

V.a. discretas (PMF)

Bernoulli $P_X(k) = \begin{cases} p, & \text{si } k=1 \\ 1-p, & \text{si } k=0 \end{cases}$ $E[X] = p$ $E[X^2] = p$ $Var(X) = p(1-p)$

Binomial $P_X(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ $E[X] = np$ $Var(X) = np(1-p)$ $\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = 1$ #éxitos en n sucesos

Geo $P_X(k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p$, $k \geq 1$ #int. hasta éxito (time till something) $E[X] = \frac{1}{p}$ $Var(X) = 1-p/p^2$

Poisson $P_X(k) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}$, $k \geq 0$ y $\lambda > 0$ #fallos en una población muy grande / aprox binomial $\lambda = n \cdot p$ $E[X] = \lambda$ $Var(X) = \lambda$

Discreta Uniforme (equiprobables) $P_X(k) = \frac{1}{b-a+1} = \frac{1}{n}$, $a < b$, $k \in \{a, a+1, \dots, b\}$ $E[X] = \frac{a+b}{2}$ $Var(X) = \frac{n^2-1}{12}$ $E[X^2] = \frac{a^2+b^2+ab}{6}$ $Var(X) = \frac{n^2-1}{12} = \frac{(b-a)(b-a+1)}{12}$

$Var(X) = E[(X-E(X))^2] = \sum_x (x-E(X))^2 \cdot P_X(x)$ $E[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x) \cdot P_X(x)$ $E[X^n] = \sum_x x^n P_X(x)$

V.a. Continuas (PDF)

$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f_X(x) dx$

Continua uniforme $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$, $a \leq x \leq b$ $E[X] = \frac{a+b}{2}$ $Var(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$

Constante a trozos Si $a_i \leq x \leq a_{i+1}$ (Piecewise constant)

$Y = g(X)$ y cont. disc $E[g(X)] = \int_a^b g(x) f_X(x) dx$

Propiedades $E[X] = \int_a^b x f_X(x) dx$ $Var(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$ $Y = ax+b \rightarrow E[Y] = aE[X] + b$ $Var(Y) = a^2 Var(X)$

Exponencial $f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$, $x \geq 0$ y $\lambda > 0$ $P(X \geq a) = e^{-\lambda a}$ $E[X] = 1/\lambda$ $Var(X) = 1/\lambda^2$ $E[X^2] = 2/\lambda^2$

PDF $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} \sum_{k \leq x} P_X(k), & \text{K disc} \\ \int_a^x f_X(t) dt, & \text{x continua} \end{cases}$ $f_X(x) = \frac{dF_X}{dx}(x)$

$F_X(k) = \sum_{i \leq k} P_X(i)$, $P_X(k) = P(X \leq k) - P(X \leq k-1) = F_X(k) - F_X(k-1)$

$F_X(x) = \int_a^x f_X(t) dt$ $f_X(x) = dF_X/dx$

Geo exp $F_{exp}(n) \approx F_{geo}(n)$ $n \geq 1$ Si $e^{-\lambda} = 1-p$

Covarianza: Correlación (como varía una de la otra)

$Cov(X, Y) = E[(X-E(X))(Y-E(Y))] = E[XY] - E[X] \cdot E[Y]$

Si $Cov(X, Y) = 0$ no se correlacionan. Si $Cov(X, Y) \neq 0$ / Si X, Y son indep. no se correlacionan. recíproca no se cumple

Coefficiente de Correlación $\rho_{X,Y} = Cov(X, Y) / \sqrt{Var(X) \cdot Var(Y)}$ $-1 \leq \rho \leq 1$ (Pendiente gráfica Correl.)

$Var(X_1 + X_2) = Var(X_1) + Var(X_2) + 2Cov(X_1, X_2)$

Prop: $Cov(X, X) = Var(X)$, $Cov(X, aY+b) = a \cdot Cov(X, Y)$, $Cov(X, Y+Z) = Cov(X, Y) + Cov(X, Z)$

$Cov(X, Y) = 0$, $Cov(X, Y) = Cov(Y, X)$, $Cov(aX, Y) = aCov(X, Y)$, $Cov(X+c, Y) = Cov(X, Y)$, $Cov(X, Y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$

$P(X, Y) = 1$, $P(X, Y) = -1$, $P(X, Y) = P(X, Y)$, $P(X+c, Y) = P(X, Y)$, $P(X, aY) = a/P(X, Y)$

$P(aX, bY) = \left(\frac{ab}{|a| |b|}\right) P(X, Y)$

V.a. normal o Gaussianas:

PDF $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/(2\sigma^2)}$ $E[X] = \mu$ $Var(X) = \sigma^2$

$\Phi(X)$ = Notación Función Tabla Normal estandar $\Phi(X) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_a^x e^{-t^2/2} dt$ $Y = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}$ $E[Y] = 0$, $Var(Y) = 1$

$E[X] = \mu$, $Var(X) = \sigma^2$

$S_n = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$ $E[S_n] = n \cdot \mu$, $Var(S_n) = n \cdot \sigma^2$

$M_n = \frac{S_n}{n}$ Prom $E[M_n] = \mu$, $Var(M_n) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

$Z_n = \frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sigma \sqrt{n}}$

$E[S_n] = n\mu$, $Var(S_n) = n\sigma^2$

$E[M_n] = \mu$, $Var(M_n) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

$E[Z_n] = 0$, $Var(Z_n) = 1$

Desigualdad Markov (Cualquier distribución)

$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[X]}{a}$ (E(X) mini)

Desigualdad Chebyshev (Var mini)

$P(|X-\mu| \geq c) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{c^2}$

Ley débil #grandes

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ $P(|M_n - \mu| \geq \epsilon) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{n\epsilon^2}$ Si $n \rightarrow \infty$ P tiende a 0.

Aumenta n se acerca a μ

Teo Lim Central

$P(S_n \leq c) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{c-n\mu}{\sigma \sqrt{n}}\right) \approx \Phi(Z) / P(M_n \leq c) = \Phi\left(\frac{c-n\mu}{\sigma \sqrt{n}}\right)$

Aprox de Moire Laplace

Bin \rightarrow Normal $E[S_n] = np$ $Var(S_n) = np(1-p)$

$k=1$ al mayor $+1/2$ y menor $-1/2$

$P(k \leq S_n \leq l) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{l+1/2-np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{k-1/2-np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}\right)$

Ley fuerte num. grandes

$P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = \mu) = 1$

Estimación

$BC(\hat{\theta}) = E[\hat{\theta}] - \theta$

$MSE(\hat{\theta}) = Var(\hat{\theta}) + [BC(\hat{\theta})]^2 = E[(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2]$

Estadística descriptiva:

Media, Prom (Pobla: $\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, Muestra $\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum y_i$)

Mediana (#impar Val. Central, #Par: Prom 2 val Centrales)

Moda (Valor que se repite más)

Percentil (% datos)

Quartil (Q1-25% ... Q3-75%)

Dependencia de Variables

Varianza (Pobla: $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \mu)^2$, Muestral: $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{y})^2$)

Desviación estandar (Pobla: σ , Muestral S)

Rango (Valor mayor-valor min)

Rango intercuartílico $Q_3 - Q_1$

Desviación media: $\frac{1}{n} \sum |x_i - \bar{y}|$

Desviación mediana: mediana($|x_i - \text{mediana}(y_i)|$)

Lineal $Y = ax + b$ $E[Y] = aE[X] + b$ $Var(Y) = a^2 Var(X)$ $E[g(X)] = g(E[X])$

Ind. Cond $P(X, Y) = P_X(X) \cdot P_Y(Y)$ $Var(X) = 1$