# Solución Proba 1

February 26, 2023

```
[1]: import sympy as sym
     from sympy import*
```

#### **Ejercicios** 0.1

# 0.1.1 Ejercicio 1.

Supongamos que se lanzan dos dados honestos. Considere los siguientes eventos: -  $S_n$ : la suma de las caras de los dados es n. -  $D_m$  : la diferencia de las caras de los dados es mayor o igual a m.

Sea  $R_{S_n}$  el conjunto de valores que toma la variable  $S_n$  y similarmente para  $R_{D_n}$ . Conteste la siguientes preguntas justificando sus respuestas:

- Calcule  $\mathbb{P}(S_7 \mid D_3)$  y  $\mathbb{P}(D_3 \mid S_7)$ .
- ¿Los eventos dados son ajenos para alguna elección de  $(n,m) \in R_{S_n} \times R_{D_m}$ ?
- ¿Los eventos son independientes?
- Calcule  $\mathbb{P}(S_n \cap D_m)$  para dos  $(n,m), (n',m') \in R_{S_n} \times R_{D_m}$  distintos.

**Solución.** El espacio muestral tanto para  $S_n$  como para  $D_n$  es el mismo:

$$\Omega_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \times \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

Ahora, veamos el rango de cada evento:

- $\begin{array}{l} \bullet \ \ R_{S_n} = \{2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12\} \\ \bullet \ \ R_{D_n} = \{0,1,2,3,4,5\} \end{array}$

```
[2]: # Espacio muestral
     from itertools import product
     Omega1 = set(product({1,2,3,4,5,6}, repeat =2))
     print(Omega1)
     print("La cardinalidad de Omega1 es:", len(Omega1))
```

```
\{(3, 4), (4, 3), (3, 1), (5, 4), (4, 6), (5, 1), (2, 2), (1, 6), (2, 5), (1, 3), (2, 5), (3, 1), (4, 1), (4, 1), (5, 1), (6, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1,
 (6, 2), (6, 5), (4, 2), (4, 5), (3, 3), (5, 6), (3, 6), (5, 3), (2, 4), (1, 2),
 (2, 1), (1, 5), (6, 1), (6, 4), (3, 2), (4, 1), (3, 5), (5, 2), (4, 4), (5, 5),
```

```
(1, 1), (1, 4), (2, 3), (2, 6), (6, 6), (6, 3)} La cardinalidad de Omega1 es: 36
```

La descripción conjuntista de los eventos en cuestión son:

$$S_n = \{(i, j) \in \Omega_1 : i + j = n\}$$

у

$$D_m = \{(i,j) \in \Omega_1 : |i-j| \ge m\}$$

```
[3]: # La suma de los dos dados en n

def S(n):
    S = {o for o in Omega1 if o[0]+o[1] == n}
    return S
```

Veamos los eventos para cada n:

```
[4]: Rango_Sn = range(2,13)
Eventos_Sn = {n : S(n) for n in Rango_Sn }
Eventos_Sn
```

```
[4]: {2: {(1, 1)},
3: {(1, 2), (2, 1)},
4: {(1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 1)},
5: {(1, 4), (2, 3), (3, 2), (4, 1)},
6: {(1, 5), (2, 4), (3, 3), (4, 2), (5, 1)},
7: {(1, 6), (2, 5), (3, 4), (4, 3), (5, 2), (6, 1)},
8: {(2, 6), (3, 5), (4, 4), (5, 3), (6, 2)},
9: {(3, 6), (4, 5), (5, 4), (6, 3)},
10: {(4, 6), (5, 5), (6, 4)},
11: {(5, 6), (6, 5)},
12: {(6, 6)}}
```

Similarmente,

```
[5]: # La suma de los dos dados en n

def D(m):
    D = {o for o in Omega1 if abs(o[0]-o[1]) >= m}
    return D
```

```
[29]: Rango_Dm = range(0,6)
Eventos_Dm = {m : D(m) for m in Rango_Dm}
print(Eventos_Dm)
```

```
{0: {(3, 4), (4, 3), (3, 1), (5, 4), (4, 6), (5, 1), (2, 2), (1, 6), (2, 5), (1, 3), (6, 2), (6, 5), (4, 2), (4, 5), (3, 3), (5, 6), (3, 6), (5, 3), (2, 4), (1,
```

```
2), (2, 1), (1, 5), (6, 1), (6, 4), (3, 2), (4, 1), (3, 5), (5, 2), (4, 4), (5, 5), (1, 1), (1, 4), (2, 3), (2, 6), (6, 6), (6, 3)}, 1: {(3, 4), (4, 3), (3, 1), (5, 4), (4, 6), (5, 1), (1, 6), (2, 5), (1, 3), (6, 2), (6, 5), (4, 2), (4, 5), (5, 6), (3, 6), (5, 3), (2, 4), (1, 2), (2, 1), (1, 5), (6, 1), (6, 4), (3, 2), (4, 1), (3, 5), (5, 2), (1, 4), (2, 3), (2, 6), (6, 3)}, 2: {(3, 1), (4, 6), (5, 1), (1, 6), (2, 5), (1, 3), (6, 2), (4, 2), (3, 6), (5, 3), (2, 4), (1, 5), (6, 1), (6, 4), (4, 1), (3, 5), (5, 2), (1, 4), (2, 6), (6, 3)}, 3: {(6, 2), (1, 5), (6, 1), (5, 1), (1, 4), (6, 3), (2, 6), (3, 6), (1, 6), (2, 5), (4, 1), (5, 2)}, 4: {(6, 2), (1, 5), (6, 1), (5, 1), (2, 6), (1, 6)}, 5: {(1, 6), (6, 1)}}
```

Como estamos en el contexto clásico,

$$\mathbb{P}(A) = \frac{\#A}{\#\Omega_1}.$$

```
[7]: from fractions import Fraction

def P(A,Omega):
    p = Rational(len(A),len(Omega1))
    return p
```

Calcule  $\mathbb{P}(S_7 \mid D_3)$  y  $\mathbb{P}(D_3 \mid S_7)$ .

[8]: 
$$S7D3 = D(3).intersection(S(7))$$

[9]:  $\frac{1}{3}$ 

[10]:  $\frac{2}{3}$ 

¿Los eventos dados son ajenos para alguna elección de  $(n,m) \in R_{S_n} \times R_{D_m}$ ?

```
[(12, 4), (12, 1), (3, 4), (4, 3), (5, 4), (9, 5), (11, 2), (11, 5), (2, 2), (10, 3), (2, 5), (6, 5), (12, 3), (4, 5), (3, 3), (8, 5), (9, 4), (11, 4), (2, 4), (10, 5), (2, 1), (12, 2), (12, 5), (3, 2), (3, 5), (4, 4), (5, 5), (10, 4), (11, 3), (2, 3)]
```

Lo anterior, son las parejas  $(n,n) \in R_{S_n} \times R_{D_m}$  en donde  $S_n \cap D_m = \emptyset$ .

Calcule  $\mathbb{P}(S_n \cap D_m)$  para dos  $(n, m), (n', m') \in R_{S_n} \times R_{D_m}$  distintos.

```
[13]: probabilidades = \{(n,m) : P(D(m) : intersection(S(n)), Omega1) \text{ for } n,m \text{ in } Rango_{\sqcup} \}
        \rightarrowif len(D(m).intersection(S(n)))!=0}
      probabilidades
[13]: {(4, 0): 1/12,
       (3, 1): 1/18,
        (5, 1): 1/9,
        (8, 0): 5/36,
        (9, 2): 1/18,
        (8, 3): 1/18,
        (10, 0): 1/12,
        (7, 4): 1/18,
        (6, 2): 1/9,
        (7, 1): 1/6,
        (12, 0): 1/36,
        (4, 2): 1/18,
        (3, 0): 1/18,
        (5, 0): 1/9,
        (5, 3): 1/18,
        (8, 2): 1/9,
        (9, 1): 1/9,
        (10, 2): 1/18,
       (11, 1): 1/18,
        (6, 1): 1/9,
        (7, 0): 1/6,
        (6, 4): 1/18,
        (7, 3): 1/9,
        (4, 1): 1/18,
        (5, 2): 1/18,
        (9, 0): 1/9,
        (8, 4): 1/18,
        (9, 3): 1/18,
        (8, 1): 1/9,
        (11, 0): 1/18,
        (2, 0): 1/36,
        (10, 1): 1/18,
        (7, 2): 1/9,
        (6, 0): 5/36,
       (7, 5): 1/18,
        (6, 3): 1/18}
     ¿Los eventos son independientes?
[14]: def Indep(A,B):
           indep = P(A.intersection(B), Omega1) == P(A, Omega1) *P(B,Omega1)
           return indep
```

Por lo tanto, habrá independencia cuando  $n \in R_{S_n}$  y m = 0.

# 0.1.2 Ejercicio 2.

Sean A, B y C tres eventos relativos a un experimento aleatorio. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes aseveraciones son verdaderas?

```
a) \mathbb{P}(A \mid B) + \mathbb{P}(A^c \mid B) = 1.
```

b) 
$$\mathbb{P}(A \mid B) + \mathbb{P}(A \mid B^c) = 1$$
.

- c) Si A y B son independientes, entonces  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B \mid C) = \mathbb{P}(A \mid C)\mathbb{P}(B \mid C)$ .
- d) Si  $\mathbb{P}(A \mid B) = \mathbb{P}(B)$ , entonces A y B son independientes.
- e) Si  $\mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{P}(B) = p$ , entonces  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) \leq p^2$ .

En todos los casos, justifique su respuesta, ya sea demostrando que la aseveración es verdadera o dando un contraejemplo que muestre que la aseveración es falsa.

## Solución.

- a) Verdadera ya que  $\mathbb{P}(\bullet \mid B)$  es función de probabilidad.
- b) Falsa

```
[16]: S7D2 = D(2).intersection(S(7))
P(S7D2, Omega1)/P(D(2), Omega1)
[16]: 1/5
```

```
[17]: def Dc(m):
    Dc = {o for o in Omega1 if abs(o[0]-o[1]) < m}
    return Dc</pre>
```

```
[18]: S7Dc2 = Dc(2).intersection(S(7))
       P(S7Dc2, Omega1)/P(Dc(2), Omega1)
[18]: 1
      \frac{-}{8}
[19]: P(S7D2, Omega1)/P(D(2), Omega1) + P(S7Dc2, Omega1)/P(Dc(2), Omega1) ==1
[19]: False
         c) Falsa: Sea C el evento el máximo de las caras es 6:
                                          C = \{(i, j) \in \Omega_1 : \max(i, j) = 6\}.
[20]: C = \{ o \text{ for } o \text{ in Omega1 if } max(o) == 6 \}
      Sabemos que S_{12} y D_0 son independientes.
[21]: P(S(12).intersection(D(0).intersection(C)), Omega1)/P(C, Omega1), P(S(12).
         ⇔intersection(C), Omega1)/P(C, Omega1)
[21]: 1
      11
[22]: P(S(12).intersection(C), Omega1)/P(C, Omega1)
[22]: 1
      \overline{11}
[23]: P(D(0).intersection(C),Omega1)/P(C,Omega1)
[23]: 1
         e) Si \mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{P}(B) = p, entonces \mathbb{P}(A \cap B) \leq p^2.
      Falso
[24]: P(S(7), Omega1), P(D(4), Omega1)
[24]: (1/6, 1/6)
[25]: P(S(7).intersection(D(4)), Omega1)
[25]: 1
      \overline{18}
[26]: P(S(7).intersection(D(4)), Omega1) \leftarrow P(D(4), Omega1) \times P(D(4), Omega1)
[26]: False
```

# 0.1.3 Ejercicio 3.

Una urna contiene 10 bolas numeradas del 1 al 10. Un experimento consiste en elegir, al azar y sin reemplazo, dos bolas de la urna, consecutivamente. Calcule

- a) la probabilidad de que la suma de los dos números elegidos sea par y,
- b) la probabilidad de que en la primera elección resulte par dado que la suma fue par.

### Solución. Sean

- B= la suma de los números elegidos es par.
- $A_1$ =el número de la primera elección es par
- $A_2$ =el número de la segunda elección es impar

```
[27]: Omega2 = {i for i in range(1,11)}
B = {(i,j) for i in Omega2 for j in Omega2 if (i+j)%2==0}
A1 = {i for i in Omega2 if i%2==0}
A2 = {i for i in Omega2 if i%2==1}
```

```
Calculemos \mathbb{P}(B \mid A_1) y \mathbb{P}(B \mid A_2)
```

```
[28]: BA1 = {(i, j) for i in A1 for j in Omega2 if (i+j)\%2==0 and i!=j} BA1
```

```
(2, 6),

(2, 8),

(2, 10),

(4, 2),

(4, 6),

(4, 8),

(4, 10),

(6, 2),

(6, 4),

(6, 8),

(6, 10),

(8, 2),

(8, 4),

(8, 6),

(8, 10),
```

 $[28]: \{(2, 4),$ 

Así, 
$$\mathbb{P}(B \mid A_1) = \frac{4}{9} = \mathbb{P}(B \mid A_2)$$

Por lo tanto,

(10, 2), (10, 4), (10, 6), (10, 8)}

$$\mathbb{P}(B) = \frac{4}{9}.$$

Así, por Bayes

$$\mathbb{P}(A_1 \mid B) = \frac{2/9}{4/9} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

[]: