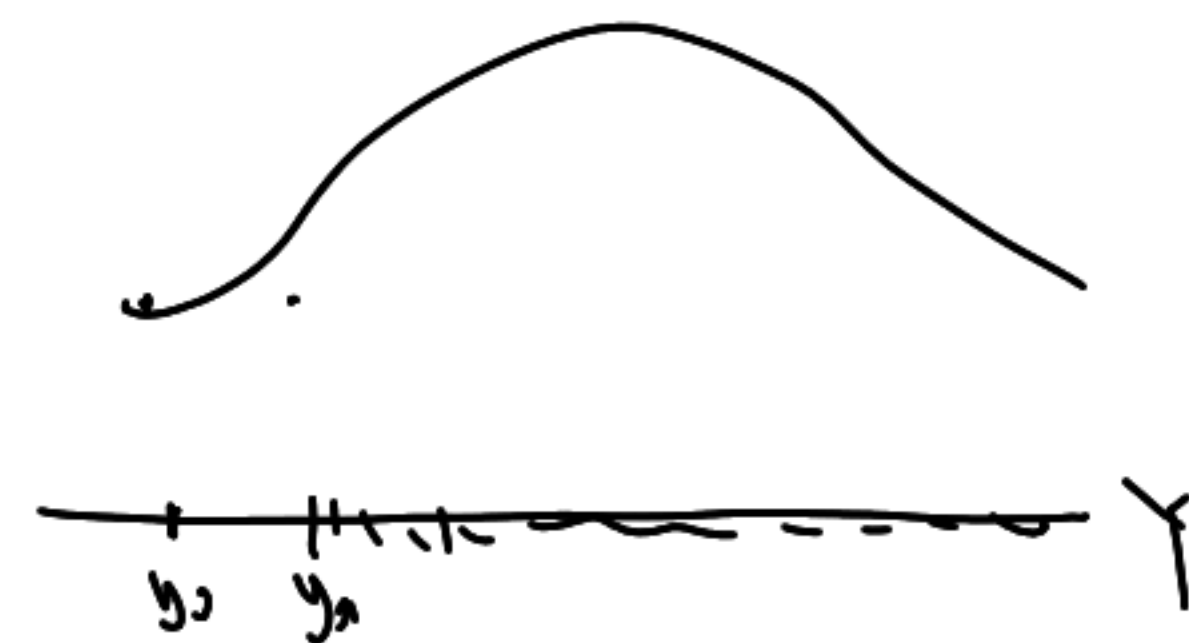


Y, X v.a. discrete

$$E(X|Y=y) = \sum_x x P(X=x|Y=y)$$

Y, X v.a. continuous

$$E(X|Y=y) = \int_x x \underbrace{f_{X|Y}(x|y)}_{f(x|y)} dx$$



$$E(X) = E(E(X|Y))$$

$$E(E(X|Y)) = \int_Y \left[\int_x x f_{X|Y}(x|y) dx \right] f_Y(y) dy$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_{X|Y}(x|y) f_Y(y)$$

$$= \int_Y \int_x x f_{X|Y}(x|y) f_Y(y) dy dx = \int_x x \underbrace{\int_Y f_{X|Y}(x|y) f_Y(y) dy}_{f_X(x)} dx$$

$$= \int_x x f_X(x) dx = E(X)$$

Como $\int_Y f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy = f_X(x)$

ent $E(E(X|Y)) = \int_x x f_X(x) dx = E(X)$

X_1, X_2, \dots v.a. Poisson(λ) independentes

N v.a. Poisson(λ_0)

$Y = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N$

Queremo $E(Y) = E(E(Y|N)) = E(N\lambda)$

como $Y|N \sim \text{Poisson}(\sum_{i=1}^N \lambda)$
Poisson($N\lambda$)

$= \lambda E(N) = \lambda \lambda_0$

X_i v.a. indep.

N v.a. entera e indep de X_i 's

$E(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i) = E(N)E(X_1)$

$$f_{x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}, \dots, x_{i_m}}(x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_m}) = \int_{\{i \in I : i \notin J\}} f_{x_1, \dots, x_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_{j_1} dx_{j_2} \dots dx_{j_p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_j &\in \{1, \dots, n\} \\ i_j &\neq i_k \quad \forall j \neq k \\ \{i_j\}_{j=1}^m &= J \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \\ &= \text{Cov}(Y, X) \end{aligned}$$

Conditional:

$$f_{x_i | \underline{x}_{-i}}(x_i | \cdot) = \frac{f_{x_1, \dots, x_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{f_{x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n}(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)}$$

$$\underline{x}_{-i} = (x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E(\underline{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} E(x_1) \\ E(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ E(x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Var}(\underline{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Var}(x_1) & \text{Cov}(x_1, x_2) & \dots & \text{Cov}(x_1, x_n) \\ \text{Cov}(x_2, x_1) & \text{Var}(x_2) & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \text{Cov}(x_n, x_1) & \dots & \dots & \text{Var}(x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

matrix symmetric.

independencia

$\underline{X} = (X_1, X_2)^T$ X_1 y X_2 son indep ssi $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$ $\left(\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow f_{X|Y}(x|y) = f_X(x) \\ f_{Y|X}(y|x) = f_Y(y) \end{array} \right)$

$\underline{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)^T$ X_1, \dots, X_n son indep ssi

$$f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f_{X_1}(x_1) \cdots f_{X_n}(x_n) \quad \forall x_1, \dots, x_n$$

y

$$f_{X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_j}}(x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_j}) = f_{X_{i_1}}(x_{i_1}) \cdots f_{X_{i_j}}(x_{i_j}) \quad \forall \text{ subconjunto de índices } i_1, \dots, i_j \text{ en el conjunto } \{1, \dots, n\}$$

(X_1, X_2, X_3) Pa X_1, X_2, X_3 son indep.

$$f_{X_1, X_2, X_3}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \prod_{i=1}^3 f_{X_i}(x_i) \quad \forall x_i$$

$$f_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2) = f_{X_1}(x_1) f_{X_2}(x_2) \quad \forall x_1, x_2$$

\vdots



dados justo tiramos 2 veces

$$X_1 = \text{"Sale un par en la 1a"} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$X_2 = \text{"Suma de los dos tiros es par"} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

impar
si si sale par

- $P_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2)$

- $P_{X_1}(x_1), P_{X_2}(x_2)$

- $P_{X_2|X_1}(x_2|x_1)$

- $E(X_2), E(X_2|X_1)$

Ω

2do	1	2	3	4	5	6
1er	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	\dots			
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

$$X_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{Si par en el 1er lanzamiento} \\ 0 & \text{Si no} \end{cases}$$

$$X_2 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{Si suma es impar} \\ 1 & \text{Si suma es par} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{X_2|X_1}(x_2|x_1)$$

$x_1 \backslash x_2$	0	1
0	$9/18$	$9/18$
1	$9/18$	$9/18$

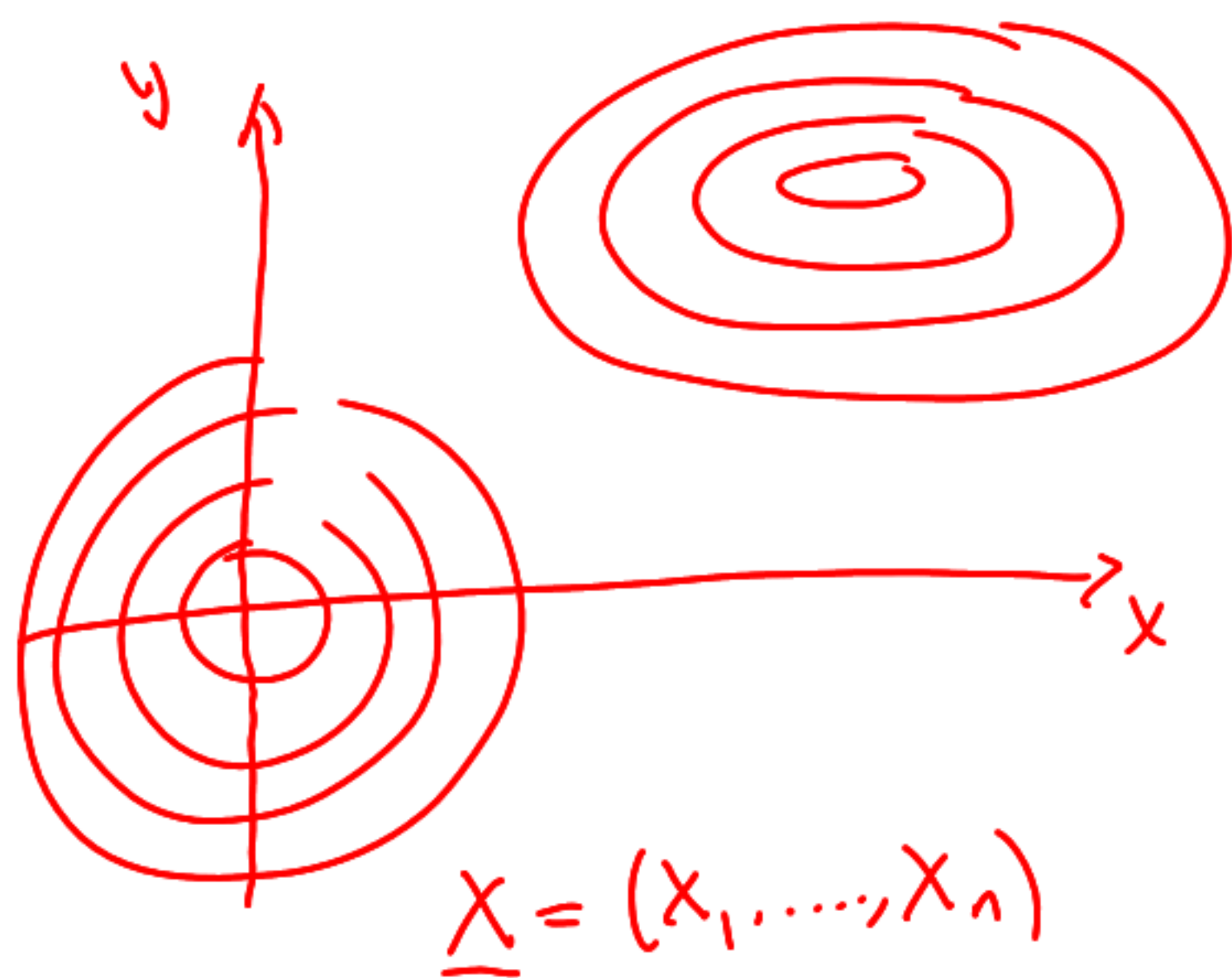
$$P(X_2=0|X_1=0) = \frac{P(X_1=0, X_2=0)}{P(X_1=0)} = \frac{9/36}{18/36} = \frac{9}{18}$$

$$f_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow$$

$x_1 \backslash x_2$	0	1	$P(X_1=x_1)$
0	$9/36$	$9/36$	$18/36$
1	$9/36$	$9/36$	$18/36$
$P(X_2=x_2)$	$18/36$	$18/36$	1

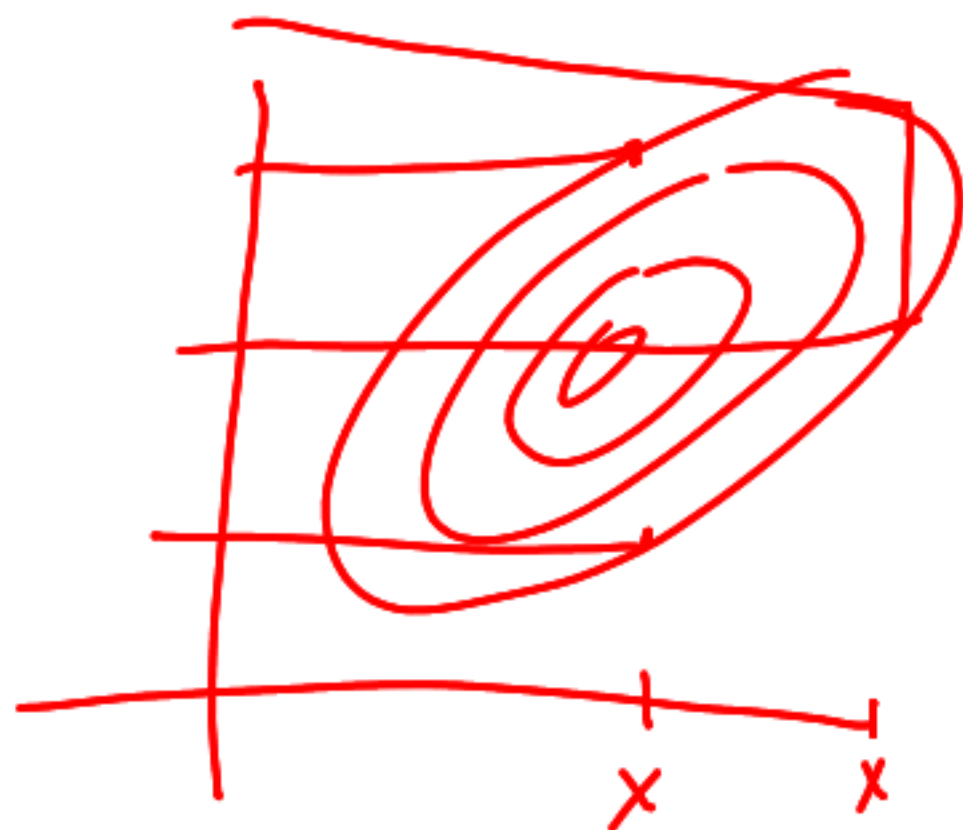
$$E(X_2) = 0 \cdot P(X_2=0) + 1 \cdot P(X_2=1) = P(X_2=1) = 18/36$$

$$E(X_2|X_1) = \begin{cases} 9/18 & X_1=0 \\ 9/18 & X_1=1 \end{cases}$$



$$\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\underline{x} \sim N_n(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\Sigma})$$



$$f_{\underline{x}}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\underline{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(\underline{x} - \underline{\mu})^t}_{1 \times n} \underbrace{\underline{\Sigma}^{-1}}_{n \times n} \underbrace{(\underline{x} - \underline{\mu})}_{n \times 1} \right\}$$

M poblaciones
cada una con fd $f_i(x)$
ent. la ~~dist~~ fd de la mezcla es

$$f_T(x) = a_1 f_1(x) + a_2 f_2(x) + \dots + a_M f_M(x)$$

dnde $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_M = 1$

$$F_T(x) = a_1 F_1(x) + a_2 F_2(x) + \dots + a_M F_M(x)$$

Pa. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_T(x) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F_T(x) = 1$

RStudio interface showing a script, environment, and a histogram plot.

Script Editor (Left):

```
1 #poblacion 1:
2 mux<-70
3 sigmax<- 3
4
5 #poblacion 2:
6 muy<-90
7 sigmay<-4
8
9
10 #proporcion de personas de la poblacion 1 en el total
11 alfa<-0.2
12
13
14 #seleccionamos n personas al azar
15 n<-10000
16 a<-runif(n)
17 res<-rep(NA,n)
18 for(i in 1:n){
19   if(a[i]<0.2){res[i]<-rnorm(1,mux,sigmax)}
20   else{res[i]<-rnorm(1,muy,sigmay)}
21 }
22 hist(res,col="grey",border="white",freq=FALSE)
23
24 x<-seq(0,150,by=.1)
25 mezcla<-alfa*dnorm(x,mux,sigmax)+(1-alfa)*dnorm(x,muy,sigmay)
26
27 lines(x,mezcla,col="red")
28
```

Environment (Top Right):

Variable	Class	Value
a	num [1:10000]	0.4989 0.10388 0.17475 0.00432 0.20626 ...
alfa	num	0.2
i	int	10000L
mezcla	num [1:1501]	9.36e-112 1.64e-111 2.88e-111 5.04e-111 8.83e-111 ...
mux	num	70
muy	num	90
n	int	10000
res	num [1:10000]	92.4 69.4 73.7 66.6 90.4 ...
sigmax	num	3
sigmay	num	4
x	num [1:1501]	0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 ...

Plots (Bottom Right):

Histogram of res

The histogram shows the distribution of the variable 'res'. The x-axis is labeled 'res' and ranges from 60 to 100. The y-axis is labeled 'Density' and ranges from 0.00 to 0.06. The histogram bars are grey with white borders. A red line represents the density curve, which is bimodal, with peaks around 70 and 90.