1 = Embarar un 0, 1



$$P(E_0) = 0.4 \quad P(E_1) = 0.6$$
$$P(R_0 | E_0) = 0.9$$

$$P(R_1) = P(E_0) \cdot P(R_1 | E_0) + P(E_1) \cdot P(R_1 | E_1) = 0.4 \cdot 0.1 + 0.6 \cdot 0.85 = 0.55$$

Teorema Probabilidad Total

$$\begin{cases} 1) E_0 \cup E_1 = \Omega \\ 2) E_0 \cap E_1 = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

b) $P(E_1 \cap R_0) = P(E_1) \cdot P(R_0 | E_1) = 0.6 \cdot 0.15 = 0.09$

\uparrow
no son independientes

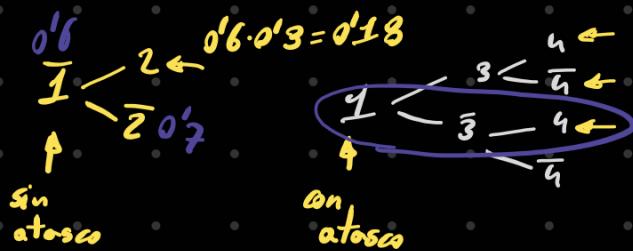
c) $P(E_1 | R_1) = \frac{P(E_1 \cap R_1)}{P(R_1)} = \frac{\text{Teorema de Bayes}}{\text{T.P.T.}} = \frac{P(E_1) \cdot P(R_0 | E_1)}{P(E_0) \cdot P(R_1 | E_0) + P(E_1) \cdot P(R_0 | E_1)} =$

$$= 0.9272$$

12.

 $A = \text{Ir al metro}$

$$P(A) = 0.18 + 0.12 + 0.32 + 0.2 = 0.42$$



Partiendo de $P(1)$
probabilidad atasco en 3 o 4

- b) Sabiendo que estás en el metro
 $P(1)? \quad P(4)?$

$$P(1/A) = \frac{P(A \cap 1)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A) \cdot P(A/1)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.4 \cdot 0.6}{0.42} \approx 0.5714$$

Teorema de Bayes

Probabilidad de metro partiendo de 3 o 4 atasco en 4 no dejó el coche en Conde Caso

$$P(4/A) = \frac{P(A \cap 4)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(4) \cdot P(A/4)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.5 \cdot 0.32}{0.42} \approx 0.3809$$

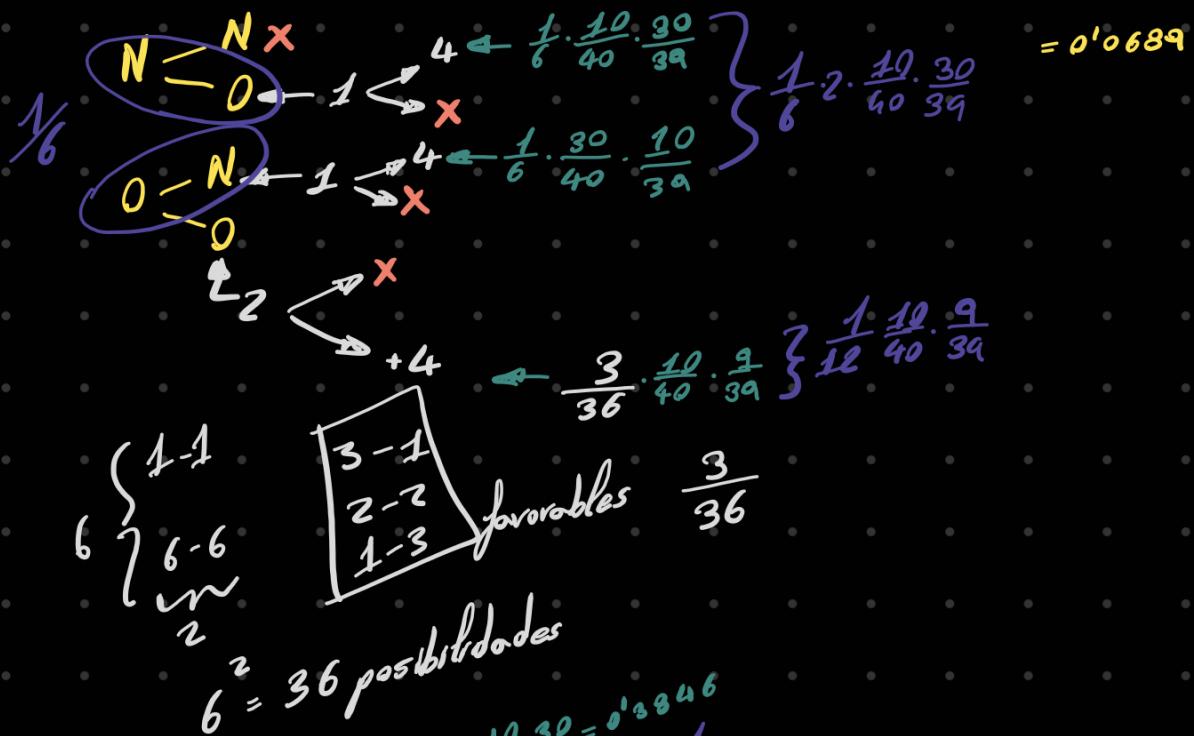
- c) Sabiendo que llegó en coche.

$$P(\text{pasar por O'Donnell}) = P(\bar{2}/\bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{2} \cap \bar{A})}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{0.7 \cdot 0.6}{0.58} \approx 0.7241$$

15.

2 cartas de Baraja española
 ↳ oros → Dado

$$a) P(=4) = P(1\text{oro}) \cdot P(1\text{as}tro) + P(2\text{oros}) \cdot P(\text{Suma}4) = 2 \cdot \frac{10}{40} \cdot \frac{30}{39} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{10}{40} \cdot \frac{9}{39} \cdot \frac{1}{12} =$$

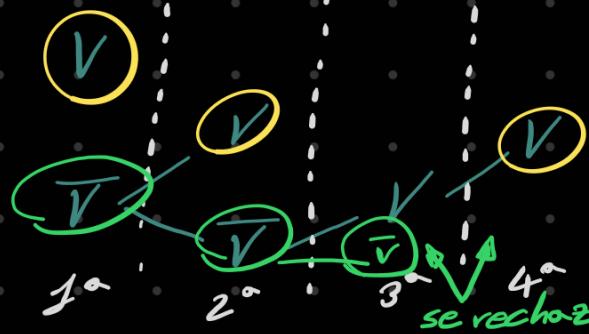


$$b) \text{ Sabiendo que suman } 4 \quad P(1\text{oro}/4) = \frac{P(4 \cap 1\text{oro})}{P(4)} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{10}{40} \cdot \frac{30}{39}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{0'3846 \cdot \frac{1}{6}}{0'0689} = 0'93$$

$$11. \quad P(\text{Valida}) = 0'7$$

Independientes

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$



se rechaza sin analizar la muestra.

$$\text{a) } P(\text{A.L.}) = P(V_1) \cup P(\bar{V}_1) \cap P(V_2) \cup P(\bar{V}_2) \cap P(V_3) \cap P(\bar{V}_4) =$$

$$0'7 + 0'3 \cdot 0'7 + 0'3 \cdot 0'3 \cdot 0'7 \cdot 0'7 = 0'9541$$

b) Se acepta el lote

$$P(1/A.L.) = \frac{P(1 \cap \text{A.L.})}{P(\text{A.L.})} = \frac{\cancel{P(1)} \cdot P(\text{A.L}/1)}{0'9541}$$

Sabiendo que 1 es válido

$$= \frac{0'7}{0'9541} = 0'733676$$

c) R.L.
Se rechaza el lote \rightarrow No se acepta el lote ($1 - \text{A.L.}$)

$$P\left(\frac{\text{Ninguna muestra válida}}{1 - \text{A.L.}}\right) = \frac{P(\text{Nin.V.})P(\text{R.L.}/\text{Nin.V.})}{0'0459}$$

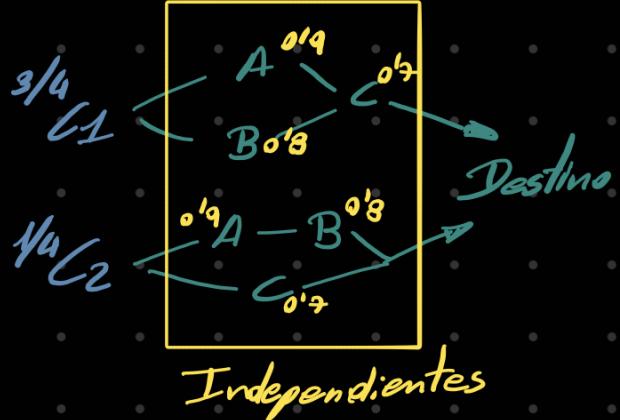
Sabiendo que no es ninguno válido

se va a rechazar el lote seguro

$$P(1) \cap P(\bar{2}) \cap P(\bar{3})$$

$$= \frac{(0'3)^3}{0'0459} = 0'5882$$

17.

a) Si va por C₁

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Destino}) &= P(A \vee B) \cap P(C) = 0.98 \cdot 0.7 = \underline{\underline{0.686}} \\ &\downarrow \\ P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) &= 0.9 + 0.8 - 0.72 = 0.98 \\ &\downarrow \\ P(A) \cdot P(B) &= 0.72 \end{aligned}$$

b) M.D.

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Mensaje Destino}) &= \frac{3/4}{1/4} \cdot \underbrace{P(C_1) \cap (P(A \vee B) \cap P(C))}_{0.72} \vee \\ &\quad P(C_2) \cap \left(\underbrace{P(A) \cap P(B)}_{0.72} \vee P(C) \right) = 0.5145 + 0.229 = \\ &\quad = \underline{\underline{0.7435}} \\ &\quad 0.72 + 0.7 - \underbrace{P(C \cap AB)}_{0.7 \cdot 0.72} = 0.916 \\ &\quad 0.7 \cdot 0.72 = 0.504 \end{aligned}$$

c) Ha llegado a destino

$$\begin{aligned} P(C_2/M.D.) &= \frac{P(C_2) \cdot P(M.D./C_2)}{P(M.D.)} = \frac{\cancel{P(C_2)} \cdot \cancel{P(M.D./C_2)}}{\cancel{P(M.D.)}} = \frac{\cancel{P(Destino)}}{\cancel{P(Destino)}} = 0.916 \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 0.916}{0.7435} = \underline{\underline{0.308}} \end{aligned}$$

Sabenob que

va por C₂ $P(\text{Destino}) = 0.916$

d) origen $\xrightarrow{0.9} A - \dots - A \xrightarrow{\text{Destino}}$

$$P(\text{Destino}) = 1 - P(A)^n = 0.8$$

$$1 - 0.9^n > 0.8$$

$$-0.9^n > 0.8 - 1$$

$$\ln 0.9^n > \ln 0.2$$

$$n \ln 0.9 > \ln 0.2$$

$$n > \frac{\ln 0.2}{\ln 0.9}$$

$$n > 15.276$$

$$n = 16$$

18.



A, B, C independientes $(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

$$0.9, 0.8, 0.7$$

a) Va por $C_1 \rightarrow P(\text{Destino}) = P(A) \vee P(B) \vee P(C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) -$

$$\left[P(A \cap B) + P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C) \right] = \\ = \underbrace{0.9 + 0.8 + 0.7}_{2.4} - \underbrace{\left[0.9 \cdot 0.8 + 0.8 \cdot 0.7 + 0.9 \cdot 0.7 \right]}_{1.72} + \underbrace{0.9 \cdot 0.8 \cdot 0.7}_{0.504} = 0.994$$

b) $P(\text{Destino}) = \left[P(C_3) \wedge \underbrace{\left(P(A) \vee P(B) \vee P(C) \right)}_{0.994} \right] \vee \left[P(C_2) \wedge P(A) \wedge \underbrace{\left(P(B) \vee P(C) \right)}_{P(B) + P(C) - P(B \cap C)} \right]$

$$P(B) + P(C) - P(B \cap C) = \\ 0.8 + 0.7 - 0.56 = 0.94$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0.994 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0.9 \cdot 0.94 = 0.8953$$

c) Sabiendo que no llega a destino, probabilidad de haber sido enviado por C_2 .

$$P(C_2 / \text{Dest.}) = \frac{\underbrace{P(C_2) \cdot \overbrace{P(\text{Dest.}) / C_2}^{0.154}}_{1 - P(\text{Dest.})}}{1 - \underbrace{P(\text{Dest.})}_{1 - 0.8953}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 0.154}{0.1047} = 0.980$$

Va por $C_2 \rightarrow P(\text{Destino}) = 1 - \underbrace{P(\text{Dest.})}_{\underbrace{P(A) \wedge \left(P(B) \vee P(C) \right)}_{0.94}} = 1 - 0.846 = 0.154$

$$\underbrace{P(A) \wedge \left(\underbrace{P(B) \vee P(C)}_{0.94} \right)}_{0.9 \cdot 0.94 = 0.846}$$

$$0.9 \cdot 0.94 = 0.846$$



$$P(\text{Destino}) > 0.999$$

$$P(\text{todos fallen}) = P(A) \cap P(\bar{A}) \cap \dots \cap P(\bar{A}) = 0.1 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.1 \cdot \dots \cdot 0.1 = (0.1)^n$$

$$P(\text{destino}) = 1 - P(\text{todos fallen}) = 1 - (0.1)^n$$

\uparrow
no fallen

$$1 - (0.1)^n > 0.999$$

$$- 0.1^n > 0.0001$$

$$0.1^n < 0.001$$

$$n \ln 0.1 > \ln 0.001$$

$$n > \frac{\ln 0.001}{\ln 0.1}$$

$\rightarrow n > 3$

Por tanto $n=4$

