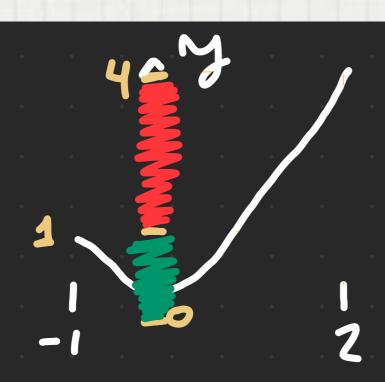
Eventos equivalentes

3. Sea X una V.A. con función de densidad $f_{\times}(x) = \frac{2(x+1)}{9} + 2 = x \leq 2$ Hallar la función de densidad de Y=Xº Siempre analyar de que espaço Parto -> Voy D&C ->DóC

X,Y no son ind



$$4x(x) = 2(x+1) 1/3 - 1 < x < 2$$

$$f_{n(x)}(h(x)) = f_{y}(y)$$

$$Sop(x) = [-1, z]$$

 $Sop(h(x)) = Sop(y) = [0, 4]$

$$\mathbb{P}(Y \leq \gamma) = \mathbb{P}(X^2 \leq y) = \mathbb{P}(X \leq \pm Jy) = \mathbb{P}(X \leq h'(y))$$

$$|P(Y \leq y)| = |P(-Jy) \leq X \leq Jy) = F_X(J_7) - F_X(-J_7)$$

$$|P(Y \leq y)| = |P(X \leq y)| = |P(X \leq y)| = |P(X \leq y)|$$

$$|P(Y \leq y)| = |P(X \leq y)| = |P(X \leq y)| = |P(X \leq y)|$$

$$|P(Y \leq y)| = |P(X \leq y)| = |P(X \leq y)| = |P(X \leq y)|$$

estudo que pasa con yesqui

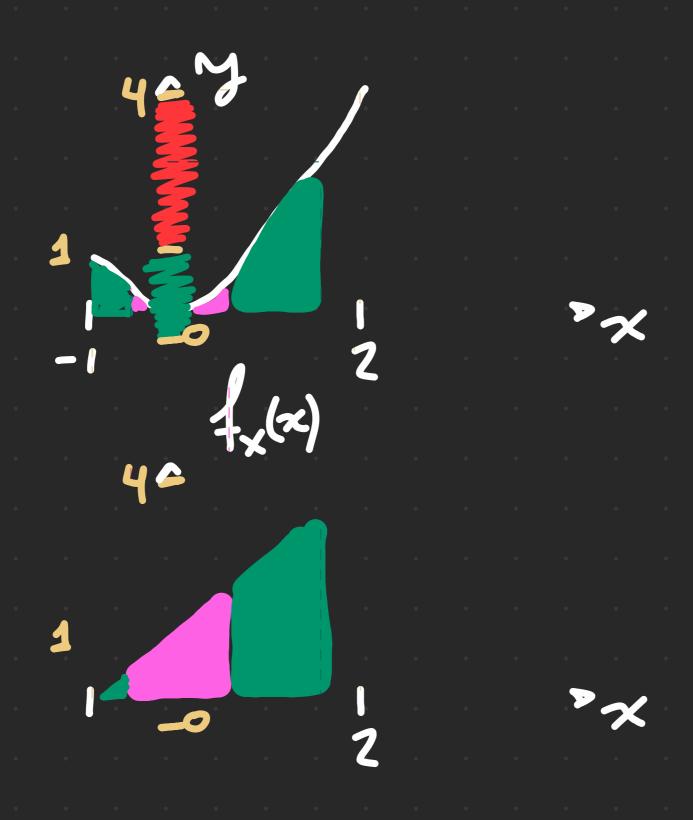
aharu integro
$$\frac{\sum F_{\gamma}(z)}{\sum y} = f_{\gamma}(y)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(F_{\times}(\overline{y})-F_{\times}(-\overline{y})\right)=$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} f_{x}(\sqrt{y}) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} f_{x}(-\sqrt{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} (f_{x}(\sqrt{y}) + f_{x}(-\sqrt{y}))$$
receipt

$$f_{y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} (4x\sqrt{y}) + 4x(-\sqrt{y}) & 0 < y < y \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} 4x(\sqrt{y}) & 1 < y < 4 \end{cases}$$



$$x \cot 7 = g(x) = \begin{cases} x & x < 3 \\ y & cont \end{cases}$$

 $sop(y) = [0,3]$
 $sop(y) = F(y) =$

$$P(Y \le a) = P(X \le g) = F_X(g) = \frac{7}{7+1} = F_Y(g)$$

$$IP(y \leq y) = IP(3 \leq y)$$

$$T_{cte}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \left(x = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \frac{115x > 0}{3} \right)$$

$$F_{y}(y) = \frac{y}{(y+1)^{2}} \pi_{0 \le y < 3} + \pi_{3} = \pi_{3}$$

$$F_{y}(y) = \begin{cases} (y+1)^{2} & \text{ord} & \text{sign} \\ (y+1)^{2} & \text{sign} \\ (y+1)$$

1. Sean X e Y V.A. independrentes, con XNPOi(X) e YNPOi(µ). Hallar ea destribución de W = X+Y

$$R_{g}(x) = R_{g}(y) = N_{0}$$
 $x, y \rightarrow D_{0}$
 $R_{g}(w) = N_{0}$
 $F_{w}(w) = 1P(w \le w) = 1P(x + y \le w)$
 $= 1P(y \le w - x)$

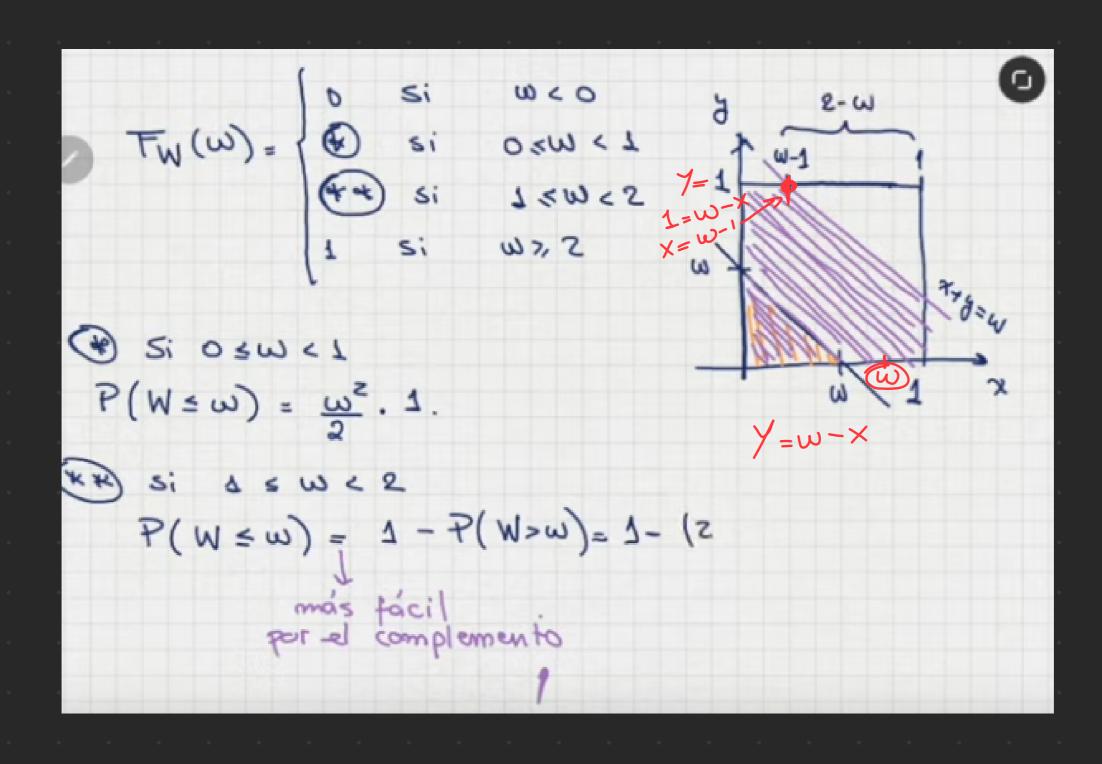
cenosco Px(x)
Py(x)

$$= P_{W}(0) = P(X+y=0) = P(X=0,y=0)$$

$$P_{W}(1) = P(X+y=1) = P(X=1,y=0) = P(X=1,y=0)$$

50 123

$$= \mathbb{I}(\lambda \leq m - x)$$



4.19 La cantidad L de langostas que arriban a la mesa de un asado tiene una distribución Poisson de media 2 y la cantidad M de moscas tiene una distribución Poisson de media 8. L y M son independientes.

- (a) Hallar la función de probabilidad de L + M.
- (b) Hallar la función de probabilidad de M|(L+M=10).
- (c) Calcular P(M > 2|L + M = 10).

$$L \sim Poi(2) \quad \text{Ind} \quad h(L+M) \quad M \sim Poi(8) \quad \text{Ind} \quad h(L+M) \quad M \sim Poi(8) \quad \text{Ind} \quad h(L+M) \quad \text{Ind} \quad h(L+M) \quad \text{Ind} \quad h(L+M) \quad \text{Ind} \quad \text{Ind} \quad h(L+M) \quad \text{Ind} \quad \text{Ind}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{10} IP(H = m_i \cap L + m_i = 10) = L = 10 - m_i$$

$$IP(H = 10)$$

4.6 ■ Un voltaje aleatorio V₁ -medido en voltios- con distribución uniforme sobre el intervalo [180, 220] pasa por un limitador no lineal de la forma

$$g(v_1) = \frac{v_1 - 190}{20} \mathbf{1} \{190 \le v_1 \le 210\} + \mathbf{1} \{210 < v_1\}.$$

Halar la función de distribución del voltage de salada
$$V_2 = g(V_1)$$
:

 $V_1 \sim \mu(180, 220)$
 $V_2 = g(V_1) = \frac{V_1 - 190}{20} \int_{V_2}^{1} \{190 \leq V_1 \leq 100\} = 11 \leq 100 \leq V_1\}$
 $\int_{V_2}^{1} \{V_2\}$
 $\int_{V_2}^{1} \{V_2\} = [0, 1]$
 $\int_{V_2}^{1} \{V_2\}$

$$||f(v_2, v_2)| = |f(v_1, v_2)|$$

$$= |f(v_2, v_2)| = |f(v_2, v_2)|$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{40} dx = \frac{x - 180}{40} = \sqrt{\frac{20 + 10}{40}} = \sqrt{\frac{20 + 10}{40}} = \sqrt{\frac{100}{200}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{40}} \frac{1}{40} = \sqrt{\frac{100}{200}} = \sqrt{\frac{100}{2000}} = \sqrt{\frac{1000}{2000}} = \sqrt{\frac{100}{2000}} = \sqrt{\frac{100}{2000}} = \sqrt{\frac{100}{2000}} = \sqrt{\frac{1000}{2000}} = \sqrt{\frac{1000}} = \sqrt{\frac{1000}{2000}} = \sqrt{\frac{1000}{2000}} = \sqrt{\frac{1000}{2000}} = \sqrt{\frac{1000}{2000}} = \sqrt{\frac{1000}{2000}} = \sqrt{\frac{1000}} = \sqrt{\frac{1000}} =$$

me di cuentar xq -> rongo e indicadoros que habia a authorior de probabilidad

Vec Aleatorio
$$\longrightarrow F_{xy}(xy) \longrightarrow f_x, f_y$$

Func Aleatorias $\longrightarrow y=g(x) \longrightarrow F_x \longrightarrow F_y$

