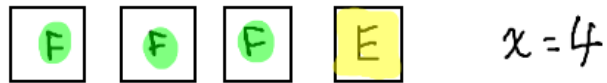


## Distribución geométrica

$X$  = Número de intentos hasta obtener el primer éxito



$$f(x) = \pi (1-\pi)^{x-1} I_{\{1, 2, \dots\}}(x)$$

$$\mu_X = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

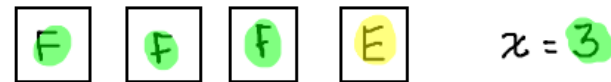
Ejm:  $X \sim \text{Geom}(\pi=0.5) \Rightarrow \mu_X = 2$  intentos

$$P(X=4) = \underbrace{0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}_{4 \text{ intentos}} = 0.0625$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = \frac{1-\pi}{\pi^2}$$

R

$X$  = Número de fracasos antes de obtener el primer éxito



$$f(x) = P(X=x) = \pi (1-\pi)^x I_{\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}}(x)$$

$$\mu_X = E(X) = \frac{1-\pi}{\pi}$$

Ejm:  $X \sim \text{Geom}(\pi=0.5) \Rightarrow \mu_X = 1$  fracaso

$$P(X=3) = \underbrace{0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}_{3 \text{ fracasos}} = 0.0625$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = V(X) = \frac{1-\pi}{\pi^2}$$

Intentos: 6 7 8 9 ...

Fracosos: 5 6 7 8 ...

$$P(X \geq 5) = 1 - P(X \leq 4)$$

```
pgeom(q = 4, prob = 0.15, lower.tail=FALSE) ↗ no
```

```
[1] 0.4437053
```

```
1 - pgeom(q = 4, prob = 0.15)
```

```
[1] 0.4437053
```

$$P(X > s+t | X > s) = P(X > t)$$

$$s = 2, t = 4$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(X > 6 | X > 2) = P(X > 4) \\ P(X > 7 | X > 3) = P(X > 4) \\ P(X > 8 | X > 4) = P(X > 4) \\ P(X > 9 | X > 5) = P(X > 4) \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$X$$

$$Y = X + 1$$

$$\text{var}(Y) = \text{var}(X)$$

### Función de probabilidad

Se define la V.A.D.  $X$  = número de fracasos antes del  $r$ -ésimo éxito. Su función de probabilidad es:

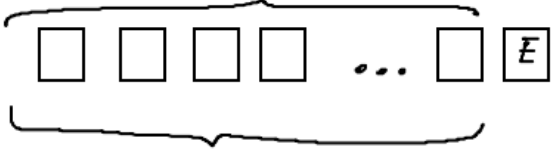
$$f(x) = P(X = x) = \binom{x+r-1}{x} (1-\pi)^x \pi^r I_{\{0,1,2,3,\dots\}}(x)$$

$$\mu_X = E(X) = r \times \frac{1-\pi}{\pi}$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = V(X) = r \times \frac{1-\pi}{\pi^2}$$

$X$  = número de intentos hasta el  $r$ -ésimo éxito

$$f(x) = \binom{x-1}{r-1} (1-\pi)^{x-r} \pi^r I_{\{r, r+1, \dots\}}(x)$$

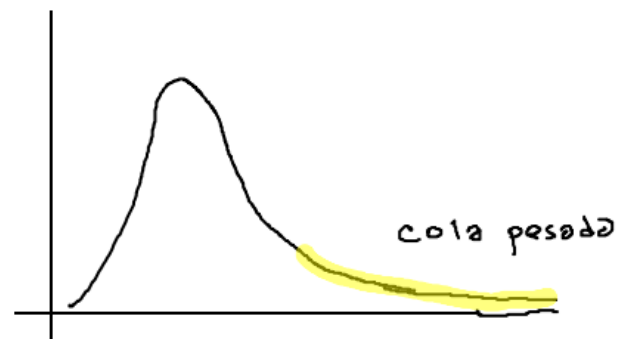
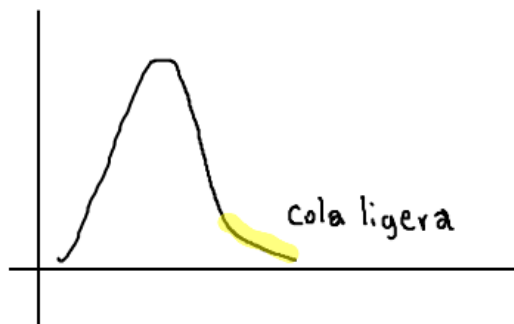


$r-1$  éxitos

$$\mu_X = r \times \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{r}{\pi}$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = V(X) = r \times \frac{1-\pi}{\pi^2}$$

## Distribución zeta



### Media

$$E(X) = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\zeta(s+1)} \quad s > 3$$

Si  $0 < s \leq 1$ ,  $E(X) = \infty$

### Varianza

$$V(X) = \frac{\zeta(s-1)}{\zeta(s+1)} - \left( \frac{\zeta(s)}{\zeta(s+1)} \right)^2 \quad s > 2$$

*Handwritten red annotations:*  
An arrow points from  $E(X)$  to the fraction  $\frac{\zeta(s)}{\zeta(s+1)}$ .  
An arrow points from  $E(X)^2$  to the squared term  $\left( \frac{\zeta(s)}{\zeta(s+1)} \right)^2$ .

Si  $0 < s \leq 2$ ,  $V(X) = \infty$