

5. X va uniforme en $(0,1)$ $E[X^n]$, X en (a,b)

$$E[X^n] = \int_0^1 x^n \cdot \frac{1}{1-0} dx = \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \Big|_0^1 \quad \text{Entre } (0,1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X^n] &= \int_a^b x^n \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b x^n dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \Big|_a^b \\ &= \frac{b^{n+1}}{(b-a)(n+1)} - \frac{a^{n+1}}{(b-a)(n+1)} = \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{(b-a)(n+1)} \quad \text{Entre } (a,b) \end{aligned}$$

6. X v.a. normal con $\mu=10$ y $\sigma^2=36$

a. $P(X > 5)$

$$Y = \frac{X-10}{6}$$

$$= P\left(\frac{X-10}{6} > \frac{5-10}{6}\right) = P\left(Y > -\frac{5}{6}\right) = 1 - P\left(Y > \frac{5}{6}\right) = 1 - (1 - P\left(Y < \frac{5}{6}\right))$$
$$= P\left(Y < \frac{5}{6}\right) = \underline{0.7967}$$

b. $P(4 < X < 16) = P(X > 4) - P(X > 16) = P\left(\frac{X-10}{6} > \frac{4-10}{6}\right) - P\left(\frac{X-10}{6} > \frac{16-10}{6}\right)$
$$= P(Y > -1) - P(Y > 1) = P(Y < 1) - (1 - P(Y < 1)) = -1 + P(Y < 1) + P(Y < 1)$$
$$= \underline{0.6826}$$

c. $P(X < 8)$

$$= P\left(\frac{X-10}{6} < \frac{8-10}{6}\right) = P\left(Y < -\frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 - P\left(Y < \frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 - \Phi(0.33)$$
$$= 1 - 0.6293 = \underline{0.3707}$$

7. $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{o.t.c.} \end{cases} \quad \lambda=1$

a. Vida útil esperada

$$E[X] = \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$
$$= 0 - (-1) = 1$$

$u=x \quad du=e^{-x}$
 $du=1 \quad v=-e^{-x}$

b. Prob falle en la primera hora

$$P(X \leq 1) = 1 - P(X > 1) = 1 - e^{-1}$$

c. Sea $A = [1, 2]$ $B = [0, 1]$

$$P(X \in A | X \in B) = \frac{\int_1^2 e^{-x}}{1 - (1 - e^{-1})} = \frac{-e^{-x} \Big|_1^2}{e^{-1}} = \frac{-e^{-2} + e^{-1}}{e^{-1}} = e(e^{-2} + e^{-1}) = -e^{-1} + 1$$

d. $B = [0, n]$

$$P(X \in B) = P(X \leq n) = 1 - P(X > n) = 1 - e^{-n}$$

1. $A = [n, n+1]$ $B = [0, n]$

$$P(x \in A | x \in B) = \frac{\int_n^{n+1} e^{-x}}{1 - (1 - e^{-n})} = \frac{-e^{-x} \Big|_n^{n+1}}{e^{-n}} = \frac{(-e^{-(n+1)} + e^{-n})}{e^{-n}} = -e^{-1} + 1$$

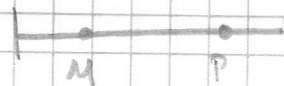
Siempre da lo mismo.
Es decir no tiene memoria.

2. Palo longitud 1 se divide en un punto U . uniformemente en $(0,1)$
Longitud esperada de la pieza contiene punto P con $0 \leq P \leq 1$.

$$f_U(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & u \in (0,1) \\ 0 & \text{d.t.c} \end{cases}$$

ya que U es uniforme en el intervalo

Note que si U está del lado izquierdo, esto es, $U \leq P$. si está del lado derecho $U \geq P$. Podemos escribirlo como



$$L(U) = \begin{cases} U & \text{si } U \geq P \\ 1-U & \text{si } U < P \end{cases}$$

llamemos K

llamemos R

$$E[K] = \int_P^1 U dU = \frac{U^2}{2} \Big|_P^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{P^2}{2} = \frac{1-P^2}{2}$$

$$E[R] = \int_0^P (1-U) dU = U - \frac{U^2}{2} \Big|_0^P = P - \frac{P^2}{2} = \frac{2P-P^2}{2}$$

$$E[L(U)] = E[K] + E[R]$$

$$= \frac{1-P^2}{2} + \frac{2P-P^2}{2} = \frac{1-P^2+2P-P^2}{2} = \frac{-2P^2+2P+1}{2}$$