

## Aux 2 - Pauta

P1  $P(\text{hijo h-cr} \mid \text{sólo papá}) = a$

$$P(\text{hijo h-cr} \mid \text{sólo mamá}) = b$$

$$P(\text{hijo h-cr} \mid \text{papá y mamá}) = 1$$

$$P(\text{papá h-cr}) = P(\text{mamá h-cr}) = p$$

$$a) P(\text{sólo mamá} \mid \text{hijo h-cr}) = \frac{P(\text{hijo h-cr} \mid \text{sólo mamá}) P(\text{sólo mamá})}{P(\text{hijo h-cr})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{sólo mamá}) &= P(\text{mamá h-cr} \cap \text{papá no h-cr}) \\ &= P(\text{mamá h-cr}) P(\text{papá no h-cr}) = p \cdot (1-p) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{hijo h-cr}) &= P(\text{hijo} \mid \text{sólo mamá}) P(\text{sólo mamá}) + \\ &\quad P(\text{hijo} \mid \text{sólo papá}) P(\text{sólo papá}) + \\ &\quad P(\text{hijo} \mid \text{papá y mamá}) P(\text{papá y mamá}) \\ &= b \cdot p(1-p) + a \cdot p(1-p) + 1 \cdot p \cdot p = p(1-p)(a+b) + p^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{sólo mamá} \mid \text{hijo h-cr}) = \frac{b \cdot p(1-p)}{p(1-p)(a+b) + p^2}$$

$$b) P(\text{hijo 2} \mid \text{hijo 1}) = \frac{P(\text{hijo 1} \cap \text{hijo 2})}{P(\text{hijo 1})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P(h_1 \cap h_2) &= P(h_1 \cap h_2 \cap \text{sólo papá}) + P(h_1 \cap h_2 \cap \text{sólo mamá}) \\ &\quad + P(h_1 \cap h_2 \cap \text{ambos}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{solo papá} \cap h_1 \cap h_2) = P(\text{solo papá}) P(h_1 | \text{solo papá})$$

$$P(h_2 | h_1 \cap \text{solo papá}) = P(1-p) \cdot a \cdot a$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{solo mamá} \cap h_1 \cap h_2) = P(1-p) \cdot b \cdot b$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{ambos} \cap h_1 \cap h_2) = p^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P(h_1 \cap h_2) &= P(1-p)a^2 + P(1-p)b^2 + p^2 \\ &= P(1-p)(a^2 + b^2) + p^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{hijo 2} | \text{hijo 1}) = \frac{P(1-p)(a^2 + b^2) + p^2}{P(1-p)(a+b) + p^2}$$

P2  $P(\text{sacar blanca urna } n) = P_n = P(\text{sacar blanca} | n-1 \text{ blanca}) P_{n-1}$   
 $+ P(\text{sacar blanca} | n-1 \text{ negra}) \cdot \overline{P_{n-1}}$

$$= \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha+\beta+1} \cdot P_{n-1} + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta+1} (1-P_{n-1}) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta+1} + \frac{P_{n-1}}{\alpha+\beta+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{n-1} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta+1} + \frac{P_{n-2}}{\alpha+\beta+1} \Rightarrow P_n = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta+1} + \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha+\beta+1)^2} + \frac{P_{n-2}}{(\alpha+\beta+1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_n = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta+1} + \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha+\beta+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha+\beta+1)^{n-1}} + \frac{P_2}{(\alpha+\beta+1)^{n-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 = 1 \Rightarrow P_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha+\beta+1)^i} + \frac{1}{(\alpha+\beta+1)^{n-1}}$$

$$i \rightarrow \infty? \Rightarrow P_n = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha + \beta + 1} \right)^i + \left( \frac{1}{\alpha + \beta + 1} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$= \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} r^i + r^{n-1} = \alpha \cdot \frac{(r^n - r)}{r - 1} + r^{n-1}$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \alpha \left( \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha + \beta + 1}}{1 - \frac{1}{\alpha + \beta + 1}} \right) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} //$$

P3 | a.1 |  $P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A|E_i) P(E_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i P_i$

a.2 |  $P(E_1 | \bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{A} | E_1) P(E_1)}{P(\bar{A})}$

$$P(\bar{A} | E_1) = 1 - P(A | E_1) = 1 - \alpha_1$$

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$$\text{Dem: } (P(A|B))^c = 1 - P(A|B) = 1 - \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B) - P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P(B \cap (A \cap B)^c)}{P(B)} &\stackrel{\text{De M.}}{=} \frac{P(B \cap (A^c \cup B^c))}{P(B)} = \frac{P((B \cap A^c) \cup (B \cap B^c))}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{P(A^c \cap B)}{P(B)} = P(A^c | B) = [P(A | B)]^c \end{aligned}$$


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$$P(E_1) = P_1 ; P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i P_i$$

$$\Rightarrow P(E_1 | \bar{A}) = \frac{(1 - \alpha_1) P_1}{1 - \sum_i \alpha_i P_i}$$



$$i) \alpha_i = \alpha \forall i? \Rightarrow P(E_i | \bar{A}) = \frac{(1-\alpha) P_i}{1-\alpha \sum_i P_i} = \frac{(1-\alpha) P_i}{(1-\alpha)} = P_i$$

b) B: se busco en j y no se encontró

$$P(B) = P(\bar{A} | E_j) P(E_j) + P(\bar{A} | \bar{E}_j) P(\bar{E}_j) \\ = (1-\alpha_j) P_j + 1 \cdot (1-P_j) = 1-\alpha_j P_j = P(\bar{A} | E_j)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(E_i | B) = \frac{P(B | E_i) P(E_i)}{P(B)} = \frac{1 \cdot P_i}{1-\alpha_j P_j} = \frac{P_i}{1-\alpha_j P_j}$$

P4

$$\begin{aligned} P(+ | enf.) &= 0,99 & \Rightarrow & P(- | enf.) = 0,01 \\ P(- | sano) &= 0,8 & & P(+ | sano) = 0,2 \\ P(enf.) &= 0,6 & \Rightarrow & P(sano) = 0,4 \end{aligned}$$

a)  $P(- | enf.) = 0,01 = 1\%$

b)  $P(\text{error}) = P(- | enf.) P(enf.) + P(+ | sano) P(+)$   
 $= 0,01 \cdot 0,6 + 0,2 \cdot 0,4 = 0,086 = 8,6\%$

c)  $P(enf | +) = \frac{P(+ | enf.) P(enf.)}{P(+)}$

$$\Rightarrow P(+ ) = P(+ | enf.) P(enf.) + P(+ | sano) P(sano) \\ = 0,99 \cdot 0,6 + 0,2 \cdot 0,4 = 0,674 = 67,4\%$$

$$P(enf | +) = \frac{0,99 \cdot 0,6}{0,674} = 0,881 = 88,1\%$$