Metodo de la Trasformada Inversa

Curso: Temas Selectos I: O25 LAT4032 1

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OVERVIEW 2

Overview

This document is a minimal example using EB Garamond for prose and libertinust1math for formulas. Links lik are active.

```
[1]: import math
       import random
       from collections import Counter
       import numpy as np
       import\ matplotlib.pyplot\ as\ plt
       import seaborn as sns
[2]: color = sns.color_palette("muted")
       np.random.shuffle(color)
       sns.set(style="whitegrid", context="paper", palette=color)
       sns.color_palette()
[2]: [(0.5843137254901961, 0.4235294117647059, 0.7058823529411765),
       (0.5490196078431373, 0.3803921568627451, 0.23529411764705882),
         \hbox{\tt (0.8627450980392157, 0.49411764705882355, 0.7529411764705882),} \\
        (0.2823529411764706, 0.47058823529411764, 0.8156862745098039),
        (0.41568627450980394,\ 0.8,\ 0.39215686274509803),
        (0.4745098039215686, 0.4745098039215686, 0.4745098039215686),
        (0.8392156862745098, 0.37254901960784315, 0.37254901960784315),
        (0.8352941176470589, 0.73333333333333, 0.403921568627451),
         (0.5098039215686274,\ 0.7764705882352941,\ 0.8862745098039215)]
```

Distribución Uniforme (a,b)

Sea $U \sim \mathrm{Unif}(0,1)$. Si $X \sim \mathrm{Unif}(a,b)$, entonces su funcion de distribucion acumulada es:

$$F_X(x) = \frac{x-a}{b-a}\,\mathbf{1}_{[a,b]}(x) + \mathbf{1}_{(b,\infty)}(x)$$

Encontrando la inversa:

$$\begin{split} F_X(x) = u &\iff & \frac{x-a}{b-a} = u, \\ &\iff & x-a = (b-a)\,u, \\ &\iff & x = a + (b-a)\,u. \end{split}$$

Entonces:

$$F_X^{-1}(u) = a + (b-a)\,u.$$

DISTRIBUCIÓN DISCRETA 4

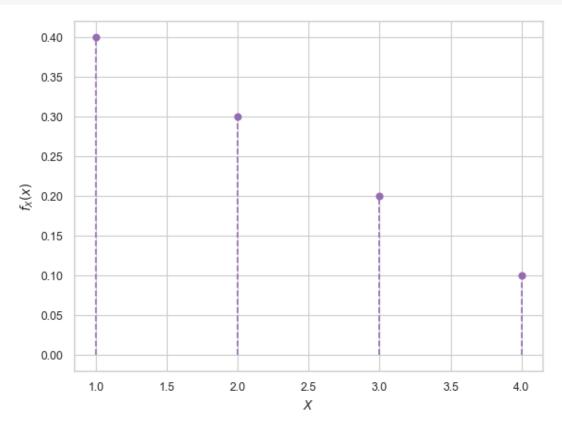
Distribución Discreta

a)

$$f_X(x) = \mathbb{P}(X=x) = \begin{cases} 0.4, & x=1,\\ 0.3, & x=2,\\ 0.2, & x=3,\\ 0.1, & x=4,\\ 0, & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

```
[3]: x_vals = [1, 2, 3, 4]
pmf = [0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1]

plt.vlines(x_vals, 0, pmf, linestyles='--')
plt.plot(x_vals, pmf, 'o')
plt.xlabel('$X$')
plt.ylabel('$f_X(x)$')
plt.show()
```



b)

$$F_X(x) = \mathbb{P}(X \le x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ 0.4, & 1 \le x < 2, \\ 0.7, & 2 \le x < 3, \\ 0.9, & 3 \le x < 4, \\ 1, & x \le 4. \end{cases}$$