

ESTADÍSTICA DESCRIPTIVA E INTRODUCCIÓN A LA PROBABILIDAD

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RELACIÓN 5

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Relación 5

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{i=1}^{20} P(X=i) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{20} k \cdot i = 1 \Leftrightarrow k \sum_{i=1}^{20} i = 1 \Leftrightarrow 210k = 1 \quad k = \frac{1}{210}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & i < 1 \\ \frac{1}{210} & 1 \leq i < 2 \\ \frac{3}{210} & 2 \leq i < 3 \\ \frac{6}{210} & 3 \leq i < 4 \\ \vdots & \\ \frac{190}{210} & 19 \leq i < 20 \\ 1 & i \geq 20 \end{cases}$$

$$P(X=4) = \frac{4}{210}$$

$$P(X < 4) = P(X \leq 4) - P(X=4) = \frac{10}{210} - \frac{4}{210} = \frac{6}{210}$$

$$P(3 \leq X \leq 10) = P(X \leq 10) - P(X < 3) = \frac{55}{210} - \frac{3}{210} = \frac{52}{210}$$

$$P(3 < X \leq 10) = P(X \leq 10) - P(X \leq 3) = \frac{55}{210} - \frac{6}{210} = \frac{49}{210}$$

$$P(3 < X \leq 10) = P(3 < X \leq 10) - P(X=10) = \frac{49}{210} - \frac{10}{210} = \frac{39}{210}$$

b) 20 monedas si $X < 4$, 24 monedas si $X = 4$ y 1 monedas si $X > 4$.

$$P(X < 4) = \frac{6}{210}$$

$$P(X = 4) = \frac{4}{210}$$

$$P(X > 4) = 1 - P(X < 4) - P(X = 4) = \frac{200}{210}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i x_i P(X=x_i) = \frac{8}{105} \approx 0.076. \text{ El juego es favorable pero al ser tan}$$

poco favorable no se obtendrán mucha ganancia.

2) 10 bolas y 8 son blancas
 $x :=$ "Sacar dos bolas blancas"

$$a) P(X=0) = \frac{2}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{45}$$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{8}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{10} \cdot \frac{8}{9} = \frac{16}{45}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{8}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{9} = \frac{28}{45}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{45} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{17}{45} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$b) E[X] = \sum_{i=0}^2 x_i P[X=x_i] = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{45} + 1 \cdot \frac{16}{45} + 2 \cdot \frac{28}{45} = 1.6 \approx 2 \text{ bolas blancas es el valor esperado}$$

$$\frac{n}{2} = \frac{45}{2} = 22.5 \quad Me = 2 \quad \text{Hay } 90\% \text{ de probabilidades de que salga menor de 2.}$$

La moda es 2 ya que tiene la probabilidad más alta y por lo tanto es en principio el valor que más se repetirá

$$c) 0.75 \cdot 45 = 33.75 \quad Q_3 = 2$$

$$0.25 \cdot 45 = 11.25 \quad Q_1 = 1$$

$R_1 = Q_3 - Q_1 = 2 - 1 = 1$ El intervalo en el que se encuentra el 50% de los suenos ocurridos en el estudio de la variable aleatoria realizada tiene una amplitud de 1

$$③ P(X=x) = 2^{-x}$$

$$a) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(X=x_i) = 1?$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^i} = \frac{1/2}{1-1/2} = 1 \quad \text{se cumple que la función masa suma uno}$$

$$¿0 \leq P(X=x_i) \leq 1?$$

Claramente la función masa es siempre positiva por lo que es trivial que $0 \leq P(X=x_i)$.

Como $P(X=x_i) = \frac{1}{2^x} \leq \frac{1}{2} < 1$ por lo que se cumple que $P(X=x_i) \leq 1$.

Por lo tanto $P(X=x_i)$ es una función masa correcta

$$b) P(4 \leq X \leq 10) = P(X \leq 10) - P(X < 4) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} 2^{-i} - \sum_{i=1}^3 2^{-i} = \frac{127}{1024} \approx 0.124$$

c) A medida que aumentamos el número de lanzamientos va disminuyendo la probabilidad por lo que la moda es el 1 ya que tiene el mayor valor en la función masa

El $Q_1 = 1$ ya que $0.25 \cdot 1 = 0.25$ y $0.25 < 0.5 = P(X \leq 1)$.

El $Q_2 = 1.5$ ya que $0.5 \cdot 1 = 0.5 = P(X \leq 1)$ por lo tanto tomamos la media entre 1 y el siguiente dato que es el 2.

El $Q_3 = 2.5$ por el mismo motivo de antes ya que $P(X \leq 2) = 0.75$

$$\text{El } Q_4 = \infty$$

$$d) M_X(t) = E[e^{tx}] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} e^{ti} \cdot 2^{-i} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^t}{2}\right)^i = \frac{e^t}{1 - \frac{e^t}{2}} = \frac{e^t}{2 - e^t}$$

$$E[X] = M'_X(t) \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{e^t(2 - e^t) + e^{2t}}{(2 - e^t)^2} \Big|_{t=0} = 2$$

$$E[X^2] = M''_X(t) \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{(e^t(2 - e^t) + e^{2t})(2 - e^t)^2 - (2e^t(2 - e^t))(e^t(2 - e^t) + e^{2t})}{(2 - e^t)^4} \Big|_{t=0} = 6$$

$$\text{VAR}(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = 6 - 4 = 2 \quad \sigma = \sqrt{2}$$

(4)

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} k_1(x+1) & 0 \leq x \leq 4 \\ k_2 x^2 & 4 < x \leq 6 \end{cases}$$

$$P(0 \leq X \leq 4) = \int_0^4 k_1(x+1) dx = k_1 \int_0^4 x+1 dx = k_1 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]_0^4 = 12k_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$P(4 < X \leq 6) = \int_4^6 k_2 x^2 dx = k_2 \int_4^6 x^2 dx = k_2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_4^6 = k_2 \left(72 - \frac{64}{3} \right) = k_2 \frac{192}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{1}{192}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ \int_0^x \frac{(x+1)}{18} dx & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 4 \rightarrow \int_0^x \frac{(x+1)}{18} dx = \frac{1}{18} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) = \frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{x}{18} \\ \int_0^4 \frac{(x+1)}{18} dx + \int_4^x \frac{x^2}{192} dx & \text{if } 4 < x \leq 6 = \frac{2}{3} + \int_4^x \frac{x^2}{192} dx = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{192} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_4^x = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{x^3}{576} - \frac{8}{9} \\ 1 & \text{if } x > 6 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{x}{18} & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 4 \\ \frac{x^3}{576} + \frac{10}{9} & \text{if } 4 < x \leq 6 \\ 1 & \text{if } x > 6 \end{cases}$$

5) a) $f(x) = \frac{k}{x^2} \quad 1 \leq x \leq 10$

$\int_1^{10} \frac{k}{x^2} dx = k \int_1^{10} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = k \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^{10} = k \frac{9}{10} \stackrel{\text{Para que est\'a bien definida la funci\'on de densidad}}{=} 1 \quad k = \frac{10}{9}$

$$f_x = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \int_1^x \frac{10}{9x^2} dx = \frac{10}{9} \int_1^x \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{10}{9} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^x = \frac{10}{9} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{10}{9} - \frac{10}{9x} & 1 \leq x \leq 10 \\ 1 & x > 10 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \frac{10}{9} - \frac{10}{9x} & 1 \leq x \leq 10 \\ 1 & x > 10 \end{cases}$$

b) $P[2 \leq X \leq 5] = \int_2^5 \frac{10}{9x^2} = \frac{10}{9} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_2^5 = \frac{10}{9} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{3} = F(5) - F(2)$

c) $Me = F(x) = 0.5 \Leftrightarrow \frac{10}{9} - \frac{10}{9x} = 0.5 \Leftrightarrow \frac{11}{18} = \frac{10}{9x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{49x}{18} = 10 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{180}{49} = \frac{20}{11} \approx 1.81$

$P_{99} = F(x) = 0.99 \Leftrightarrow \frac{10}{9} - \frac{10}{9x} = 0.99 \Leftrightarrow \frac{10}{9x} = \frac{29}{180} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{200}{29}$

d) $E[X] = \int_1^{10} x f(x) dx = \int_1^{10} x \frac{10}{9x^2} dx = \int_1^{10} \frac{10}{9x} dx = \frac{10}{9} \int_1^{10} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{10}{9} (\ln(x)) \Big|_1^{10} =$

$= \frac{10}{9} (\ln(10) - \ln(1)) = \frac{10}{9} \ln(10)$

$E[X^2] = \int_1^{10} x^2 f(x) = \int_1^{10} x^2 \frac{10}{9x^2} dx = \int_1^{10} \frac{10}{9} dx = 10$

$VAR(X) = 10 - \left(\frac{10}{9} \ln(10) \right)^2$

6. X v. aleatoria función de densidad

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x-1}{10} & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ 0.4 & 4 < x \leq 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } P(1.5 < x \leq 2) &= \int_{1.5}^2 \frac{2x-1}{10} dx = \frac{1}{10} \left(x^2 - x \right) \Big|_{1.5}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{10} (4 - 2) - \frac{1}{10} (1.5^2 - 1.5) = 0.125 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } P(2.5 \leq x \leq 3.5) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{c) } P(4.5 \leq x \leq 5.5) = \int_{4.5}^{5.5} 0.4 dx = 0.4(5.5) - 0.4(4.5) = 0.4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } P(1.2 < x \leq 5.2) &= \int_{1.2}^{5.2} f(x) dx = \int_{1.2}^2 \frac{2x-1}{10} dx + \int_4^{5.2} 0.4 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{10} (x^2 - x) \Big|_{1.2}^2 + 0.4x \Big|_4^{5.2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} (2) - \frac{1}{10} (1.2^2 - 1.2) + 0.4(5.2) - 0.4(4)$$

$$= 0.656$$

b) Expresión general de los momentos no centrados μ_k

Momentos no centrados

↳

$$\mu_k = E[X^k] \quad \forall k = 1, 2, \dots, L$$

$$\mu_k = E[X^k] = \int_1^6 x^k f(x) dx$$

$$E[X] = \mu_1 = \int_1^6 x f(x) dx = \int_1^2 \frac{2x^2 - x}{10} dx + \int_4^6 0.4x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^2 + \frac{0.4x^2}{2} \Big|_4^6$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \left(\left(\frac{2 \cdot 8}{3} - \frac{4}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + \left(\frac{0.4 \cdot 36}{2} - \frac{0.4 \cdot 16}{2} \right)$$

$$= 4.31\bar{6}$$

c) Función generatriz de momentos

$$M_X[t] = E[e^{tx}] = \int_1^6 e^{tx} f(x) dx =$$

$$= \int_1^2 e^{tx} \left(\frac{2x-1}{10} \right) dx + \int_4^6 e^{tx} 0.4 dx$$

$$= \frac{2xe^{tx} - e^{tx}}{10t} \Big|_1^2 - \frac{e^{tx}}{5t} \Big|_1^2 + \frac{0.4e^{tx}}{t} \Big|_4^6 = \frac{3e^{2t} - e^t}{10t} - \frac{e^t}{10} + \frac{e^t}{5} + \frac{0.4e^{6t}(2t-1)}{t}$$

7. " $X \equiv$ " Demanda de los clientes en miles de euros del producto "

X v.a. continua $f(x) = \frac{3}{4} (2x - x^2) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } P(0 \leq X \leq t) &= \frac{1}{2} = F(t) - F(0) = \int_0^t \frac{3}{4} (2x - x^2) dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \left(x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^t = \frac{3}{4} \left(t^2 - \frac{t^3}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$t^2 - \frac{t^3}{3} = \frac{4}{6} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 2t^3 - 6t^2 + 4 = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad t^3 - 3t^2 + 2 = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \begin{aligned} t &= 1 \\ t_1 &= 1 + \sqrt{3} \\ t_3 &= 1 - \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$t_2, t_3 \notin [0, 2] \Rightarrow t_1 = 1 \Rightarrow 1000 \in$ debba tener disparte a levante al
comitato de remora.

b) $f(y) = \frac{3}{4}(4y - y^2 - 3), 1 \leq y \leq 3$

$$C.V(Y) = \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var} Y}}{E[Y]}$$

$$C.V(X) = \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var} X}}{E[X]}$$

$$E[X] = \int_0^2 x f(x) dx = \int_0^2 x \frac{3}{4} (2x - x^2) dx = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^2 (2x^2 - x^3) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{16}{3} - \frac{16}{4} \right) = 1$$

$$\text{Var} X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^2 x^2 (2x - x^2) dx - 1$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{2x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_0^2 - 1 = \frac{3 \cdot 32}{4 \cdot 4} - \frac{3 \cdot 32}{4 \cdot 5} - 1 = 0.2$$

$$E[Y] = \int_0^2 y \left(\frac{3}{4} (4y - y^2 - 3) \right) dy = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^2 (4y^2 - y^3 - 3y) dy$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{4y^3}{3} - \frac{y^4}{4} - \frac{3y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{4 \cdot 8}{3} - \frac{16}{4} - \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} \right) = 2$$

$$\text{Var} Y = E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2 = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^2 y^2 (4y - y^2 - 3) dy - 2 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$C.V(X) = \frac{\sqrt{0.2}}{1} = \sqrt{0.2}$$

$$C.V(Y) = \frac{\sqrt{0.1}}{2}$$

En cuanto lo compare, por
 $C.V(Y) < C.V(X)$.

⑧ $Y = X+2$
 $Z = X^2$
0, 1, 4

$$F(X) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -2 \\ 1/5 & -2 \leq x < -1 \\ 3/10 & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 9/10 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$P(Z=0) = P(X=0) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(Z=1) = P(X=-1 \cup X=1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(Z=4) = P(X=-2 \cup X=2) = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$F(Y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ 1/5 & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 3/10 & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1/2 & 2 \leq y < 3 \\ 9/10 & 3 \leq y < 4 \\ 1 & y \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$F(Z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z < 0 \\ 1/5 & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 3/10 & 1 \leq z < 4 \\ 1 & z \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

9) $Y = 2X + 3$ $h(x) = 2x + 3$ $X = \frac{Y-3}{2}$ $h^{-1}(y) = \frac{y-3}{2}$

$z = |X|$ $X = -z \quad x \in]-2, 0] \rightarrow h^{-1}_1(z) = -z$

$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{4} \quad -2 < x < 2$ $X = z \quad x \in [0, 2[\rightarrow h^{-1}_2(z) = z$

Usar el teorema de cambios de variable aleatoria de continuo a continuo

$g(y) = \begin{cases} f(h^{-1}(y)) |h^{-1}'(y)| & -2 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{fuera} \end{cases}$

$(h^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $f(h^{-1}(y)) = \frac{1}{4}$

$g(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} & -1 < y < 7 \\ 0 & \text{fuera} \end{cases}$

$Y = 2(-2) + 3 = -1$

$Y = 2 \cdot 2 + 3 = 7$

$z \in [0, 2[\quad h^{-1}_1(y) = -1 \quad h^{-1}_2(y) = 1$

$g_1(y) = f(h^{-1}_1(y)) |h^{-1}_1'(y)| = \frac{1}{4}$

$g_2(y) = f(h^{-1}_2(y)) |h^{-1}_2'(y)| = \frac{1}{4}$

$g(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq z < 2 \\ 0 & \text{fuera} \end{cases}$

10. X variable aleatoria con $f(x) = \frac{e^{-|x|}}{2} \quad -\infty < x < \infty$

•) Función de distribución

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-x}}{2} & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ \frac{e^x}{2} & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Función de distribución:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{-x}}{2} dx + \int_0^x \frac{e^{-x}}{2} dx & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{e^x}{2} dx & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} (e^t)_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{1}{2} e^0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^t}{2} dt + \int_0^x \frac{e^{-t}}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^x & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a) P(|x| \leq 2) = P(-2 \leq x \leq 2) =$$

$$= F(2) - F(-2) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} = 1 - e^{-2}$$

$$b) P(|x| \leq 2 \cap x \geq 0) = P((-2 \leq x \leq 2) \cap (x \geq 0)) =$$

$$= P(x \geq -2) = 1 - P(x \leq -2) = 1 - F(-2) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2}$$

$$c) P(|x| \leq 2 \cap x \leq -1) = P((-2 \leq x \leq 2) \cap (x \leq -1))$$

$$= P((-2 \leq x \leq -1)) = F(-1) - F(-2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2}$$

$$d) P(x^3 - x^2 - x - 2 \leq 0)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\
 2 & & 2 & 2 & 2 \\
 \hline
 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0
 \end{array}$$

$x^2 + x + 1 \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$P(x^3 - x^2 - x - 2 \leq 0) = P(x \leq 2)$$

$$= F(2) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2}$$

e) $P(X \text{ irracional})$.

$$\bar{Q} = \mathbb{I}$$

$$P(X \text{ racional}) = 0 \Rightarrow P(X \text{ irracional}) = 1 - P(Q) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

11. X v.a. cont. $\Rightarrow f(x) = 1$ en $0 \leq x \leq 1$

a) $Y = \frac{x}{1+x} \quad y + xy = x \Leftrightarrow y = x - xy = (1-y)x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{y}{1-y}$

Teorema de cambio de variable de continuo a continuo

$$Y = h(X)$$

$$g(y) = \begin{cases} f(h^{-1}(y)) |h^{-1}'(y)| & \text{si } y \in h[0,1] \\ 0 & \text{si } y \notin h[0,1] \end{cases}$$

$$h^{-1}(y) = \frac{y}{1-y} \quad f(h^{-1}(y)) = 1$$

$$h^{-1}'(y) = \frac{1}{(1-y)^2}$$

$$\text{ luego, } g(y) = \begin{cases} \dots & \text{si } y \in [0, 1/2] \\ 0 & \text{si } y \notin [0, 1/2] \end{cases}$$

$$b) \quad Z = \begin{cases} -1 & x < 3/4 \\ 0 & x = 3/4 \\ 1 & x > 3/4 \end{cases} \quad Z \text{ es v.a. discreta}$$

Teorema de cambio de variable de continua a discreta

$$P[Z=z] = \int_{h^{-1}(z)} f(x) dx$$

$$z = h(x)$$

$$P[Z=-1] = P[X < 3/4] = \int_0^{3/4} 1 dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P[Z=0] = P[X = \frac{3}{4}] = 0$$

$$P[Z=1] = P[X > 3/4] = \int_{3/4}^1 1 dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

12. X es aleatoria nóminal respecto de punto 2 $\therefore C.V.(X) = 1$.
¿Quié puede decirse acerca de las probabilidades?

$$C.V(X) = 1$$

$$E[X] = 2 \quad (\text{simetría respecto al punto 2})$$

$$C.V(X) = \frac{\sqrt{Var X}}{E[X]} = 1 \Leftrightarrow E[X] = \sqrt{Var X}$$

Desigualdad de Chebyshev: $P(|X - EX| < K\sqrt{Var X}) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{K^2} \quad \forall K > 0$

$$P(-K\sqrt{Var X} < |X - EX| < K\sqrt{Var X}) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{K^2} \quad \forall K > 0$$

$$P(-2K < X - 2 < 2K) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{K^2} \quad \forall K > 0$$

$$P(-2K + 2 < X < 2K + 2) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{K^2} \quad \forall K > 0$$

"

$$P(-8 < X < 12) \Leftrightarrow K = 5$$

$$P(-8 < X < 12) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{25} \approx 0.96$$

$$P(-6 < X < 10) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{16} \approx 0.9375$$