Distribución binomial

- El experimento debe ser dicotómico. Uno de los resultados lo denominamos éxito (p) y el otro fracaso (q).
- Experimentos independientes:
 - Las probabilidades de éxito y fracaso son constantes.
- p: "probabilidad de éxito".
- q: "probabilidad de fracaso"
- -q = 1 p
- n: "Número de veces que realizo el experimento".
- n tiene que ser un valor finito.
- k: "Cantidad de casos exitosos al que le quiero calcular la probabilidad"

Ejemplos:

Una fábrica de procesadores produce un determinado modelo de procesador con 11 núcleos. Por estudios anteriores se sabe que la probabilidad de que un núcleo cualquiera salga dañado es de 0.12.

a) Calcular la probabilidad de que un procesador tomado al azar salga con 2 nucleos dañados.

$$X: "N^0 DE NÚCLEAS DA NADAS" P=0,12, q=1-0,12=0,89 [K=2, N=11] X NB(N,P)$$

$$P(X=K)=Cn; K \cdot P^K \cdot q^{(n-K)}] C11; l=11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11! = 11!$$

b) La probabilidad de que al menos 2 núcleos sean defectuosos.

$$P(x \ge 2) = P(x = 2) + P(x = 3) + P(x = 4) + ... + P(x = 41) = 1 - (P(x = 0) + P(x = 1)) = 1 - (C_{11,0} ... 0, 12^{6} ... 0, 27^{11} + C_{11,1} ... 0, 12^{1} ... 0, 12^{1})$$

$$P(x \ge 2) = 1 - (0,24 \le 1 + 0,3676) = 1 - 0,6127 = 0,3873$$

Esperanza y varianza de una distribución binomial:

$$E(x) = n.p$$

 $V(x) = n.p.q$
 $O_x = \sqrt{n.p.q}$

Distribución de Poisson:

Se sabe que en una solución hay una concentracion promedio de 4 mg de sodio por cada 3 cm cúbicos. Calcular:

a) La probabilidad de que en 3 cm cúbicos de la solución haya 2 mg de sodio.

$$P(y=2) = \frac{e^{-4} \cdot u^2}{21} = 0,1465$$

$$3 cm^{3} - 4 mg$$

 $5 cm^{3} - \chi = \frac{5.4}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$

b) La probabilidad de que en 5 cm cúbicos haya mas de 3 mg de sodio.

P(W73) =0899113

$$P(w=0) = \frac{e^{\frac{10}{3}} \cdot (20)}{0.1} = 0,00 \cdot 1273$$

$$P(w=0) = \frac{e^{\frac{20}{3}} \cdot (20)}{0!} = 0,001273$$

 $P(w=1) = \frac{e^{\frac{20}{3}} \cdot (69)}{1!} = 0,008494$

$$P(w=z) = e^{\frac{2a}{3}(2ch)^2} = 0$$
 a 2828

Aproximación de una distribución Binomial usando Poisson:

- n grandes (1000 o mas). - p chiquitos.

(-n.p<5

Una fábrica produce piezas con un porcentaje de fallas de 0.2%. Si se toman 1000 piezas al azar, hallar:

a) La probabilidad de que a lo sumo 2 piezas sean defectuosas.

$$P(x \le 2) = P(x=0) + P(x=1) + P(x=2)$$

$$P(x \le 2) \cong P(y \le 2) = c_1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 + 0_1 \cdot 2 \cdot 7c \cdot 7 + 0_1 \cdot 2 \cdot 7c \cdot 7 + 0_1 \cdot 6 \cdot 7c \cdot 7$$

$$P(y=0) = \underbrace{e^2 \cdot 2}_{1} = e^2 = 0_1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$$

$$P(y=1) = \underbrace{e^2 \cdot 2}_{1} = c_1 \cdot 2 \cdot 7c \cdot 7$$

$$P(y=2) = \underbrace{e^2 \cdot 2}_{1} = c_1 \cdot 2 \cdot 7c \cdot 7$$

$$P(x=0) = C_{1000,0} \cdot 0.002^{\circ} \cdot 0.998^{1000} = 0.1351$$

$$P(x=1) = C_{1000,1} \cdot 0.002^{\circ} \cdot 0.998^{999} = 0.2706$$

$$P(x=2) = C_{1000,1} \cdot 0.002^{\circ} \cdot 0.998^{998} = 0.2709$$

$$0.6766$$