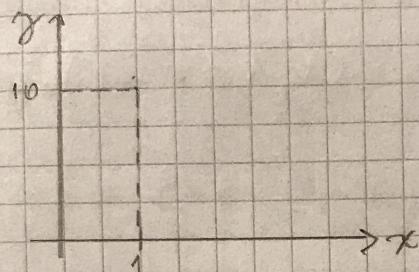


Ejercicio 1

X: cantidad de componentes de A (en gr)

Y: cantidad de componentes de B (en gr)

$$f_{xy}(x, y) = \frac{2}{25} I\{0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 10\}$$



$$f_{xy}(x, y) = 2 \times I\{0 < x < 1\} \cdot \frac{y}{50} I\{0 < y < 10\}$$

$$f_x(x) = 2x I\{0 < x < 1\}$$

$$f_y(y) = \frac{2}{50} I\{0 < y < 10\}$$

$$\int_0^1 2x dx = [x^2]_0^1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\int_0^{10} \frac{2}{50} dy = \left[\frac{y^2}{100} \right]_0^{10} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f_{xy}(x, y) = f_x(x) f_y(y) \Rightarrow X \text{ y } Y \text{ son indep}$$

$$f_{x|y}(x) = f_x(x) = 2x$$

$$P(X > 0,2 | Y > 5,4) = P(X > 0,2) = \int_{0,2}^1 2x dx = [x^2]_{0,2}^1 = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$P(X > 0,2 | Y > 5,4) = \frac{24}{25} = 0,96$$

Ejercicio 2

X_1, X_2, X_3 r.v.i.i.d ~ Poi(2)

$$Y_1 = X_1 + X_2$$

$$Y_2 = X_2 + X_3$$

Y_1, Y_2 por ser sumas de V.A con distribución de Poisson independientes, tienen distribución de Poisson

$$Y_1, Y_2 \sim \text{Poi}(2+2) = \text{Poi}(4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) &= \text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, X_2 + X_3) = \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) + \text{Cov}(X_1, X_3) + \\ &\quad + \text{Cov}(X_2, X_2) + \text{Cov}(X_2, X_3) \end{aligned}$$

Como X_1, X_2, X_3 independientes

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_2, X_2) = \text{Var}(X_2) = 2$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = \text{Var}(X_2) = 2$$

$$\boxed{\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = 2}$$

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Examen probabilidades

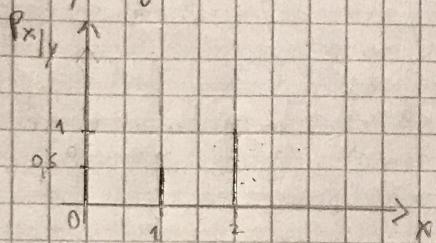
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Ejercicio 3

$$Y \sim U(0,2)$$

$$X | Y = y \quad / \quad p_{x|y}(x) = \frac{1}{4} I\{x=0\} + \frac{1}{4} I\{x=1\} + \left(1 - \frac{y}{2}\right) I\{x=2\}$$



$$\mathbb{E}(x) = E[X | Y = y] = \sum_x x \cdot p_{x|y}(x) = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 2 \left(1 - \frac{y}{2}\right) = 2 - \frac{3}{4}y$$

$$\mathbb{E}(xy) = 2 - \frac{3}{4}y$$

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = E[\mathbb{E}(x | y)] = E[2 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot y] = 2 - \frac{3}{4} E(y)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(y) = 1 \text{ por } U(0,2)$$

$$\boxed{\mathbb{E}(x) = 1.25}$$

Ejercicio 4

$\{X_i\}_{i \geq 1}$ VA.iid, $X_i \sim G(p)$

$$Y_n = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}$$

$$Z_n = \frac{1}{Y_n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

• X_i independientes $\Rightarrow \text{cov}(X_i, X_j) = 0$ con $i \neq j$

$$\mathbb{E}(X_i) = \mu_i = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma_i^2 = \frac{(1-p)}{p^2}$$

$$\cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1-p}{p^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{n(1-p)}{p^2} = 0$$

Por ley débil de los grandes números :

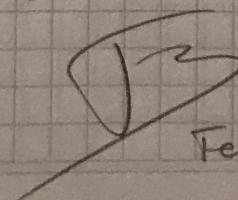
$$Z_n \xrightarrow{P} \mu_i = \frac{1}{p}$$

Por lo tanto

$$Y_n = \frac{1}{Z_n}$$

$$\boxed{Y_n \xrightarrow{P} \frac{1}{\mu_i} = p}$$

Número de hojas: 4



Federico Brusa