

(6.1) F func. de d.o. r. / $dF(a, b) \subset \underline{dF(a, b)} \subset dF[a, b]$

$$\cdot dF(a, b) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} dF\left(a, b - \frac{b-a}{n+1}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} F(x) - F(a) \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$(a, b) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \left[a, b - \frac{b-a}{n+1} \right] \quad \text{sin crecer}$

$$dF\left(a, b - \frac{b-a}{n+1}\right) = F\left(b - \frac{b-a}{n+1}\right) - F(a)$$

$$dF[a, b] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} dF\left(a - \frac{1}{n}, b\right) = f(b) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \quad \textcircled{4*}$$

$$\text{decrece } [a, b] = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} (a - \frac{1}{n}, b]$$

Podemos tener $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x < -1 \\ 1 & \text{si } x \in [-1, 1] \\ 2 & \text{si } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} dF(-1, 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} F(x) - F(-1) = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ dF(1, 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} F(x) - F(1) = 2 - 1 = 1 \\ dF[-1, 1] = F(1) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} F(x) = 2 - 0 = 2 \end{cases}$$

(6.2) $(\mathbb{R}, 2^{\mathbb{R}}, \mu = \text{med. de centro}) \quad A \subset \mathbb{R} \quad \mathcal{D}(B) = \mu(B \cap A) \quad \forall B \subset \mathbb{R}$

a) $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\} = \mathbb{N} \cdot \mathcal{D}(B) \text{ no medida de Lebesgue-Stieltjes?}$

Si: tenemos $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \lfloor x \rfloor & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$$\mu_F(\{n, n+1\}) = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} F(x) - F(n) = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ (1)}$$

Es facil ver que $\mu_F(\{n\}) = F(n) - \lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} F(x) = n - (n-1) = 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Por tanto, para cada $B \subset \mathbb{R}$, $B = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} B \cap \{n\} \cup B \cap (-\infty, 0) \cup \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} B \cap (n, n+1)$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_F(B) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu_F(B \cap \{n\}) = \mathcal{D}(B)$$

\downarrow
0 si $n \notin B$
1 si $n \in B$

¿ $M_F = 2^{\mathbb{R}}$? Hay que ver si $B \subset \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow B \in M_F$?

(b) $A = \{1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots\}$. $\dot{\exists} \mathcal{I}$ modulo Lebesgue-Stieljes?

No: Si le frère, $F(x)$ fraction de distribution,
par hésitance continue par le droite:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x) = F(0)$$

I.E. See $\varepsilon = 1 \exists \delta_1 > 0 /$

$$0 < x \leq \delta_1 \Rightarrow \underbrace{F(x) - F(0)}_{< 1} < 1$$

ts deir, $F(\delta_1) - F(0) < 1$

ts deir, $\mu_F([0, \delta_1]) < 1$ j! $\mu_F([0, \delta_1]) = \infty$

(6.3)

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x \in (-\infty, -1] \\ 1+x & \text{si } x \in [-1, 0) \\ 2+x^2 & \text{si } x \in [0, 2) \\ 9 & \text{si } x \in [2, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{P2}: \mu_F(P2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} F(2) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} F(x) = 9 - 6 = 3.$$

$$[-1/2, 3]: \mu_F([-1/2, 3]) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1/2^+} F(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} F(x) = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = 17/2$$

$$\boxed{(-1, 0] \cup (1, 2)} \xrightarrow{\mu_F} 6$$

$\boxed{6-2=4}$

$$\boxed{[0, 1/2) \cup (1, 2]} \xrightarrow{\mu_F} \frac{1}{4} + 1 + 9 - 2 = 8 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{31}{4}$$

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x| + 2x^2 > 1\} = \{x > 0 \mid 2x^2 + x - 1 > 0\} \cup \{x < 0 \mid 2x^2 - x - 1 > 0\}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 & \rightarrow (1/2, \infty) \\ x < 0 & \rightarrow (-\infty, -1/2) \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mu_F(A) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1/2^+} F(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -1/2^+} F(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x) - F(1/2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - 0 + 9 - 2 - \frac{1}{4} = 7 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{29}{4}$$

(6.4) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ no neg. Integrable Lebesgue sobre cada intervalo finito y tal que $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$. Probar $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(y) dy$ función de distribución de probabilidad y ademas F continua.

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) - F(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^x f(z) dz - \int_{-\infty}^y f(z) dz = \int_y^x f(z) dz \stackrel{(1)}{=} \int f(X_{(x,y)}) dm \\ \text{Sea } f_n &\rightarrow x \text{ una sucesión acotada s.t converge a } x \\ \text{Por } (1), \quad \text{entonces } F(x_n) &= \int_R f X_{(-\infty, x_n]} \rightarrow |F(x_n) - F(x)| = \int f \underbrace{X_{(x, x_n]}} dm \end{aligned}$$

F cont. q $|f_n| \leq |f|$ y $\int |f| < \infty$ y $f_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ ctp (Hg Rn Var)

~~Definición~~ TCD: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |F(x_n) - F(x)| = \int_0^x dm = 0$
 $\rightarrow F(x_n) \rightarrow F(x) \ (n \rightarrow \infty)$

F no decreciente porq $\int_y^x f(z) dz \geq \int_y^x 0 dz = 0$ si $x > y$
 $\Rightarrow F(x) - F(y) \geq 0$ si $x > y$

De probabilidad porq $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$

~~Otro formato~~: Si $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{en } x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{en } x \notin [0, 1] \end{cases}$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(y) dy = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ x & \text{si } x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

(6.5) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha e^{-kx} & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{en el resto, } k \geq 0 \text{ cte.} \end{cases}$

a) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \alpha e^{-kx} dx = \frac{\alpha}{-k} e^{-kx} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{\alpha}{k}$

f densidad de probabilidad $\Leftrightarrow k = \alpha$.

b) $k = 1/2 = \alpha$ probabilidad de la consecuencia dada $\Rightarrow 3$

$$\int_3^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_3^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{x}{3}} dx = -e^{-\frac{1}{3}x} \Big|_3^{\infty} = \boxed{e^{-1}}$$

6.2 c) $\int_3^6 f(x) dx = -e^{-\frac{x}{3}} \Big|_3^6 = e^{-1} - e^{-2}$

$$(6.6) \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in (-\infty, -1) \\ 1/3 & x \in [-1, \sqrt{2}) \\ 1/2 + \frac{x-\sqrt{2}}{10} & x \in [\sqrt{2}, 5) \\ 1 & x \in [5, \infty) \end{cases}$$

- $dF(\mathbb{R}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 1$ lim to 0
- $dF(\mathbb{R} \setminus Q \cap [\sqrt{2}, 5]) = dF([\sqrt{2}, 5] \setminus Q) = dF([\sqrt{2}, 5]) - dF(Q \cap [\sqrt{2}, 5])$ lim to 0

$$dF(\{x\}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 & \text{ocho cero} \\ 1/3 & \text{si } x = -1 \\ 1/2 - 1/3 & \text{si } x = \sqrt{2} \\ 1/2 - \frac{1}{10} & \text{si } x = 5 \end{array} \right\} = \boxed{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} - 1/3}$$

~~$dF(Q) \quad dF(Q \cap [\sqrt{2}, 5]) = \sum_{f \in [\sqrt{2}, 5]} dF(\{f\}) = 0$~~

- $dF([-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}] \setminus Q) = dF([-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]) - dF([-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}] \cap Q) =$

$$= 1/2 - 0 - 1/3 = \boxed{1/6}$$

$$dF(Q \cap [1, 6]) = dF(\{5\}) = \boxed{\sqrt{2}/10}.$$

(6.7) F de distrib. en \mathbb{R}

a) El conjunto de puntos de discontinuidad de F es numerable:

Para $a \in A$, $dF(\{a\}) > 0$

Sea $E_n = [n, n+1]$, con $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\Rightarrow dF(E_n \cap A) \leq dF([n]) = \underbrace{F(n) - F(n)}_{\text{limto}} < \infty$$

Definimos ahora $I_{n,m} = \{a \in E_n \cap A / F(\{a\}) \in (1/m, 1/m]\}$

Para $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $I_{n,0} = \{a \in E_n \cap A / F(\{a\}) > 1\}$

S: alguno de los $I_{n,m}$ es nulo, para $m \in \{0, 1, \dots\}$

$$\Rightarrow \infty = dF(E_{n,m}) \leq dF(E_n \cap A) < \infty \text{ NO!}$$

Por tanto, cada $I_{n,m}$ es finito

$$\text{y } \bigcup_{m=0}^{\infty} I_{n,m} = E_n \cap A \Rightarrow E_n \cap A \text{ numerable}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} E_n \cap A \text{ numerable } \square$$

b) Caso A es numerable, A^c es denso.

Caso obvio no vacío de $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{F}_n)$ contiene infinitos puntos $\rightarrow \forall B \in \mathcal{F}_n \quad B \cap A^c \neq \emptyset \quad \square$

(6.8)

$$C_0 = [0, 1]$$

$$\sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \varepsilon_k < \frac{1}{2} \quad \varepsilon \leq 1$$

$$C_1 = [0, 1/2 -$$

Caso visto queremos un intervalo de tamaño $\frac{\varepsilon}{2^{k+1}}$

~~que~~ subintervalos que cubren C_{k+1} para formar C_k

$$\Rightarrow m(C_0) = 1, m(C_1) = 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, m(C_2) = 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{8} \text{ etc.}$$

$$\Rightarrow m(C) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$\prod_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k$$

Caso visto se sigue el anterior (ε_k para construir C_n en el intervalo "de en medio" de cada intervalo (despues de C_{n-1}) de C_n de longitud $\frac{\varepsilon^k}{2^{k+1}}$. Longitud del intervalo, de forma que

Entonces: $m(C_0) = 1, m(C_1) = 1$ (caso con el punto de centro), el conjunto C_k está formado por 2^k intervalos

$$\Rightarrow m(C_0) = 1, m(C_1) = 1 - 2\varepsilon, m(C_2) = 1 - 2\varepsilon - 2^2\varepsilon^2$$

$$m(C_n) = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n (2\varepsilon)^k = 1 - \frac{(2\varepsilon)^{n+1} - 2\varepsilon}{2\varepsilon - 1} = \frac{2\varepsilon - ((2\varepsilon)^{n+1} - 2\varepsilon)}{2\varepsilon - 1}$$

$$= 1 - \varepsilon$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \left(\frac{2\varepsilon}{1-2\varepsilon} \right) = m\left(\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n\right)$$

Otra forma: se sigue $m(C_n) = \varepsilon^n$ del anterior

$$m(C_0) = 1, m(C_1) = 1 - \varepsilon = (1-\varepsilon)m(C_2) = (1-\varepsilon)(1-\varepsilon^2) \dots$$

$$m(C_n) = (1-\varepsilon)(1-\varepsilon^2) \dots (1-\varepsilon^n)$$

Toma cualquier valor entre $0 (\varepsilon=0)$ y $1 (\varepsilon=1/4)$

(6.9) F cont, de dñsib.

a) A numerable $\rightarrow dF(A) = 0$

dñs: $dF(\{q\}) = 0 \forall q \in \mathbb{R}$ por ser cont.

$$\Rightarrow dF(A) = \sum_{x \in A} dF(\{x\}) = 0 \quad \square$$

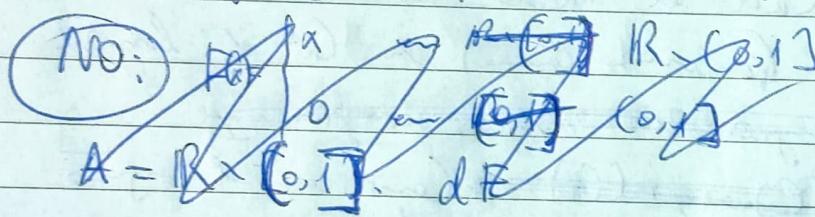
b) Pq ser no nñmerable, $\exists a, b \in \mathbb{R} / F(a) + F(b)$ frnible
wloc $a < b$, $F(a) < F(b)$

\rightarrow Tomemos $A = [a, b] \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

$$dF(A) = dF([a, b]) - \underbrace{dF([a, b] \cap \mathbb{Q})}_{0 \text{ numerable}} > 0.$$

A no contiene intervalos abiertos porque \mathbb{Q} es denso en \mathbb{R}

c) $dF(\mathbb{R} \setminus A) = 0 \stackrel{\text{P}}{\Rightarrow} A$ denso en \mathbb{R}



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{en } x \leq 0 \\ 0 & \text{en } x \in (0, 1] \\ 1 & \text{en } x \in (1, \infty) \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} | \\ A = \mathbb{R} \setminus (0, 1] \\ \text{denso en } \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$dF(\mathbb{R} \setminus A) = dF(0, 1) = F(1) - F(0) = 0$$

(6.10) $F: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty) / F(x) = \log(1+x)$

Cuanto de cont. contenido en 2 intervalos de longitud $1/3^n$:

$$2^n dF[x, x+1/3^n] = 2^n \log \left(\frac{1+x+1/3^n}{1+x} \right) = \log \left(1 + \frac{1/3^n}{1+x} \right) \leq \log \left(1 + 1/3^n \right) =$$

$$= \log \left(1 + 1/3^n \right)^{2^n} = \log \left(1 + 1/3^n \right)^{3^n \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n} = \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n \underbrace{\log \left(1 + \frac{1}{3^n} \right)}_{\substack{\rightarrow 0 \\ n \rightarrow \infty}}$$

$\rightarrow dF\{\text{Cont}\} = 0$

(6.11) (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) esp. de prob. X_1, X_2 variables aleatorias
sobre \mathcal{G} : $X_1, X_2: (\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$ medibles

F_{X_1}, F_{X_2} las funciones de distib. de los medidos de probabilidad producida por X_1, X_2 respect.

$$F_{X_j}(x) = P\{\omega \in \Omega : X_j(\omega) \leq x\}, j \in \{1, 2\}$$

Pregúntese si: $P\{\omega \in \Omega : X_1(\omega) = X_2(\omega)\} = 1$ entonces
 $F_m(x) = F_{X_2}(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{X_1}(x) &= P\{\omega \in \Omega : X_1(\omega) \leq x\} = \\ &= P\{\omega \in A : X_1(\omega) \leq x\} + P\{\omega \notin A : X_1(\omega) \leq x\} \\ &= P\{\omega \in A : X_1(\omega) \leq x\} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A^C) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{X_2}(x) &= P\{\omega \in \Omega : X_2(\omega) \leq x\} \\ &= P\{\omega \in A : X_2(\omega) \leq x\} \\ &\quad + P\{\omega \notin A : X_2(\omega) \leq x\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ \text{P(A)} \\ 1 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \text{P(A)} \\ 1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

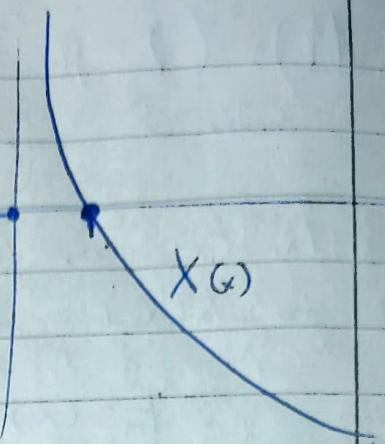
(6.12) $(\Omega, \mathcal{B}_{\Omega}, P)$, $P(A) = \int_A f(x) dx$. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{si } x \notin [0, 1] \end{cases}$

$$X: (\Omega, \mathcal{B}_{\Omega}, P) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}), X(x) = \begin{cases} -2 \log x & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{en el resto} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_X(x) &= P\{y \in \mathbb{R} / X(y) \leq x\}. \text{ Como } X(y) \leq 0, A_x = \mathbb{R} \text{ si } x \geq 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \{x \geq 0 \Rightarrow F_X(x) = 1 = P(\mathbb{R})\} \\ x < 0 &\Rightarrow A_x = \{y > 0 / -2 \log y \leq x\} = \{y > 0 / \log y \geq \frac{x}{-2}\} = \\ &= \{y > 0 / y \geq e^{\frac{x}{-2}}\} = [e^{\frac{x}{-2}}, \infty) \end{aligned}$$

Si $e^{x/2} \rightarrow 1$, entonces $\frac{x}{2} \geq 0$

$$X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ -2 \log x & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$F_X(t) = P\{x \in X / X(x) \leq t\}$$

Como $P(\mathbb{R} \setminus [0, 1]) = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} F_X(t) &= P\{x \in [0, 1] / X(x) \leq t\} \leq P\{x \in (0, 1) / -2 \log x \leq t\} \\ &\quad \text{Si } t \leq 0, A_t = \emptyset \quad A_t \end{aligned}$$

porque $x \in (0, 1) \rightarrow \log x \in (-\infty, 0) \rightarrow -2 \log x > 0 \geq t$

$$\Rightarrow F_X(t) = 0 \quad \text{si } t \leq 0$$

$$\text{Si } t > 0, A_t = \{x \in (0, 1) / -2 \log x \leq t\} = [e^{t/2}, 1)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \text{Si } -\log x \geq t/2 \Leftrightarrow x \geq e^{-t/2}$$

$$F_X(t) = P(A_t) = \int_{e^{t/2}}^1 1 dz = 1 - e^{-t/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_X(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-t/2} & \text{si } t > 0 \end{cases}$$