Problems, ]

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx^2 & 0 \le x \le 2 \\ 0 & \text{en other coso} \end{cases}$$

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## Problema del flujo vehicular

En una cierta calle transitada se quiere medir el flujo vehicular. Una manera de hacerlo es medir el tiempo entre un automóvil y otro. Sea X es el tiempo transcurrido en segundos entre el tiempo en que un auto termina de pasar por un punto fijo y el instante en que el siguiente auto comienza a pasar por ese punto. La distribución del tiempo de avance tiene la forma

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{x^4}, & si \quad x > 1\\ 0 & si \quad x \le 1 \end{cases}$$

- a) Determine el valor de k para la cual f(x) es una función de densidad de probabilidad (fdp).
- b) ¿Cuál será el valor esperado entre autos? ¿su varianza?
- c) ¿Cuál será la probabilidad de que se tarde un auto más de 2 segundos? ¿A lo más 2?¿x segundos o menos?

:. k=3

$$\int_{1}^{20} \frac{k}{x^{4}} dx = 1$$

$$\int_{1}^{40} kx^{4} dx = 1$$

$$-\left[\frac{k}{3x^{3}}\right]_{1}^{6} = 1$$

$$-\left[0 - \frac{k}{3}\right] = 1$$

a)

b) 
$$f(x) = \int_{0}^{x} x \cdot \frac{3}{x^{4}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{3} \frac{3}{x^{4}} dx = \int_{0}^{3} \frac{3}{x^{4}} dx = \frac{3}{3}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{x^{3}} dx = -\left[\frac{3}{2x^{2}}\right]_{1}^{\infty} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$E(x) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$V(x) = E(x^2) - M^2 = E(x^3) - E(x)^2$$

V(x) = 3/4

$$E(x^{2}) = \int_{1}^{x^{2}} \frac{3}{x^{4}} dx = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{3}{x^{2}} dx = -\left[\frac{3}{x}\right]_{1}^{9}$$

$$V(x) = 3 - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12 - 9}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

3

c) 
$$f(x) = \frac{3}{x^{1/2}}$$
  
1.  $f(x>2) = \int_{2}^{x} g(x) dx$ 

$$\int_{2}^{\infty} \rho(x) dx = \int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{3}{x^{11}} dx = -\left[ x^{-3} \right]_{2}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X>2) = \frac{1}{8}$$

2. 
$$P(x \angle 2) = \int_{1}^{2} P(x) dx$$
  

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{3}{x^{4}} dx = -\left[x^{-3}\right]_{1}^{2} = -\left[\frac{1}{4} - 1\right] = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

3. 
$$P(X \langle x \rangle = \int_{x}^{x} g(x) dx$$

$$P(X_4x) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & dx & = -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(X \land x) = \int_{X} \frac{3}{x} dx = -\left[x^{-3}\right]_{X}^{x} = -\left[x^{-3} - 1\right]$$

$$P(X \land x) = \int_{1}^{x} 3 dx = -\int x$$

$$P(X \land x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 3 \, dx = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x$$

P(X(x)= 1-x-3

$$P(X \land x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 3 \, dx = -[x]$$

$$P(X \land x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a x = -[x]$$

$$(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{3}{x^4} dx = -[x]$$

$$(X \land x) = \int_{X^{-1}}^{X} dx = -[x^{-1}]$$

$$= - \left[ x^{-3} \right]^{x}$$