

## NOCIONES BASICAS DE PROBABILIDAD

- *Leyes de Morgan* **I:**  $\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right)^c = \bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i^c$  **II:**  $\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right)^c = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i^c$
- *Principio Inclusión Exclusión*  $P(\cup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n)$
- *Definición axiomática probabilidad* **I:**  $P(\Omega) = 1$  **II:**  $P(A) \geq 0$  **III:**  $A \subset B \Rightarrow P(A) \leq P(B)$  **IV:**  $P(\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$
- *Permutaciones y combinaciones* **I:**  $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}$  **II:**  $k \binom{k-1}{r-1} = r \binom{k}{r}$
- *Distribución multinomial*  $(x_1 + \dots + x_r)^n = \sum \binom{n}{n_1 \dots n_r} x_1^{n_1} \dots x_r^{n_r}$ , donde la suma es sobre los  $n_i$  de manera que  $\sum_{i=1}^r n_i = n$
- *Condicional*  $\bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i = \Omega$ ,  $B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset \forall i \neq j$  **LPT:**  $P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A/B_i)P(B_i)$  **Bayes:**  $P(B_i/A) = \frac{P(A/B_i)P(B_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n P(A/B_i)P(B_i)}$  **dato:**  $P(\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i|B) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i|B)$
- *Independencia*  $P(A/B) = P(A) \rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$

## DISTRIBUCIONES DISCRETAS

- *Binomial*  $X \sim B(n, p)$  **PMF:**  $P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$  **FGM:**  $M(t) = (pe^t + 1 - p)^n$  **E(X)** =  $np$  **V(X)** =  $np(1-p)$
- *Geométrica*  $X \sim G(p)$  **PMF:**  $P(X = k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p$ ,  $k \geq 1$  **FGM:**  $M(t) = \frac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t}$  **E(X)** =  $\frac{1}{p}$  **V(X)** =  $\frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p}$
- *BinomNeg*  $X \sim BN(r, p)$  **PMF:**  $P(X = k) = \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r}$ ,  $k \geq r$  **FGM:**  $M(t) = \left(\frac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t}\right)^r$  **E(X):**  $\frac{r}{p}$  **V(X):**  $\frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$
- *Poisson*  $X \sim P(\lambda)$  **PMF:**  $P(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$ ,  $k \geq 0$  **FGM:**  $M(t) = e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$  **E(X)** =  $\lambda$  **V(X)** =  $\lambda$  (recordar reescalar  $\lambda$ )
- *Hipergeométrica*  $X \sim H(n, r, m)$  **PMF:**  $P(X = k) = \frac{\binom{r}{k} \binom{n-r}{m-k}}{\binom{n}{m}}$  **FGM:**  $E(X) = \frac{mr}{n}$   $Var(X) = \frac{mr}{n^2(n-1)}(m-n)(r-n)$ ,
- *datos*  $X \sim B(n, p)$ ,  $E(X^s) = npE((Y+1)^{s-1})$ ,  $Y \sim B(n-1, p)$ ,  $X \sim BN(r, p)$ ,  $E(X^s) = \frac{r}{p}E((Y-1)^{s-1})$ ,  $Y \sim BN(r+1, p)$ ,  $X \sim H(n, r, m)$ ,  $E(X^s) = \frac{mr}{n}E((Y+1)^{s-1})$ ,  $Y \sim H(n-1, r-1, m-1)$

## DISTRIBUCIONES CONTINUAS

- *Definición* **I:**  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $P(X \in B) = \int_B f(x)dx$  **II:**  $P(X \in (-\infty, \infty)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = 1$  **III:**  $P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x)dx$
- *Distribución Uniforme*  $X \sim U(a, b)$  **PDF:**  $a \leq x \leq b \rightarrow f(x) = 1$  **FGM:**  $M(t) = \frac{e^{tb} - e^{ta}}{t(b-a)}$
- *Exponencial*  $X \sim Exp(\lambda)$  **PDF:**  $x \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$  **FGM:**  $M(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}$ , **prop olvido:**  $P(T > t + s | T > s) = P(T > t)$
- *Gamma*  $X \sim G(\alpha, \lambda)$  **PDF:**  $x \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}$   $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty u^{\alpha-1} e^{-u} du$  **FGM:**  $M(t) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}\right)^\alpha$
- *Notas de Color sobre la Gamma*  $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$  si  $n$  entero  $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$ ,  $\Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha-1)\Gamma(\alpha-1)$ ,  $\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) = \frac{(n-2)!!\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}$
- *Normal*  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  **PDF:**  $-\infty \leq x \leq \infty \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$  **FGM:**  $M(t) = \exp\left(\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}\right)$
- *Funciones de variables aleatorias*  $I$   $Y = g(X)$   $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(g(X) \leq y) = F_x(g^{-1}(y)) \rightarrow f_y(y) = f_x(g^{-1}(y)) \left|\frac{d}{dy}g^{-1}(y)\right|$
- *Funciones de v.a.*  $II$   $X$  con dist  $F$ , si  $Z = F(X) \Rightarrow Z \sim U[0, 1]$   $P(Z \leq z) = P(F(X) \leq z) = P(X \leq F^{-1}(z)) = F(F^{-1}(z)) = z$
- *Funciones de v.a.*  $III$   $U \sim U[0, 1]$   $X = F^{-1}(U) \Rightarrow X \sim F(U)$ .  $P(X \leq x) = P(F^{-1}(U) \leq x) = P(U \leq F(x)) = F(x)$
- $Exp(\lambda) \equiv G(1, \lambda)$ ,  $\chi^2_g \equiv G(\frac{g}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$   $X_i \sim P(\lambda_i)$  indep  $\Rightarrow X_1 + X_2 \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$ ,  $X_i \sim Exp(\lambda)$  indep  $\Rightarrow \sum X_i \sim G(n, \lambda)$ ,  $Z \sim P(\lambda)$ ,  $X|_{Z=z} \sim Bi(z, p) \Rightarrow X \sim P(p\lambda)$ , si  $n \rightarrow \infty, p \rightarrow 0, np \rightarrow \lambda \Rightarrow B(n, p) \approx P(\lambda)$
- $X \sim U[a, b]$ ,  $E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$ ,  $V(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$ ,  $X \sim Exp(\lambda)$ ,  $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ ,  $V(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ ,  $X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$ ,  $E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$ ,  $V(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$

## DISTRIBUCION CONJUNTA

- $P(x_1 \leq X \leq x_2, y_1 \leq Y \leq y_2) = F(x_2, y_2) - F(x_1, y_2) - F(x_2, y_1) + F(x_1, y_1)$
- *Variables continuas*  $F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) du dv$   $f(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} F(x, y)$
- $(X, Y) \sim f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left(\frac{x-\mu_x}{\sigma_x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y-\mu_y}{\sigma_y}\right)^2 - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)}{\sigma_x\sigma_y}}$   $\Rightarrow Y|_{X=x} \sim N(\mu_y - \rho\frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x}(x-\mu_x), \sigma_y^2(1-\rho^2))$
- *Incrementos*  $P(x \leq X \leq x + \delta_x, y \leq Y \leq y + \delta_y) \approx f(x, y)\delta_x\delta_y$
- *Distribuciones marginales*  $f_x(x) = F'_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy$  (Si quiero  $P(X \geq Y)$  hago  $\int_{-\infty}^x f(x, y) dy$ )
- *Independencia*  $\vec{X} \rightarrow F(\vec{X}) = \prod F_{x_i}$  Estadístico  $k$ -ésimo de orden  $X_{(k)}$  con  $f_k(x) = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} f(x) F^{k-1}(x) (1-F(x))^{n-k}$

- *Estadísticos de orden y extremos*  $\vec{X}$  iid F.f.  $U = \max \{X_i\}$   $V = \min \{X_i\}$ .  $F_U(u) = [F(u)]^n$   $F_V(v) = 1 - [1 - F(v)]^n$

## PROBABILIDAD CONDICIONAL

- *Caso Discreto*:  $P(X = x_i/Y = y_j) = \frac{P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)}{P(Y=y_j)}$
- *Independencia Discreto*:  $X$  e  $Y$  independientes,  $P(X = x_i/Y = y_j) = p_x(x : i)$
- *Caso Continuo*:  $f_{x/y}(x/y) = \frac{f_{xy}(x,y)}{f_y(y_j)}$   $f_{xy}(x,y) = f_{x/y}(x/y)f_y(y_j) = f_{y/x}(y/x)f_x$
- *Independencia Continuo*:  $X$  e  $Y$  independientes,  $P(X = x_i/Y = y_j) = f_x(x_i)$

## FUNCIONES DE VARIABLES ALEATORIAS CONTINUAS

- *Suma*  $X$  e  $Y$   $Z = X + Y$   $F_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} f_{xy}(x,y)dydx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^z f_{xy}(x,v-x)dvdx$
- *Convolución*:  $f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{xy}(x,z-x)dx$ . Si  $X$  e  $Y$  independientes  $f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x)f_y(z-x)dx$ .
- *Cocientes*:  $Z = Y/X$ .  $x > 0 \rightarrow y \leq xz$   $x < 0 \rightarrow y \geq xz$   $F_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^0 \int_{xz}^{\infty} f_{xy}(x,y)dydx + \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{xz} f_{xy}(x,y)dydx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f_{xy}(x,xv)dx dv$ ,  $Z$  con dist. de Cauchy  $f_z(z) = \frac{1}{\pi(z^2+1)}$
- *densidad del cociente*  $f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f_{xy}(x,xz)dx$  Si  $X$  e  $Y$  son indep  $\Rightarrow f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f_x(x)f_y(xz)dx$
- *Función Invertible*:  $X$  e  $Y$  con  $f_{xy}(x,y)$   $u = g_1(x,y)$   $v = g_2(x,y)$  invertibles  $x = h_1(u,v)$   $y = h_2(u,v)$ .  $f_{uv}(u,v) = f_{xy}(h_1(u,v), h_2(u,v)) \cdot |J(h_1(u,v), h_2(u,v))|$

## ESPERANZA MATEMATICA

- $E(g(X)) = \sum_{i:p(x_i)>0} g(x_i)p(x_i)$ , en part:  $M_X(t) = E(e^{tX}) = \sum_{x:p(x)>0} e^{tx}p(x)$ ,  $E(X^n) = \sum_{x:p(x)>0} x^n p(x)$ ,  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx$
- *FGM*: **I**: Si  $0 \in X \Rightarrow \exists! F(x)$  **II**:  $M^{(r)}(0) = E(X^r)$  **III**:  $Y = aX + b$ ,  $M_Y(t) = e^{bt}M_x(at)$  **IV**:  $X, Y$  ind  $Z = X + Y$   $M_Z(t) = E(e^{t(X+Y)}) = E(e^{tX}e^{tY}) = E(e^{tX})E(e^{tY}) = M_x(t)M_y(t)$ .
- *Funciones de Variables*:  $Y = g(X_1, \dots, X_n)$   $E(Y) = \int \dots \int_{x_1, \dots, x_n} g(x_1, \dots, x_n)p(x_1, \dots, x_n)dx_1 \dots dx_n$
- *Independencia*:  $X, Y$  independientes.  $E(g(X)h(Y)) = E(g(X))E(h(Y))$
- *Suma*:  $Y = a + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i X_i$   $E(Y) = a + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i E(X_i)$
- *Desigualdad Jensen*:  $X$  y  $\phi$  convexa.  $\phi(E(X)) \leq E(\phi(X))$ , *Desigualdad Markov*:  $X$  no negativa.  $P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E(X)}{a}$
- *Desigualdad Chebyshev*:  $X \sim (\mu, \sigma^2)$   $P(|X - \mu| > t) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{t^2}$   $P(|X - \mu| > k\sigma) \leq \frac{1}{k^2}$
- *Covariancia*:  $Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$   $Cov(aX, bY) = a \cdot b \cdot Cov(X, Y)$   $Cov(X + Y, Z) = Cov(X, Z) + Cov(Y, Z)$   $Var(a + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i X_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n b_i b_j Cov(X_i, X_j)$ , *Coefficiente de Correlación*:  $\rho = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X)Var(Y)}} -1 \leq \rho \leq 1$
- *Esperanza Condicional*:  $E(Y/X = x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_{y/x}(y/x)dy$ ,  $E(h(Y)/X = x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(y) f_{y/x} dy$
- *L.E.I.*: **I**:  $E(Y) = E(E(Y/X))$  **II**:  $Var(Y) = Var(E(Y/X)) + E(Var(Y/X))$ ,  $V(Y|X) = E[(Y - E(Y|X))^2|X]$

## NOCIONES DE CONVERGENCIA

- *Convergencia en probabilidad*:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} Prob(|x_n - c| > \epsilon) = 0 \forall \epsilon > 0 \rightarrow plim x_n = c$
- *Convergencia en media cuadrática*:  $x_n \sim (\mu_n, \sigma_n^2)$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n = c$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n^2 = 0 \Rightarrow plim x_n = c$
- *Ley débil GN*:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  i.i.d.  $E(X_i) = \mu$   $Var(X_i) = \sigma^2$   $\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \rightarrow plim \bar{X} = \mu$
- *Convergencia A.S.*:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Prob(|x_i - c| > \epsilon, \exists i \geq n) = 0 \rightarrow x \xrightarrow{a.s.} c$
- *Ley fuerte GN*:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  iid  $E(X_i) = \mu_i < \infty$   $Var(X_i) = \sigma_i^2 < \infty$   $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sigma_i^2 / i^2 < \infty \rightarrow \bar{x}_n - \mu_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$
- *Teorema Slutsky*:  $plim g(x_n) = g(plim x_n)$   $g(x_n)$  es continua y no es función de  $n$
- *Reglas plim*:  $plim(x_n, y_n) = (c, d)$  **I**:  $plim(x_n + y_n) = c + d$  **II**:  $plim(x_n \cdot y_n) = c \cdot d$  **III**:  $plim(x_n/y_n) = c/d$
- *Convergencia en distribución*:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n) = F(x)$  ( $M_n(t) \rightarrow M(t)$ )  $\rightarrow (F(x_n) \rightarrow F(x))$  si contiene a 0
- *Reglas distribuciones límite I*:  $x_n \xrightarrow{d} x$   $plim y_n = c$  **I**:  $x_n \cdot y_n \xrightarrow{d} c \cdot x$  **II**:  $x_n + y_n \xrightarrow{d} x + c$  **III**:  $x_n/y_n \xrightarrow{d} x/c$
- *Reglas distribuciones límite II*:  $x_n \xrightarrow{d} x$   $g(x_n)$  continua  $\Rightarrow g(x_n) \xrightarrow{d} g(x)$
- *TCL Lindberg-Levy*:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$   $\mu < \infty, \sigma^2 < \infty$   $\bar{x}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \Rightarrow \sqrt{n}(\bar{x}_n - \mu) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$
- *Método Delta* Si  $\sqrt{n}(Z_n - \mu) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$  y  $g(Z_n)$  derivable y que no depende de  $n \Rightarrow \sqrt{n}(g(Z_n) - g(\mu)) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, (g'(\mu))^2 \sigma^2)$