

1. La función de densidad conjunta de  $X$  y  $Y$  está dada por  $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = c(y^2 - x^2)e^{-y}; -y \leq x \leq y, 0 < y < \infty$

(a) Calcula el valor de  $c$

Sabemos que:  $\int \int f(x,y) dx dy = 1$ , entonces:

$$\int_0^\infty \int_{-y}^y c(y^2 - x^2)e^{-y} dx dy = c \int_0^\infty (y^2 x - \frac{x^3}{3}) \Big|_{-y}^y e^{-y} dy = c \int_0^\infty (y^3 - \frac{y^3}{3} - (-y^3 + \frac{y^3}{3})) e^{-y} dy =$$

$$\frac{4}{3} c \int_0^\infty (y^3) e^{-y} dy = \frac{4}{3} c (-e^{-y}(y^3 + 3y^2 + 6y + 6)) \Big|_0^\infty = c \frac{4}{3} (0 - (-6)) = 8c = 1$$

$$\text{Así } c = \frac{1}{8}$$

(b) Calcular  $f_X(x)$

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{8} (y^2 - x^2) e^{-y} dy = \frac{1}{8} e^{-y} (x^2 - y^2 - 2y - 2) \Big|_0^\infty = -\frac{1}{8} (x^2 - 2)$$

(c) Calcular  $E[Y]$   $E[Y] = \int_0^\infty \int_{-y}^y \frac{1}{8} y (y^2 - x^2) e^{-y} dx dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^\infty y (y^2 x - \frac{x^3}{3}) e^{-y} \Big|_{-y}^y dy =$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int_0^\infty y^4 e^{-y} dy = -\frac{1}{6} e^{-y} (y^4 + 4y^3 + 12y^2 + 24y + 24) \Big|_0^\infty = -4$$

2. Si  $a < b$  y  $c < d$ , entonces  $F_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \vee y < c \\ \frac{1}{2} & a \leq x < b, c \leq y < d \\ \frac{3}{4} & a \leq x < b, y \geq d \\ \frac{4}{4} & x \geq b, c \leq y < d \\ 1 & x \geq b, y \geq d \end{cases}$ . Calcule  $f(x,y)$

Sabemos que  $F_{X,Y}(x,y) = \mathbb{P}\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$ . Así  $f_{X,Y}(x,y)$  tiene f.d.c discreta

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & x = a, y = c \\ \frac{1}{4} & x = a, y = d \\ \frac{1}{4} & x = b, y = c \\ 0 & e.o.c. \end{cases}$$

3. Sea  $(X,Y)$  vector aleatorio. Si  $F_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \vee y < 0 \\ \frac{3}{5}x^2y + \frac{2}{5}xy^3 & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{2}{5}x & a \leq x < 1, y \geq 1 \\ \frac{3}{5}y + \frac{2}{5}y^3 & x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1, y \geq 1 \end{cases}$ . Calcule  $P(X^2 < Y)$

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} (\frac{3}{5}x^2y + \frac{2}{5}xy^3) = \frac{6}{5}x + \frac{6}{5}y^2 I_{(0,1)}^{(x)} I_{(0,1)}^{(y)}$$

$$\text{Así } P(X^2 < Y) = \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} \frac{6}{5}x + \frac{6}{5}y^2 dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{6}{5}xy + \frac{2}{5}y^3 \Big|_0^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{6}{5}x^3 + \frac{2}{5}x^6 dx = \frac{3}{10}x^4 + \frac{2}{35}x^7 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{5}{14}$$

4. Sean  $X$  y  $Y$  variables aleatorias discretas con función de probabilidad conjunta.

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y}{24x} & x = 1, 2, 4 \quad y = 2, 4, 8 \quad x \leq y \\ 0 & e.o.c \end{cases}$$

Una póliza de seguros paga el monto total de  $X$  y la mitad de la pérdida  $Y$ . Encuentra la probabilidad de que el monto total pagado no sea mayor a 5.

$$P(X + \frac{Y}{2} \leq 5) = \frac{2}{24(1)} + \frac{4}{24(1)} + \frac{8}{24(1)} + \frac{2}{24(2)} + \frac{4}{24(2)} = \frac{17}{24}$$

5. Un dispositivo electrónico tiene dos circuitos. El segundo circuito es un respaldo del primer circuito; por esa razón, el segundo circuito es usado únicamente si el primer circuito falla. El dispositivo electrónico falla solo cuando el segundo circuito falla. Sea  $X$  y  $Y$  los tiempos en los que el primer y segundo circuito fallan, respectivamente.  $X$  y  $Y$  tienen función de densidad conjunta:  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 6e^{-x}e^{-2y} & 0 < x < y < \infty \\ 0 & e.o.c \end{cases}$

¿Cuál es el tiempo esperado en el que el dispositivo fallará?

$$E[Y] = \int_0^\infty \int_0^y y(6e^{-x}e^{-2y}) dx dy = -6 \int_0^\infty ye^{-2y}(e^{-x}) \Big|_0^y dy = -6 \int_0^\infty ye^{-2y}(e^{-y} - 1) dy =$$

$$6 \int_0^\infty ye^{-2y} - ye^{-3y} dy = 6(y(\frac{1}{3}e^{-3y} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2y}) + \frac{1}{9}e^{-3y} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2y}) \Big|_0^\infty = 6(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9}) = \frac{5}{6}$$

El tiempo esperado es  $\frac{5}{6}$

6. Sea  $(X, Y)$  vector aleatorio con función de densidad conjunta  $f(x, y) = (\frac{x}{5} + cy)I_{(0,1)}^{(x)}I_{(1,5)}^{(y)}$

Sabemos que  $\int_0^1 \int_1^5 f(x, y) dy dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \int_1^5 \frac{x}{5} + cy dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{5} y + \frac{c}{2} y^2 \Big|_1^5 dx = \int_0^1 x + \frac{c}{2} 25 - \frac{x}{5} - \frac{c}{2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{4}{5} x + 12c dx = \frac{2}{5} x^2 + 12cx \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{5} + 12c = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{20}$

(a) Calcula  $P[X + Y > 3]$

$$P[X + Y > 3] = \int_0^1 \int_{3-x}^5 \frac{x}{5} + \frac{y}{20} dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{5} y + \frac{y^2}{40} \Big|_{3-x}^5 dx = \int_0^1 x + \frac{5}{8} - \left( \frac{x}{5}(3-x) + \frac{(3-x)^2}{40} \right) dx =$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{2x}{5} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{x^2}{5} - \frac{(3-x)^2}{40} dx = \left( \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{5x}{8} + \frac{x^3}{15} + \frac{(3-x)^3}{120} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{11}{15}$$

(b) Calcula  $P[Y < 4 | X > \frac{3}{4}]$

$$f_X(x) = \int_1^5 \frac{x}{5} + \frac{y}{20} dy = \frac{xy}{5} + \frac{y^2}{40} \Big|_1^5 = \frac{1}{5}(4x + 3)$$

$$P[X > \frac{3}{4}] = \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 f_X(x) dx = \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \frac{1}{5}(4x + 3) dx = \frac{1}{5}(2x^2 + 3x) \Big|_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 = \frac{13}{40}$$

$$P[Y < 4 | X > \frac{3}{4}] = \frac{P[Y < 4; X > \frac{3}{4}]}{P[X > \frac{3}{4}]} = \frac{\int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \frac{x}{5} + \frac{y}{20} dx dy}{\frac{13}{40}} = \frac{8}{13} \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{yx}{4} \Big|_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 dy = \frac{8}{13} \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \frac{7}{32} + \frac{y}{16} dy =$$

$$\frac{1}{52}(7y + y^2) \Big|_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 = \frac{9}{13}$$

7. Sean  $X$  y  $Y$  variables aleatorias continuas tal que su función de densidad conjunta está dada por:

$$f_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{3}xy & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad x \leq y \leq 2x \\ 0 & e.o.c. \end{cases}$$

Calcula el coeficiente de correlación de  $X$  y  $Y$ .

$$f_X(x) = \int_x^{2x} \frac{8}{3}xy dy = \frac{4}{3}xy^2 \Big|_x^{2x} = 4x^3 I_{(0,1)}^{(x)}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{\frac{y}{3}} \frac{8}{3}xy dx I_{(0,1)}^{(y)} + \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^1 \frac{8}{3}xy dx I_{(1,2)}^{(y)} = \frac{4}{3}(x^2 y) \Big|_{\frac{y}{2}}^{\frac{y}{3}} I_{(0,1)}^{(y)} + \frac{4}{3}(x^2 y) \Big|_{\frac{y}{2}}^1 I_{(1,2)}^{(y)} = y^3 I_{(0,1)}^{(y)} + \frac{4}{3}(y - \frac{y^3}{4}) I_{(1,2)}^{(y)}$$

$$E[XY] = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} x^2 y^2 dy dx = \frac{8}{9} \int_0^1 x^2 y^3 \Big|_x^{2x} dx = \frac{56}{9} \int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{28}{27}$$

$$E[X] = \int_0^1 x f_X(x) dx = 4 \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$E[Y] = \int_0^2 y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 y^4 dy + \frac{4}{3} \int_1^2 y^2 - \frac{y^4}{4} dy = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{47}{45} = \frac{56}{45}$$

$$E[X^2] = \int_0^1 x f_X(x) dx = 4 \int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$E[Y^2] = \int_0^2 y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 y^5 dy + \frac{4}{3} \int_1^2 y^3 - \frac{y^5}{4} dy = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\rho = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X)}\sqrt{Var(Y)}} = \frac{E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]}{\sqrt{E[X^2] - E[X]^2}\sqrt{E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2}} = \frac{\frac{28}{27} - (\frac{4}{5})(\frac{56}{45})}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{6} - \frac{4^2}{5^2}}\sqrt{\frac{5}{3} - \frac{56^2}{45^2}}} = 0,7394$$

8. La función generadora de momentos conjunta de  $X$  y  $Y$  está dada por  $M_{X,Y}(t_1, t_2) = \frac{1}{3(1-t_2)} + \frac{2}{3}e^{t_1} \frac{2}{2-t_2}$ , para  $t_2 < 1$

(a) Calcula  $\rho(X, Y)$

$$E[XY] = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} M_{X,Y}(t_1, t_2) \Big|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{2}{3}e^{t_1} \frac{2}{(2-t_2)^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{2}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E[X] &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} M_{X,Y}(t_1, t_2) \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{2}{3} e^{t_1} \frac{2}{2-t_2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{2}{3} \\
E[Y] &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} M_{X,Y}(t_1, t_2) \Big|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{3(1-t_2)^2} - \frac{2}{3} e^{t_1} \frac{2}{(2-t_2)^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{2}{3} \\
E[X^2] &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_1^2} M_{X,Y}(t_1, t_2) \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{2}{3} e^{t_1} \frac{2}{2-t_2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{2}{3} \\
E[Y^2] &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_2^2} M_{X,Y}(t_1, t_2) \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{2}{3(1-t_2)^3} + \frac{2}{3} e^{t_1} \frac{4}{(2-t_2)^3} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 1 \\
\rho &= \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X)}\sqrt{Var(Y)}} = \frac{E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]}{\sqrt{E[X^2] - E[X]^2}\sqrt{E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{6} - (\frac{2}{3})(-\frac{2}{3})}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3}^2}\sqrt{1 - (-\frac{2}{3})^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} = 0,3162
\end{aligned}$$

9. Sean  $X$  y  $Y$  variables aleatorias con valores en el intervalo  $[a, b]$ .

(a) Demuestra que  $|Cov(X, Y)| \leq \frac{1}{4}(b-a)^2$

Observemos que si  $\sigma_x \sigma_y$  son las desviaciones estandard de  $X$  y  $Y$ , respectivamente:

$$\begin{aligned}
0 \leq Var\left(\frac{x}{\sigma_x} + \frac{y}{\sigma_y}\right) &= E\left[\left(\frac{x}{\sigma_x} + \frac{y}{\sigma_y}\right)^2\right] - E\left[\frac{x}{\sigma_x} + \frac{y}{\sigma_y}\right]^2 = E\left[\frac{x^2}{\sigma_x^2} + 2\frac{xy}{\sigma_x\sigma_y} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_y^2}\right] - (E\left[\frac{x}{\sigma_x}\right] + E\left[\frac{y}{\sigma_y}\right])^2 = \\
&= \frac{1}{\sigma_x^2}E[x^2] + \frac{2}{\sigma_x\sigma_y}E[xy] + \frac{1}{\sigma_y^2}E[y^2] - \frac{1}{\sigma_x^2}E[x]^2 - \frac{2}{\sigma_x\sigma_y}E[x]E[y] - \frac{1}{\sigma_y^2}E[y]^2 = \\
&= \frac{Var[x]}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{Var[y]}{\sigma_y^2} + 2\frac{Cov(x, y)}{\sigma_x\sigma_y} = 2(1 + \rho_{x,y}) \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 + \rho_{x,y} \Rightarrow -1 \leq \rho_{x,y}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Además } 0 \leq Var\left(\frac{x}{\sigma_x} - \frac{y}{\sigma_y}\right) &= \frac{Var[x]}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{Var[y]}{\sigma_y^2} - 2\frac{Cov(xy)}{\sigma_x\sigma_y} = 2(1 - \rho_{x,y}) \\
\Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 - \rho_{x,y} &\Rightarrow \rho_{x,y} \leq 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Así } -1 \leq \rho_{x,y} \leq 1 \Rightarrow |\rho_{x,y}| \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{|Cov(x, y)|}{\sqrt{Var(x)}\sqrt{Var(y)}} \leq 1 \Rightarrow |Cov(x, y)| \leq \sqrt{Var(x)}\sqrt{Var(y)}$$

Por otro lado:

$$\begin{aligned}
x^2 f(x) \leq (b-a) b x f(x) &\Rightarrow \int_a^b x^2 f(x) \leq (b-a) \int_a^b x f(x) \Rightarrow E[X^2] \leq (b-a)E[X] \\
\Rightarrow Var[X] &= E[X^2] - E[X]^2 \leq (b-a)E[X] - E[X]^2 = (b-a)^2 \left(\frac{E[X]}{b-a}\right) \left(1 - \frac{E[X]}{b-a}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Observemos que  $f(x) = x(1-x)$  tiene su máximo en  $\frac{1}{2}$  y es  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

$$\text{Así } Var[X] \leq (b-a)^2(x)(1-x) \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \text{ con } x = \frac{E[X]}{b-a}$$

$$\text{Por último } |Cov(XY)| \leq \sqrt{Var(x)}\sqrt{Var(y)} = \sqrt{\frac{(b-a)^2}{4}}\sqrt{\frac{(b-a)^2}{4}} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$

10. La variable aleatoria  $Y|X$  tiene distribución uniforme en el intervalo  $[0, X]$ . La función de densidad marginal de  $X$  está dada por  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & e.o.c \end{cases}$ .

Demuestre que la densidad condicional de  $X|Y = y$  está dada por  $f_{X|Y=y}(x|y) = \frac{1}{1-y} I_{(y,1)}^{(x)}$

$$f(y|x) = \frac{1}{x-0} I_{(0,x)}^{(y)} = \frac{1}{x} I_{(0,x)}^{(y)}, \text{ pues es uniforme en } [0, X]$$

$$f(x) = 2x I_{(0,1)}^{(x)}$$

$$\text{Así } f(x, y) = f(x)(y|x) = 2x I_{(0,1)}^{(x)} \frac{1}{x} I_{(0,x)}^{(y)} = 2 I_{(0,1)}^{(x)} I_{(0,x)}^{(y)} = 2 I_{(0,1)}^{(y)} I_{(y,1)}^{(x)}$$

$$f(y) = \int_y^1 2 I_{(0,1)}^{(y)} dx = 2x \Big|_y^1 I_{(0,1)}^{(y)} = 2(2-y) I_{(0,1)}^{(y)}$$

$$f(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f(y)} = \frac{2 I_{(0,1)}^{(y)} I_{(y,1)}^{(x)}}{2(2-y) I_{(0,1)}^{(y)}} = \frac{1}{1-y} I_{(y,1)}^{(x)}$$

11. Dos dados balanceados son lanzados.  $X$  toma el valor más grande y  $Y$

(a) Calcula  $f_{X,Y}(x, y)$

Observemos que  $X = 3$  y  $Y = 4$  tienen 2 representantes las pareja  $(3, 1), (1, 3)$  mientras que  $X = 3$  y  $Y = 6$  sólo tiene una pareja  $(3, 3)$ . Con estas observaciones podemos ver que:

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x, y) &= \frac{2}{36} I_{\{\lfloor \frac{y}{2} \rfloor + 1, y-1\} \cap \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}} I_{\{2, 3, \dots, 12\}}^{(y)} + \frac{1}{36} I_{(\frac{y}{2})}^{(x)} I_{\{2, 4, \dots, 12\}}^{(y)} = \\
&= \frac{2}{36} I_{\{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}}^{(x)} I_{\{x+1, \dots, 2x-1\}}^{(y)} + \frac{1}{36} I_{\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}}^{(x)} I_{\{2x\}}^{(y)}
\end{aligned}$$

- (b) Calcula  $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$  para  $x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

$$f(x) = \sum_y f(x, y) = \sum_{y=x+1}^{2x-1} \left( \frac{2}{36} I_{\{2,3,4,5,6\}}^{(x)} \right) + \frac{1}{36} I_{\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}}^{(x)} = \frac{2x-1}{36} I_{\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}}^{(x)}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x, y)}{f(x)} = \frac{2}{2x-1} I_{\{x+1, \dots, 2x-1\}}^{(y)} + \frac{1}{2x-1} I_{\{2x\}}^{(y)}$$

- (c) Calcula  $E[X|Y=7] = \frac{\sum_{x=4}^6 x \frac{2}{36}}{\sum_{x=4}^6 \frac{2}{36}} = \frac{2(4+5+6)}{\frac{6}{36}} = \frac{2(4+5+6)}{6} = \frac{30}{6} = 5$

12. La covarianza condicional de  $X$  y  $Y$  dado  $Z$  está definida como

$$Cov(X, Y|Z) = E[(X - E[X|Z])(Y - E[Y|Z])|Z].$$

Demuestre que:

- (a)  $Cov(X, Y|Z) = E[X, Y|Z] - E[X|Z]E[Y|Z]$   
 $Cov(X, Y|Z) = E[(X - E[X|Z])(Y - E[Y|Z])|Z] = E(XY - XE[Y|Z] - YE[X|Z] + E[X|Z]E[Y|Z]|Z)$   
 Recordemos que la Esperanza es lineal y una vez evaluada es una constante.  
 $= E(XY|Z) - E(X|Z)E[Y|Z] - E(Y|Z)E[X|Z] + E[X|Z]E[Y|Z] =$   
 $\Rightarrow Cov(X, Y|Z) = E[X, Y|Z] - E[X|Z]E[Y|Z]$
- (b)  $Cov(X, Y) = E[Cov(X, Y|Z)] + Cov(E[X|Z], E[Y|Z])$   
 $E[Cov(X, Y|Z)] + Cov(E[X|Z], E[Y|Z]) =$   
 $E[E[X, Y|Z] - E[X|Z]E[Y|Z]] + E[E[X|Z]E[Y|Z]] - E[E[X|Z]]E[E[Y|Z]] =$   
 $E[E[X, Y|Z]] - E[E[X|Z]E[Y|Z]] + E[E[X|Z]E[Y|Z]] - E[E[X|Z]]E[E[Y|Z]] =$   
 $E[E[X, Y|Z]] - E[E[X|Z]]E[E[Y|Z]] =$   
 Recordemos que  $E[E[X|Y]] = E[X]$   
 $= E[X, Y] - E[X]E[Y] = Cov(X, Y)$

13. El precio de las acciones de dos empresas al final de cada año, se pueden modelar con las variables aleatorias  $X$  y  $Y$  que siguen la siguiente función de densidad:  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & e.o.c \end{cases} \quad x < y < x + 1$

Demuestra que la varianza condicional de  $Y$  dado  $X = x$  es  $\frac{1}{12}$

$$f_X(x) = \int_x^{x+1} 2x dy = 2xy \Big|_x^{x+1} I_{(0,1)}^{(x)} = 2x I_{(0,1)}^{(x)}$$

$$f_{Y|X=x}(y|x) = \frac{2x I_{(0,1)}^{(x)} I_{(x,x+1)}^{(y)}}{2x I_{(0,1)}^{(x)}} = I_{(x,x+1)}^{(y)}$$

$$E[Y^2] = \int_x^{x+1} y^2 dy = \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_x^{x+1} = \frac{3x^2 + 3x + 1}{3}$$

$$E[Y]^2 = \left( \int_x^{x+1} y dy \right)^2 = \left( \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_x^{x+1} \right)^2 = \frac{4x^2 + 4x + 1}{4}$$

$$Var(Y) = E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2 = \frac{3x^2 + 3x + 1}{3} - \frac{4x^2 + 4x + 1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

14. Sea  $X$  variable aleatoria con distribución  $Poisson(\lambda)$  que cuenta el número de accidentes que ocurren en un determinado día. Dado que ocurrieron  $x$  accidentes, la variable aleatoria  $Y$  mide el tiempo de espera en el cual se registran los  $x$  accidentes con distribución  $Gamma(x, \lambda)$ . demuestra que:

- (a)  $E(Y) = 1$   
 (b)  $Var(Y) = \frac{2}{\lambda}$

Recordemos que la distribución  $Poisson(\lambda)$  es  $f(x) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} I_{\mathbb{N}}^{(x)}$  y  $Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$  es  $f(x) = \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} I_{(0,\infty)}^{(x)}$ .

Además, si  $X \sim Poisson(\lambda)$ , entonces  $E[X] = \lambda$  y  $E[X^2] = \lambda(\lambda + 1)$ .

Si  $X \sim Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$ , entonces  $E[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$  y  $Var[Y] = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$ .

(a) Sabemos que  $f_X(x) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} I_{\mathbb{N}}^{(x)}$  y  $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda y} (\lambda y)^{x-1}}{\Gamma(x)} I_{(0,\infty)}^{(y)}$

Así  $E(Y) = E[E(Y|X)] = E\left[\frac{x}{\lambda}\right] = \frac{1}{\lambda} E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda} \lambda = 1$ .

(b)  $Var(Y) = E[Var(Y|X)] + Var(E[Y|X]) = E\left[\frac{x}{\lambda^2}\right] + Var\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right) = E\left[\frac{X}{\lambda^2}\right] + E\left[\frac{X^2}{\lambda^2}\right] - E\left[\frac{X}{\lambda}\right]^2 =$   
 $\frac{1}{\lambda^2} E[X] + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} E[X^2] - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} E[X]^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} (\lambda)(\lambda + 1) - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \lambda^2 = \frac{\lambda + \lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2}{\lambda^2} = \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda^2} = \frac{2}{\lambda}$