

# RESUMEN DE FÓRMULAS

- Distribución de Bernoulli:  $X \sim Ber(p)$

$$E(X) = p \quad Var(X) = p \cdot (1 - p)$$

- Distribución Binomial:  $X \sim Bi(m; p)$

$$P(X = k) = \binom{m}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot (1 - p)^{m-k}$$

$$E(X) = m \cdot p \quad Var(X) = m \cdot p \cdot (1 - p)$$

- Distribución Geométrica:  $X \sim G(p)$

$$P(X = k) = p \cdot (1 - p)^{k-1}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{p} \quad Var(X) = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

- Distribución Hipergeométrica:  $X \sim H(M, N, n)$

$$P(X = k) = \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

$$E(X) = n \frac{M}{N}$$

$$Var(X) = n \frac{M}{N} \left( \frac{N-n}{N-1} \right) \left( \frac{N-M}{N} \right)$$

- Distribución de Poisson:  $X \sim P(\lambda)$

$$P(X = k) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$E(X) = \lambda \quad Var(X) = \lambda$$

- Distribución Uniforme:  $X \sim U(a; b)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \forall x \in [a, b] \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t < a \\ \frac{t-a}{b-a} & \text{si } a \leq t \leq b \\ 1 & \text{si } t > b \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad Var(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

- Distribución Normal:  $X \sim N(\mu ; \sigma)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad \forall x \in \mathfrak{R}$$

$$E(X) = \mu \quad Var(X) = \sigma^2$$

- Distribución Exponencial:  $X \sim Exp(\beta)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\beta}} & \text{si } t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \beta \quad Var(X) = \beta^2$$

- Esperanza de una variable aleatoria discreta

$$E(X) = \sum_{x_i \in R_X} x_i \cdot p(x_i)$$

- Esperanza de una variable aleatoria continua

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx$$

- Varianza de una variable aleatoria

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$$