

7.1

$\{N(\tau), \tau \geq 0\} \rightarrow$  proceso de conteo asoc a un proceso de Poisson de intensidad  $\lambda = 2 \Rightarrow$

$N(a, b) = N(b) - N(a)$  el incremento del proceso en el intervalo  $(a, b)$

a)  $P(N(1) = 0)$

$$\tau = 1 \quad \lambda = 2 \\ \mu = 2$$

$$P(N(1) = 0) = \frac{e^0 e^{-2}}{0!}$$

$$\frac{\mu^m}{m!}$$

$$P(N(1) = 0) = e^{-2}$$

$N \approx$  nro de eventos.

$$PP \rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$N(\tau) \sim P_0(2\tau)$$

$$P_N(m) = P(N=m) = \frac{\mu^m e^{-\mu}}{m!}$$

b)  $P(N(1, 2) = 1) =$

$$m = 1 \quad \lambda = 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \cdot 1 \\ \downarrow \\ \text{long intervalo}$$

$$P(N(1, 2) = 1) = \frac{2^1 e^{-2}}{1!} = 2e^{-2},$$

c)  $P(N(1) = 0, N(1, 2) = 1, N(2, 4) = 2) = P(N(1) = 0) \cdot P(N(1, 2) = 1) \cdot P(N(2, 4) = 2)$

$\downarrow$   
como son iid  
por contar arribos  
en intervalos disjuntos

$$= e^{-2} \cdot 2e^{-2} \cdot \frac{4^2 e^{-4}}{2!} = 2e^{-4} \cdot 8e^{-4} = \frac{16e^{-8}}{2!}$$

DATO:  $e^{-4} \cdot e^{-4} = e^{-8}$

DISTRIBUCION INTERVALOS

d)  $\text{cov}(N(1, 3), N(2, 4)) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \text{cov}[(N(1, 2) + N(2, 3)), (N(2, 3) + N(3, 4))]$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow[1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4]{} \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \text{haga distribu} \end{array} = \text{cov}(N(1, 2), N(2, 3)) + \text{cov}(N(1, 2), N(3, 4)) + \text{cov}(N(2, 3), N(2, 3)) + \text{cov}(N(2, 3), N(3, 4))$$

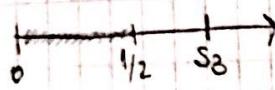
$$= \text{cov}(N(2, 3), N(2, 3)) = \text{var}(N(2, 3)) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

VAR( $N$ ) =  $\lambda$

4) Si el evento o punto del tiempo

e) Sea  $S_3$  el tiempo de espera hasta que ocurre el 3er evento.

$$P(S_3 > 1/2) = P(N(1/2) \leq 3)$$



$$= P(N(1/2) \leq 2) =$$

$$P(S_m > \tau) = P(N(t) < m)$$

es decir porque el 3mo entra

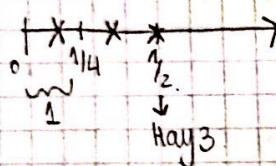
porque se que en ese

intervalo, 2 llegaron seguro

$$= \sum_{i=0}^2 \left( 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)^i e^{-1} =$$

$$= e^{-1} + e^{-1} + \frac{1}{2!} e^{-1} = \frac{5}{2} e^{-1}$$

f)  $P(N(1/4) = 1 | S_3 = 1/2) = P(N(1/4) = 1 | N(1/2) = 2)$



$$= \frac{P(N(1/4) = 1, N(1/2) = 2)}{P(N(1/2) = 2)}$$

$$= \frac{P(N(1/4) = 1) P(N(1/4, 1/2))}{P(N(1/2) = 2)} = 1$$

$$N(1/4) \sim \text{Poi}(1/2)$$

$$N(1/4, 1/2) \sim \text{Poi}(1/2)$$

$$N(1/2) \sim \text{Poi}(1)$$

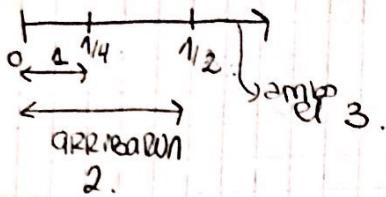
$$= \frac{(1/2)^1 e^{-1/2}}{1!} \cdot \frac{(1/2)^1 e^{-1/2}}{1!} = \frac{1/2 e^{-1}}{2!}$$

$$\boxed{P(N(1/4) = 1 | S_3 = 1/2) = 1/2}$$

NOTA

(2)

$$g) P(S_3 > 1/2 | N(1/4) = 1) = \frac{P(S_3 > 1/2, N(1/4) = 1)}{P(N(1/4) = 1)}$$



$$= \frac{P(N(0, 1/4) = 1, N(1/4, 1/2) \leq 1)}{P(N(0, 1/4) = 1)}.$$

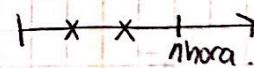
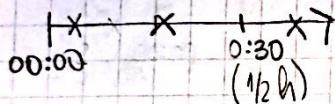
$$= \frac{P(N(0, 1/4) = 1)P(N(1/4, 1/2) \leq 1)}{P(N(0, 1/4) = 1)} \rightarrow \text{por ser indep.}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^1 \frac{\left(\frac{e \cdot \frac{1}{4}}{4}\right)^i}{i!} e^{-2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0,9098$$

7.2

 $N(t) = n^o$  accidentes en intervalo $N \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda T) = \text{Poi}(2T) \quad \lambda: 2 \text{ por hora.}$ 

a)



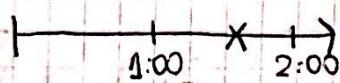
$$\mu = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \quad m = 1$$

q' en esa 1/2 hora solo  $\leftarrow P(N(0, 1/2) \leq 3) = \sum_{m=0}^2 \frac{\mu^m e^{-\mu}}{m!} = \frac{1^0 e^{-1}}{0!} + \frac{1^1 e^{-1}}{1!} + \frac{(1^2 e^{-1})}{2!} =$

pasen 2 accidentes  $P(S_3 > 1/2) = \text{esto}$   
 b) conste de lo mismo.  
 usar gamma

$$P(N(0, 1/2) \leq 3) = e^{-1} \left( 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{2} e^{-1}}}$$

b)



$$P(N(1, 2) = 1) = \frac{2^1 e^{-2}}{1!} = 2e^{-2}$$

NOTA

4.3

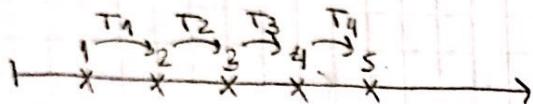
$$\lambda = 40 \text{ por hora}$$

$N(t)$ : cantidad de partículas emitidas en ese tiempo

$$N \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda t)$$

T: tiempo entre partículas consecutivas.

$$T \sim \text{exp}(\lambda)$$



para que sean registrados, tiene que pasar  $\oplus$  de 2 minutos entre cada partícula

$$60 \text{ min} \rightarrow 1 \text{ hora} \\ 2 \text{ min} \rightarrow \frac{1}{30} \text{ hora.}$$

$$P(T_1 > \frac{1}{30}, T_2 > \frac{1}{30}, T_3 > \frac{1}{30}, T_4 > \frac{1}{30}) =$$

como son todas expo e imd.

$$= P(T_1 > \frac{1}{30}) P(T_2 > \frac{1}{30}) P(T_3 > \frac{1}{30}) P(T_4 > \frac{1}{30}) \\ = e^{-10 \cdot \frac{1}{30}} \cdot e^{-10 \cdot \frac{1}{30}} \cdot e^{-10 \cdot \frac{1}{30}} \cdot e^{-10 \cdot \frac{1}{30}} \\ = 0,12636 = P(\text{las primeras 5 son detectadas})$$

PROB EXP.

$$P(T_n \leq t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$P(T_n > t) = e^{-\lambda t}$$



$$P(T_1 > t) = P(N(t) = 0) = \frac{(dt)^0}{0!} e^{-\lambda t} = e^{-\lambda t}$$

4.4

$$\lambda = 2 \times \text{seg}$$

1 tac tac tac tac  
 $\Delta \text{seg}$

$$\mu = 2 \cdot \lambda$$

R = neg's mcm.



No señal en el de

$$P(N(0,1) = 1, N(1,2) = 0) =$$

$$P(R(1,2) = 0 | R(0,1) = 1) =$$

$$= \frac{P(R(1,2) = 0, R(0,1) = 1)}{P(R(0,1) = 1)} = 0,12277$$

$$P(N(0,1) = 2 \cdot | N(1,2) = 1) + P(N(0,1) = 2, N(1,2) = 0) + P(N(0,1) = 3, N(1,2) = 0)$$

$$\frac{N(1,2) \sim \text{Pois}(2)}{\lambda(1,1) \sim \text{Exp}(2)}$$

$$P(N(0,1) = 2) + P(N(0,1) = 3)$$

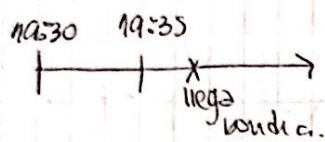
f.5

$$\lambda = 12 \text{ x hora}$$

a) Andie llega 19:30  $\rightarrow$  esperar  $\leq$  de 5min.

$$5\text{min} \rightarrow \frac{1}{12} \text{ hora.}$$

$$60\text{min} \rightarrow 1 \text{ hora.}$$



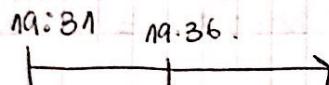
$T$ : tiempo hasta q' pase el bondi

$$P(T > 5\text{min}) = P(T > \frac{1}{12} \text{ horas}) =$$

$$T \sim \exp(12)$$

$$= e^{-12 \cdot \frac{1}{12}} = e^{-1}$$

b)



$$P(T > \frac{1}{12}) = e^{-1}$$

c)

Marias 19:30 X  $X = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$  equiprob.

$$P(T > \frac{1}{12}) = e^{-1}$$

d)

$$19:00 + U \quad U \sim \text{unif}(0,60)$$

$$P(T > \frac{1}{12}) = e^{-1}$$

no importa horario que llegan, la probabilidad es la misma.

$\hookrightarrow$  quiere mencionar la probabilidad menor.

f.6

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = 3 \text{ kilos} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{3}$$

X: peso de bolsa  $\sim \text{Poisson}$ .

a)

$$X \sim \exp(\lambda) \quad Sm > 7$$

Yo sé que saca los

$$Sm = T_1 + T_2 + \dots$$

5, y quiero que saque los 7

$$5 + Y > 7$$

Si multiplo final Y: peso final

$$\downarrow$$

$$P(Y > 2) = e^{-\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2} = e^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$Y > 2$$

4) Si el evento o punto del ...

b)  $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(1/3)$

$$E[X_i] = 3$$

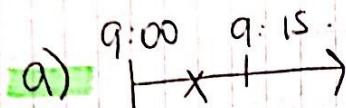
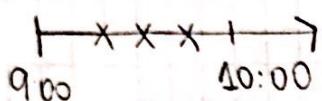
$X_i$  = cada bolsa  $X_f$  = una bolsa.

↓  
Todos los bolsos tienen  
la misma media

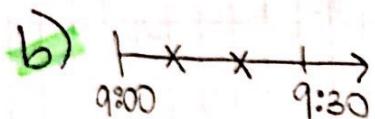
15 min = 1/4 hora

f.f)

$$\lambda = 4 \times \text{hora}$$



Nº n de llamadas q llegan.



$$P(N(0,1/4) \geq 1 | N(0,1) = 3) =$$

$$P(N(0,1/2) \geq 2 | N(0,1) = 3) = Y + \text{POR PROPIEDAD} \rightarrow ③$$

$$X = N(0,1/4) | N(0,1) = 3 \sim \text{Bin}(3, \frac{1}{4})$$

$$Y \sim \text{Bin}(3, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$P(Y \geq 2) = 1 - P(Y < 2) =$$

$$1 - P(Y=0) - P(Y=1) =$$

$$1 - \binom{3}{0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - \binom{3}{1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{27}{64} = 0.58$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

exp(50)

f-8)  $\lambda = 50 \times \text{minuto}$

T<sup>o</sup> cantidad total de tiempo que esperaron los pasajeros

Si = instante de ambos  $E[T]$  y  $\text{Var}(T)$   
de los pasajeros

T<sup>i</sup> = cantidad de tiempo q<sup>i</sup>  
espera c/u pasajero

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{N(0,15)} T^i$$

$N(0,15) = n \rightarrow$  cantidad de pasajeros  
en 15 minutos

(4)

al condicionar  $N$  de  $(0, 15)$  se que

$$T_i = 15 - S_i \quad \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \text{tempo de espera} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \text{tempo llegada} \end{array}$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^n (15 - S_i)$$

$$\text{Si } T_i = 15 - S_i \mid N(0, 15) = m \sim U(0, 15).$$

$$E[T] = E[E[T \mid N(0, 15)]] =$$

$\downarrow$   
PROP GUIAS.

calculo aparte

$$\begin{aligned} E[T \mid N(0, 15) = m] &= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^m (15 - S_i) \mid N(0, 15) = m\right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \left(15 - E[S_i \mid N(0, 15) = m]\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \left(15 - \frac{15}{2}\right) = \frac{15m}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{valor que toma } m \\ \text{ambos.} \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[T] &= E\left[\frac{15m}{2}\right] = \frac{15}{2} E[m] = \text{se que} \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad N(0, 15) = m \\ &= \frac{15}{2} E[N(0, 15)] = \frac{15}{2} \mu = \frac{15}{2} \cdot 15. \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \downarrow \\ &E[N] = \mu = \lambda T = \lambda \cdot 15. \end{aligned}$$

$$E[T] = \frac{15}{2} \cdot 50 \cdot 15 = 5625.$$

$$\text{Var}(T) = \text{Var}(E[T \mid N(0, 15)]) + E(\text{Var}(T \mid N(0, 15)))$$

$\stackrel{\text{Pitagoras.}}{=} \quad \text{II}$

$$\text{II} \quad \text{Var}(E[T \mid N(0, 15)]) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{15}{2}m\right) = \left(\frac{15}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \text{Var}(m) =$$

$$\left(\frac{15}{2}\right)^2 \text{ van } (N) = \left(\frac{15}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \lambda \cdot 15 = \frac{84375}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{Var}(\tau | N(0, 15) = m) = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^m (15 - S_i) | N(0, 15) = m\right)$$

= como  $15 - S_i | N(0, 15) = m$  son ind solo aparecen  
sumatoria afuera y no covarianzas.

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \text{Var}(15 - S_i | N(0, 15) = m) \rightarrow \text{solo } 15 \text{ afuera}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \text{Var}(S_i | N(0, 15) = m) = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{15^2}{12} = \frac{75}{4}m$$

↓  
es uniforme.

$$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$E\left[\frac{75}{4}m\right] = \frac{75}{4} E[N(0, 15)] = \frac{75}{4} \cdot \lambda \cdot 15.$$

$$\text{Var}(\tau) = \frac{84375}{2} + \frac{28125}{2} = \boxed{56250}$$

f.a.

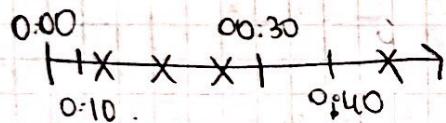
$$\lambda = 6 \times \text{hora}$$

$$1 \rightarrow 60 \text{ min.}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \leftarrow 10 \text{ min.}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \leftarrow 40.$$

$$\mu = \lambda T$$



$$P(N(0, 1/6) = 0 \cap N(0, 2/3) = 3) | N(0, 1/2) = 3) =$$

↓ de acuerdo a lo que

$$P(N(0, 1/6) = 0, N(1/6, 2/3) = 3) \stackrel{\text{Poisson independ.}}{=} \frac{P(N(0, 1/2) = 3)}{P(N(0, 1/6) = 0) P(N(1/6, 2/3) = 3)}$$

$$\mu = 1 \leftarrow \frac{P(N(0, 1/2) = 3)}{P(N(0, 1/6) = 0) P(N(1/6, 2/3) = 3)} \rightarrow \mu = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3.$$

$$P(N(0, 1/2) = 3) \rightarrow \mu = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3.$$

$$\left( \frac{1^0 e^{-1}}{0!} \cdot \frac{3^3 e^{-3}}{3!} \right) / \frac{3^3 e^{-3}}{3!} = \underline{0.137}$$

(5)

## PROP 4 Y 5.

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{Y.10} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \text{fallas.} \\ \lambda = 1 \text{ cada } 20 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{20} \text{ m} \end{array}$$

$$\text{PPP}(\lambda) \quad P(D_i) = 0,75$$

$D_i$  se detecta la falla

↓ se corta el alambre.

a) Long de rollos de alambre:  $X$  = hasta que se detecta la 1ra

$$\Pi_D \sim \text{PP}(\lambda_0 = p\lambda) \rightarrow \text{proceso del éxito}$$

↳ hallar falla

$T_1$ : la 1ra detectada



detectada  
↓  
solo le doy  
importancia a las  
detectadas en el  
proceso

$$X = T_1 \sim \exp(p\lambda) \quad \lambda_1$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{p\lambda} = \frac{1}{(0,75)\frac{1}{20}} = \frac{80}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{(p\lambda)^2} = \frac{1}{(0,75)^2} = \frac{6400}{9}$$

b) media de fallas en los rollos  $\rightarrow$  no detectados

las no detectadas  
solo detectadas.  $\Pi_{\bar{D}} \sim \text{PP}(\lambda_{\bar{D}} = (1-p)\lambda) \rightarrow \text{proceso de fracaso}$

↳ no detectados.

$$Y|X=x \sim \text{Poi}(\mu = \lambda_{\bar{D}} \cdot x)$$

$$E[Y|X=x] = \frac{\mu}{(1-p)\lambda \cdot x}$$

$y$ : no detectados

$$P(\bar{D}) = 0,25$$

$$E[Y] = E[E[Y|X=x]] = E[(1-p)\lambda x] = (1-p)\lambda E[x] =$$

↓  
las no  
detectadas.

$$= \frac{(1-0,75)}{20} \cdot \frac{80}{3} = \frac{1}{80} \cdot \frac{80}{3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

NOTA

f.11

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{20} \text{ m}$$

$$P_{\text{falla}} = 0,17 \text{ s}$$

CORRECTA  $\rightarrow$  1ra detectada antes de los 20 & a los 20 m.

a) media  $X$ : tiempo fallas [m]

$$X = \begin{cases} T_1^D, & T_1^D < 20 \\ 20, & T_1^D \geq 20 \end{cases}$$

$T_1^D$ : 1ra falla  
número

$$T_1^D \sim \exp(\lambda)$$

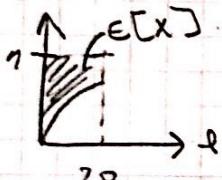
$$E[X] = E[X | T_1^D < 20] P(T_1^D < 20) + E[X | T_1^D \geq 20] P(T_1^D \geq 20)$$

uso la formula  
de esperanza  
total y separo  
los 2 casos.

$$= E[T_1^D | T_1^D < 20] (1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot 20})$$

$$+ E[20 | T_1^D \geq 20] \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot 20} =$$

OTRA FORMA.

$f_x$    $\rightarrow$  como es def positiva (no toma valores neg) y 10  
necesito calcular como el área sobre la f desded

$$E[X] = \int_0^{20} 1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda t}) dt =$$

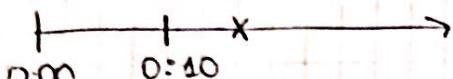
$$= \int_0^{20} (t-1) + e^{-\lambda t} dt = 14,07$$

b) Hallar la media de los fallas en metros  $\rightarrow$  igual que arriba.

$$E[N] = (1 - P)(\lambda) E[X] = \frac{1}{80} (14,07) = \boxed{0,1758}$$

(6)

4.12 Lucas  $\rightarrow$  PPP ( $\lambda_1$ )  $\lambda_1 = 3$  minuto.  
 Monk  $\rightarrow$  PPP ( $\lambda_2$ )  $\lambda_2 = 5$  minuto. } independientes.

a)   $\pi_1 + \pi_2 \sim \text{PPP}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$

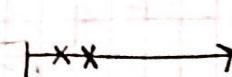
superposición

$$T_L \sim \exp(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

$$P(T_L > 10) = e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \cdot 10} = e^{-80}$$

b)

$$U = \min \{ T_1^{(1)}, T_1^{(2)} \}$$

 solo voy a considerar el menor de ambos de los procesos.

si yo quiero 10 sea de Lucas.

$$U = T_1^{(1)} \quad J_1 \xrightarrow{\lambda=3} U = \text{Lucas}$$

$$P(T_L < T_M) = P(J_1 = 1) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

c)

uno todo

como  $U$  y  $J$  son ind x el 4.14

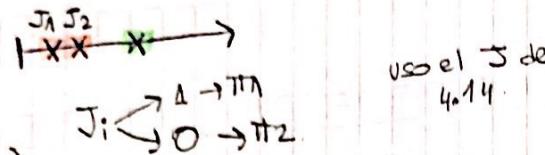
$$P(T_1^{(1)} < 10 \text{ y } J=1) = P(T_1^{(1)} > 10) \cdot P(J=1)$$

$$U \sim \exp(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

$$= e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \cdot 10} \cdot \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = \boxed{e^{-80} \cdot \frac{3}{8}}$$

$$\text{F.13} \quad T_1 \sim \text{PP}(2)$$

$$T_2 \sim \text{PP}(2)$$



uso el  $\Sigma$  de 4.14.

a)  $P(J_1=1 \cap J_2=1) =$   
como el evento es imd

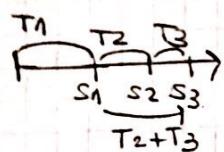
$$P(J_1=1) P(J_2=1) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \cdot \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{16}.$$

$$(J_1=1) = (T_1^{\pi_1} < T_1^{\pi_2})$$

$$(J_2=1) = (T_2^{\pi_1} < T_2^{\pi_2})$$

b)  $\lambda = 2 \quad E[\exp] = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}$  traseñal

tempo desde la 3ra.

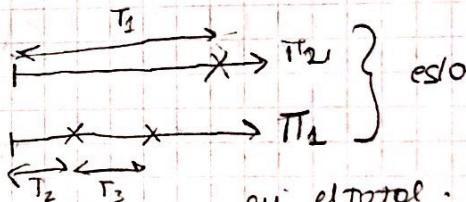


$$T_1 > T_2 + T_3$$

↑  
tempo hasta 1era señal.

Si yo quiero que el tempo hasta la primera sea mayor que hasta  $T_2$  y  $T_3$ .

$$P(T_1 > T_2 + T_3) = 1/4$$

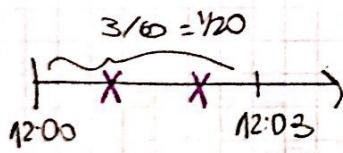


$$T_1 \text{ y } T_2 \text{ estornos.}$$

F.14.  $\lambda = 60 \times \text{hora} \rightarrow \text{PATRIOTAS}$ . imd  
 $\lambda = 40 \times \text{hora} \rightarrow \text{CHISPEROS}$ .

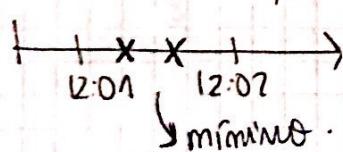
$$N = N_1 + N_2$$

N: count de ambos de PATRIOTAS.



si superpongo los PP.

$$PP(\lambda = 100 \times \text{hora}) =$$



$$P(N(1/60, 1/120) \geq 2 | N_2(1/120) = 2) = \text{N}_1 \text{ count de ambos de PATRIOTAS}$$

defino

$$N(1/60, 1/120) | N_2(1/120) = 2 \sim \text{Bin}(1/120) \text{ N}_1: \text{count de CHISPEROS}$$

$$P(T \geq t) = \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!} \rightarrow \text{supuesto cero} \quad \frac{1/60 - 1/120}{1/120}$$

$$S(p) = 1 - F(\tau) \quad P(T \geq 2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \right)^n \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{n!} \approx 0,8557 \xrightarrow{f}$$

7.15. PPP (4) x hora.

$X$ : tiempo de trabajo.

$$X \sim N\left(\frac{5}{60}, \frac{1}{12}\right) \quad E(X) \text{ y } \text{Var}(X)$$

en min  $\approx 412$ .

$$N(0,1) = m$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\circ} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{11:00} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\circ} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{12:00} \end{array} \quad T_T = \text{tiempo total} = X = \sum_{i=1}^m T_i$$

$$E[T] = E\left[E\left[T \mid N(0,1) = m\right]\right]$$

$$= E\left[E\left[\sum_{i=1}^m T_i\right]\right] = E\left[m E[T]\right]$$

$$m E[T] = m \cdot \frac{5}{60}$$

$$E\left[m \frac{5}{60}\right] = \frac{5}{60} \underbrace{E\left[N(0,1)\right]}_m = \boxed{\frac{5}{60} \cdot 4 \text{ h}}$$

por promoción.

$$V(T_T) = \text{Var}\left(E(T_T \mid N(0,1))\right) + E(\text{Var}(T_T \mid N(0,1))) \rightarrow \text{igual 7.8.}$$

7.16.

$$\lambda = 3.000 \times \text{semanas}$$

$$\Pi \sim \text{PPP}(\lambda)$$

↓ familias que migraron

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\circ} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{Nº migrantes} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \xrightarrow{\circ} \\ \text{---} \\ p = 0,5 \\ 4 \\ \xrightarrow{\circ} \\ \text{---} \\ p = 0,4 \\ 5 \\ \xrightarrow{\circ} \\ \text{---} \\ p = 0,1 \end{array}$$

Nº cantidad q/ migraron en 4 semanas.

Voy a dividir el PP gral en 3 dependiendo de la familia.

$$\Pi_1 \sim \text{PPP}(\lambda_1 = 0,5 \cdot \lambda) \rightarrow 3 \text{ migrantes} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{ind.}$$

$$\Pi_2 \sim \text{PPP}(\lambda_2 = 0,4 \lambda) \rightarrow 4 \quad "$$

$$\Pi_3 \sim \text{PPP}(\lambda_3 = 0,1 \lambda) \rightarrow 5 \quad "$$

$$N = 3 N_1(0,14) + 4 N_2(0,14) + 5 N_3(0,14)$$

$\downarrow$   
cada g' migran de semana 0 a 4  
al  $\Pi_1$

$$E[N] = 3 E[N_1(0,14)] + 4 E[N_2(0,14)] + 5 E[N_3(0,14)]$$

$$N_i \sim \text{Poi} (\lambda = 3 \cdot 1.4)$$

$$E[N] = 3 \cdot \underset{0,15}{\lambda_1} \cdot 1.4 + 4 \underset{0,4}{\lambda_2} \cdot 1.4 + 5 \cdot \underset{0,17}{\lambda_3} \cdot 1.4$$

$E[N] = 43200$

como el proceso es indep  $\rightarrow \text{cov} = 0 \rightarrow$  la var es la suma de las var

$$\text{Var}(N) = 3^2 \text{Var}(N_1(0,14)) + 4^2 \text{Var}(N_2(0,14)) + 5^2 \text{Var}(N_3(0,14))$$

$$\text{Var}(N) = 9 \cdot \lambda_1 \cdot 1.4 + 16 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot 1.4 + 25 \cdot \lambda_3 \cdot 1.4$$

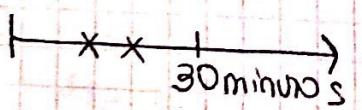
$\text{Var}(N) \approx 160800$

b) 7.17

PPP ( $10 \times \text{minuto}$ )  $\Pi$ : vehículos anuales.

- 1)  $70\% = 0,7$  autos  $X_1$ : peso de coche.
- 2)  $10\% = 0,1$  motos.  $E[X_1] = 400$
- 3)  $20\% = 0,2$  camiones.  $E[X_2] = 120$ .

$$E[X_3] = 1300$$



$$P(N_{(0,1/2)} \geq 2) = 1 - P(N_{(0,1/2)} < 2)$$

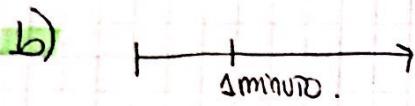
$$1 - P(N_{(0,1/2)} = 0) - P(N_{(0,1/2)} = 1) =$$

$$M = \lambda \cdot P_2 \cdot T$$

⑧

$$= 1 - \frac{(10 \cdot 0,7 \cdot \frac{1}{2})^0 e^{-10 \cdot 0,7 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}}{0!} - \frac{(\frac{7}{2})^1 e^{-\frac{7}{2}}}{1!}$$

$$= 0,186$$



$$\mu_1 \rightarrow P_1 \frac{1}{60} = \frac{7}{60}, \quad \mu_2 \rightarrow P_2 \frac{1}{60} = \frac{1}{60}$$

$$\mu_3 \rightarrow P_3 \frac{1}{60} = \frac{1}{30}$$

$$IP(N_1(0,1/60) = 7, N_2(0,1/60) = 1, N_3(0,1/60) = 2) =$$

com 3 semidesp.

$$\left( \frac{7}{60} \right)^7 e^{-\frac{7}{60}} \cdot \frac{\left( \frac{1}{60} \right)^1 e^{-\frac{1}{60}}}{1!} \cdot \frac{\left( \frac{1}{30} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{1}{30}}}{2!}$$

$$P(\dots) = 4,6 \times 10^{-16}$$

c) fórmula de  $E_{\text{TOTAL}}$

$$E[Cx] = E[x_1 \cdot P_{x_1} + x_2 \cdot P_{x_2} + x_3 \cdot P_{x_3}]$$

$$= 400 \cdot 0,7 + 0,1 \cdot 120 + 1300 \cdot 0,2 = 552$$

d)  $T$ : congo total en 1 hora.

$$E[T] = 400 \text{ kg } E[N_1(0,1/60)] + 120 \text{ kg } E[N_2(0,1/60)]$$

$$+ E[N_3(0,1/60)] 1300 \text{ kg} =$$

$$= 400 \cdot 420 + 120 \cdot 60 + 1300 \cdot 120$$

$$E[T] = 331200 \text{ kg}$$

f.18)

A 2 x minuto B 1 x minuto.  $\rightarrow$  ind.

$$P(\text{pan}) = P(J_1=1) \cdot P(J_2=2) = \frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_A + \lambda_B} \cdot \frac{\lambda_B}{\lambda_B + \lambda_A} = \\ = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

T: tiempo hasta que pasa eso.