

C que cumple $P(Z \geq c) = 0,25$

$$q_{\text{norm}}(0,75) = 0,674489$$

$$q_{\text{norm}}(0,0287) = -1,9903$$

Hand-drawn normal distribution curve. The area between $-c$ and c is shaded and labeled $0,95$. The tails are labeled $0,5$. The calculation for the area in one tail is shown as $\frac{0,95}{2} = 0,475$.

$$P(X \leq C) = \frac{0,475 + 0,5}{0,975}$$

busco en la tish

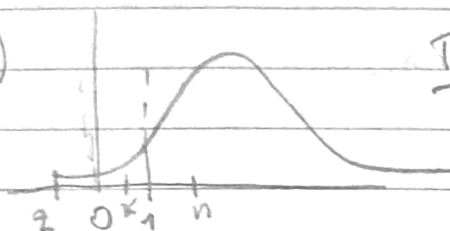
1,96.

er symmetrisch $C_1 - C = 1,96$.

ESPERANZA

$$y = E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t f_x(t) dt$$

b)



$$\text{TR1} \int_{-\infty}^0 0 = 0 \quad \boxed{t < 0}$$

$$\text{TR2} \int_{-\infty}^0 0 + \int_0^k t + \frac{3t^2}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{3t^3}{6} = \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{2} \Big|_0^k =$$

$$= \left[\frac{k^2}{2} + \frac{k^3}{2} \right] \quad \boxed{0 < t < 1}$$

$$F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{t^2 + t^3}{2} & 0 < t < 1 \\ 1 & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{TR3} \int_{-\infty}^0 0 + \int_0^1 t + \frac{3t^2}{2} + \int_1^{+\infty} 0$$

$$\frac{t^2 + t^3}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\boxed{t > 1}$$

$$c) P(1/2 < x < 1) =$$

~~$$\frac{t^2 + t^3}{2} \Big|_{1/2}^1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{(1/2)^2}{2} + \frac{(1/2)^3}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{13}{16}$$~~

$$\frac{t^2 + t^3}{2} \Big|_{1/2}^1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{13}{16}$$

d) Calcular $E(x)$

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t f_x(t) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 t f_x(t) dt + \int_0^1 t f_x(t) dt + \int_1^{+\infty} t f_x(t) dt$$

$$\int_0^1 t \cdot \left[t + \frac{3t^2}{2} \right] dt = \int_0^1 t^2 + \frac{3t^3}{2}$$

$$\left. \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{t^4}{4} = \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{3t^4}{8} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{8+9}{24} = \frac{17}{24}$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 \cdot f_x(t) dt - \mu^2$$

$$t^2 \cdot \left[t + \frac{3t^2}{2} \right] =$$

$$\int_0^1 t^3 + \frac{3t^4}{2} = \left[\frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{3t^5}{2 \cdot 5} \right] = \left[\frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{3t^5}{10} \right] \Big|_0^1$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{10+12}{40} = \frac{22}{40}$$

$$\frac{22}{40} - \frac{289}{576} = \boxed{0,0482} \quad \checkmark$$

2. Se sabe que el error en la medición de la temperatura en un experimento controlado de un laboratorio es una variable aleatoria X que tiene la función de densidad:

EJ2)
$$f_X(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t^2}{3} & \text{si } t \in (-1, 2) \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

- a) Verificar que f_X es efectivamente una densidad.
- b) Hallar $E(X)$.
- c) Calcular $P(0 < X < 1)$.
- d) Hallar y graficar la función de distribución acumulada F_X .

Si es función de densidad:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(t) dt = 1$$

\Downarrow

$$\int_{-\infty}^{-1} f_X(t) dt + \int_{-1}^2 f_X(t) dt + \int_2^{+\infty} f_X(t) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0 dt + \int_{-1}^2 f_X(t) dt + \int_2^{+\infty} 0 dt \Rightarrow \int_{-1}^2 \frac{t^2}{3} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^2 t^2 dt = \left. \frac{t^3}{3} \right|_{-1}^2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^2 = \frac{2^3}{9} - \frac{(-1)^3}{9} = \frac{9}{9} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Como el resultado es 1, decimos que F_X es efectivamente densidad

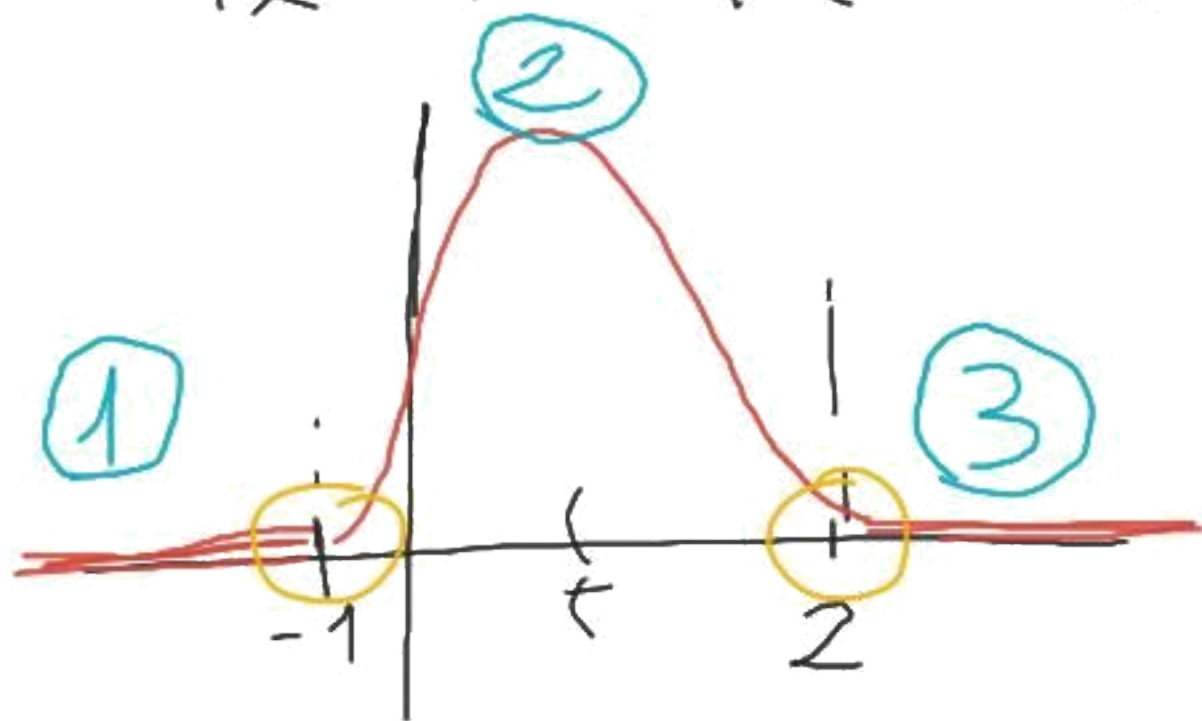
$$M = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \cdot f(t) dt$$

$$\underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{-1} t f(t) dt}_\phi + \int_{-1}^2 t f(t) dt + \underbrace{\int_2^{+\infty} t f(t) dt}_\phi$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 t \left(\frac{t^2}{3} \right) dt = \frac{t^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^2 t^3 = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{t^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{(-1)^4}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(4 - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{15}{4} \right) = \frac{5}{4} \checkmark$$

$$P(0 < X < 1) = \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{3} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9} \checkmark$$

$$F_x(t) = P(X \leq t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f_x(y) dy$$



$$f_x(t) \begin{cases} \frac{t^2}{3}, & t \in (-1, 2) \\ 0, & \text{si no} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t < -1 \\ \frac{t^3+1}{9} & \text{si } -1 < t < 2 \\ 1 & \text{si } t > 2 \end{cases}$$

1) $P(X \leq t), t < -1$


$$\int_{-\infty}^t f_x(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^t 0 dx = 0$$

2) $P(X \leq t) = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} f(t) dy + \int_{-1}^t f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^t \frac{x^2}{3} dx = *$

$$-1 < t < 2$$

$$\star \frac{1}{3} \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 2 & t \\ \hline 3 & -1 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{(-1)^3}{3} \right) = \frac{t^3}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{t^3 + 1}{9} \quad \checkmark$$

$$3) \int_{-\infty}^{-1} + \int_{-1}^2 + \int_2^{+\infty}$$

1  Calculado
en parte A

$$\boxed{-1 < t < 2}$$

3. Una variable aleatoria continua X tiene densidad

$$f_X(t) = \begin{cases} t + at^2 & \text{si } t \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$


EJ3)

- a) Hallar a .
- b) Hallar la función de distribución acumulada de X .
- c) Calcular $P(1/2 < X < 1)$.
- d) Calcular $E(X)$ y $\text{Var}(X)$.

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 t + at^2 dt = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 t dt + \int_0^1 at^2 dt = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 + a \left(\frac{t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) 3$$

$a = \frac{3}{2}$



2. Se sabe que el error en la medición de la temperatura en un experimento controlado de un laboratorio es una variable aleatoria X que tiene la función de densidad:

EJ 2)

$$f_X(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t^2}{3} & \text{si } t \in (-1, 2) \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

a) Verificar que f_X es efectivamente una densidad.

b) Hallar $E(X)$.

c) Calcular $P(0 < X < 1)$.

d) Hallar y graficar la función de distribución acumulada F_X .

Si es f_X tiene que cumplir $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(t) dt = 1$

$$\underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{-1} f_X(t) dt}_0 + \underbrace{\int_{-1}^2 f_X(t) dt}_0 + \underbrace{\int_2^{+\infty} f_X(t) dt}_0 = 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 \frac{t^2}{3} dt = 1$$

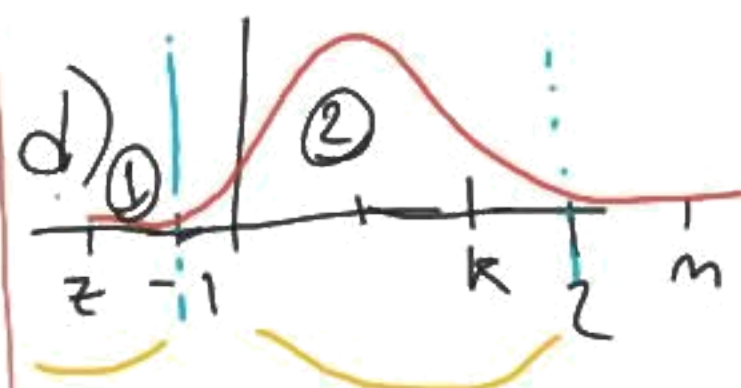
$$\left. \frac{t^3}{9} \right|_{-1}^2 = \frac{2^3}{9} - \left(\frac{-1^3}{9} \right) = \frac{8}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{9}{9} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

b) $\mu = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \cdot f_X(t) dt$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{-1} t \cdot \underbrace{f_X(t)}_0 + \int_{-1}^2 t \cdot \left(\frac{t^2}{3} \right) dt + \int_2^{+\infty} t \cdot \underbrace{0 dt}_0$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 \frac{t^3}{3} dt = \left. \frac{t^4}{12} \right|_{-1}^2 = \frac{2^4}{12} - \frac{(-1)^4}{12} = \frac{16}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{15}{12} = \frac{5}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

c) $P(0 < X < 1) = \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{3} dt = \left. \frac{t^3}{9} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1^3}{9} - \frac{0^3}{9} = \frac{1}{9} \quad \checkmark$



Tramo 1 $\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{-1} f_X(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0 dt = 0 \quad t < -1$

Tramo 2 $\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^k + \int_k^2 = \int_{-1}^k \frac{t^2}{3} dt = \left. \frac{t^3}{9} \right|_{-1}^k = \frac{k^3 + 1}{9} \quad -1 < t < 2$

Tramo 3: $\int_{-\infty}^{-1} + \int_{-1}^2 + \int_2^{+\infty}$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0 dt + \int_{-1}^2 \frac{t^2}{3} dt + \int_2^{+\infty} 0 dt \rightarrow \left. \frac{t^3}{9} \right|_{-1}^2 = \frac{2^3}{9} - \frac{(-1)^3}{9}$$

$$\frac{8}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$F_X(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < -1 \\ \frac{t^3 + 1}{9} & -1 < t < 2 \\ 1 & t > 2 \end{cases}$$

3. Una variable aleatoria continua X tiene densidad

$$f_X(t) = \begin{cases} t + at^2 & \text{si } t \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

EJ3)

- Hallar a .
- Hallar la función de distribución acumulada de X .
- Calcular $P(1/2 < X < 1)$.
- Calcular $E(X)$ y $\text{Var}(X)$.

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 0 + \int_0^1 t + at^2 + \int_1^{+\infty} 0 = 1$$

$$\left. \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{at^3}{3} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{3} - 0 = 1$$

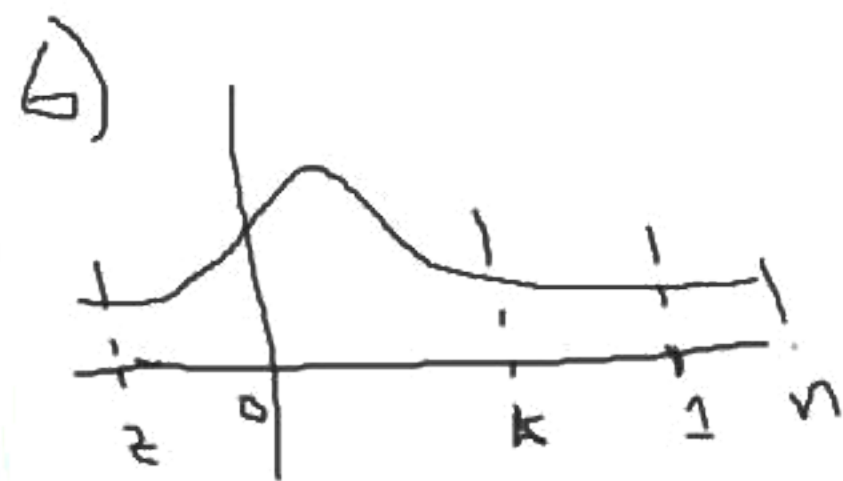
$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}$$

DENS. DAD

$$f_X(t) = \begin{cases} t + \frac{3}{2}t^2 & \text{si } t \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

ACUMULADA

$$F_X(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t < 0 \\ \frac{t^3 + t^2}{2} & \text{si } 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 1 & \text{si } t > 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{t^3 + t^2}{2} \Rightarrow \text{Primi. + NA}$$

Tramo 1) $\int_{-\infty}^0 f_X(t) dt = 0$ si $t < 0$

Tramo 2) $\int_0^0 0 + \int_0^k t + \frac{3}{2}t^2 dt = \frac{k^3 + k^2}{2}$
 \downarrow
 si $0 \leq t \leq 1$

Tramo 3) $\int_0^0 0 + \int_0^1 f_X(t) dt + \int_1^{+\infty} 0$
 \downarrow

$$\left. \frac{t^3 + t^2}{2} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1+1}{2} - \frac{0+0}{2} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$





EJ 3)

$$\int_a^b f(s)ds = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{2} < X < 1\right) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f_X(t) dt = \frac{13}{16}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t f_X(t) dt = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^0 0}_{0} + \underbrace{\int_0^1 t \left(t + \frac{3}{2}t^2\right) dt}_{\int_0^1 t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t^3 = \frac{17}{24}} + \underbrace{\int_1^{+\infty} 0}_{0}$$

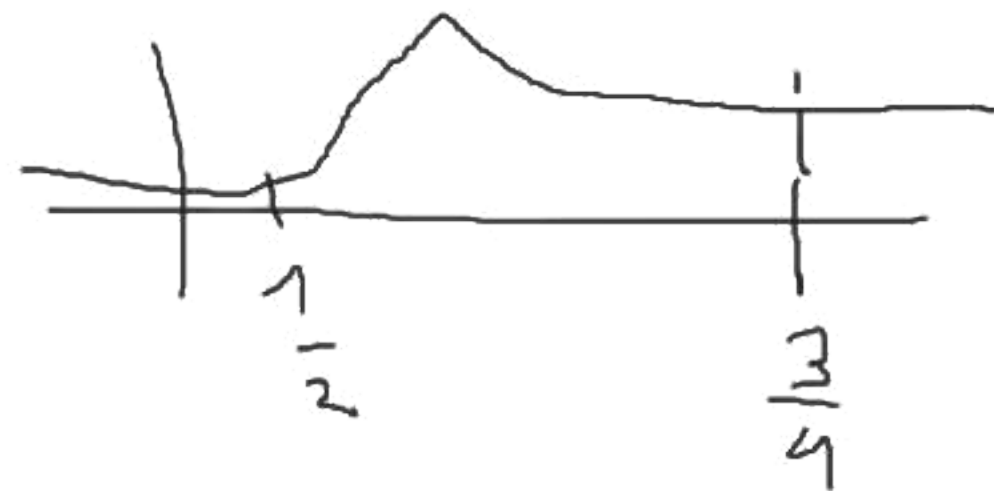
4. Sea X una variable aleatoria continua con función de distribución acumulada

$$F_X(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t < 0 \\ 2t^2 - t^3 & \text{si } t \in [0, 1] \\ 1 & \text{si } t > 1 \end{cases}$$

EJ4)

a) Hallar $P(1/2 < X < 3/4)$.

b) Hallar la función de densidad de X .



$$a) P\left(\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{3}{4}\right) = P\left(X < \frac{3}{4}\right) - P\left(X < \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$F\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0,808 - 0,437 = 0,3705 \checkmark$$

$$\forall t < 0$$

$$F_X(t) = 0 \quad f_X = 0$$

$$\forall t \in [0, 1]$$

$$F_X = 2t^2 - t^3$$

$$f_X(t) = 4t - 4t^3$$

$$\forall t > 1$$

$$F_X \leq 1 \quad f_X = 0$$

$$f_X(t) = \begin{cases} 4t - 4t^3, & t \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases} \checkmark$$

8. Un sistema contiene cierto tipo de componente cuyo tiempo de vida está dado por la variable aleatoria $T \sim \exp(\frac{1}{8})$. Si 5 de estos componentes se instalan en diferentes sistemas, ¿cuál es la probabilidad de que al menos 2 continúen funcionando después de 8 años?

$$f_n(t) = \begin{cases} \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda t} & , t \geq 0 \\ 0 & , \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{8} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{8}t} dt = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{8}t} dt = \left[-8 e^{-\frac{1}{8}t} \right]_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= -8 e^{-\frac{1}{8} \cdot 3} - \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} -8 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{8}A}$$

$$= 8 \cdot e^{-1}$$

$$= 2.943 - 8$$

Teorico

$$-1 \int_1^{\infty} 5 e^{-5t} dt$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} e^u \cdot -5 dt$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} e^u du = -e^u$$

$$-5t = u \quad du = -5$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = -5 \Rightarrow du = -5 dt$$

$$u = -5t$$

$$-e^{-5t}$$

7) $X \rightarrow VA$ exponencial $\lambda > 0$

EJ7)

$$f_X(t) = \begin{cases} \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda t}, & \text{si } t \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{en otro caso.} \end{cases}$$

a) $P(X > n)$

$$\int_n^{+\infty} \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda t} dt = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_n^A \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda t} dt = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \left[-e^{-\lambda t} \right]_n^A = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} (-e^{-\lambda A} + e^{-\lambda n}) = e^{-\lambda n}$$

\rightarrow tiende a cero.

cambio de variable

$$\begin{aligned} -1 \int \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt &= -1 \int e^u \cdot (-\lambda dt) \\ &= \int e^u \cdot du = -e^u = -e^{-\lambda t} \end{aligned}$$

Distribución Exponencial

Es una distribución de probabilidad continua con un parámetro $\lambda > 0$

Función de densidad:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & \text{para } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{de otro modo} \end{cases}$$

Función de distribución:

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{para } x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & \text{para } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F = \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \\ 1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^x \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda t} dt = -1 \int_{-\infty}^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = -1 \int_{-\infty}^x e^u \cdot (-\lambda dt) = \int_{-\infty}^x e^u \cdot du = -e^u \Big|_{-\infty}^x = -e^{-\lambda x} + e^{-\lambda(-\infty)} = -e^{-\lambda x} + 0 = -e^{-\lambda x}$$

1. Sea X una variable aleatoria continua y sea F_X su función de distribución acumulada. Demostrar que

$$P(X \in [a, b]) = F_X(b) - F_X(a)$$

EJ1)

$$P(X \in [a, b]) = \frac{b-a}{b-a} = \frac{1}{b-a} = \int_a^b f_X(t) dt = F_X(b) - F_X(a)$$

↑
probables

↓
posibles