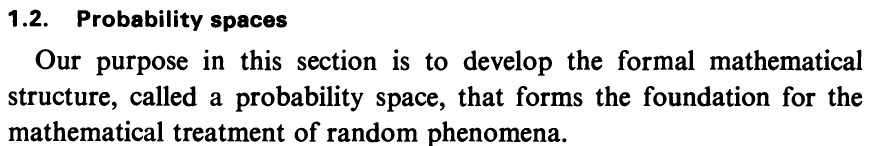
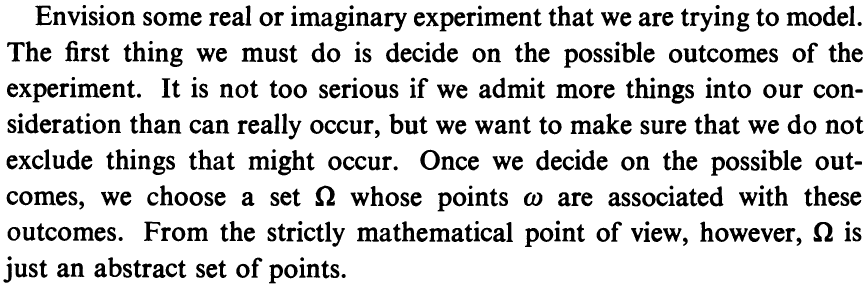
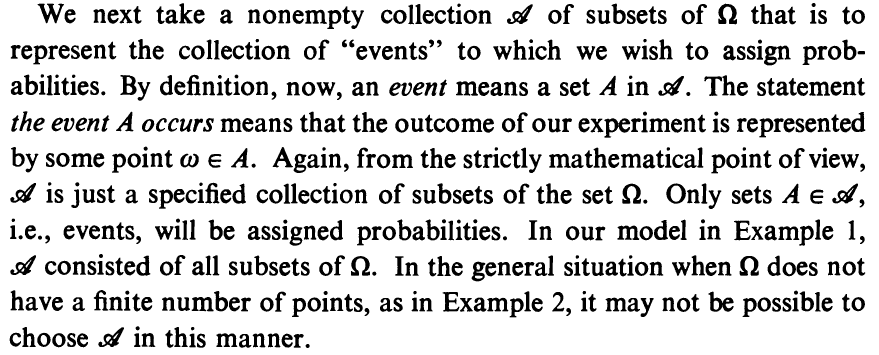
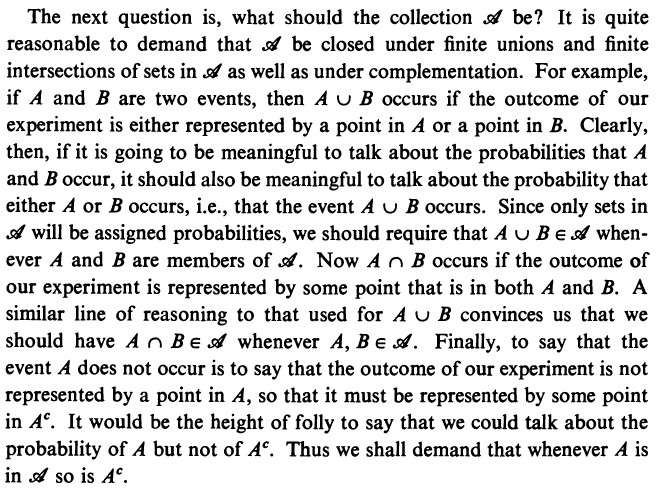


Espacios de Probabilidad

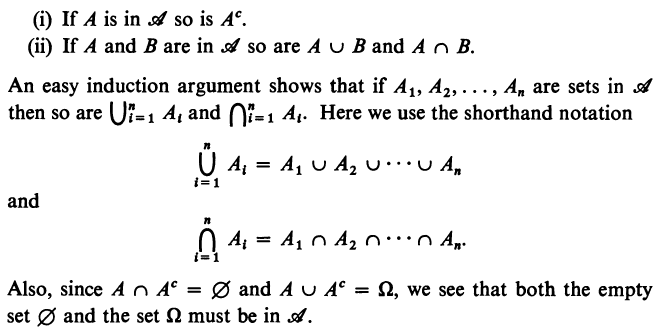


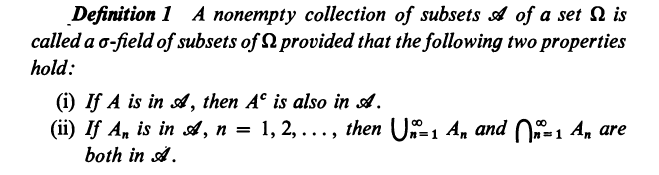


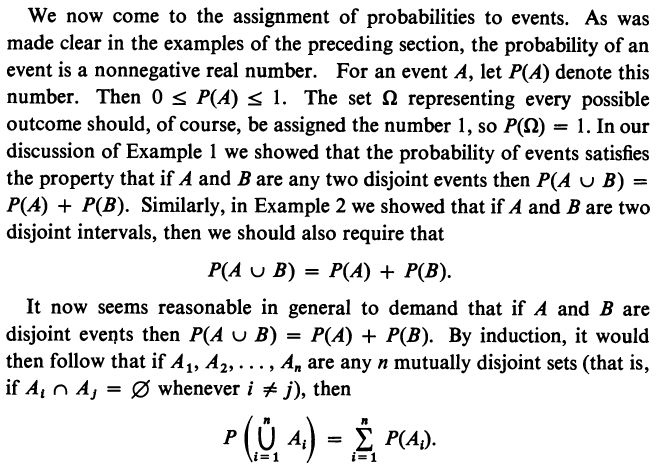


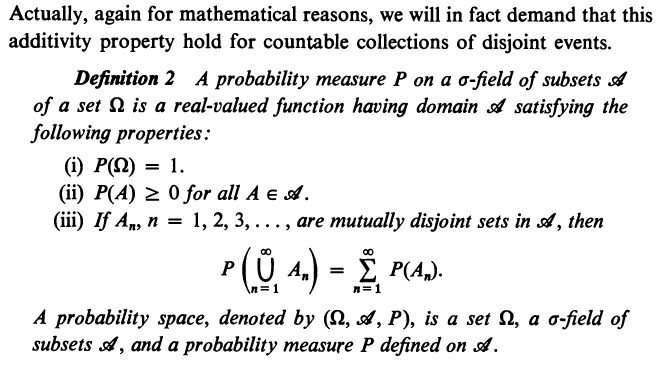


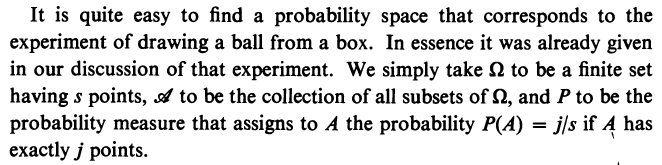


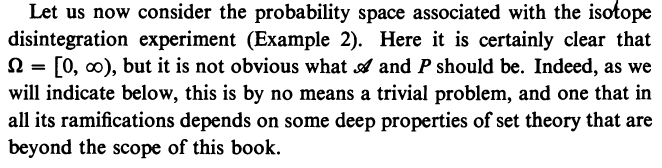


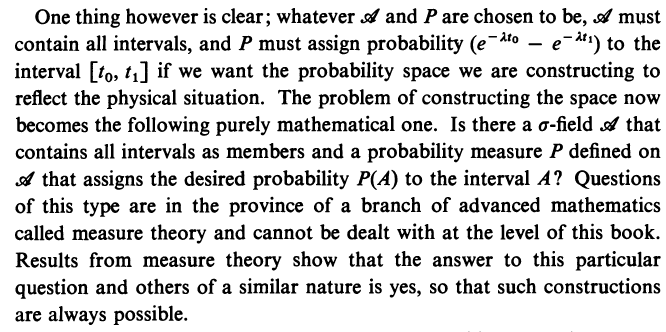




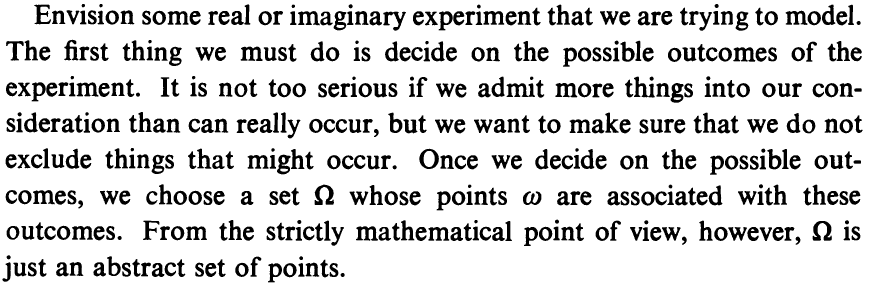


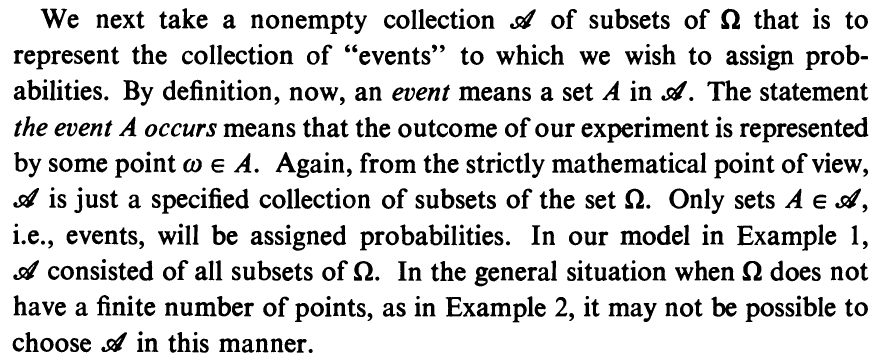




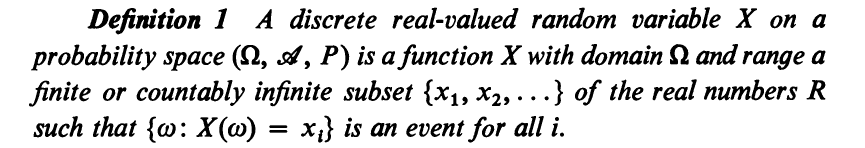


[Hoel, pag. 9]

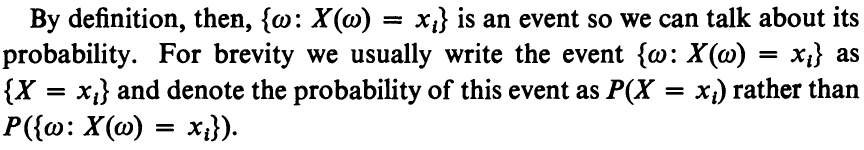




Definición de Variable Aleatoria discreta



(Recordar que en inglés hay dos formas de preguntar cuánto: **How many** y **How much**. How many se utiliza para cosas contables, y How much se utiliza para cosas no contables).



NOTA:

Por brevedad, en la literatura,



suele escribirse

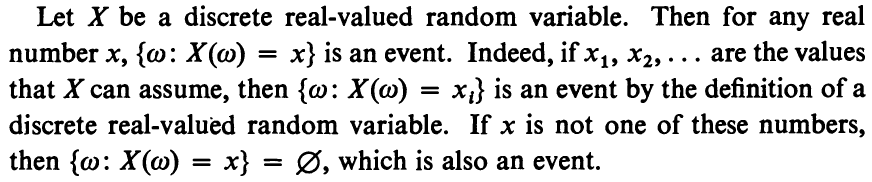


Y en lugar de



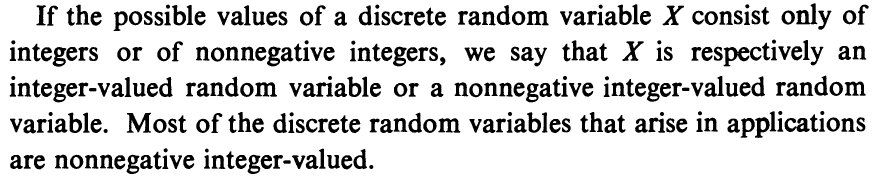
suele escribirse





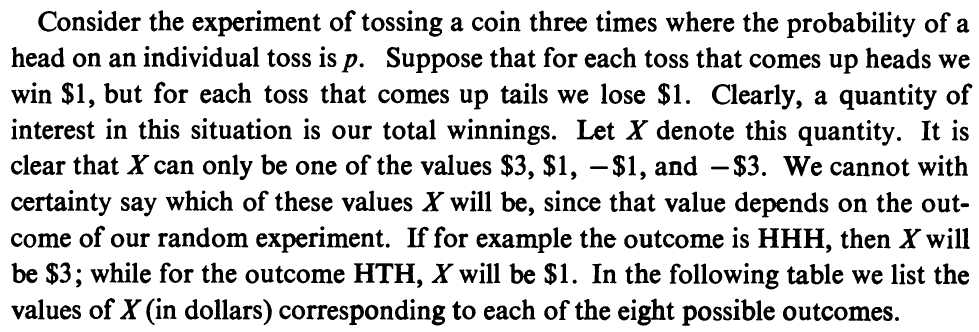
NOTA:

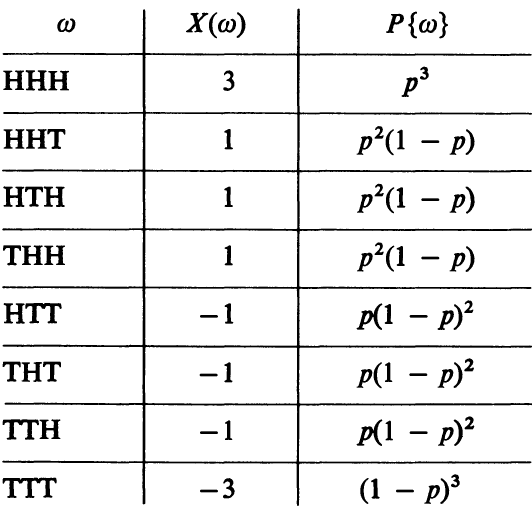
**Variable Aleatoria entero valuada**, **Variable Aleatoria no-negativo entero valuada**.

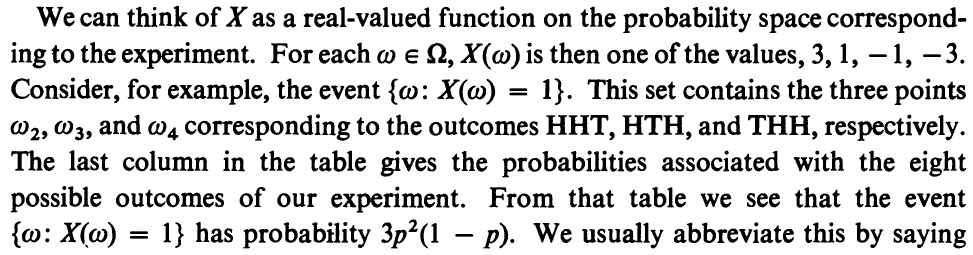


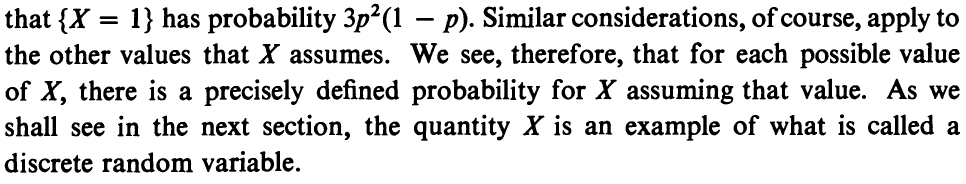
Ejemplo de (**Variable Aleatoria Discreta entero valuada**)

Considere el experimento del lanzamiento de una moneda 3 veces donde la probabilidad de que caiga Águila (H=Águila, T=Sol) es p. . . .

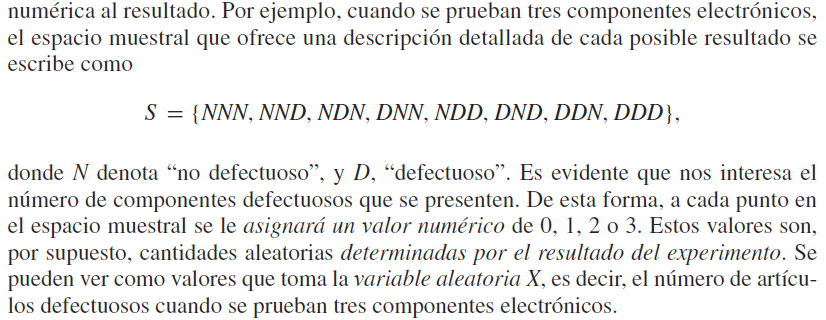




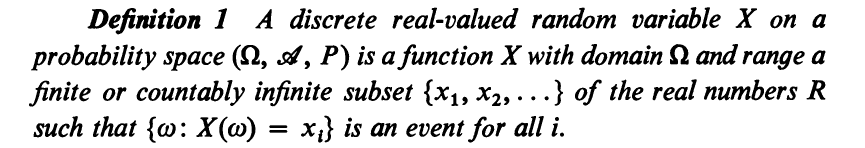




Ejemplo de (**Variable aleatoria no-negativo entero valuada**)

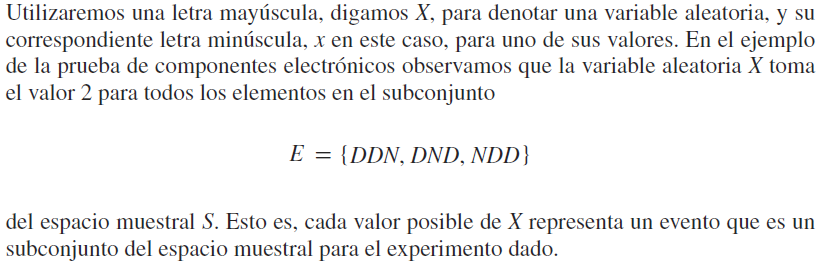


De la definición matemática de Variable Aleatoria discreta

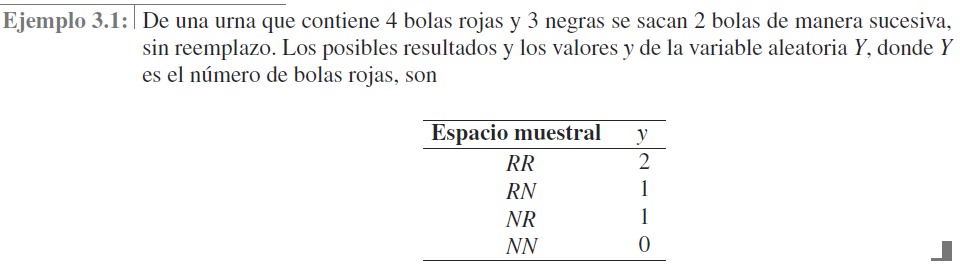


podemos concluir que:

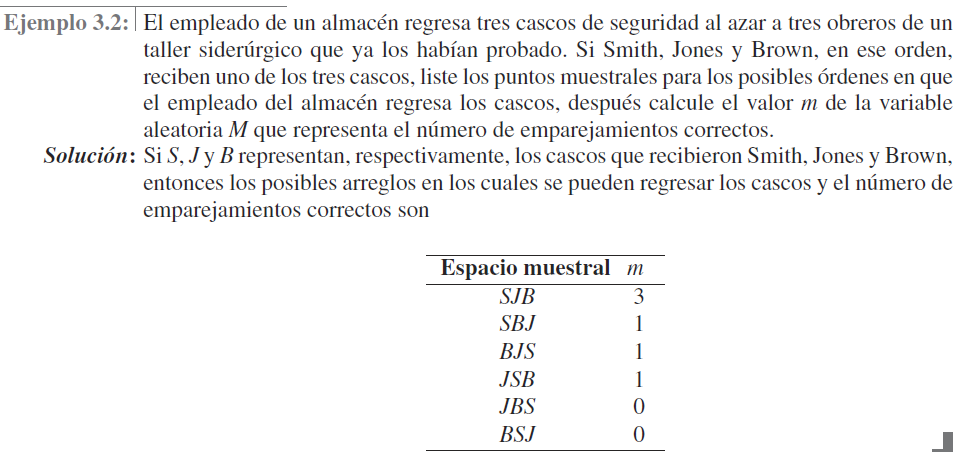


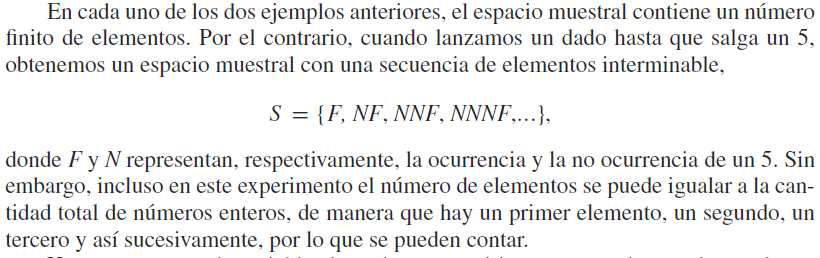


Ejemplo de Variable aleatoria no-negativo entero valuada

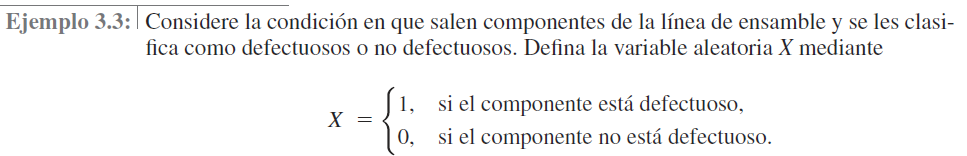


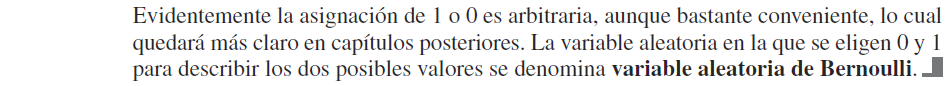
Ejemplo de Variable aleatoria no-negativo entero valuada



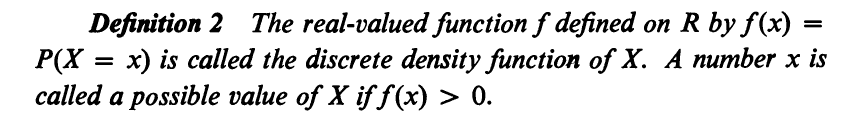


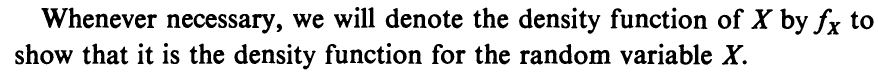
**Variable Aleatoria de Bernoulli**





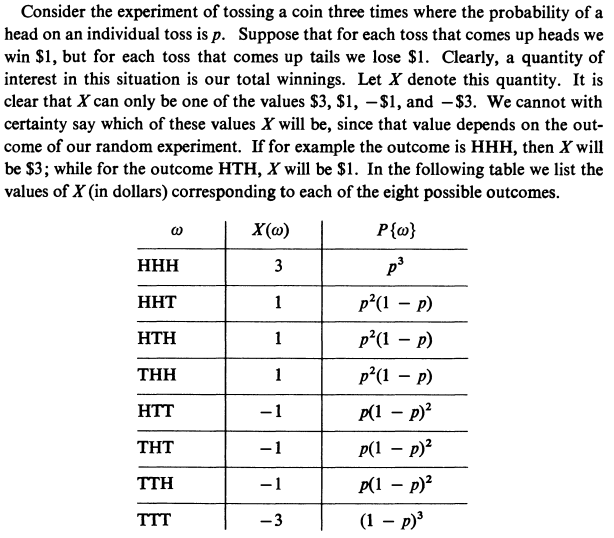
# DEFINICION de Función de densidad discreta

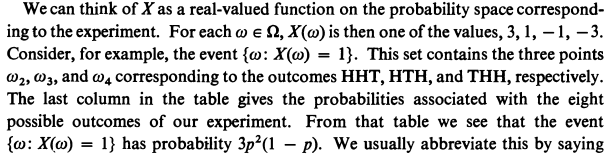


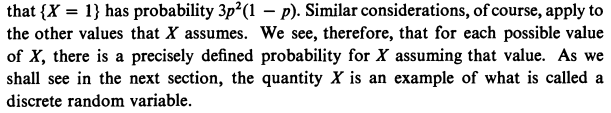


REF: [HOEL, Pag. 50]

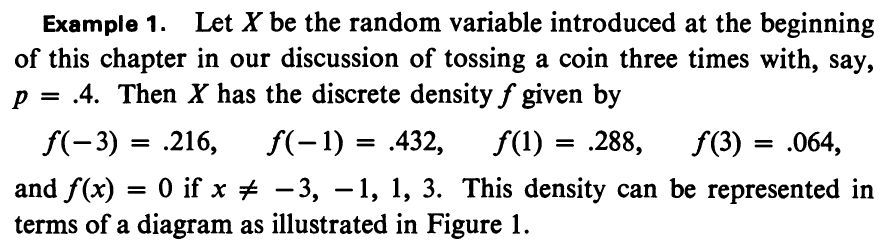
COMO REFERENCIA PARA EL **Example 1.**

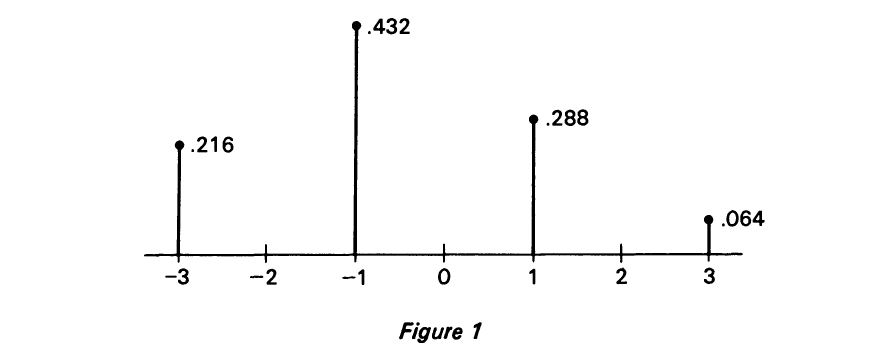






REF: HOEL, Pag.





Ref. [Hoel, pag. 51]

REF. Hoel P.G., Port S. C., Stone C. J., Introduction to Probability Theory, Houghton-Mifflin, 1971.