Ley de espectativa total

El valor esperado de una variable se puede ver como el valor esperado de la variable dada otra

$$\mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[Y \mid X]]$$

Prueba:

$$\mathbb{E}[y] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \: f_y(y) \: dy$$

La funcion se puede escribir como una funcion marginal de probabilidad

$$f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{xy}(x,y) dx$$

Ley de la varianza total

La ley de la varianza total esta dado por: $Var(y) = \mathbb{E}[var(y \mid x)] + var(\mathbb{E}[y \mid x])$

Prueba:

$$\begin{split} &var(y) = \mathbb{E}[y^2] - \mathbb{E}[y^2], \ \mathbb{E}[y^2] = var(y) + \mathbb{E}[y]^2 \\ &\mathbb{E}[y^2] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[y^2 \mid x]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[var(y \mid x) + \mathbb{E}[y \mid x]^2] = \mathbb{E}[var(y \mid x)] + \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[y \mid x]^2] = var(y) = \mathbb{E}[var(y \mid x)] + \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{e}[y \mid x]^2] - \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[y \mid x]^2] - \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[y \mid x]^2] - \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[y \mid x]^2] + \mathbb{E}[var(y \mid x)] + \mathbb{E}[var(y \mid x)] + \mathbb{E}[var(y \mid x)] \end{split}$$

Si s(t) es un proceso de Poisson compuesto $s(t) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n(t)} y_i$ desde N(t) es un proceso de

Poisson homogeneo y y_i $(i=1,\ldots,N(t))$ son variables aleatorias independientes entre si y v N(t) ademas los y_i son identicamentes distribuidos.

Se tiene que:

$$egin{aligned} a &= \mathbb{E}[s(t)] = \mathbb{E}[N(t)] \ \mathbb{E}[y_i] \ b &= var(s(t)) = \mathbb{E}[N(t)] \ \mathbb{E}[y_i]^2 \end{aligned}$$

Ley expecttiva total

$$\mathbb{E}[s(t)] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[s(t) \mid N(t)]] = \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^N y_i \mid N(t)
ight]
ight] = \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n(t)} \mid N(t)
ight]
ight] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} \mathbb{E}\left[y_i \mid N(t)
ight]
ight] = \mathbb{E}[N(t)]$$

Prueba b:

$$Var(S(t)) = \mathbb{E}[var(s(t) \mid N(t))] + var(\mathbb{E}[s(t) \mid N(t)])$$

Donde:

$$egin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[var(s(t)\mid N(t))] &= \mathbb{E}[N(t)var(y_i)] \ var(\mathbb{E}[s(t)\mid N(t)]) &= Var(n(t)\mathbb{E}[y_i]) \ \mathbb{E}[s(t)\mid N(t)] &= N(t)\mathbb{E}(y_i) \end{aligned}$$

Sustituyendo tenemos:

$$egin{aligned} &=var(y_i)\mathbb{E}[N(t)]+\mathbb{E}[y_i]^2\mathbb{E}[N(t)] \ &=\mathbb{E}[N(t)](var(y_i)+\mathbb{E}[y_i]^2) o\mathbb{E}[y_i^2] \ &Var(s(t))=\mathbb{E}[N\mid t]\,\mathbb{E}[y_i^2]=\lambda t\;\mathbb{E}[y_i^2] \end{aligned}$$

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Proceso de Poisson Condicionales Decimos que un proceso de conteo $N(t)\approx poiss(\lambda)$ es condicional respecto a $\lambda \sin 3 p(N(s+t)-N(s)=n\mid\lambda)=\frac{(\lambda)^{n}}{n!}e^{-\lambda} \mbox{ donde } \lambda\approx f-x (\lambda)$. En este caso se dice que <math>\lambda\approx \sin 3 a$ aleatoria de ocurrencia.

Problema: Calcular la media de $N(t) \approx Poiss(\Lambda), \Lambda \approx f_x(x)$

$$egin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[N(s)] &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[N(s) \mid \Lambda]] = \mathbb{E}[\lambda t] = t \mathbb{E}[x] = t \mathbb{E}[\Lambda] \ \\ \mathbb{E}[N(s)] &= t \mathbb{E}[\Lambda] \end{aligned}$$

Problema: calcula la variana de $N(t) pprox Poiss(\Lambda), \Lambda pprox f_n(\lambda)$

$$Var(N(s)) = var(\mathbb{E}[N(s) \mid \Lambda]) + \mathbb{E}[var(N(s) \mid \Lambda)] = t^2 var(\Lambda) + t\mathbb{E}[\ ambda]$$

Calculo de potencias de la exponencial e^x

$$e^{\left(\frac{y}{n}\right)} = e^{w}$$

$$\frac{e^{x+h} - e^{x}}{h} \mid_{x=0} = \frac{e^{n} - e^{0}}{h} = \frac{e^{n} - 1}{h} = \frac{e^{w} - 1}{w} = 1$$

$$e^{x} = (e^{w})^{N} = (1+w)^{N} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \binom{n}{k} w^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} 1 * \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right) * \left(1 - \frac{2}{N}\right) \cdots$$

$$1\left(1 - \left(\frac{k-1}{N}\right)\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k}}{k!}$$

Aproximar funcion en base a la series de taylor

$$egin{aligned} f(x) &= f(x_0) = f(x_0)(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)^2 + a_3(x-x_0) + \dots \ f(x) &= a_u + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)^2 + \dots \ f(x) &= 2a_2(x-x_0) + 3a_3(x-x_0)^2 \ f(x) &= 2a_2 + 3*2a_3(x-x_0) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} rac{f(x_0)}{k!} - (x-x_0)^k
ightarrow (e^x)^k = e^x\mid_{x=0} = 1$$

$$e^x=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}rac{x^k}{k!}\;a_k=rac{f(k)(x_0)}{k!}$$