

Tipos de distribuciones

- Degenerada:

$$\forall x \neq c \quad P[X=x] = 0$$

$$x=c \Rightarrow P[X=c]=1$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = 0 \quad \mathbb{E}[X] = c$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < c \\ 1 & x \geq c \end{cases}$$

- Uniforme \Rightarrow Todos los casos la misma posibilidad

$$X \sim U(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$P[X=x] = \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{X}_X$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < x_1 \\ \frac{i-1}{n} & x_{i-1} < x < x_i \quad i=2 \dots n \\ 1 & x_n \leq x \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[x] = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \bar{x}$$

$$\text{Var}[x] = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sigma^2$$

- Bernoulli: \Rightarrow Solo acierto o fallo

$$X \sim B(1, p) \quad \mathbb{X}_X = \{0, 1\}$$

$$P[X=x] = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1-p & x \in [0, 1) \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[x] = \sum x_i P[X=x_i] = p$$

$$\text{Var}[x] = \mathbb{E}[x^2] - \mathbb{E}[x]^2 = p - p^2 = p(1-p)$$

$$M_X(t) = \mathbb{E}[e^{tx}] = (1-p) + pe^t$$

- Binomial \Rightarrow Cuenta cuantos aciertos en n repeticiones
(Prob. acierto = p)

$$X \sim B(n, p)$$

$$P[X=x] = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} \quad \forall x=0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$F(x) = \text{deducible}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[x] = np \quad \text{Var}[x] = np(1-p)$$

$$M_X(t) = \mathbb{E}[e^{tx}] = \sum e^{tx} \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} = \sum \binom{n}{x} (e^t p)^x (1-p)^{n-x} = (e^t p + (1-p))^n$$

Demostración: ($Y=n-X$; $Y \sim B(n, 1-p)$) con $M_Y(t)$

- Poisson \Rightarrow Suceso muy raro en un exp. de tiempo o físico

$$X \sim P(\lambda) \quad (\lambda = \text{frec. de ocurrencia del suceso})$$

$$P[X=k] = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \quad \forall k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$F(x) = \text{deducible}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[x] = \lambda \quad \text{Var}[x] = \lambda$$

$$M_X(t) = \mathbb{E}[e^{tx}] = e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}$$

- Binomial negativa \Rightarrow Cuantos fallos hasta acertar x veces

$$X \sim BNC(x, p) \quad x \in \mathbb{N} \quad p \in]0, 1[$$

$$P[X=x] = \binom{x+p-1}{x} (1-p)^x p^p$$

$$F_X(x) = \text{deducible}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[x] = \frac{x(1-p)}{p} \quad \text{Var}[x] = \frac{x(1-p)}{p^2}$$

$$M_X(t) = p^p (1 - (1-p)e^t)^{-x} \quad t < -\ln(1-p)$$

- Geométrica \Rightarrow Número de fallos hasta el primer acierto

$$X \sim GC(p) \quad (C = BNC(1, p))$$

$$P[X=x] = (1-p)^x p \quad \forall x=0, 1, \dots$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 - (1-p)^{[x]+1} & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{parte entera de } x$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{k=0}^{[x]} (1-p)^k p = p \sum_{k=0}^{[x]} (1-p)^k = p \frac{1 - (1-p)^{[x]+1}}{1 - (1-p)} = 1 - (1-p)^{[x]+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[x] = \frac{(1-p)}{p} \quad \text{Var}[x] = \frac{(1-p)}{p^2}$$

$$M_X(t) = p(1 - (1-p)e^t)^{-1} \quad t < -\ln(1-p)$$

Prop.: Falta de memoria

$$\forall h, k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \quad P[X \geq k+h | X \geq h] = P[X \geq k] \quad \text{si } X \sim GC(p)$$

Demostración

$$P[X \geq h+k | X \geq h] = \frac{P[X \geq h+h, X \geq h]}{P[X \geq h]} = \frac{P[X \geq h+k]}{P[X \geq h]} = \frac{(1-p)^{h+k}}{(1-p)^h} = (1-p)^k = P[X \geq k]$$

- Hipergeométrica \Rightarrow Poblaciones $\overset{CN)}{y}$ subpoblaciones $\overset{CN)}{}$, con n casos estudiados

$$X \sim HC(N, N_1, n)$$

$$P[X=x] = \frac{\binom{N_1}{x} \binom{N-N_1}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}} \quad \max(0, n-CN-N_1) \leq x \leq \min(N, n)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[x] = \frac{n N_1}{N}$$