## Vectores electorios

e) Se tirz una moneda honesta con posibles resultados cara o cruz y se tira un dado

X ~ Ber (P). p:= prob. de cros. Y:= que munero de de do solió

que prob temps de que selge cose y sours un minero per

$$\frac{1}{2} P((X=1) \cap Y=12,4,61)$$
?

det Sern XI, ... Xn N.2 detinides sobre (2, A, P) e.g., entonces (2 función X: 2-> D' deda pod X(w) = (X(w), X2(w), , Xn (w)) es un sector alectorio n-lin sobre (e.t. P)

Notsaion Si X es Nos n-din sobre (2,6,7) y A, Az. An subcomputos.

 $\Rightarrow P((X_1 \in A_1) \cap (X_2 \in A_2) \dots \cap (X_n \in A_n))$ = P(XGA, X2GA21.  $X_{n} \in A_{n}$ def Ser X victor electorio sobre (2, t, P) défininces toución densital discoeta f de X como: f:105 -> [0,1]  $\mathcal{L}(X_1, X_1) = \mathcal{L}(X_1 = X_1, X_2 = X_2, X_3 = X_3)$ coniversente si XEM  $\begin{cases}
(x) = P(X = x)
\end{cases}$ obs 2 veces se le llend función de den aind conjunta o taubien se la llanz función de Jensibro maginal de Xi i=4-- n

Se prede ver que l'astistace. ()  $\{(x), 0$ (1) 5x6m: +(x)+0) es finito o unevelle. Donataremos (X) (caso en finito) el conjunts que la sotistace y (xil»  $\frac{1}{1} \left( \frac{1}{1} \right) = \frac{1}{1}$ Lema ejercióno. Notes & t. 13" > (0,13 2,24istrce (i), (ii) . y. (iii) deamos que t. es. junción. Lengith discorta

Inde pendencia	de venisbles	destorias
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Let sean XIIXII -- , Xn V-2 (2.6, P) e, P Deams, que XI. Xn Zou indefer . ( = veues se les lice untusnente independientes). P(XIGAI, XCAZ, Xn=ZN) · T P(X; = Ai) . VA, Az intervolos abientos · 4. 1. Red Sean X N. 2 (2, to, P) variable discrete con n= {Xi} e 7 v. 2 en (2, 8, 8) con R= 7 11/1=1  $\langle x \rangle \langle x$ 

in dependientes.

ej genesalizzó la propozición promuzoiables Eleztorizs

Jena Sern AyB intervilos le M P(X6A, Y6B) = P((X6A) NGGB))

D?(()(X=i)) (() Y=9:))?

P[(V.(X=i)) N (V. Y=gi))].

= \(\times\_{\chi\_{\text{P}}} \begin{aligned}
& \text{X} & \text{P} & \text{(\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\}}\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\in\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\}\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\}\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\}\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi}\}\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi\_{\chi}\}\chi\_{\chi}\}\chi\_{\chi}\chi\_{\chi}\chi\_{\chi}\}\chi\_{\chi}\chi\_{\chi}\chi\_{\chi}\chi\ti}\}\chi\_{\chi}\chi\_{\chi}\chi}\chi\_{\chi}\chi\_{\chi}\chi\_{\chi}\chi\_{\chi}\chi}\chi\_{\chi}\chi\tii\ti}\chi\_{\chi}\chi}\chi\_{\chi}\chi\_{\chi}\chi}\chi\tii\ti}\chi\tii\ti}\chi\_{\chi}\chi}\chi\

= \( \text{V} \) \( \text{Y} \) \( \

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 $\sum_{X_1 \notin A} P(X = X_c) P(X = u_c)$ 

 $= \sum_{X \in A} P(X=X_i) \cdot \sum_{Y \in B} P(Y=Y_i)$ 

)  $Z_{1} + 20$   $E_{z}(x) = P(2x+1) = P(min(x,y) + t)$  = 1 = P(min(x,y) > t)

$$\begin{array}{lll}
& 1 - P(x > t, y > t) \\
& 1 - P(x > t) \cdot P(y > t) \\
& \text{indeptes.} \\
& \times e y \\
& = 1 - (1 - P(x < t))(1 - P(y < t)) \\
& 1 - (1 - F_{x}(t))(1 - F_{y}(t)) \\
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& = 1 - (1$$

( 2 P (2-P) > 0 / 304 P\* < 1? 2 R\* < 1.2. Bujugo . P(2-P) > 1 · 9(P) = 28 - P2 - 1 3,0. pero g(p) con resolvente tione P<sub>1,2</sub> = -2 ± 59-47 Vuz solz paiz g(1) = 0 g(p) < 0hors andonio grob 3/5% 2.) Calculas (t) = P(Z=t) (ejercicio) 3) Calculous don side discretz te w= x+x

. Au(t) = P(w=t).

$$\frac{P(xy-t)=P(xy-c)=0}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{P(xy-c)=0}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{P(xy-c)=0}{2}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{t} (1-p)^{t} \cdot p^{2}$$

$$= (t+i)(1-p)^{t} \cdot p^{2}$$

$$= (1-p)^{t} \cdot p^{2} \cdot (2+t-1)$$

$$= (1-p)^{t} \cdot p^{2} \cdot (x+t-1)$$

$$= (1-p)^{t} \cdot p^{2} \cdot (x+t-1)$$

$$K=2 \left(1-P\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} P^{K} \left(K+t-1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow X+Y\sim BN(2,P)$$