Podemes simplificar más aun la expresión anterior:

$$f_{u}(u) = \frac{\Gamma(n_{z}+n_{1})}{\Gamma(n_{1})\Gamma(n_{2})} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{1}^{n_{1}}}{(\lambda_{1}+\frac{\lambda_{2}}{u})^{n_{1}}} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{2}^{n_{2}}}{(\lambda_{1}+\frac{\lambda_{2}}{u})^{n_{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{u^{n_{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{\beta e^{\frac{1}{2}} (n_{1}, n_{2})} \cdot \left(\frac{u\lambda_{1}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{h_{1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{h_{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{\beta e^{\frac{1}{2}} (n_{1}, n_{2})} \cdot \left(\frac{u\lambda_{1}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{h_{1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{n_{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{\beta e^{\frac{1}{2}} (n_{1}, n_{2})} \cdot \left(\frac{u\lambda_{1}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{h_{1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{n_{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{\beta e^{\frac{1}{2}} (n_{1}, n_{2})} \cdot \left(\frac{u\lambda_{1}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{h_{1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{n_{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{\beta e^{\frac{1}{2}} (n_{1}, n_{2})} \cdot \left(\frac{u\lambda_{1}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{h_{1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{h_{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{\beta e^{\frac{1}{2}} (n_{1}, n_{2})} \cdot \left(\frac{u\lambda_{1}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{h_{1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{h_{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{\beta e^{\frac{1}{2}} (n_{1}, n_{2})} \cdot \left(\frac{u\lambda_{1}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{h_{1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{u\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}\right)^{h_{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{\beta e^{\frac{1}{2}} (n_{1}, n_{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{u^{\frac{1}{2}} (n_{1}, n_{2})} \cdot$$

Esta expresión hace intuir que estamos trabajando con una distribución beta, al menos haciendo cierta transformación así que si seguimos operando intentando que apareza una beta:

$$f_{u}(u) = \frac{1}{Beta(n_{1}, n_{2})} \cdot \left(\frac{u\lambda_{1}}{u\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2}}\right)^{n_{1} - 1} \left(1 - \frac{u\lambda_{1}}{u\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2}}\right)^{n_{2} - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{u\lambda_{1}}{u\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2}} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{2}}{u\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2}} =$$

= Beta(h, h2) 
$$\left(\frac{u\lambda_1}{u\lambda_1+\lambda_2}\right)^{h_1-1}\left(1-\frac{u\lambda_1}{u\lambda_1+\lambda_2}\right)^{h_2-1}$$
.  $\frac{\lambda_1\lambda_2}{(u\lambda_1+\lambda_2)^2}$ 

Esto es cloramente una distribución Beta(n, nz) para la variable alea toria  $W = h/U = \frac{U\lambda_1}{U\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 U}}$ 

Efectivamente, si  $u \in (0, \infty)$  enlances  $w = h(u) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 u}} \in (0, 1)$ ,

$$PF(w) = P(w \leq w) = P(h(u) \leq w) = P(u \leq h^{-1}(w)) = F_u(h^{-1}(w))$$
donde  $h^{-1}(w) = \lambda z$  w

donde h-1/w) = \frac{\lambda\_z}{\lambda\_1} \frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda}

$$=\frac{1}{\operatorname{Beta}(n_{1,1}n_{2})}\cdot\left(h\left(h''(w)\right)\right)^{h_{1}-1}\left(1-h\left(h''(w)\right)\right)^{h_{2}-1}\cdot\frac{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}}{\left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}\frac{1}{1-w}\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}\right)^{2}}\cdot\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}\cdot\frac{1-w+w}{\left(1-w\right)^{2}}$$