

Tarea Probabilidad

① X : Número de caras

A : Número de caras es primo

Probabilidad de que caiga cara: p

$$P_X(x) = \begin{cases} \binom{10}{x} p^x (1-p)^{10-x} & x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 \\ 0 & \text{d/c} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{X|A}(x) = \frac{P(X \cap A)}{P(A)}$$

$$P_{X|A}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\binom{10}{x} p^x (1-p)^{10-x}}{\sum_{l=2,3,5,7} \binom{10}{l} p^l (1-p)^{10-l}} & x = 2, 3, 4, 5 \\ 0 & \text{d/c} \end{cases}$$

② C : Sacar 7 caras

M_1 : Escoger moneda 1

M_2 : Escoger moneda 2

$$P(M_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(M_2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$③ P(C|M_1) = \binom{10}{7} (0,4)^7 (0,6)^3 = 0,04246$$

$$P(C|M_2) = \binom{10}{7} (0,7)^7 (0,3)^3 = 0,26682$$

$$P(C) = P(M_1)P(C|M_1) + P(M_2)P(C|M_2)$$

$$= (0,5)(0,04246) + (0,5)(0,26682)$$

$$= 0,15464$$

⑤

C: Primer resultado cara

$$P(C|M_1) = 0.4$$

$$P(C|M_2) = 0.7$$

$$P(C) = P(M_1)P(C|M_1) + P(M_2)P(C|M_2)$$

$$= (0.5)(0.4) + (0.5)(0.7)$$

$$= 0.55$$

$$P_{X|C}(x) = \frac{P(x \cap C)}{P(C)}$$

$$P(x \cap C) = (0.5)(0.4) \left[\binom{9}{x} (0.4)^x (0.6)^{9-x} \right] + (0.5)(0.7) \left[\binom{9}{x} (0.7)^x (0.3)^{9-x} \right]$$

$$x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$$

$$P_{X|C}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{0.2 \left[\binom{9}{x} (0.4)^x (0.6)^{9-x} \right] + 0.35 \left[\binom{9}{x} (0.7)^x (0.3)^{9-x} \right]}{0.55} & x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 \\ 0 & \text{diciembre} \end{cases}$$

③ Sabemos que la variable aleatoria es de Poisson, entonces $E(x) = \lambda$ y $Var(x) = \lambda$, luego cada V.A. es independiente, entonces Sabemos que la suma de V.A. de Poisson también es una Poisson, para cada carretera tenemos que

Carretera 1

$$\lambda = 0.3$$

Carretera 2

$$\lambda = 0.5$$

Carretera 3

$$\lambda = 0.7$$

Luego

$$7 \cdot \lambda = 7(0.3) = 2.1$$

$$7 \cdot \lambda = 7(0.5) = 3.5$$

$$7 \cdot \lambda = 7(0.7) = 4.9$$

Y para el Pueblo tenemos que:

$$2.1 + 3.5 + 4.9 = 10.5 = E(x) \text{ y } Var(x)$$

④ Sea x una variable aleatoria continua con función de densidad:

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} c(1-x^2), & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{d/c} \end{cases}$$

Determine el valor de c y la función acumulada $F_x(x)$

$$\int_{-1}^1 c(1-x^2) dx = c \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) dx = 1$$
$$= c \left(\int_{-1}^1 1 dx - \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx \right) = 1$$

$$= c \left(x \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^1 \right) = 1$$

$$= c \left((1 - (-1)) - \frac{1}{3} - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \right) = 1$$

$$= c \left(2 - \frac{2}{3} \right) = 1$$

$$= c \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) = 1$$

$$c = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}(1-x^2) & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{d/c} \end{cases}$$

$$F_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_x(x) dx = \int_{-1}^x \frac{3}{4}(1-x^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int_{-1}^x (1-x^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^x \right) = \frac{3}{4} \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \left(-1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left(x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3} \right) + \frac{2}{3} \right)$$