

Metodo de la Trasformada Inversa

Curso: Temas Selectos I: O25 LAT4032 1

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Funciones para graficar

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(style='whitegrid')
```

```
[2]: def histograma(muestras, montecarlo, bins=50):
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))
    n, _, _ = ax.hist(muestras, bins=bins, alpha=0.7)
    ax.axvline(montecarlo, color='r', linestyle='--',
               linewidth=2, zorder=3, label=f'Monte Carlo {montecarlo:.4f}')
    xmin, xmax = ax.get_xlim()
    if montecarlo < xmin or montecarlo > xmax:
        ax.set_xlim(min(xmin, montecarlo), max(xmax, montecarlo))
    ax.set_title('Muestras')
    ax.set_xlabel('Valor')
    ax.set_ylabel('Frecuencia')
    ax.legend(facecolor='white', edgecolor='none')
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```

```
[3]: def tlc(muestras, valor_verdadero=None):
    k = len(muestras)
    medias = np.cumsum(muestras) / np.arange(1, k + 1)

    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
    plt.plot(medias)
    plt.xlabel('Número de simulaciones')
    plt.ylabel('Media acumulada')
    plt.title(f'Convergencia de la media Monte Carlo')
    plt.axhline(y=medias[-1], color='r', linestyle='--', label=f'Media final {medias[-1]:.4f}')
    if valor_verdadero is not None:
        plt.axhline(y=valor_verdadero, color='g', linestyle='--', label=f'Valor verdadero {valor_verdadero:.4f}')
    plt.legend(facecolor='white', edgecolor='none')
    plt.gca().yaxis.set_ticks_position('right')
    plt.gca().yaxis.set_label_position('right')
    plt.show()
```

Ejercicio 1

Si $x_0 = 5$ y $x_n = 2x_{n-1} \bmod 150$. Encontrar x_1, \dots, x_{10} .

$$x_n = ax_{n-1} \bmod m$$

$$10 = 2 \cdot 5 \bmod 150 \backslash$$

$$20 = 10 \cdot 5 \bmod 150 \backslash$$

$$40 = 20 \cdot 5 \bmod 150 \backslash$$

$$80 = 40 \cdot 5 \bmod 150 \backslash$$

$$10 = 80 \cdot 5 \bmod 150 \backslash$$

□

```
[4]: pseudoaleatorios = []  
  
x0 = 5  
a = 2  
m = 150  
  
for i in range(10):  
    xn = (a * x0) % m  
    x0 = xn  
    pseudoaleatorios.append(xn)  
  
pseudoaleatorios
```

```
[4]: [10, 20, 40, 80, 10, 20, 40, 80, 10, 20]
```

Ejercicio 3

$$\int_0^1 \exp(e^x) dx$$

Sea

$$\theta = \int_0^1 \exp(e^x) dx.$$

Reescritura como valor esperado con $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$:

$$\theta = \mathbb{E}[\exp(e^U)].$$

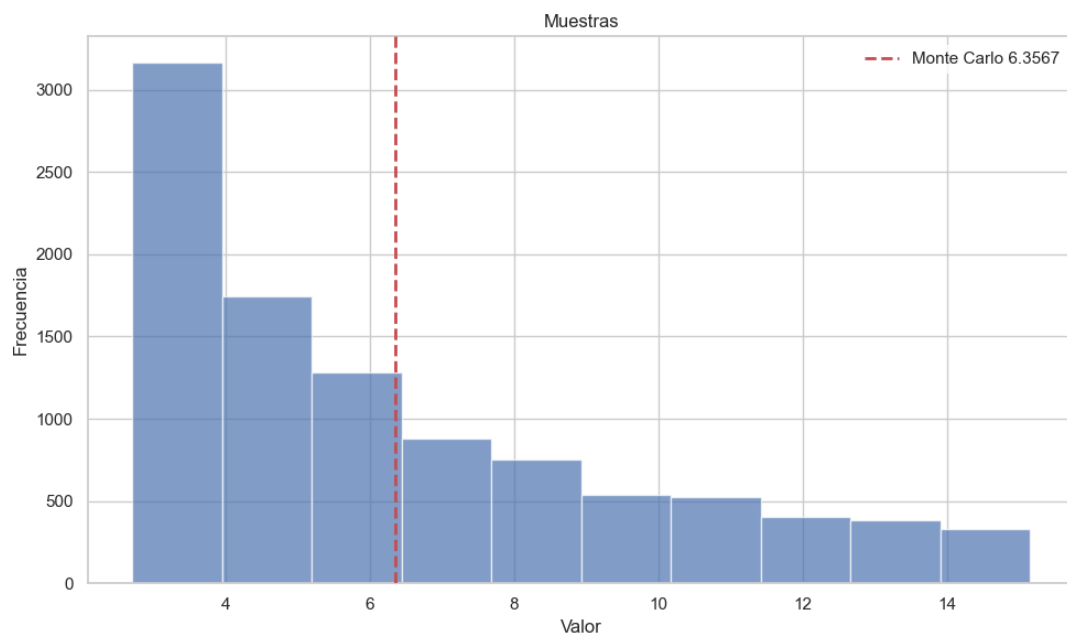
Estimador Monte Carlo con $u_1, \dots, u_K \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0, 1)$:

$$\hat{\theta}_K = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K \exp(e^{u_i}).$$

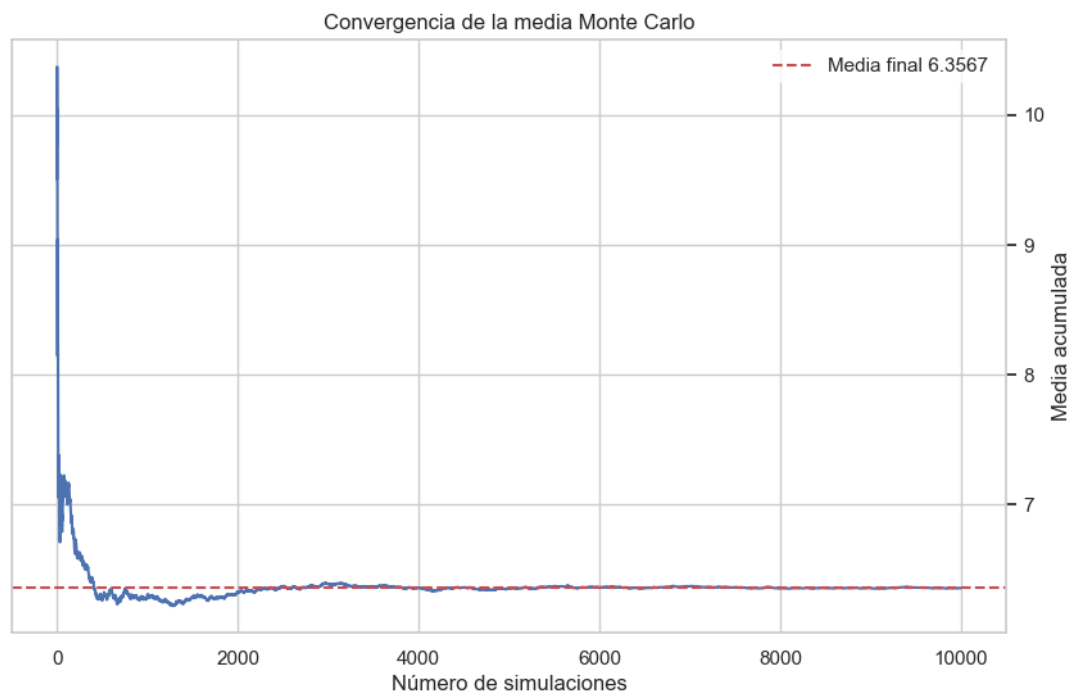
```
[5]: def h(u):  
      return np.exp(np.exp(u))  
  
      k = 10000  
  
      u = np.random.random(k)  
  
      muestras = h(u)  
      montecarlo = muestras.mean()  
      montecarlo
```

```
[5]: np.float64(6.3568829491894)
```

```
[6]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo, bins=10)
```



[7]: `tlc(muestras)`



Ejercicio 5

$$\int_{-2}^2 e^{x+x^2} dx$$

Sea

$$\theta = \int_{-2}^2 e^{x+x^2} dx.$$

Cambio de variable a $([0,1])$:

$$u = \frac{x - (-2)}{2 - (-2)} = \frac{x + 2}{4}, \quad x = -2 + 4u, \quad dx = 4 du.$$

Entonces

$$\theta = \int_0^1 4 \exp[(-2 + 4u) + (-2 + 4u)^2] du.$$

Forma de valor esperado con $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$:

$$\theta = \mathbb{E}[g(U)], \quad g(u) = 4 \exp[(-2 + 4u) + (-2 + 4u)^2].$$

Estimador Monte Carlo:

$$\hat{\theta}_K = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K g(u_i), \quad u_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0, 1).$$

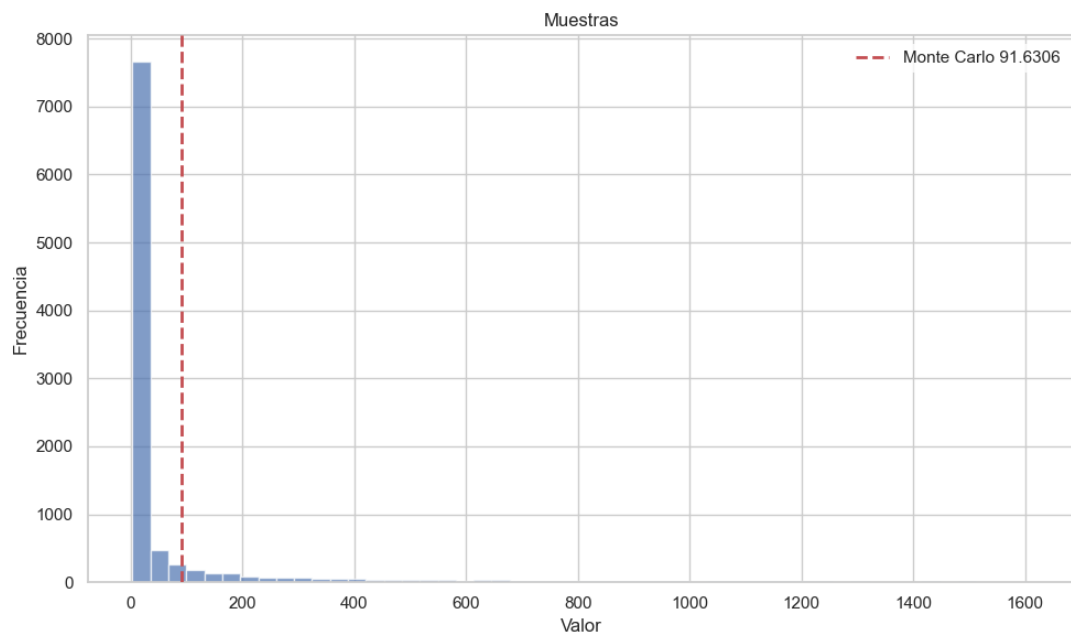
```
[8]: def h(u):
      return (b-a)*np.exp(a+(b-a)*u + (a+(b-a)*u)**2)

      k = 10000
      a = -2
      b = 2
      u = np.random.random(k)

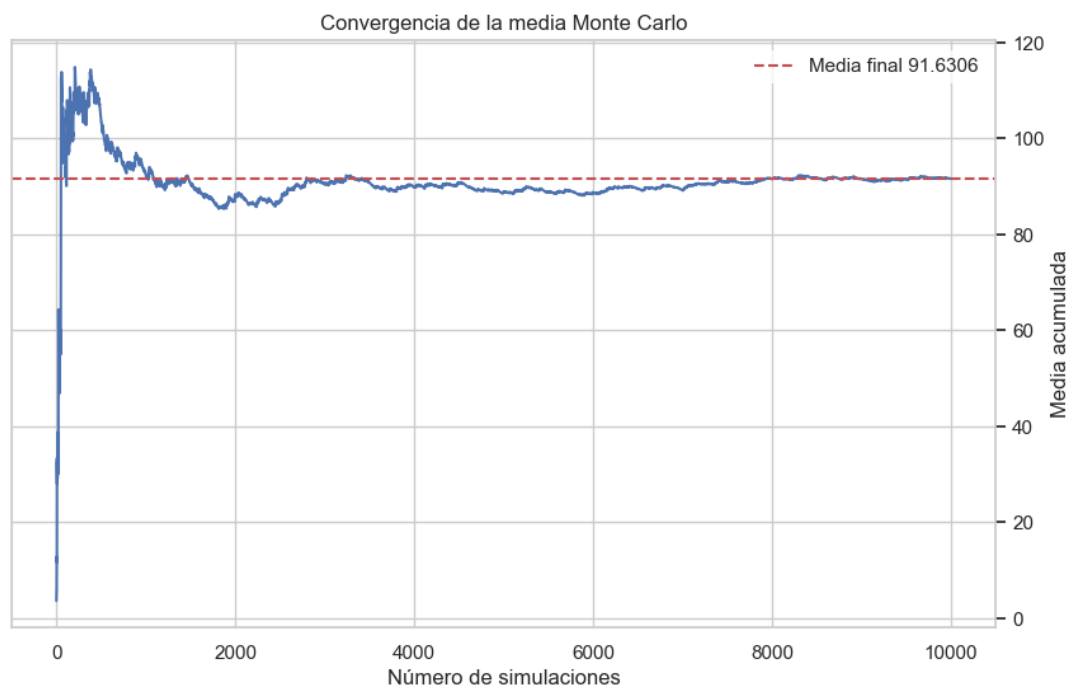
      muestras = h(u)
      montecarlo = muestras.mean()
      montecarlo
```

```
[8]: np.float64(91.6305599447782)
```

```
[9]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo)
```



```
[10]: tlc(muestras)
```



Ejercicio 7

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

Estimación Monte Carlo

Sea:

$$\theta = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$$

Cambio:

$$y = \frac{1}{x+1}, \quad dy = -\frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} = -y^2 dx.$$

Entonces:

$$\theta = \int_0^1 h(y) dy, \quad h(y) = \frac{g\left(\frac{1}{y}-1\right)}{y^2}, \quad g(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2}.$$

Forma de esperanza con $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$:

$$\theta = \mathbb{E}[h(U)].$$

Estimador Monte Carlo:

$$\hat{\theta}_K = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K h(u_i), \quad u_i \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0, 1).$$

```
[11]: def g(x):
      return x / (1 + x**2)**2

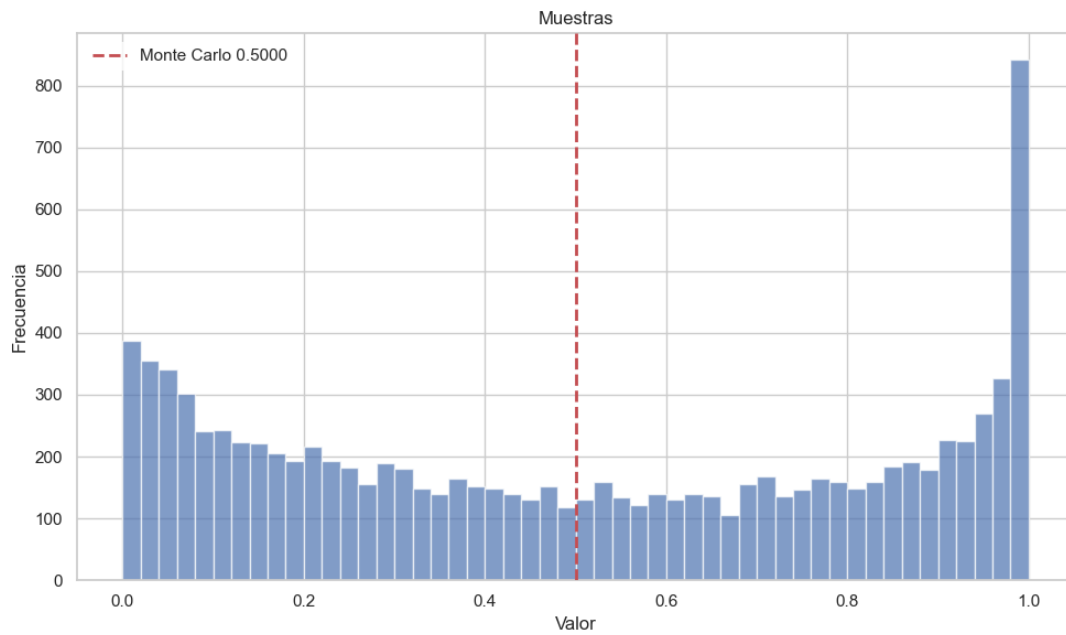
      def h(u):
          return g(1/(u-1))/u**2

      k = 10_000

      u = np.random.random(k)
      muestras = h(u)
      montecarlo = muestras.mean()
      montecarlo
```

```
[11]: np.float64(0.5000219155164649)
```

```
[12]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo)
```



Cálculo analítico

Sea

$$\theta = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$$

Integral impropia:

$$\theta = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$$

Sustitución $u = 1 + x^2 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx$: cuando $x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1$, cuando $x = b \Rightarrow u = 1 + b^2$. Entonces

$$\int_0^b \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{1+b^2} u^{-2} du.$$

Primitiva:

$$\int u^{-2} du = -u^{-1} + C.$$

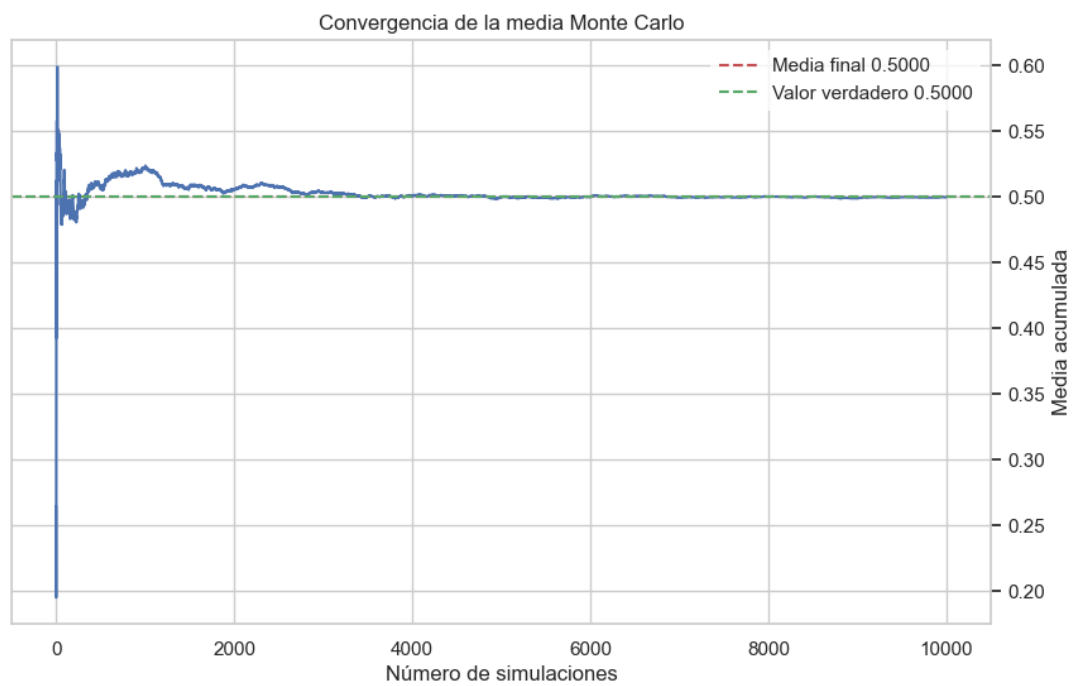
Evaluación:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[-u^{-1} \right]_1^{1+b^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{1+b^2} + 1 \right).$$

Límite:

$$\theta = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+b^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

[13]: `tlc(muestras, 1/2)`



Ejercicio 9

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 e^{(x+y)^2} dy dx$$

Sea:

$$\theta = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 e^{(x+y)^2} dy dx.$$

Entonces:

$$\theta = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 g(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2, \quad g(x_1, x_2) = e^{(x_1+x_2)^2}.$$

Sabemos que:

$$\theta = \mathbb{E}[g(U_1, U_2)], \quad U_1, U_2 \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0, 1).$$

Estimador Monte Carlo:

$$\hat{\theta}_k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k g(u_{i1}, u_{i2}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \exp((u_{i1} + u_{i2})^2), \quad (u_{i1}, u_{i2}) \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0, 1).$$

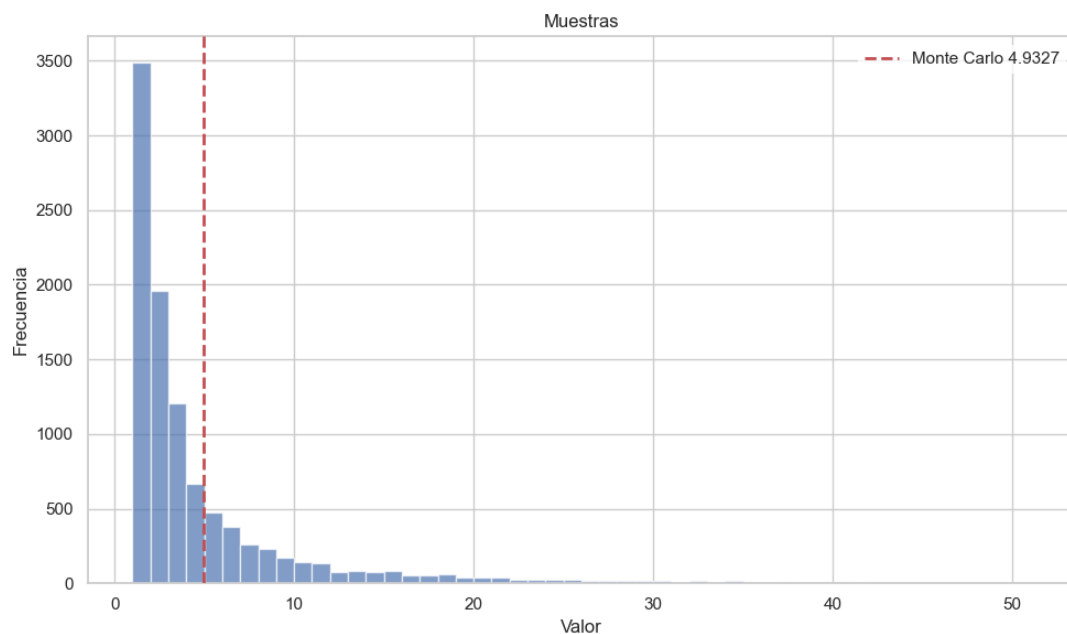
```
[14]: def h(u1, u2):
      return np.exp((u1 + u2)**2)
```

```
k = 10000
```

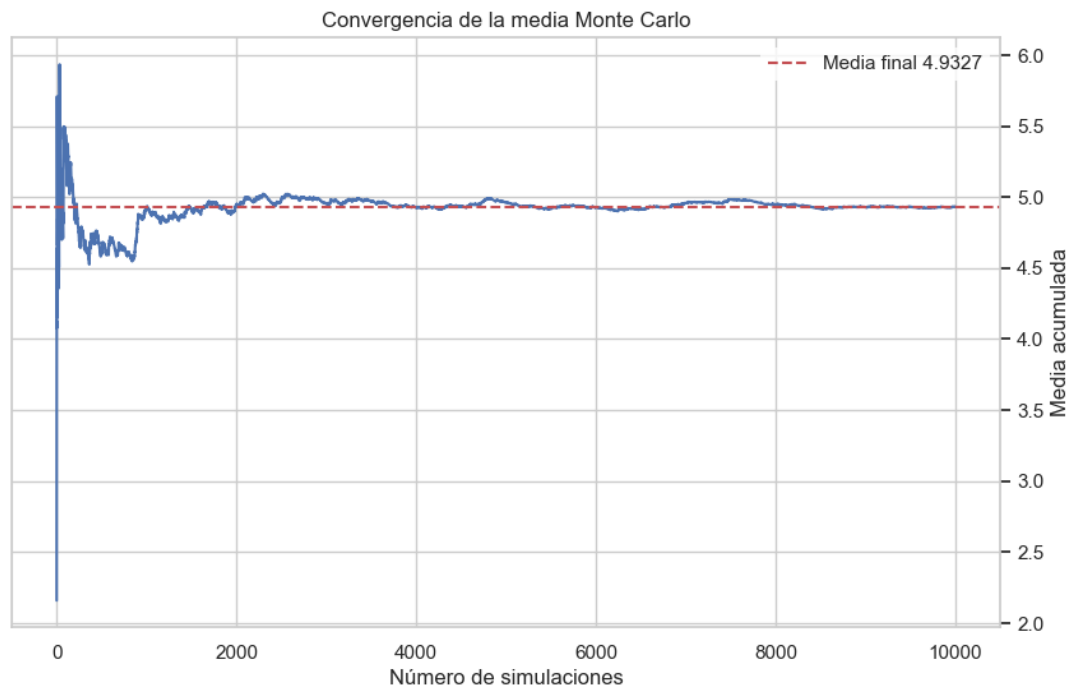
```
u1 = np.random.random(k)
u2 = np.random.random(k)
muestras = h(u1, u2)
montecarlo = muestras.mean()
montecarlo
```

```
[14]: np.float64(4.932739519320463)
```

```
[15]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo)
```



[16]: `tlc(muestras)`



Ejercicio 11

Usar simulación para aproximar $\text{Cov}(U, e^U)$, donde $U \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 1)$. Comparar con la respuesta exacta.

Por definición,

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}X)(Y - \mathbb{E}Y)].$$

Expansión lineal:

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X] \mathbb{E}[Y].$$

Aplicando a $X = U$ y $Y = e^U$:

$$\text{Cov}(U, e^U) = \mathbb{E}[Ue^U] - \mathbb{E}[U] \mathbb{E}[e^U].$$

Estimación Monte Carlo

Sea $u_1, \dots, u_K \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0, 1)$. Entonces

$$\hat{\mu}_U = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K u_i, \quad \hat{\mu}_e = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K e^{u_i}, \quad \hat{m} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K u_i e^{u_i}.$$

Entonces:

$$\widehat{\text{Cov}}^{(MC)} = \hat{m} - \hat{\mu}_U \hat{\mu}_e$$

Cálculo analítico

$\mathbb{E}[U]$

$$\int_0^1 u \, du = \left[\frac{u^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$\mathbb{E}[e^U]$

$$\int_0^1 e^u \, du = [e^u]_0^1 = e^1 - e^0 = e - 1.$$

$\mathbb{E}[Ue^U]$ (por partes)

$$\int_0^1 x e^x \, dx, \quad \begin{cases} u = x & \Rightarrow du = dx, \\ dv = e^x \, dx & \Rightarrow v = e^x. \end{cases}$$

$$\int_a^b u \, dv = [uv]_a^b - \int_a^b v \, du.$$

$$\left[x e^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x \, dx = (1 \cdot e - 0 \cdot 1) - [e^x]_0^1 = e - (e - 1) = 1.$$

Covarianza

$$\text{Cov}(U, e^U) = \mathbb{E}[Ue^U] - \mathbb{E}[U]\mathbb{E}[e^U] = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(e - 1) = \frac{3 - e}{2} = 0.140859086$$

```
[17]: def valor_esperado_1(u):  
        return u * np.exp(u)  
  
        def valor_esperado_2(u):  
            return u  
  
        def valor_esperado_3(u):  
            return np.exp(u)  
  
        k = 1000000  
  
        u = np.random.random(k)  
  
        montecarlo = valor_esperado_1(u).mean() - valor_esperado_2(u).mean() * valor_esperado_3(u).mean()
```

```
[18]: montecarlo
```

```
[18]: np.float64(0.14075041201920013)
```

```
[19]: 1 - 1/2*(np.e - 1)
```

```
[19]: 0.14085908577047745
```

Ejercicio 13

Para variables aleatorias uniformes U_1, U_2, \dots definir

$$N = \min \left\{ n : \sum_{i=1}^n U_i > 1 \right\}.$$

Estimar $\mathbb{E}[N]$ por simulación con: a) 100 valores, b) 1000 valores, c) 10000 valores, d) Discutir el valor esperado.

PSEUDOCÓDIGO – MINIMO_N(k)

total_contadores $\leftarrow 0$

PARA $i \leftarrow 1$ HASTA k HACER:

 suma $\leftarrow 0$

 contador $\leftarrow 0$

 MIENTRAS suma < 1 HACER:

 contador \leftarrow contador + 1

 suma \leftarrow UNIFORME(0,1)

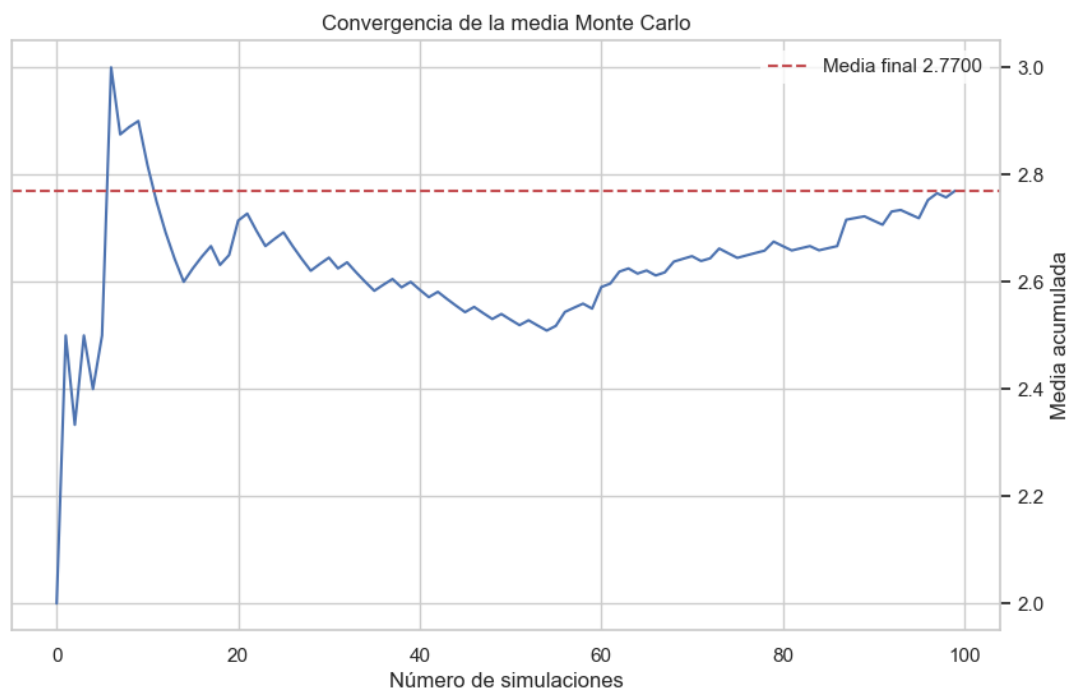
 total_contadores \leftarrow total_contadores + contador

RETORNAR total_contadores / k

```
[20]: def minimo_N(k):
      lista_contadores = []
      for _ in range(k):
          suma = 0
          contador = 0
          while suma < 1:
              contador += 1
              suma += np.random.random()
          lista_contadores.append(contador)
      return lista_contadores
```

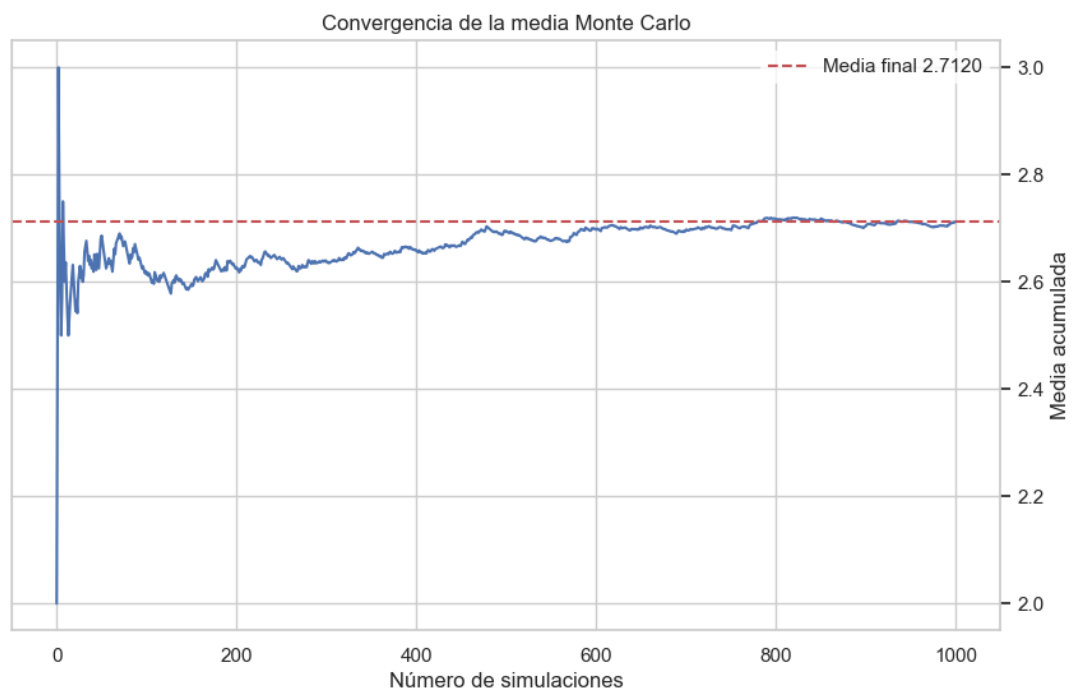
100 valores

```
[21]: tlc(minimo_N(100))
```

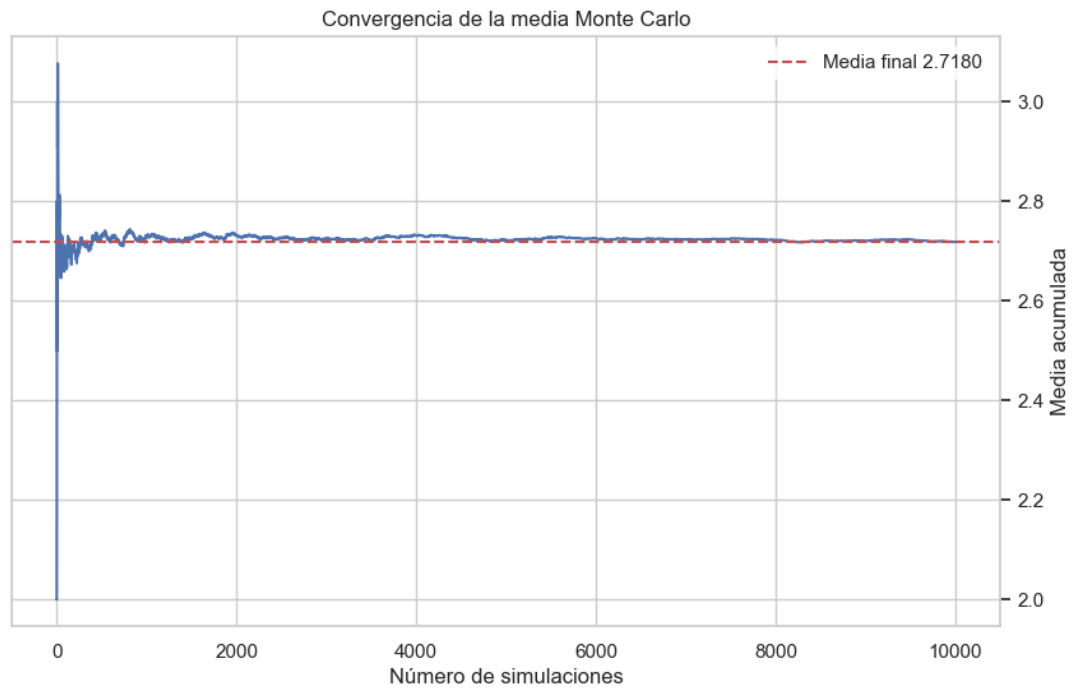
1000 valores

```
[22]: tlc(minimo_N(1000))
```



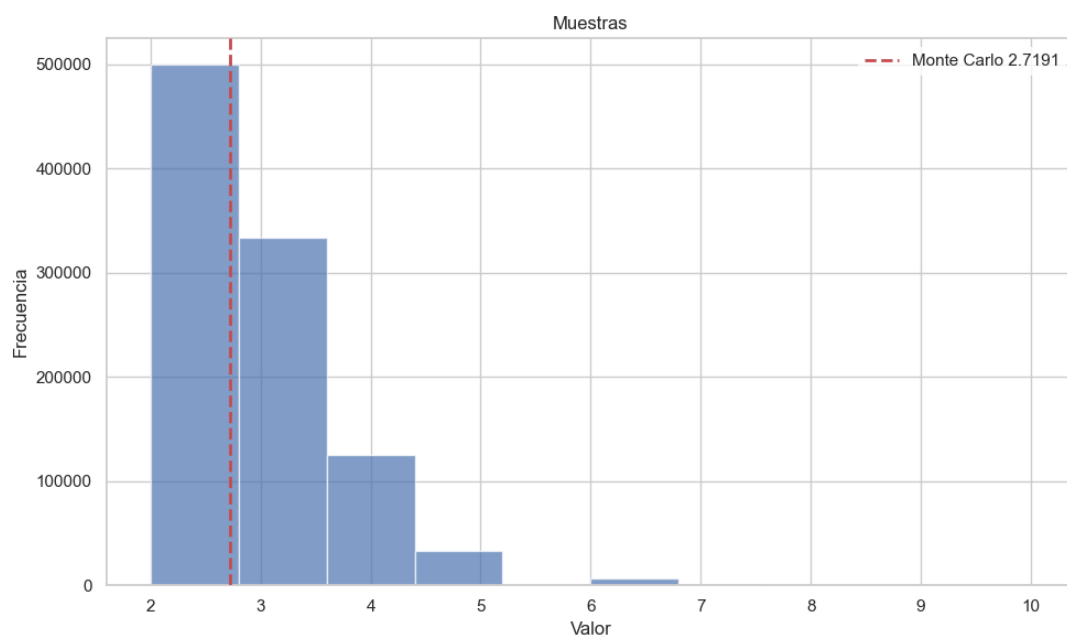
10000 valores

[23]: `tlc(minimo_N(10000))`



Discusión de n

[24]: `muestras = minimo_N(1000000)`
`montecarlo = np.mean(muestras)`
`histograma(muestras, montecarlo, bins=10)`



[25]: np.e

[25]: 2.718281828459045

Ejercicio 2

Si $x_0 = 3$ y $x_n = (5x_{n-1} + 7) \bmod 200$. Encontrar x_1, \dots, x_{10} .

$$x_n = ax_{n-1} \bmod m$$

$22 = (5 \cdot 3 + 7) \bmod 200 \backslash$
 $117 = (22 \cdot 5 + 7) \bmod 200 \backslash$
 $192 = (117 \cdot 5 + 7) \bmod 200 \backslash$
 $167 = (192 \cdot 5 + 7) \bmod 200 \backslash$
 $42 = (167 \cdot 5 + 7) \bmod 200 \backslash$
 $17 = (42 \cdot 5 + 7) \bmod 200 \backslash$
 $92 = (17 \cdot 5 + 7) \bmod 200 \backslash$
 $67 = (92 \cdot 5 + 7) \bmod 200 \backslash$
 $142 = (67 \cdot 5 + 7) \bmod 200 \backslash$
 $117 = (142 \cdot 5 + 7) \bmod 200 \backslash$
 \square

```
[26]: pseudoaleatorios = []  
  
x0 = 3  
a = 5  
m = 200  
c = 7  
  
for i in range(10):  
    xn = (a * x0 + c) % m  
    x0 = xn  
    pseudoaleatorios.append(xn)  
  
pseudoaleatorios
```

[26]: [22, 117, 192, 167, 42, 17, 92, 67, 142, 117]

Ejercicio 4

$$\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{3/2} dx.$$

```
[27]: def h(u):  
      return (1-u**2)**(3/2)
```

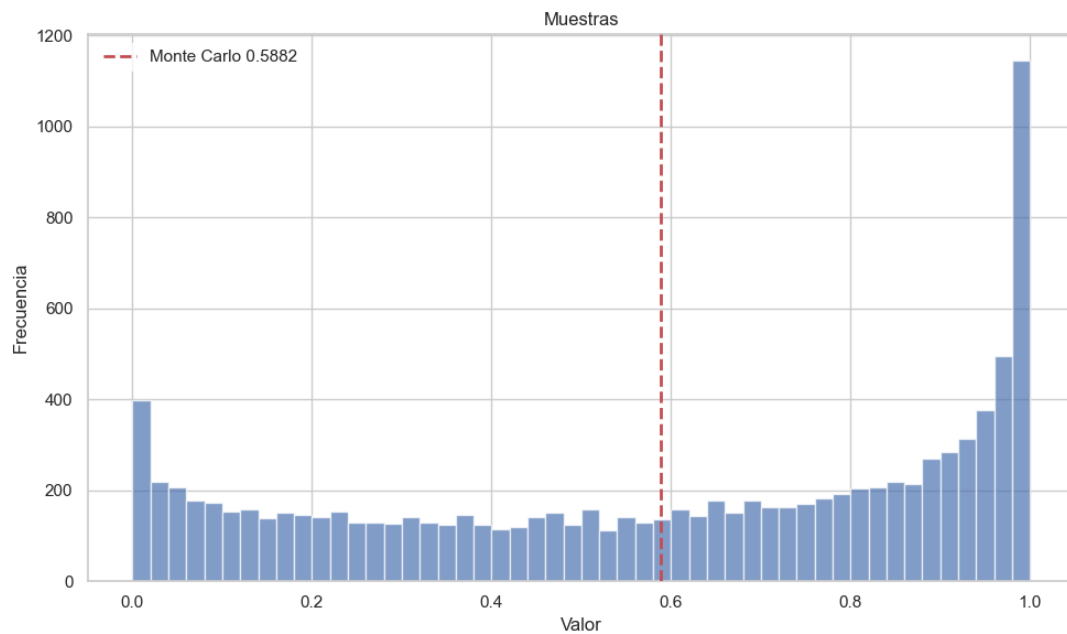
```
k = 10000
```

```
u = np.random.random(k)
```

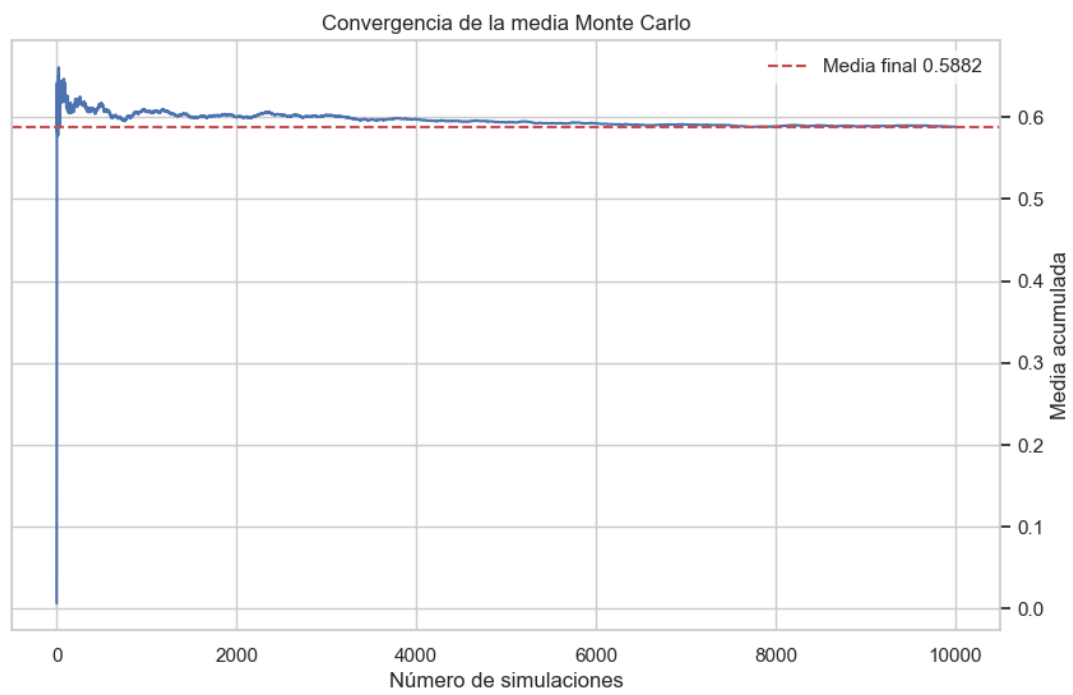
```
muestras = h(u)  
montecarlo = muestras.mean()  
montecarlo
```

```
[27]: np.float64(0.5882433134915226)
```

```
[28]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo)
```



```
[29]: tlc(muestras)
```



Ejercicio 6

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx.$$

Integrando es la densidad $\text{Exp}(1)$, por lo que el valor exacto es 1.

Estimación Monte Carlo

Sea:

$$\theta = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx.$$

Cambio:

$$y = \frac{1}{x+1}, \quad dy = -\frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} = -y^2 dx.$$

Entonces:

$$\theta = \int_0^1 h(y) dy, \quad h(y) = \frac{g\left(\frac{1}{y}-1\right)}{y^2}, \quad g(x) = e^{-x}.$$

Forma de esperanza con $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$:

$$\theta = \mathbb{E}[h(U)].$$

Estimador Monte Carlo:

$$\hat{\theta}_K = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K h(u_i), \quad u_i \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0, 1).$$

```
[30]: def g(x):
      return np.exp(-x)

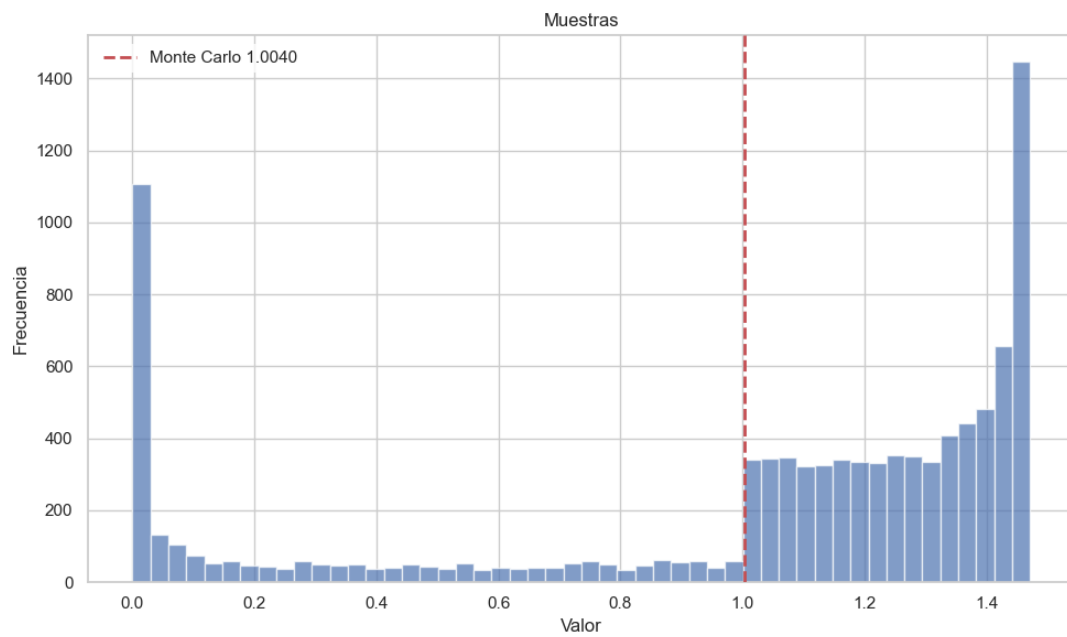
      def h(u):
          return g(1/u-1)/u**2

      k = 10_000

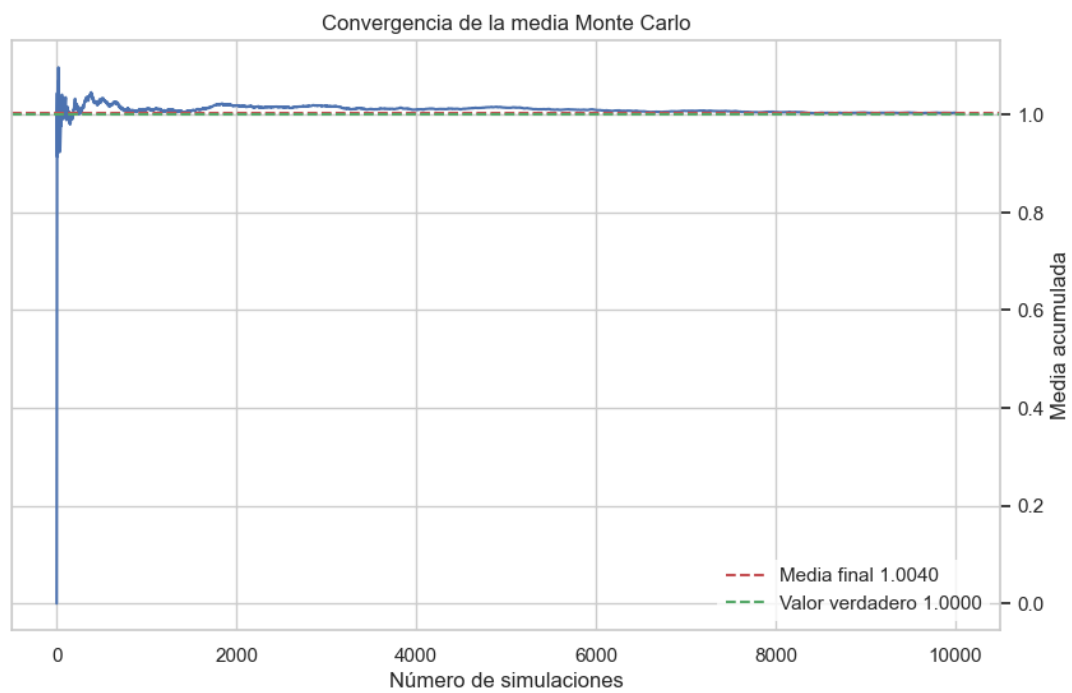
      u = np.random.random(k)
      muestras = h(u)
      montecarlo = muestras.mean()
      montecarlo
```

```
[30]: np.float64(1.003981922206577)
```

```
[31]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo)
```



[32]: `tlc(muestras, 1)`



Ejercicio 8

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx.$$

Integrando, el valor exacto es $\sqrt{\pi}$ (Lo vimos en análisis II).

Estimación Monte Carlo

Sea:

$$\theta = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx.$$

Como tiene simetría par, $g(x) = g(-x)$:

$$\theta = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx.$$

Cambio:

$$y = \frac{1}{x+1}, \quad dy = -\frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} = -y^2 dx.$$

Entonces:

$$\theta = 2 \int_0^1 h(y) dy, \quad h(y) = \frac{g\left(\frac{1}{y}-1\right)}{y^2}, \quad g(x) = e^{-x^2}.$$

Forma de esperanza con $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$:

$$\theta = 2\mathbb{E}[h(U)].$$

Estimador Monte Carlo:

$$\hat{\theta}_K = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K h(u_i), \quad u_i \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0, 1).$$

```
[33]: def g(x):
      return np.exp(-x**2)

      def h(u):
          return 2* g(1/u-1)/u**2

      k = 10_000

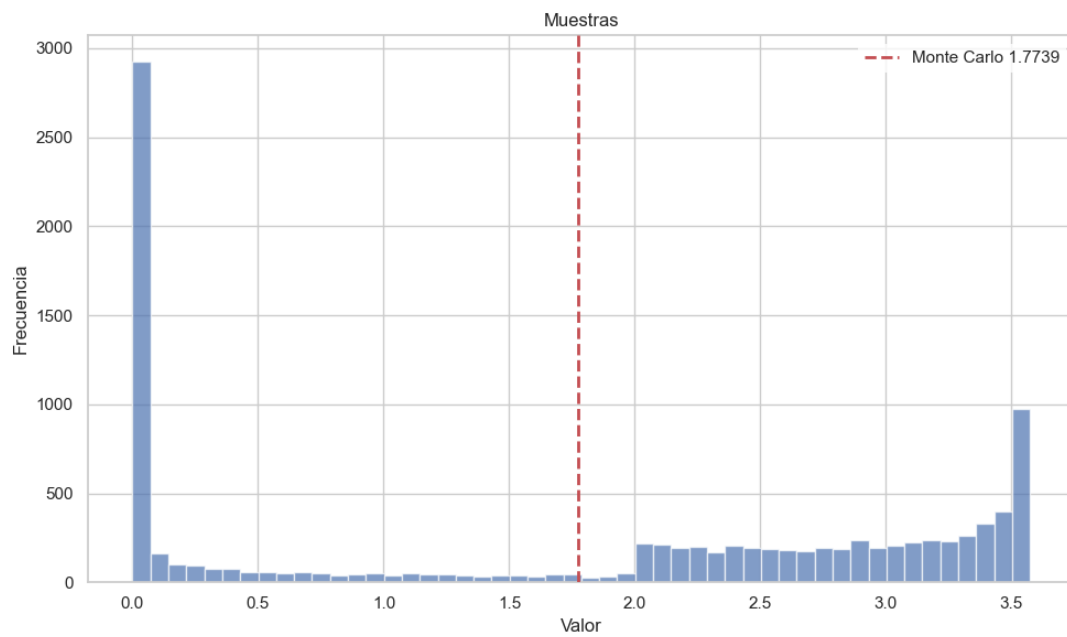
      u = np.random.random(k)
      muestras = h(u)
      montecarlo = muestras.mean()
      montecarlo
```

```
[33]: np.float64(1.7739489326465634)
```

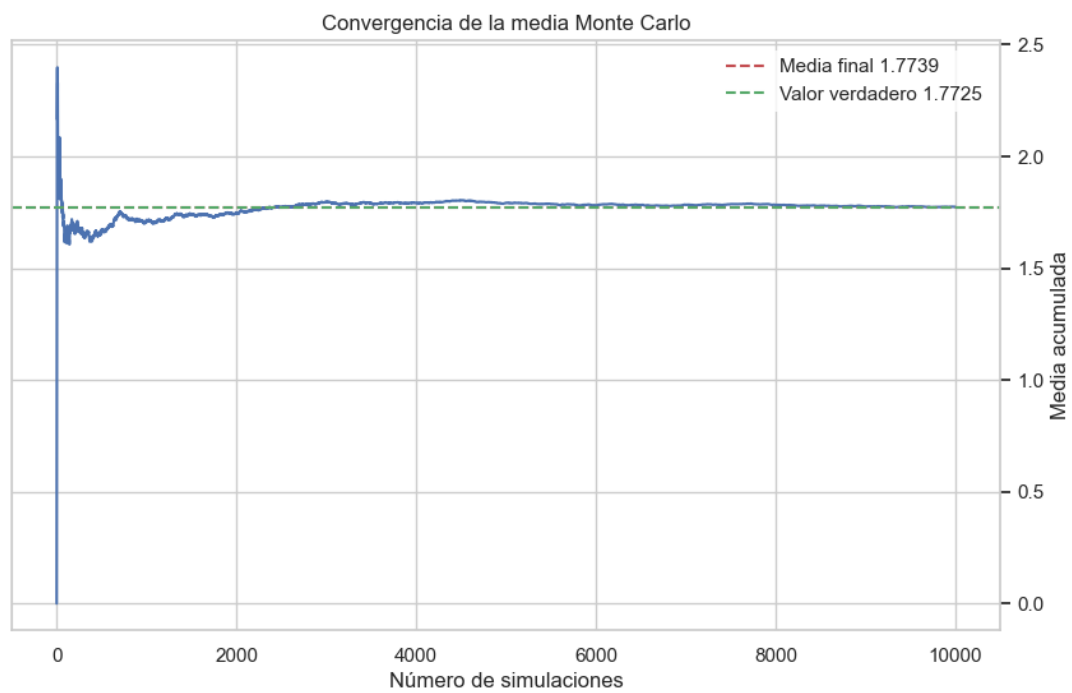
```
[34]: verdadero = np.sqrt(np.pi)
      verdadero
```

```
[34]: np.float64(1.7724538509055159)
```

```
[35]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo)
```



[36]: `tlc(muestras, verdadero)`



Ejercicio 10

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^x e^{-(x+y)} dy dx.$$

Solución analítica

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^x e^{-(x+y)} dy dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} \left(\int_0^x e^{-y} dy \right) dx.$$

Integrando a y con x fijo:

$$\int_0^x e^{-y} dy = [-e^{-y}]_0^x = 1 - e^{-x}.$$

Sustituyendo:

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} (1 - e^{-x}) dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx - \int_0^\infty e^{-2x} dx.$$

Evaluando ambas integrales impropias:

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx = [-e^{-x}]_0^\infty = 1, \quad \int_0^\infty e^{-2x} dx = [-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}]_0^\infty = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Restando:

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Estimación Monte Carlo

Sea:

$$\theta = \int_0^\infty \int_0^x e^{-(x+y)} dy dx.$$

Entonces:

$$\theta = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \mathbf{1}\{x_2 \leq x_1\} e^{-(x_1+x_2)} dx_2 dx_1, \quad g(x_1, x_2) = \mathbf{1}\{x_2 \leq x_1\}.$$

Sabemos que:

$$\theta = \mathbb{E}[g(X_1, X_2)], \quad X_1, X_2 \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Exp}(1).$$

Estimador Monte Carlo:

$$\hat{\theta}_k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k g(x_{i1}, x_{i2}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{x_{i2} \leq x_{i1}\}, \quad (x_{i1}, x_{i2}) \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Exp}(1).$$

(Para simular x_{ij} : $x_{ij} = -\ln(1 - u_{ij})$, $u_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0, 1)$, con el método de la transformada inversa).

```
[37]: k = 1000
      u1 = np.random.random(k)
      u2 = np.random.random(k)

      e1 = -np.log(u1)
      e2 = -np.log(u2)

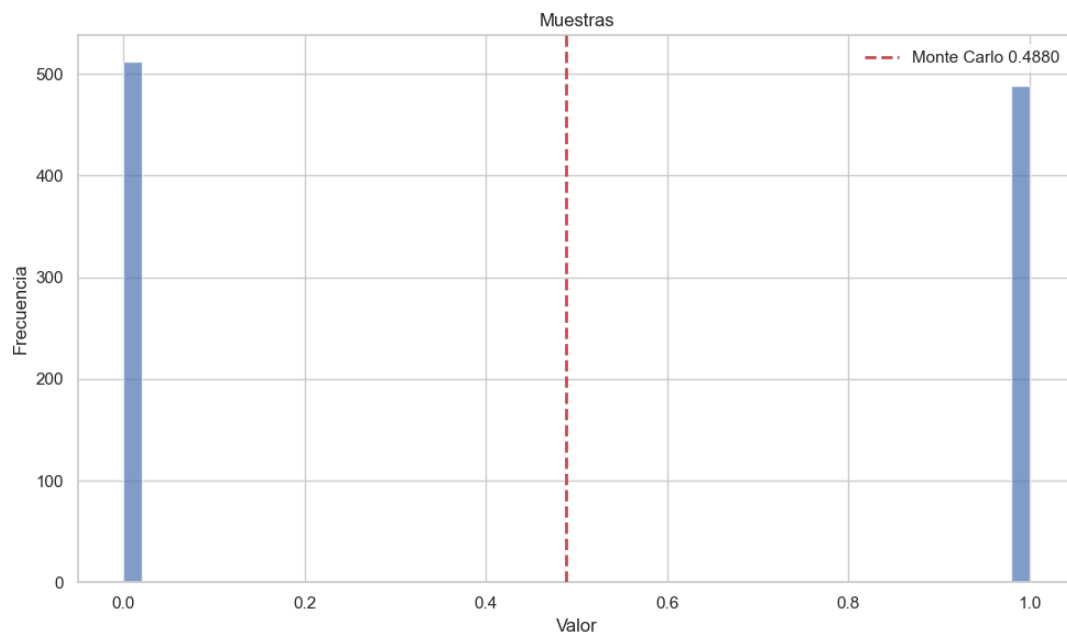
      def g(e1, e2):
          if e1 < e2:
              return 1
          else:
              return 0

      muestras = [g(e1[i], e2[i]) for i in range(k)]

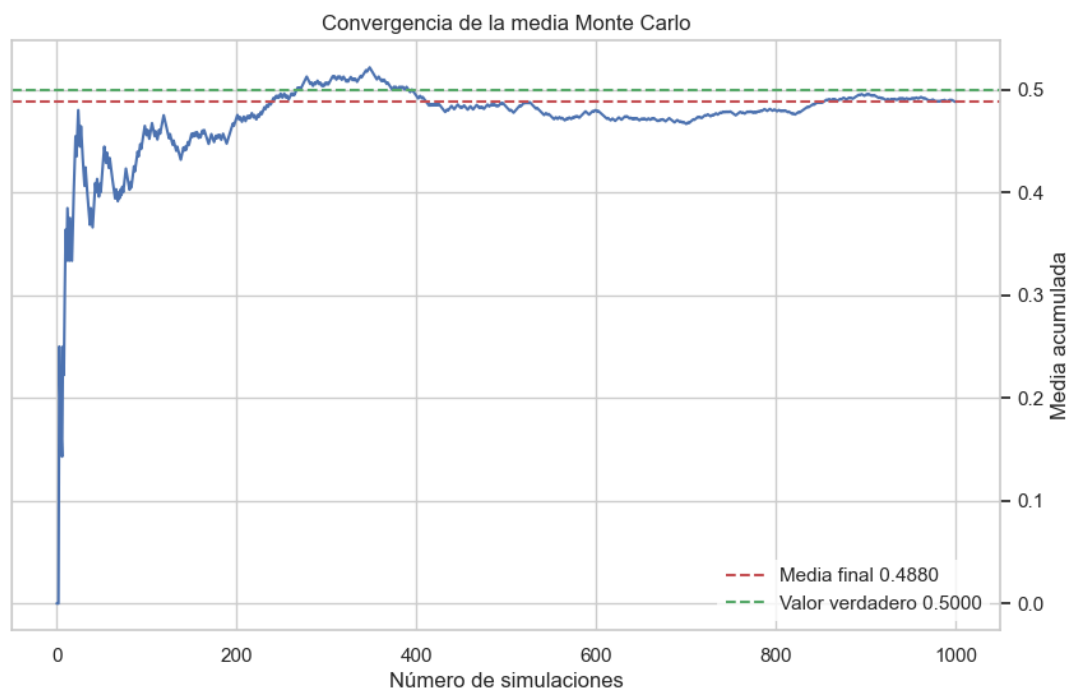
      montecarlo = np.mean(muestras)
      montecarlo
```

```
[37]: np.float64(0.488)
```

```
[38]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo)
```



```
[39]: tlc(muestras, 1/2)
```



Ejercicio 12

Sea $U \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 1)$. Aproximar por simulación:

- (a) $\text{Corr}(U, \sqrt{1 - U^2})$,
- (b) $\text{Corr}(U^2, \sqrt{1 - U^2})$.

Covarianza

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}X)(Y - \mathbb{E}Y)].$$

Expansión lineal:

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X] \mathbb{E}[Y].$$

Aplicando a $X = U$ y $Y = \sqrt{1 - U^2}$:

$$\text{Cov}(U, \sqrt{1 - U^2}) = \mathbb{E}[U\sqrt{1 - U^2}] - \mathbb{E}[U] \mathbb{E}[\sqrt{1 - U^2}].$$

Correlación

$$\hat{\rho} = \frac{\widehat{\text{Cov}}}{\sqrt{s_U^2 s_Y^2}}.$$

Varianza

$$\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X])^2.$$

Estimación Monte Carlo

Sea $u_1, \dots, u_K \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0, 1)$. Entonces

$$\hat{\mu}_U = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K u_i, \quad \hat{\mu}_{\sqrt{1-U^2}} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K \sqrt{1 - U^2}, \quad \hat{m} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K u_i \sqrt{1 - U^2}.$$

Entonces:

$$\widehat{\text{Cov}}^{(MC)} = \hat{m} - \hat{\mu}_U \hat{\mu}_e$$

A

```
[40]: def valor_esperado_1(u):
      return u * np.sqrt(1-u**2)

      def valor_esperado_2(u):
      return u

      def valor_esperado_3(u):
      return np.sqrt(1-u**2)

      k = 1000000

      u = np.random.random(k)
```

```
cov = valor_esperado_1(u).mean() - valor_esperado_2(u).mean() * valor_esperado_3(u).mean()
cov
```

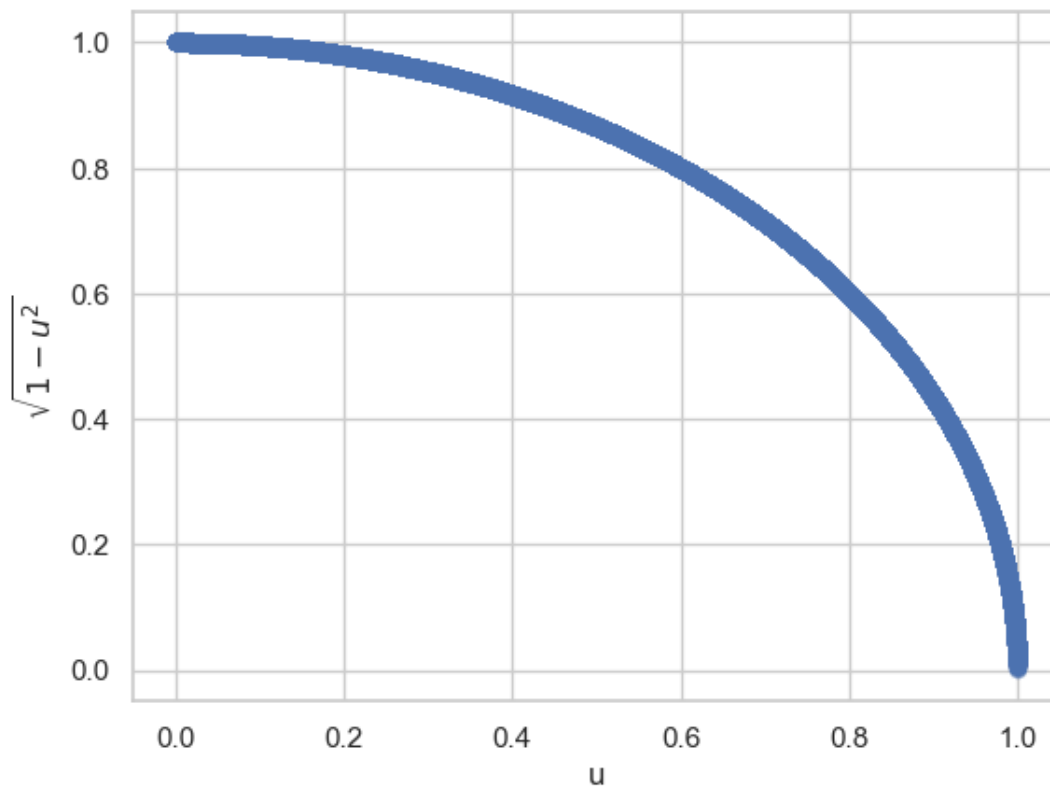
```
[40]: np.float64(-0.0593370812703804)
```

```
[41]: def varianza(u):
      return (u**2).mean() - u.mean()**2

      corr = cov / np.sqrt(varianza(u) * varianza(np.sqrt(1-u**2)))
      corr
```

```
[41]: np.float64(-0.9213938620284924)
```

```
[42]: plt.scatter(u, np.sqrt(1-u**2), alpha=0.1)
      plt.xlabel("u")
      plt.ylabel("$\\sqrt{1-u^2}$")
      plt.show()
```



B

```
[43]: def valor_esperado_1(u):
      return u**2 * np.sqrt(1-u**2)

      def valor_esperado_2(u):
          return u**2

      def valor_esperado_3(u):
          return np.sqrt(1-u**2)

      k = 1000000
```

```
u = np.random.random(k)

cov = valor_esperado_1(u).mean() - valor_esperado_2(u).mean() * valor_esperado_3(u).mean()
cov
```

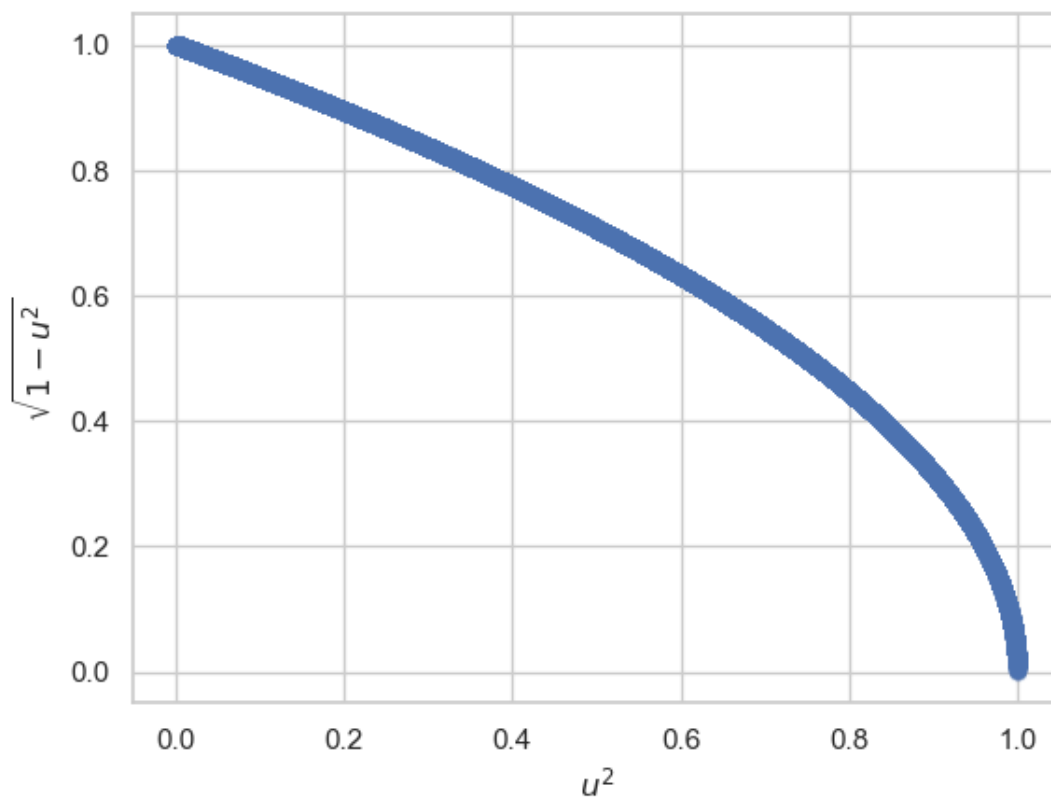
[43]: np.float64(-0.06548312826910846)

```
[44]: def varianza(u):
      return (u**2).mean() - u.mean()**2

corr = cov / np.sqrt(varianza(u**2) * varianza(np.sqrt(1-u**2)))
corr
```

[44]: np.float64(-0.9835397769788468)

```
[45]: plt.scatter(u**2, np.sqrt(1-u**2), alpha=0.1)
plt.xlabel("$u^2$")
plt.ylabel("$\sqrt{1-u^2}$")
plt.show()
```



Ejercicio 14

Sea $U_i \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 1)$ i.i.d. Definir

$$N = \max \left\{ n : \prod_{i=1}^n U_i \times e^{-3} \right\}, \quad \text{con } \prod_{i=0}^0 U_i = 1.$$

- a) Estimar $\mathbb{E}[N]$ por simulación.
 b) Estimar $\mathbb{P}[N = i]$ para $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$.

A

ENTRADA: k

SALIDA: E_hat

```

acumulado ← 0
PARA r ← 1 HASTA k HACER:
    S ← 0
    n ← 0
    MIENTRAS S ≤ 3 HACER:
        u ← UNIFORME(0,1)
        S ← S + (-log u)
    SI S ≤ 3 ENTONCES:
        n ← n + 1
    acumulado ← acumulado + n
E_hat ← acumulado / k
RETORNAR E_hat

```

```

[46]: def estimar_E_N(k, seed=None):
      rng = np.random.default_rng(seed)
      total = 0
      for _ in range(k):
          S = 0.0
          n = 0
          while S <= 3.0:
              S += -np.log(rng.random())
              if S <= 3.0:
                  n += 1
          total += n
      return total / k

```

```

[47]: estimar_E_N(10000)

```

```

[47]: 3.0137

```

B

ENTRADA: k

SALIDA: p_hat[0..6]

```

p_hat[0..6] ← 0
PARA r ← 1 HASTA k HACER:
    S ← 0

```

```
n ← 0
MIENTRAS S ≤ 3 HACER:
    u ← UNIFORME(0,1)
    S ← S + (-log u)
    SI S ≤ 3 ENTONCES:
        n ← n + 1
SI 0 ≤ n ≤ 6 ENTONCES:
    p_hat[n] ← p_hat[n] + 1
PARA i ← 0 HASTA 6 HACER:
    p_hat[i] ← p_hat[i] / k
RETORNAR p_hat
```

```
[48]: def estimar_pmf_N(k, seed=None):
    rng = np.random.default_rng(seed)
    counts = np.zeros(7, dtype=int)
    for _ in range(k):
        S = 0.0
        n = 0
        while S <= 3.0:
            S += -np.log(rng.random())
            if S <= 3.0:
                n += 1
        if 0 <= n <= 6:
            counts[n] += 1
    return counts / k
```

```
[49]: for i in range(7):
    print(f"Estimación de P(N={i}): {estimar_pmf_N(10000)[i]:.4f}")
```

```
Estimación de P(N=0): 0.0479
Estimación de P(N=1): 0.1475
Estimación de P(N=2): 0.2253
Estimación de P(N=3): 0.2321
Estimación de P(N=4): 0.1740
Estimación de P(N=5): 0.0974
Estimación de P(N=6): 0.0493
```