## Geométrica

#### Curso de Estadística Descriptiva

4/2/2019

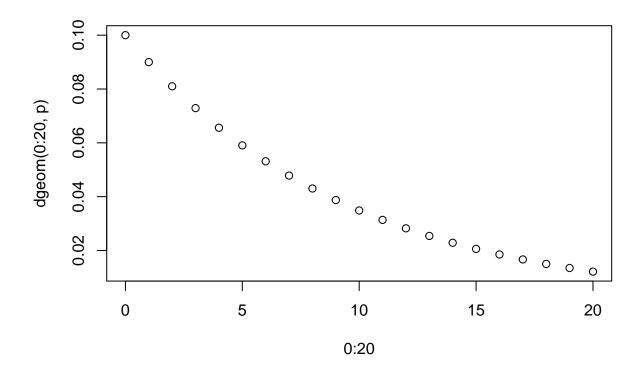
#### Función de densidad

Sea X = Geom(p=0.1) la distribución que modela la probabilidad de intentar abrir una puerta hasta conseguirlo.

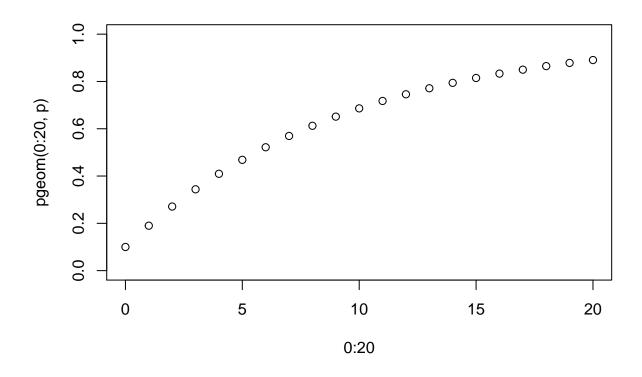
$$f(k) = (1 - p)^{k - 1}p$$

#### En R

```
library(Rlab)
## Rlab 2.15.1 attached.
##
## Attaching package: 'Rlab'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       dexp, dgamma, dweibull, pexp, pgamma, pweibull, qexp, qgamma,
##
       qweibull, rexp, rgamma, rweibull
## The following object is masked from 'package:datasets':
##
##
       precip
p = 0.1
plot(0:20, dgeom(0:20, p))
```



plot(0:20, pgeom(0:20, p), ylim = c(0,1))



```
qgeom(0.5, p)

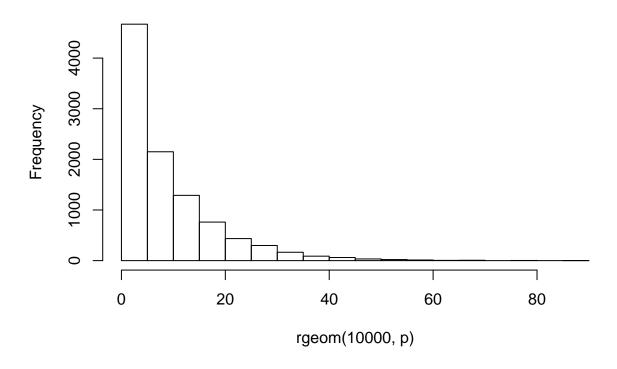
## [1] 6

qgeom(0.75, p)

## [1] 13

hist(rgeom(10000, p))
```

# Histogram of rgeom(10000, p)



### En Python

## Sesgo 2.031889

```
from scipy.stats import geom
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
p = 0.3
mean, var, skew, kurt = geom.stats(p, moments = 'mvsk')
print("Media %f"%mean)

## Media 3.333333
print("Varianza %f"%var)

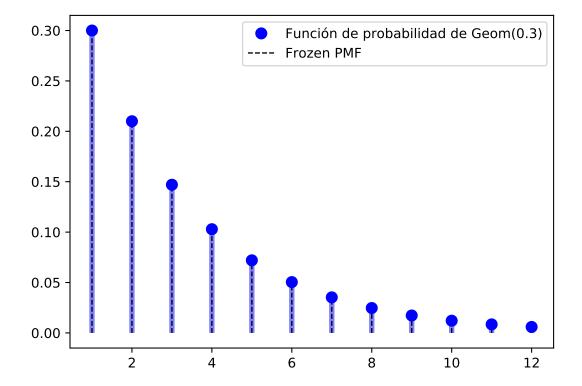
## Varianza 7.777778
print("Sesgo %f"%skew)
```

```
print("Curtosis %f"%kurt)
```

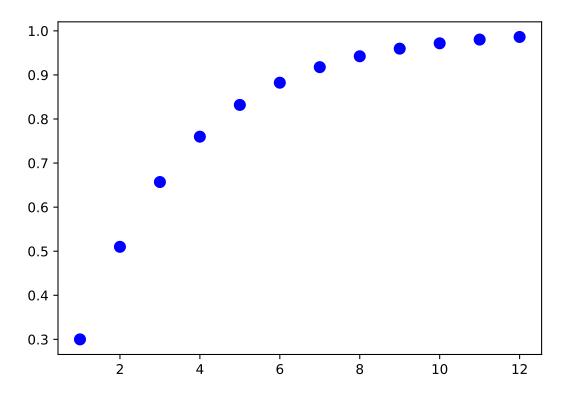
#### ## Curtosis 6.128571

```
x = np.arange(geom.ppf(0.01,p), geom.ppf(0.99, p))
ax.plot(x, geom.pmf(x, p), 'bo', ms = 8, label = "Función de probabilidad de Geom(0.3)")
ax.vlines(x,0,geom.pmf(x,p), colors = 'b', lw = 4, alpha = 0.5)

rv = geom(p)
ax.vlines(x,0,rv.pmf(x), colors = 'k', linestyles = '--', lw = 1, label = "Frozen PMF")
ax.legend(loc = 'best')
plt.show()
```



```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
prob = geom.cdf(x,p)
ax.plot(x, prob, 'bo', ms = 8, label = "Función de distribución acumulada")
plt.show()
```



```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
r = geom.rvs(p, size = 10000)
plt.hist(r)
```

```
## (array([6.652e+03, 2.205e+03, 7.410e+02, 2.690e+02, 7.700e+01, 3.600e+01,
## 1.400e+01, 4.000e+00, 1.000e+00, 1.000e+00]), array([1., 4., 7., 10., 13., 16., 19., 22.,
```

plt.show()

