

**SOLUCIONES HOJA DE PROBLEMAS 2**

1. a)  $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1/2e^x & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - 1/2e^{-x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$   
 b) b.1)  $P(\{|X| \leq 2\} \cup \{X \geq 0\}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2}$   
 b.2)  $P(\{|X| \leq 2\} \cap \{X \leq -1\}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-1} - e^{-2})$   
 b.3)  $P(\{|X| + |X-3| \leq 3\}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-3})$   
 b.4)  $P(\{X^3 - X^2 - X - 2 \leq 0\}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2}$
  
2. a) No son independientes  
 b)  $n=10^{11}$ ,  $p=2^{-36}$ .  $X: B(n, p)$  Aproximación de Poisson:  $P(np) \rightarrow P(X \geq 1) = 1 - e^{-np} = 0.766$   
 c) Teorema del Límite Central  $\rightarrow$  Aproximación Gaussiana:  

$$N(np, \sqrt{npq}) \rightarrow P(X > 1500) \approx 1 - G\left(\frac{1500 - np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right)$$
  
3.  $X$ : v.a. demanda del producto  
 $G$ : v.a. ganancia  
 $z$ : cantidad de aprovisionamiento (es el valor o parámetro a calcular)  
 $E[G] = E[G|X \leq z]P(X \leq z) + E[G|X > z]P(X > z)$   
 $z_{\text{óptimo}} = \ln((a+b)/b)$
  
4. a)  $P(X \leq 0.6 | X \leq 1.2) = F_X(0.6)/F_X(1.2) = 0.1768$   
 b)  $f_X(x | X \leq 1.2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{F_X(1.2)} \frac{3}{2} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^3}{2}} & 0 \leq x \leq 1.2 \\ 0 & \text{resto} \end{cases}$
  
5. a) Estrategia1:  $P_1(\text{"ganar al menos un sorteo"}) = 50/100 = 0.5$   
 Estrategia2:  $X$  v.a. Binomial:  $n=50$   $p=P(\text{"ganar sorteo individual"}) = 1/100$   
 $P_2(\text{"ganar al menos un sorteo"}) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - \binom{n}{0} p^0 q^n = 0.395$   
 b)  $G_{M1} = G_{M2} = 50 \text{ pts}$
  
6. a)  $P(X = k) = q^{k-1} p = \left(\frac{L-1}{L+1}\right)^{k-1} \left(\frac{2}{L+1}\right)$  para  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \dots$   $E[X] = \frac{L+1}{2}$   
 b)  $P(Y = k) = \frac{2(L-k+1)}{(L+1)L}$  para  $k = 1, 2, \dots, L$   
 c)  $P(X \leq L/2) = 1 - \left(\frac{L-1}{L+1}\right)^{L/2}$   

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P(Y \leq L/2) &= \frac{3L+2}{4(L+1)} \end{aligned} \right\} L = 10 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P(X \leq 5) = 0.63 \\ P(Y \leq 5) = 0.73 \leftarrow \text{mejor} \end{cases}$$

7. a)  $P(Y = k) = \left(\frac{u}{c}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \left(1 - \frac{u}{kc}\right) \quad \Omega_Y = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$   
b)  $E[Y] = \eta_Y = e^{u/c}$   
c)  $c > u/\ln(n_0)$

8. a)  $P(X > 1\text{mm}) = e^{-1}$   
b)  $P(X > 2\text{mm} | X > 1\text{mm}) = P(X > 1\text{mm}) = e^{-1}$   
c)  $Y: B(n, p)$  con  $n=1000$  y  $p=P(X > 7\text{mm})=e^{-7}$

$$P(Y \geq 1) = 1 - \binom{n}{0} p^0 q^n = 0.59844$$

$$d) P(Y > 2 | Y \geq 1) = \frac{P(Y \geq 3)}{P(Y \geq 1)} = \frac{1 - P(Y = 0) - P(Y = 1) - P(Y = 2)}{1 - P(Y = 0)} =$$

$$\approx (\text{aprox. Poisson}) = \frac{1 - e^{-a} - ae^{-a} - \frac{a^2}{2}e^{-a}}{1 - e^{-a}} = 0.11$$

9. a)  $P(X_{II} \leq \mu) = G\left(\frac{\mu - 5}{2}\right) = 0.1 \xrightarrow{\text{tablas}} \mu = 2.44$

b)  $P(X_I > \mu) = 0.05$

c)  $Y: B(N, p)$  con  $p=P(X_{II} > \mu)=0.9$

$$P(Y \geq M) = \sum_{k=M}^N \binom{N}{k} p^k q^{N-k} \quad N = 5, M = 4, \mu = 2.44 \Rightarrow P(Y \geq 4) = 0.92$$

10.  $T$ : tiempo de respuesta  $MP = \{\text{"misma población"}\}$   $DP = \{\text{"distinta población"}\}$

$$f_T(t|MP) = N(\eta, \sigma) \quad f_T(t|DP) = \frac{\alpha}{2} e^{-\alpha|t-\mu|}$$

$$a) \left. \begin{array}{l} E[T | MP] = \eta \\ E[T | DP] = \mu \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mu = \eta \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Var}[T | MP] = \sigma^2 \\ \text{Var}[T | DP] = 2/\alpha^2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sigma}$$

b)  $t_0 = \eta + 2.33\sigma$

$$P(T > t_0 | DP) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\alpha(t_0 - \mu)} = 0.0185$$

c)  $I = \{\text{"Interrupción"}\}$

$$X: B(n, p) \text{ con } n=100 \text{ y } p=P(I)=P(I|DP)P(DP)+P(I|MP)P(MP)=0.0128$$

$$P(X \geq 1) = 0.7243$$