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Materia:

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Curso:

Nota:

①

función de probabilidad

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} Kx^2, & 0 < x < 6 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \text{ o } x \geq 6 \end{cases} \quad \text{y} \quad p(1 \leq x < 5)$$

$$\int_0^6 Kx^2 dx = 1 = K \int_0^6 x^2 dx = K \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^6 \right) = K \left(\frac{216}{3} - 0 \right) = K \cdot 72$$

Igualamos a 1:

$$K \cdot 72 = 1 \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{72}$$

$$p(1 \leq x < 5) = \int_1^5 f(x) dx = \int_1^5 \frac{1}{72} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{72} \int_1^5 x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{72} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^5 \right) = \frac{1}{72} \left(\frac{125}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{72} \cdot \frac{124}{3} = \frac{124}{216} = \frac{31}{54}$$

$$p(1 \leq x < 5) = \frac{31}{54}$$

② función de probabilidad

Cada dado tiene 6 resultados equiprobables $\rightarrow 6 \times 6 = 36$ casos posibles

Contamos cuántos casos dan cada suma K:

Suma 2: (1,1) \rightarrow 1 casoSuma 3: (1,2), (2,1) \rightarrow 2 casosSuma 4: (1,3), (2,2), (3,1) \rightarrow 3 casosSuma 5: (1,4), (2,3), (3,2), (4,1) \rightarrow 4 casos

Suma 6: (1,5), (2,4), (3,3), (4,2), (5,1) → 5 casos

Suma 7: (1,6), (2,5), (3,4), (4,3), (5,2), (6,1) → 6 casos

Suma 8: (2,6), (3,5), (4,4), (5,3), (6,2) → 5 casos

Suma 9: (3,6), (4,5), (5,4), (6,3) → 4 casos

Suma 10: (4,6), (5,5), (6,4) → 3 casos

Suma 11: (5,6), (6,5) → 2 casos

Suma 12: (6,6) → 1 caso

función de la probabilidad

$$p(x) = \frac{\min(x-1, 13-x)}{36} \quad x=2, 3, \dots, 12$$

* Valor esperado (Media)

Sean D_1 y D_2 los resultados de cada dado

$$E(D_1) = E(D_2) = \frac{1+2+3+4+5+6}{6} = \frac{21}{6} = \frac{7}{3} = 3.5$$

$$E(X) = E(D_1 + D_2) = E(D_1) + E(D_2) = 3.5 + 3.5 = 7$$

$$E(X) = 7$$

* Varianza

Como D_1 y D_2 son independientes

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(D_1) + \text{Var}(D_2)$$

$$\text{primero, } E(D_1^2) = \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2}{6} = \frac{91}{6}$$

$$\text{Var}(D_1) = E(D_1^2) - (E(D_1))^2 = \frac{91}{6} - \left(\frac{21}{6}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{91}{6} - \frac{441}{36} = \frac{546}{36} - \frac{441}{36} = \frac{105}{36} = \frac{35}{12}$$

Entonces:

$$\text{Var}(x) = \frac{35}{12} + \frac{35}{12} - \frac{70}{12} = \frac{35}{6}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Var}(x) = \frac{35}{6}}$$

* Función de distribución acumulativa $F(x)$

para $x < 2$: $F(x) = 0$

para $x \geq 12$: $F(x) = 1$

Entre 2 y 12, acumulamos $p(x)$:

$$* F(2) = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$* F(8) = \frac{26}{36}$$

$$* F(3) = \frac{3}{36}$$

$$* F(9) = \frac{30}{36}$$

$$* F(4) = \frac{6}{36}$$

$$* F(10) = \frac{33}{36}$$

$$* F(5) = \frac{10}{36}$$

$$* F(11) = \frac{35}{36}$$

$$* F(6) = \frac{15}{36}$$

$$* F(12) = \frac{36}{36} = 1$$

$$* F(7) = \frac{21}{36}$$

* En forma general para

$k \in \{2, \dots, 12\}$, $F(k) =$

$$\frac{\text{n}^\circ \text{ de resultados} \leq k}{36}$$

Resumen final:

$$p(x) = \frac{6 - |x - 7|}{36}, \quad x = 2, \dots, 12$$

$$E(x) = 7 \quad \text{Var}(x) = \frac{35}{6}$$