

→ 2003. DE CATEGORIA METODA

$$\begin{aligned} u \in [0,1] \quad \pi_i &= (1-u)\pi_i^0 + u p_i + q \quad i=0,1,2 \\ \pi_i &= (1-u)\pi_i^0 + u p_i + q \quad i=0,1 \\ \pi_0 &= (1-u)\pi_0^0 + u s_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(u) = \pi_0$$

$$E(u) = B_0(u)\pi_0 + B_1(u)p_1 + B_2(u)p_2 + B_3(u)p_3$$

$$B_0 = (1-u)^3$$

$$B_1 = 3u(1-u)^2$$

$$B_2 = 3u^2(1-u)$$

$$B_3 = u^3$$

$$E(u) = (1-u)^3\pi_0 + 3u(1-u)^2p_1 + 3u^2(1-u)p_2 + u^3p_3$$

$$\pi_0 = (1-u)\pi_0^0 + u s_1 =$$

$$= (1-u)((1-u)\pi_0^0 + u r_1) + u((1-u)\pi_1^0 + u r_2) =$$

$$= (1-u)[(1-u)((1-u)\pi_0^0 + u p_1) + u((1-u)\pi_1^0 + u p_2)] +$$

$$u[(1-u)((1-u)p_1 + u p_2) + u((1-u)p_2 + u p_3)]$$

$$= (1-u)^3\pi_0^0 + u(1-u)^2p_1 + u(1-u)^2p_1 + u^2(1-u)p_2 +$$

$$u(1-u)^2p_1 + u^2(1-u)p_2 + u^2(1-u)p_2 + u^3p_3$$

$$= (1-u)^3\pi_0^0 + 3u(1-u)^2p_1 + 3u^2(1-u)p_2 + u^3p_3 = E(u)$$