

Cálculo de Probabilidades II
Respuestas Tema 3

1. Sean X y Y v.a. con segundo momento finito

(a) La desigualdad de Cauchy - Schwarz se da sii

$$P(Y = a + bX) = 1$$

para constantes a, b ∈ ℝ, b ≠ 0.

(b)

$$|\rho_{X,Y}| = 1 \leftrightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{con} \quad b \neq 0$$

tal que y = a + bx con probabilidad 1.

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i\right) &= \sum_{i=1}^n V(c_i x_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2 \text{Var}(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} c_i c_j \text{Cov}(x_i, x_j) \\ \rho\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i, \sum_{j=1}^m b_j y_j\right) &= \frac{\text{cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i, \sum_{j=1}^m b_j y_j\right)}{\sigma_{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i} \sigma_{\sum_{j=1}^m b_j y_j}} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m a_i b_j \text{cov}(x_i, y_j)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \text{Var}(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} a_i a_j \text{Cov}(x_i, x_j)} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m b_i^2 \text{Var}(y_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} b_i b_j \text{Cov}(y_i, y_j)}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Sea

$$\bar{x}_p = 60 \quad \sigma^2 = 64$$

Una generacion de n = 100 tuvo $\bar{x}_m = 58$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{x}_m \leq 58) &= P(z_m \leq -0.5) \\ &= 1 - \phi(.25) \\ &= 0.4013 \end{aligned}$$

Si se puede afirmar eso porque la probabilidad de que alguna generacion tenga promedio menos o igual a 5.8 es poco menos que 0.5.

3. Sea X = sobrevivientes, Y = sobrevivir y P(Y) = 0.85

(a)

$$P(X \geq 50) = 1 - \phi(9.80)$$

(b)

$$P(X \geq 5) = 1 - \phi(5.60)$$

4. Sea X = numero de votantes

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \geq 90) &= P\left(Z \geq \frac{90 - 200\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{200 * \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}}}\right) \\ &= 1 - \phi(-1.41) \\ &= \phi(1.41) \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \geq 90) &= P(Z \geq -0.4472) \\ &= \phi(0.4472) \end{aligned}$$

5. Sea Y = numero de reclamos. Obtener un estimador de probabilidad de Y .

$$P(Y = 0) = 0.8939$$

$$P(Y = 1) = 0.0728$$

$$P(Y = 2) = 0.03193$$

$$P(Y = 3) = 0.00128$$

$$E(Y) = 0.1405$$

Sea

$$n = 100 \rightarrow 100 * E(Y) = 14.05$$

(numero promedio de reclamos totales) Sea X = monto de reclamo

(a)

$$F_X = 1 - e^{-0.001x} I_{\mathfrak{R}^+}(x)$$

(b)

$$f_X = (0.001)e^{-0.001x}$$

(c)

$$E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} (0.001)xe^{-0.001x} dx = 1000$$

(d)

*El costo esperado de los reclamos es 100 * 1000*

(e)

$$V(X) = 1000000$$

$$\sigma_X 1000, \quad 100 \text{ casos} = 100000$$

6. Por demostrar que

$$|\rho| = 1 \leftrightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathfrak{R}, b \neq 0$$

Y

$$P(Y = a + bx) = 1$$

Demostracion con la desigualdad de Cauchy Schwarz

Sea X_1 y X_2 v.a. con segundos momentos finitos.

$$|E(X_1 X_2)| \leq \sqrt{E(X_1^2)E(X_2^2)}$$

Sea

$$y_1 = x_1 - \mu_1 \quad y_2 = x_2 - \mu_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow E(y_1 y_2) &= E[(x_1 - \mu_1)(x_2 - \mu_2)] \\ &= Cov(x_1, x_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$E(y_1^2) = Var(x_1)$$

$$E(y_2^2) = Var(x_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |E(y_1 y_2)| &\leq \sqrt{E(y_1^2)E(y_2^2)} \\ \leftrightarrow |Cov(x_1, x_2)| &\leq \sqrt{Var(x_1)Var(x_2)} \\ \leftrightarrow \frac{|cov(x_1, x_2)|}{\sqrt{Var(x_1)Var(x_2)}} &\leq 1 \\ \leftrightarrow |\rho_{x_1, x_2}| &\leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$X_k \sim \chi_k^2$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\chi_k^2(x)}{k} = N\left(1, \sqrt{\frac{2}{k}}\right)(x)$$

8.

$$\begin{aligned} P(|\bar{X}_n - \bar{X}| < \frac{\sigma}{4}) &\leq 0.99 \\ \leftrightarrow 1 - P(|\bar{X}_n - \bar{X}| \geq \frac{\sigma}{4}) &= 1 - 0.99 \\ \leftrightarrow P\left(\left|\sum x_i - \mu\right| \geq \frac{n\sigma}{4}\right) &\leq 0.99 \end{aligned}$$

Como $0.99 = \frac{\sigma^2}{k^2}$ por la desigualdad de Chebyshev

$$\rightarrow n = 4$$

9. Sea $n = 48$, $X =$ numero original y $Y =$ numero redondeado

$$X = \sum x_i$$

$$Y = \sum y_i$$

$$\epsilon \sim U\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\sigma_\epsilon^2 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P(|X - Y| \leq 2) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{k^2}, k = 2$$

$$\rightarrow P(|X - Y| \geq 2) \leq \frac{1}{48}$$