

Ej 1 Clase 6

$$\bar{X} = [X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n] \quad n=10$$

$$x_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } i\text{-ésimo paciente fallece en hospital } H \\ 0 & \text{si no.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\theta|x} \propto f_{x|\theta} \pi(\theta)$$

Verosimilitud: $f_{\bar{x}|\theta}(x|\theta) = \theta^i (1-\theta)^{1-i}$

$i=1 \rightarrow \text{éxito} \Rightarrow \theta$
 $i=0 \rightarrow \text{fracaso} \Rightarrow 1-\theta$

} forma compacta

Bernoulli multivariable $f_{\bar{x}|\theta}(x|\theta) = \theta^{\sum x_i} (1-\theta)^{n - \sum x_i}$

Ej 1 Clase 7

2) \bar{X} : cantidad de premios

$$P(\bar{X}=2) = \frac{\text{casos favorables}}{\text{casos posibles}}$$

cuántos hay

$$N=100$$

$$m=3$$

← compramos 3

gandores

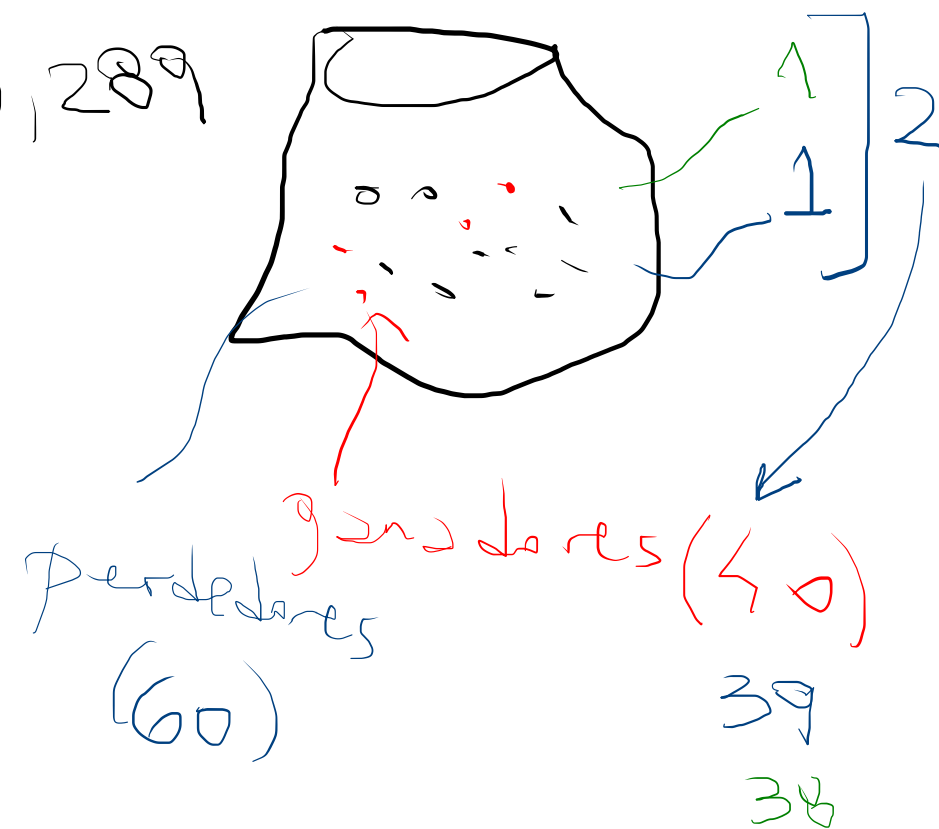
Perdedor

$$\binom{40}{2}$$

$$\binom{60}{1}$$

$$= 0,289$$

$$\binom{100}{3}$$



Ej 2

$$P(A) = 0,3 \quad P(B) = 0,5 \quad P(C) = 0,2 \quad ; \quad V = \text{votar}$$

$$P(V|A) = 0,65 \quad P(V|B) = 0,82 \quad P(V|C) = 0,5$$

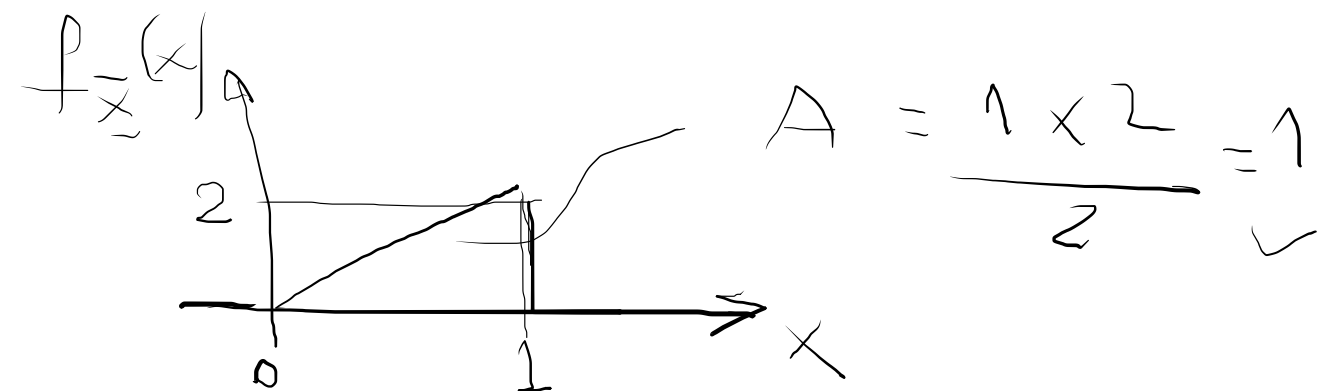
$$P(B|V) = \frac{P(V \cap B)}{P(V)} = \frac{P(V|B)P(B)}{P(V)} = 0,58$$

↑
dato: persona al
qual vota

$$P(V) = P(V|A)P(A) + P(V|B)P(B) + P(V|C)P(C)$$

Ex 3

$$\underline{X} \rightarrow f_{\underline{X}}(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$



$$E[\underline{X}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_{\underline{X}}(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2x dx = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{var}[\underline{X}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - E[\underline{X}])^2 f_{\underline{X}}(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 2x dx = 0,055$$

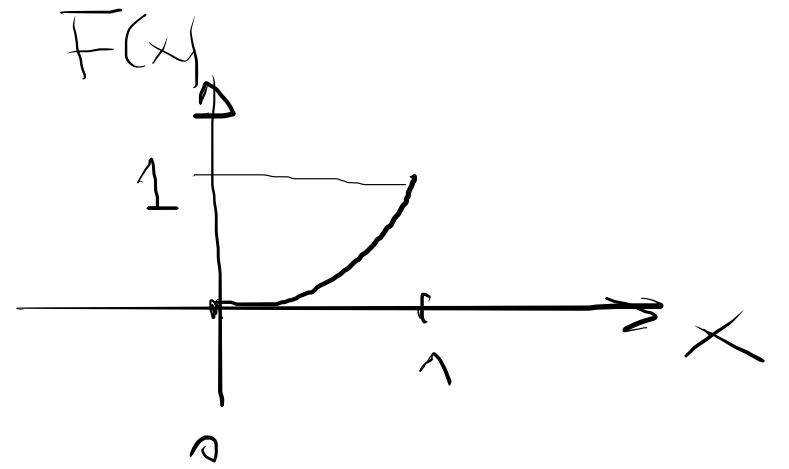
$$\underline{Y} = -2\underline{X} + 3$$

$$E[\underline{Y}] = -2E[\underline{X}] + 3 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\text{var}[\underline{Y}] = 4 \text{var}[\underline{X}] = 0,88$$

$$\text{CDF: } F_{\underline{X}}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_{\underline{X}}(x) dx = x^2, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$F(x) = x^2 \rightarrow F^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$$



Método transf. inversa: Quiero generar \underline{X} a partir de $U \sim \text{Unif}[0,1]$

$$X = F^{-1}(U).$$

$$\begin{array}{l} U \\ \text{Unif}[0,1] \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{F^{-1}(x)} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} X \sim F(x) \text{ cdf} \\ f(x) \text{ pdf} \end{array} \quad f(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx}$$

$$\pi(\theta) = \text{Beta}(3, 27)$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 α β

$$\pi(\theta|x) \propto f_{x|\theta}(x|\theta) \pi(\theta) = \theta^{\overbrace{\sum x_i + \alpha - 1}^{\substack{\swarrow 0, \text{ por enunciado} \\ 10}}} (1-\theta)^{\overbrace{m - \sum x_i + \beta - 1}^{\swarrow 10}}$$

$$\pi(\theta|x) = \text{Beta}(\underbrace{\sum x_i + 3}_{\alpha}, \underbrace{m - \sum x_i + 27}_{\beta}) = \text{Beta}(3, 37)$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 α β

$$E[\theta|x] = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{3}{40} = 0,075.$$

Ej 5

$$\mu = 100, \sigma = 15$$

$$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

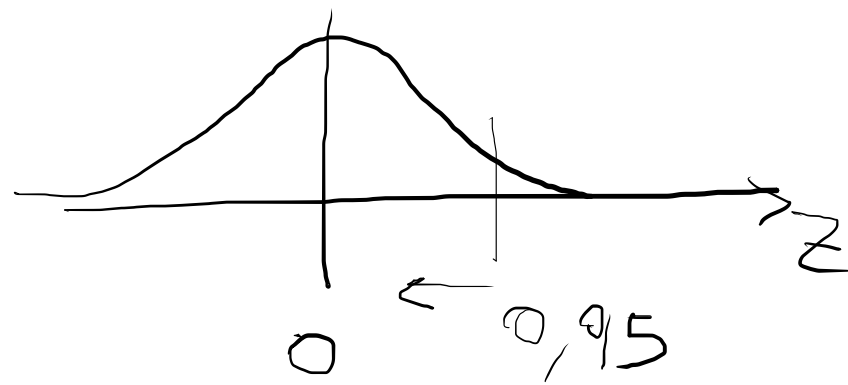
$$P(\bar{X} > 125) = 1 - \underbrace{P(\bar{X} \leq 125)}$$

$$Z \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$X = \sigma Z + \mu \Rightarrow Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$P(\bar{X} \leq 125) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{125 - 100}{15}\right) = P(Z \leq 1.67) = 0.952$$

$$P(\bar{X} > 125) = 1 - 0.952 = 0.047$$



$$z = 1,64$$

$$X = \sigma \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ 1,64}}{z} + \mu = 124,6$$

(redondear hacia
arriba si es
necesario).

↳ 125

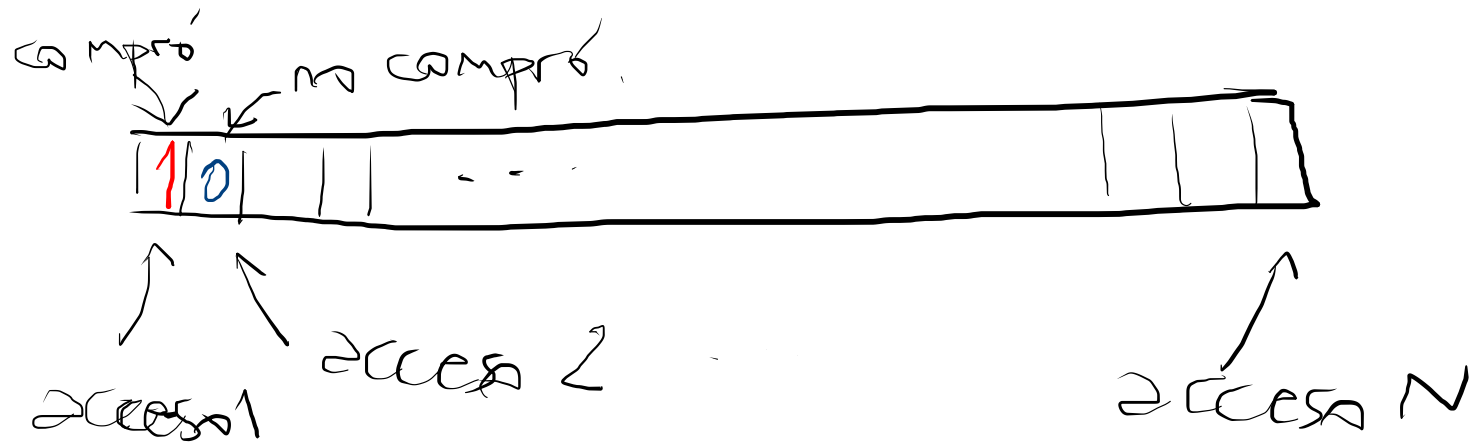
Ej 9

p - prob compra

$N = 500$ visitas

$K = 15$ compras.

$$\hat{p} = \frac{15}{500} = 0,03$$



Quiero saber cuántos compraron:

$$p \sim \hat{p}$$

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{si compro} \\ 0, & \text{si no} \end{cases}$$

$$E[\sum X_i] = Np$$

$$\text{var}[\sum X_i] = Np(1-p)$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{\sum X_i}{N}$$

binomial

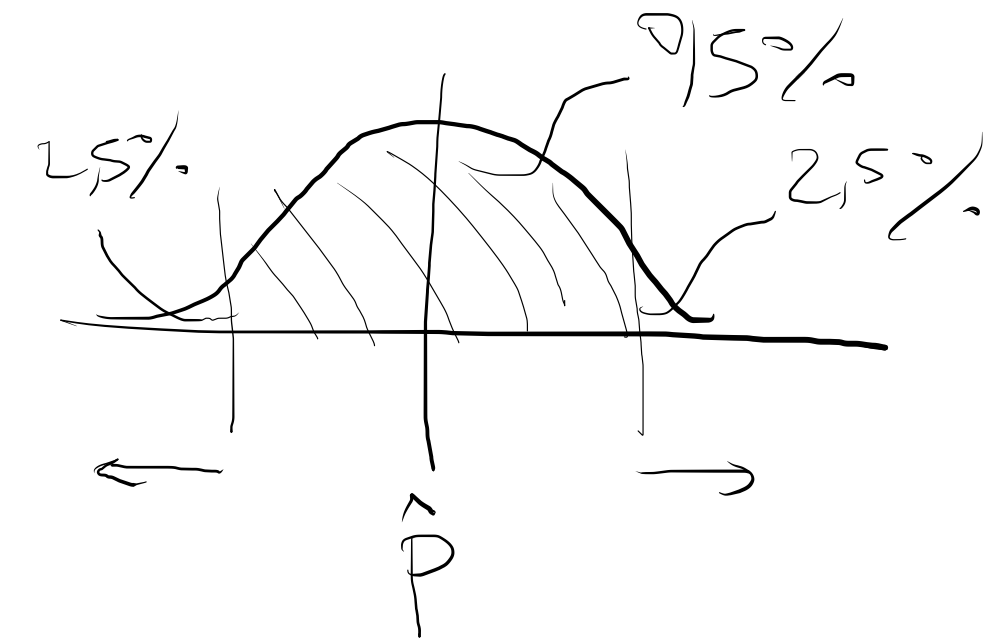
$$E[\hat{p}] = \frac{Np}{N} = p$$

$$\text{var}[\hat{p}] = \frac{Np(1-p)}{N^2} = \frac{p(1-p)}{N}$$

I.C. 95% p:

$$P \in (P_{\min}, P_{\max})$$

Podemos usar t-Student o Normal (N es grande).



$$\begin{aligned} \hat{p} \pm 1,96 \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}}_{\sqrt{\sigma_{\hat{p}}^2}} &= \hat{p} \pm 1,96 \cdot 0,0076 \\ &= 0,03 \pm 0,015 \end{aligned}$$

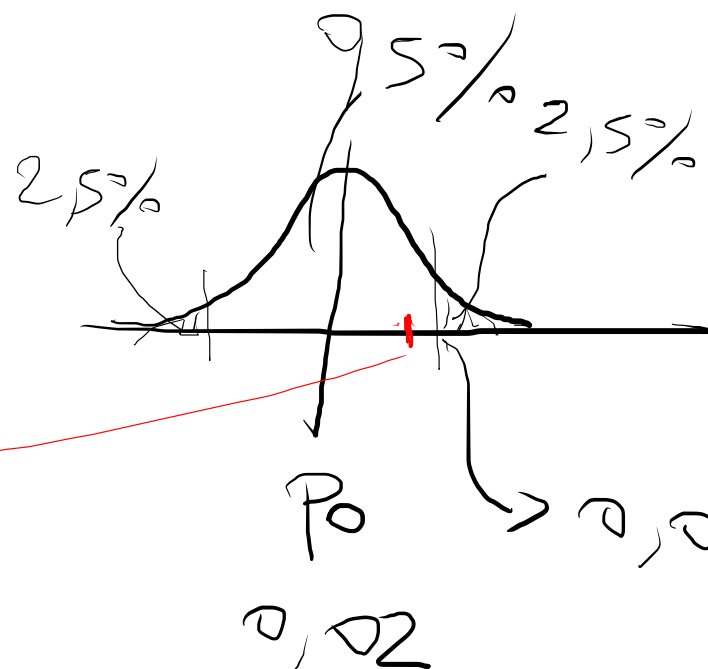
$$IC_{95\%} = (0,015 ; 0,045)$$

Test de Hipotesis

$$H_0: p = 0,02 = P_0$$

$$H_1: p \neq 0,02$$

$$\hat{p}_{(data)} = 0,03$$



$$0,02 \pm 1,96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0,02(1-0,02)}{N}}$$

$0,012$

$$(0,02 - 0,012; 0,02 + 0,012) = (0,008; 0,032)$$

No podemos rechazar H_0 .