

GUÍA 6

6.1

DISCOS DEFECTUOSOS $\rightarrow P = 0,01$

PAQUETE = 10 DISCOS

GARANTIA = $\frac{1}{10}$ DEFECTUOSO \rightarrow CASO CONTRARIO
DEVUELVE EL \$

X : '# DEFECTUOSOS EN N ENSAYOS'

$$X \sim \text{BIN}(10, 0,01)$$

A-

NO SATISFACE LA GARANTIA CUANDO $X \geq 2$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \geq 2) &= 1 - P(X < 2) = 1 - P_X(0) - P_X(1) \\ &= 1 - 0,901 - 0,09 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_X(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} = 0,01$$

B-

LUCAS COMPRO 3 PAQUETES

UN PAQUETE DEFECTUOSO

$$Y \sim \text{BIN}(3, 0,01)$$

Y : '# PAQUETES NO
ACEPTABLES'

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=1) &= \binom{3}{1} 0,01^1 (1-0,01)^2 \\ &= 0,029 \end{aligned}$$

6.2

TIRADORE → P BLANCO

GANAR PREMIO → HACER 3 DISPAROS
↓ CON POR LO MENOS 2 BLANCOS
HACER 5 DISPAROS
CON POR LO MENOS 3 BLANCOS

$$A \sim Bi(3, p)$$

$$B \sim Bi(5, p)$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(A \geq 2) &= 1 - P(A=0) - P(A=1) \\&= 1 - P_X(0) - P_X(1)\end{aligned}$$

$$P_{X_A}(x) = \binom{3}{x} p^x (1-p)^{3-x}$$

$$P(B \geq 3) = 1 - P_X(0) - P_X(1) - P_X(2)$$

$$P_{X_B}(x) = \binom{5}{x} p^x (1-p)^{5-x}$$

QUIERO QUE SE CUMPLA $P(A) \geq P(B)$

$$1 - (1-p)^3 - 3p \cdot (1-p)^2 \geq 1 - (1-p)^5 - 5p \cdot (1-p)^4$$

$$p = 1/2 \quad \text{o} \quad p = 1$$

↪ $0 < p < 1/2$ MAS FAVORABLE

NOTA

6.3

MONEDA EQUILIBRADA 18 VECES

$$X \sim B^o(18, 1/2) \quad X'' = \# \text{ CADAS OBSERVADAS}$$

A-

$$P(X=13) = P_X(13) = \binom{18}{13} P^{13} (1-P)^5 \\ = 0,033$$

B-

Nº + PROBABLE DE CADAS

$$E[X] = NP = 9$$

$$P(X=9) = P_X(9) = \binom{18}{9} \frac{1}{2}^9 (1-\frac{1}{2})^9 \\ = 0,185$$

6.4

PASAJERO RESERVA NO SE PRESENTE $\rightarrow 0,04$
 SE VENDEN 10 RESERVAS

X "# PASAJEROS QUE SE PRESENTAN"

$$X \sim Bi(100, 0,96)$$

$$P(X > 98) = P_X(99) + P_X(100)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow &= \binom{100}{99} 0,96^{99} (1-0,96)^1 + \binom{100}{100} P^{100} (1-P)^0 \\ \text{NO TENGAN} &= 0,07 + 0,016 \\ \text{ASIENTO} &= 0,086 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{QUE TODOS SUBAN} \rightarrow 1 - 0,086 = 0,914 \checkmark$$

6.6

DADO EQUILIBRADO SUCESSIONES VECES

X "# TIROS HASTA EL PRIMER 2"

$$X \sim GEO(1/6)$$

$$P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3)$$

$$= 1 - P(X=2) - P(X=1) - P(X=3)$$

$$P_X(x) = (1-P)^{x-1} \cdot P$$

$$P(X > 3) = 1 - \frac{5}{36} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{25}{216}$$

$$P(X > 3) = 0,578$$

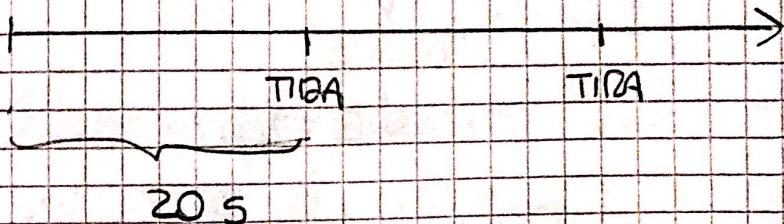
$$\text{NOTA } P(X > 6 | X > 3) = \frac{P(X > 6 \cap X > 3)}{P(X > 3)} = \frac{P(X > 6)}{P(X > 3)}$$

FALTA DE
MEMORIA
↑

6.9

 $X \sim \text{EXP}(1/3) \rightarrow$ LAMPARA EN HS

SE TIRA UN DADO EQUILIBRADO CADA VEINTE

HALLAR LOS 3 QUE SE OBSERVADON HASTA
QUE SE APAGO LA LAMPARA

N: CANTIDAD DE INTERVALOS HASTA QUE SE APAGUE

N ENSAYOS 1 EXITO

COMO $X \sim \text{EXP}$ TIENE PERDIDA DE MEMORIA

$$(0 - 20) = (20 - 40) = (40 - 60)$$

$$P(0 < X < 20) = \int_0^{20} \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{1}{3}x} dx = 1 - e^{-\frac{20}{3}} = 0,998$$

ESTE PERDIDA

$$N \sim \text{GEO}(m, 0.998)$$

Y: CANTIDAD DE VECES QUE SALIO EL 3

$$Y | N=m \sim \text{Bi}(m, 1/6)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y|N=m] = \frac{m}{6} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}[Y|N] = \frac{N}{6}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[Y|N]] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{6}N\right] = \frac{1}{6}\mathbb{E}[N]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y] = \frac{1}{6}\mathbb{E}[N] = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot 0,998 = 0,1669$$

\downarrow
 $N \sim G$

$$\sqrt{\mathbb{E}} = 1/p$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y] \approx 0,1669$$

6.10

$$X_L \sim \text{BER}(1/2) \quad \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SALE CARA} \\ 0 & \text{SALE CECAS} \end{cases}$$

$$X_M \sim \text{BER}(1/3) \quad \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SALE CARA} \\ 0 & \text{SALE CECAS} \end{cases}$$

CUANDO GANA MONK $\rightarrow X_M = 0$ (SALEN DOS CECAS)



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X_L=0 \cap X_M=0) &= \mathbb{P}(X_L=0) \cdot \mathbb{P}(X_M=0) \xrightarrow{\text{SON INDEP}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

JUEGO $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & \text{MONK} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \text{LUCAS} \end{cases}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ EMPATE

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X_L=1 \cap X_M=1) &= \mathbb{P}(X_L=1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(X_M=1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

NOTA

$X_1 \sim \text{BER}(\frac{1}{3})$ GANA MONK

$X_2 \sim \text{BER}(\frac{1}{6})$ GANA LUCAS

$X_3 \sim \text{BER}(\frac{1}{2})$ EMPATE

DESCARTO EL ESTADO DE EMPATE YA QUE
NO AFECTA A NINGUNO DE LOS OTROS DOS CASOS

→ TDAD INCNSIS

$$\overline{P}(\text{GANÉ MONK}) = \overline{P}(\text{2 SECAS} \mid \text{UN GANADOR})$$

$$= \frac{\text{2 SECAS} \cap \text{HAY GANADOR}}{\text{HAY GANADOR}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

6.11

N CANTIDAD DE CHOCOLATINES QUE LUCAS DEBE
COMPRAR HASTA COMPLETAR LA COLECCIÓN.

$$N = 1 + N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + N_4$$



DOBQUE YA
SALIO 1 PERSONAJE
SI OS,

(PANDA)



CANTIDAD DE COMPRAS HASTA EL
SEGUNDO PERSONAJE

$$\overline{P}(N_1) = 1 - \overline{P}(\text{PANDA})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$N_1 \sim \text{GEO}(\frac{4}{5})$$

$$N_3 \sim \text{GEO}(\frac{2}{5})$$

$$N_2 \sim \text{GEO}(\frac{3}{5})$$

$$N_4 \sim \text{GEO}(\frac{1}{5})$$

$$\mathbb{E}[N] = \mathbb{E}[1] + \mathbb{E}[N_1] + \mathbb{E}[N_2] + \mathbb{E}[N_3] + \mathbb{E}[N_4]$$
$$= 1 + \frac{1}{4/5} + \frac{1}{3/5} + \frac{1}{2/5} + \frac{1}{1/5}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[N] = 11,42$$

$$\text{VAD}(N) = 25,17$$

6.12

DADO EQUILIBRADO \rightarrow 6 CADAS - 1 R

2 A

3 V

X: # CANTIDAD DE LANZAMIENTOS HASTA LOS 3 COLORES.

$$X = 1 + X_1 + X_2$$

↓

POSIENE TIPO
Y SALE ROJO

$X_1 \sim \text{GEO}$ DEDO SU PROBABILIDAD DEL PRIMER COLOR

$$P(X_1 | R) \Rightarrow P(X_1 | R_1) = 1 - P(\text{ROJO})$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$X_1 | R \sim \text{GEO}(\frac{5}{6})$$

$X_1 | V$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 | V) &= 1 - P(V) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$X_1 | V_1 \sim \text{GEO}(\frac{1}{2}) \quad X_1 | R_1 \sim \text{GEO}(\frac{5}{6})$$

$$X_1 | A_1 \sim \text{GEO}(\frac{2}{3})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 + \text{GEO}(\frac{5}{6}) + \dots \\ + \\ \text{GEO}(\frac{1}{2}) \\ + \\ \text{GEO}(\frac{2}{3}) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} X_2 | V_1 A_2 \\ X_2 | A_1 V_2 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} X_2 | R_1 V_2 \\ X_2 | V_2 R_2 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{c} X_2 | R_1 A_2 \\ X_2 | A_1 R_2 \end{array}$$

SON 6 GEOMETRICAS

$$① \quad X_2 | V_1 A_2 \quad P(X_2 | V_1 A_2)$$

$$\bullet X_2 | V_1 A_2 \sim \text{GEO}(\frac{1}{6}) \times 2$$

$$X_2 | D, V_1 \sim \text{GEO}(\frac{1}{2}) \times 2$$

$$E[X_2] =$$

$$[E[\text{GEO}(\frac{1}{6})] \cdot P(V_1 A_2)]$$

$$[E[\text{GEO}(\frac{1}{2})] \cdot P(R_1 V_2)]$$

$$[E[\text{GEO}(\frac{1}{3})] \cdot P(R_1 A_2)]$$

$$E[X_1] =$$

$$[E[\text{GEO}(\frac{1}{2})] \cdot P(V) +$$

$$[E[\text{GEO}(\frac{2}{3})] \cdot P(A) +$$

$$[E[\text{GEO}(\frac{5}{6})] \cdot P(R)]$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{6}}{17}$$

$$= 0(\frac{1}{3}) \times 2$$

$$X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow E[X_2] \rightarrow \text{CONDICIONALES}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$[X_1] \rightarrow \text{CONDICIONAL}$!

$$\begin{aligned} &[X_1 | V_1] \cdot P(V_1) + [E[X_1 | A_1] \cdot P(A)] \\ &+ [E[X_1 | R] \cdot P(R)] \end{aligned}$$

6.13

ESTACIONAMIENTO → CAPACIDAD 3

POQ MINUTO PASA 1 AUTO

$$P(\text{ESTACIONAR}) = 0,8$$

$$X \sim Bi(N, P) \quad Y \sim PAS(K, P)$$

$$P(X \geq K) = P(Y \leq N)$$

$X \sim Bi(10, 0.8)$ EXITOS OBTENIDOS EN 10 MIN

$Y \sim PAS(3, 0.8)$ ENSAYOS NECESARIOS PARA 3 EXITOS

$$P(X \geq 3) = P(Y \leq 10)$$

$$P(Y \leq 10) = P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X < 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 - \binom{10}{2} 0,8^2 (0,2)^8 \\ &= 1 - 4,33 \times 10^{-5} = 0,996 \\ &= 0,99 \end{aligned}$$

6.15

FA BRICA

A 40%

C 20%

B 30%

D 10%

A

ELIGEN 14

$$P(5A, 4B, 3C, 2D)$$

$$X_1 = \#A \sim Bi(14, \frac{2}{5})$$

$$X_2 = \#B \sim Bi(14, \frac{3}{10})$$

$$X_3 = \#C \sim Bi(14, \frac{1}{5})$$

$$X_4 = \#D \sim Bi(14, \frac{1}{10})$$

NOTA

$$(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) \sim M(14, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{10})$$

X

$$P(X_1=5, X_2=4, X_3=3, X_4=2) =$$

$$P(X) = \frac{14!}{5!4!3!2!} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^5 \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2$$

$$P(X) = 0,0167$$

B-

$$P(X_3=3 | X_1=5) \text{ MULTINOMIAL TRUNCADA}$$

$$X_3 \sim M\left(9, \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{x_2}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{3}}_{x_3}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{6}}_{x_4}\right)$$

$$X_3 \sim Bi(9, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$P(X_3=3 | X_1=5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_X(3) &= \binom{9}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^6 \\ &= 0,27 \end{aligned}$$

6.16

PIEZAS \rightarrow 2 DEFECTOS
(INDEP)

ROTURA $P = 0,1$

ABOLLADURA $P = 0,2$

SE ELIJEN 8 PIEZAS

SIN DEFECTO $P = 0,7$

A - 1 = AMBOS DEFECTOS, 2 SOLO ABO, 3 ROTAS
2 BUENAS

$$X_1 = \text{AMBOS DEFECTOS} \quad P_1 = 0,1 \cdot 0,2 = 0,02$$

$$X_2 = \text{SOLO ABOLLADURA} = P_2 = P_{AB} \cdot \bar{P}_A$$

$$X_3 = \text{SOLO ROTURA} = 0,2 \cdot 0,9 =$$

$$X_4 = \text{BUENAS} \quad P_3 = 0,1 \cdot 0,8 =$$

$$P_4 = 0,9 \cdot 0,8 =$$

$$(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) \sim \mathcal{M}(8, 0,02, 0,18, 0,08, 0,72)$$

$$P(X_1=1, X_2=2, X_3=3, X_4=2) = P(X)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X) &= \frac{8!}{1! 2! 3! 2!} (0,02)^2 (0,18)^3 (0,08)^1 (0,72)^2 \\ &= 2,89 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000289. \end{aligned}$$

B -

$$P(X_1 \geq 1) \rightarrow X_1 \sim Bi(8, 0,02)$$

$$P(X_1 \geq 1) = 1 - P(X < 1) = 1 - 0,85 = 0,150$$

$$P_X(0) = \binom{8}{0} 0,2^0 (1-0,02)^8 = 0,85$$

C-

$$P(x < 5) = X \sim Bi(8, \text{ALGUN DEFECTO})$$

O 1 - SOLD BUENAS

$$\begin{aligned} & 0,02 \cup 0,18 \cup 0,08 \\ & \overbrace{P_1 + P_2 + P_3} = \\ & = (P_1 + P_2 - P_1 P_2) + P_2 - P_1 \end{aligned}$$

D- $P(X_4 \geq 3)$

$$X_4 \sim Bi(8, 0.72)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_4 \geq 3) &= 1 - P(X_4 \leq 3) \\ &= 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) - P(X=2) \\ &= 0,992 \end{aligned}$$

6.17

SIN DEFECTOS $\frac{1}{2}$ PIEZAS DEFECTO I $\frac{1}{3}$ DEFECTO II $\frac{1}{4}$ AMBOS DEFECTOS $\frac{1}{12}$

$$(X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4) \sim \mathcal{U}(12, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$E[X_4] \rightarrow X_4 \sim Bi(12, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$E[X_4] = 6$$

6.20

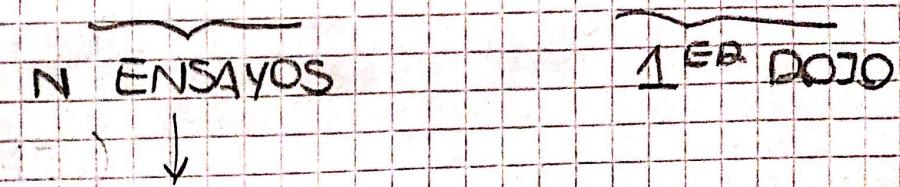
$$P(\text{ROJO}) = 0,45$$

$$P(\text{AMARILLO}) = 0,05$$

$$P(\text{VERDE}) = 0,5$$

MOTORQUERO SOLO SE DETIENE EN ROJO \rightarrow semáforos rojo X

N: CANTIDAD DE VERDES HASTA DETENERSE



EL PROBLEMA

ES QUE EN ESTOS ENSAYOS
HAY VERDES Y AMARILLOS

$$x_1, x_2 | x_3 = m \sim M(n-m, p_1^*, p_2^*)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N \\ x=x \end{array} \right\} \sim \text{Bin}\left(x-1, \frac{p_v}{p_v+p_a}\right)$$

$$P_n(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n P(k) \cdot R(k-x)$$

$$R_x(x)$$

$$\begin{matrix} V & A & V & A & V & A & V & A & R \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \underline{V} & \underline{V} & \underline{A} & \underline{V} & \underline{V} & \underline{A} & \underline{V} & \underline{A} & \underline{R} \end{matrix} \rightarrow *$$

$$\boxed{N = n}$$

$$x' \sim \text{geom}\left(\frac{p_a}{p_a+p_v}\right) \quad P_n(n) = P_{n'}(n')$$

$$\boxed{N = x' - 1}$$

$$N = *$$

$$N = x' - 1$$