# Formulario general

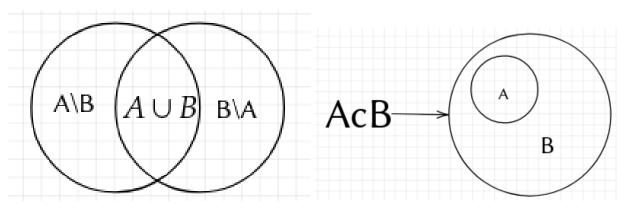
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### 1. probabilidad y estadistica

$$P(\epsilon^c) = 1 - P(\epsilon)$$
  
$$P(A \cap B^c) = P(A \setminus B) = P(A) - P(A \cup B)$$



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

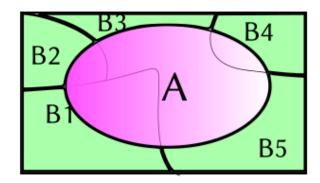
#### 1.1. Eventos independientes

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

#### 1.2. Leyes de morgan

$$A^{c} \cup B^{c} = (A \cap B)^{c}$$
$$A^{c} \cap B^{c} = (A \cup B)^{c}$$
$$| = dadoque$$

### 1.3. probabilidades separadas con probabilidad mayoritaria



Sean  $B_k$  Eventos mutuamente excluyentes, pariticion de S

$$P(A) = P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P(A|B_2) + \dots + P(B_k)P(A|B_k!)$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^k P(B_i)P(A|B_k)$$

$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(B_i) * P(A|B_i)}{P(A)}$$

$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(B_i) - P(A|B_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^k P(B_i)P(A|B_k)}$$

## 2. Matematicas Discretas

$$a^{\Phi(m)} = 1 (mod m)$$
 
$$\Phi(pxq) = (p-1)(q-1) \text{ para pq enteros}$$