

Prob. Clásicos

(P.1)

1) $P(B) = 2P(A)$; $P(A \cap B) = 0.1$ y $P(A \cup B) = 0.8$

a) $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

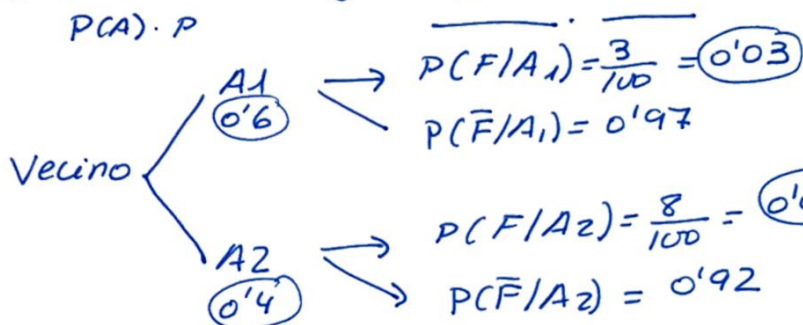
$$0.8 = P(A) + 2P(A) - 0.1$$

$$0.7 = 3P(A) \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{0.7}{3} \approx \underline{0.2333} \approx \underline{23.33\%}$$

b) $P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{0.7}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{0.7}{3} = \underline{0.1089} \neq P(A \cap B) = \underline{0.1}$

$P(A) \cdot P$

2)



a) $P(F) = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{P.Totales}}}{P(F)} = P(F \cap A_1) + P(F \cap A_2) = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Bayes}}}{P(F/A_1)P(A_1)} + P(F/A_2)P(A_2) =$

$$= 0.03 \cdot 0.6 + 0.08 \cdot 0.4 = \underline{0.05} = \underline{5\%}$$

b) $P(A_2|F) = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Bayes}}}{P(A_2 \cap F)} = \frac{P(F \cap A_2)}{P(F)} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Bayes}}}{\frac{P(F/A_2) \cdot P(A_2)}{P(F)}} =$

$$= \frac{0.08 \cdot 0.4}{0.05} = \underline{0.64}$$

3)

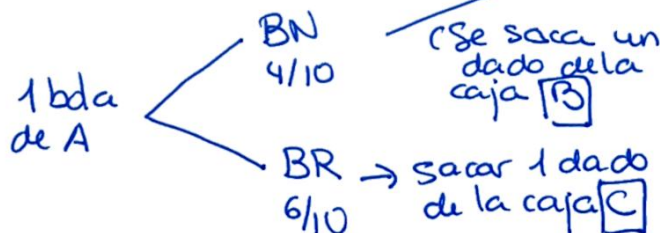
A $\begin{bmatrix} 4N \\ GR \end{bmatrix}$
10 Bolas

B $\begin{bmatrix} 6N \\ 2R \end{bmatrix}$
8 DADOS

C $\begin{bmatrix} 2N \\ 4R \end{bmatrix}$
6 DADOS

BN = bola negra
BR = bola roja
DN = dado negro
DR = dado rojo

Sacamos 1 bola de A



$$DN \rightarrow \frac{6}{8} = P(DN/BN)$$

$$DR \rightarrow \frac{2}{8} = P(DR/BN)$$

$$DN \rightarrow \frac{2}{6} = P(DN/BR)$$

$$DR \rightarrow \frac{4}{6} = P(DR/BR)$$

b) $P(\text{bola y dado del mismo color})$ (luego)
Casos favorables: $\{BN, DN, BR, DR\}$

a) $P(\text{bola roja y dado rojo}) = P(BR \cap DR)$
Si se saca bola roja $\rightarrow$ se saca el dado de la caja C

Si la bola es ROJA sólo podemos sacar el dado de la (2) caja C, mirando el diagrama de árbol

$$P(BR \cap DR) = P(DR | BR) \cdot P(BR) = \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{10} = \frac{4}{10} = \boxed{0'4} = \boxed{40\%}$$

b) $P(\text{bola y dado del mismo color})$

Casos favorables $\{ DR \cap BR, DN \cap BN \}$ Sucesos disjuntos

$$P(DN \cap BN) \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{árbol}}}{=} \frac{6}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{10} = 0'3 = 30\%$$

$$P(\text{bola y dado mismo color}) = P(DR \cap BR) + P(DN \cap BN) = 0'4 + 0'3 = \boxed{0'7} = \boxed{70\%}$$

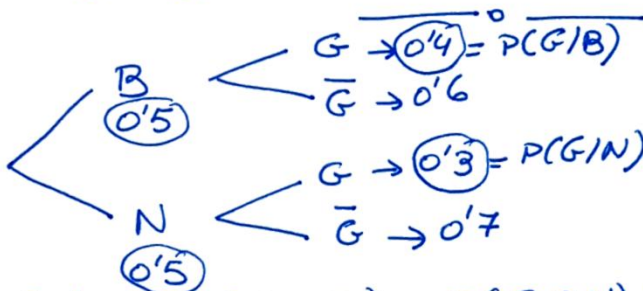
$$c) P(DR) = P(DR \cap BN) + P(DR \cap BR) =$$

[dado rojo $\uparrow$
de la caja B
 $\rightarrow$ sólo ocurre
si sacamos BN]

[dado rojo $\uparrow$
de la caja C
 $\rightarrow$ sólo ocurre
si sacamos BR]

$$= \frac{2}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{10} + \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{10} = 0'1 + 0'4 = \boxed{0'5} = \boxed{50\%}$$

[4]



B = juega con Blancas
N = " " " " Negras
G = gana

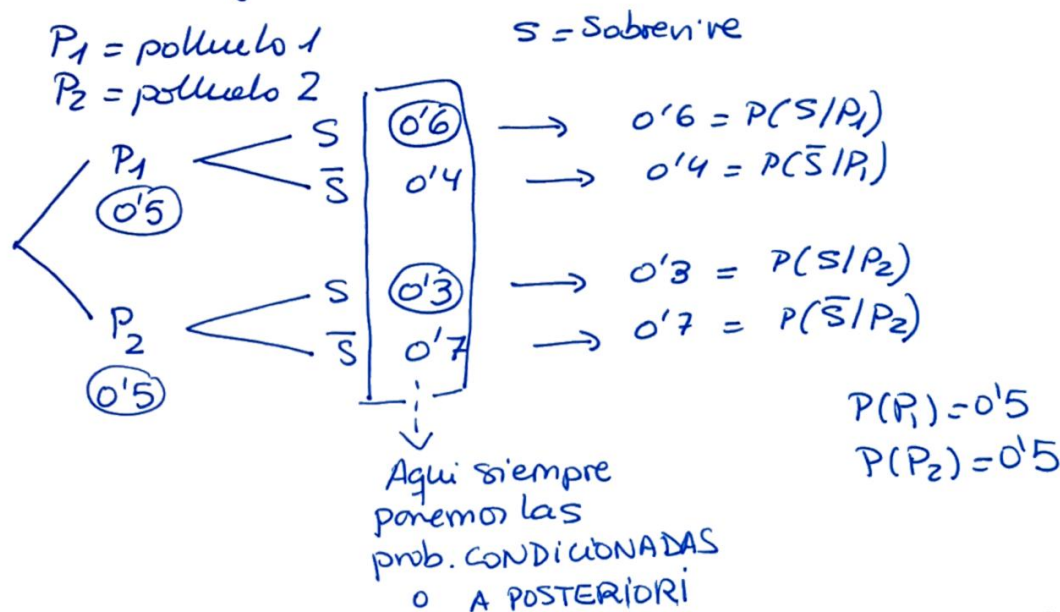
$$a) P(G) \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{P.Totales}}}{=} P(G \cap B) + P(G \cap N) \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Bayes}}}{=} P(G/B)P(B) + P(G/N) \cdot P(N) =$$

$$= 0'4 \cdot 0'5 + 0'3 \cdot 0'5 = \boxed{0'35} = \boxed{35\%}$$

$$b) P(B/G) \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Bayes}}}{=} \frac{P(B \cap G)}{P(G)} = \frac{P(G \cap B)}{P(G)} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Bayes}}}{=} \frac{P(G/B) \cdot P(B)}{P(G)} =$$

$$\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ a)}}{=} \frac{0'4 \cdot 0'5}{0'35} \approx \boxed{0'5714} = \boxed{57'14\%}$$

- 5) Especie de aves, siempre 2 huevos, sólo alimenta pág. 3)
al más fuerte de los dos



a) $P(S) = \frac{P(S \cap P_1) + P(S \cap P_2)}{P(Totales)} = \frac{P(S/P_1) \cdot P(P_1) + P(S/P_2) \cdot P(P_2)}{Bayes}$

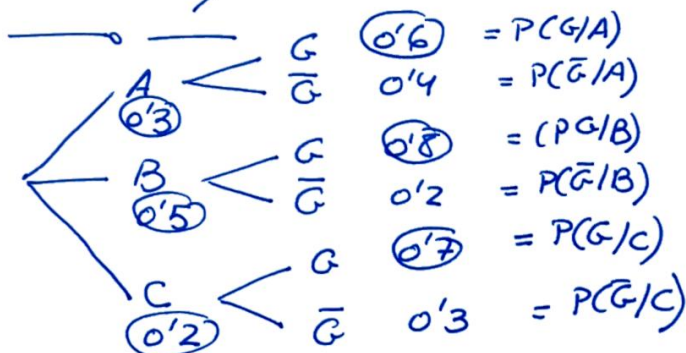
$= 0.6 \cdot 0.5 + 0.3 \cdot 0.5 = \boxed{0.45} = \boxed{45\%}$

b) $P(P_2/S) = \frac{P(P_2 \cap S)}{P(S)} = \frac{P(S \cap P_2)}{P(S)} = \frac{P(S/P_2) \cdot P(P_2)}{P(S)}$

$= \frac{0.3 \cdot 0.5}{0.45} = \boxed{0.3334} = \boxed{33.34\%}$

- 6) Bufete 1 = A
Bufete 2 = B
Bufete 3 = C

G = gara



a) $P(A) = 0.3$, $P(B) = 0.5$
 $P(C) = 0.2$, $P(G/A) = 0.6$, $P(G/B) = 0.8$, $P(G/C) = 0.7$

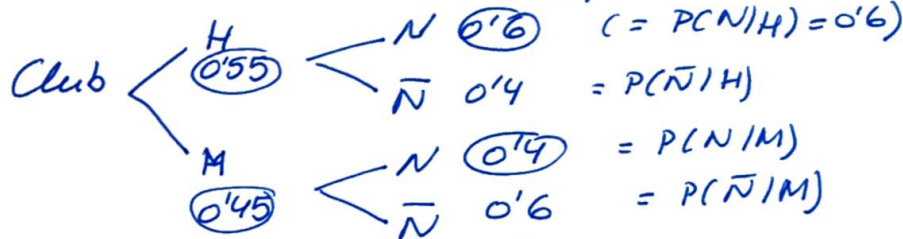
b) $P(G) = 0.6 \cdot 0.3 + 0.8 \cdot 0.5 + 0.7 \cdot 0.2 = \boxed{0.72} = \boxed{72\%}$

c) $P(A/G) = \frac{P(A \cap G)}{P(G)} = \frac{P(G \cap A)}{P(G)} = \frac{P(G/A) \cdot P(A)}{P(G)} = \frac{0.6 \cdot 0.3}{0.72}$

$= \boxed{0.25} = \boxed{25\%}$

7 Club deportivo $H = \text{solista masculino}; P(H) = 0.55$ (9)
 $M = \text{solista femenino}; P(M) = 0.45$

$N = \text{práctica natación}$



recuerda que en esta columna están las probabilidades condicionadas o a posteriori

a) (mirar árbol)

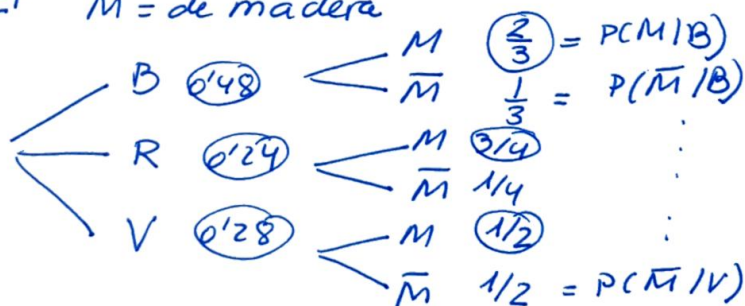
$$P(N) = P(N \cap H) + P(N \cap M) = P(N|H)P(H) + P(N|M)P(M) =$$

$$= 0.6 \cdot 0.55 + 0.4 \cdot 0.45 = \overset{\text{Bayes}}{\boxed{0.51}} = \boxed{51\%}$$

b) $P(M|N) = \frac{P(M \cap N)}{P(N)} = \frac{P(N \cap M)}{P(N)} = \frac{P(N|M) \cdot P(M)}{P(N)} =$

$$\overset{\text{Bayes}}{=} \frac{0.4 \cdot 0.45}{0.51} = \boxed{0.3529} = \boxed{35.29\%}$$

8 $B = \text{bola blanca}$ $R = \text{bola roja}$ $V = \text{bola verde}$
 $M = \text{de madera}$



Prob. condicionadas

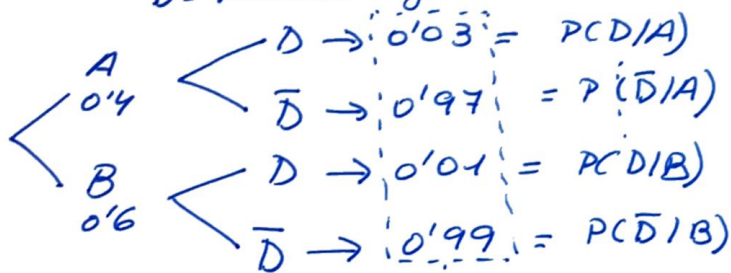
a) $P(M|B) = \frac{2}{3}, P(M|R) = \frac{3}{4}$
 $P(M|V) = \frac{1}{2}$

b) $P(M) = P(M \cap B) + P(M \cap R) + P(M \cap V) = P(M|B)P(B) + \dots + P(M|V)P(V)$
 $\overset{\text{Totales y Bayes}}{=} \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0.48 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot 0.24 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.28 = \boxed{0.64} = 64\%$

c) $P(B|M) = \frac{P(B \cap M)}{P(M)} = \frac{P(M \cap B)}{P(M)} = \frac{P(M|B) \cdot P(B)}{P(M)} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 0.48}{0.64} = \boxed{0.5}$

9) marca A { (No hay más, son todas)
 " " B
 " " C

D = rueda defectuosa



columna prob. condicionadas o a posteriori

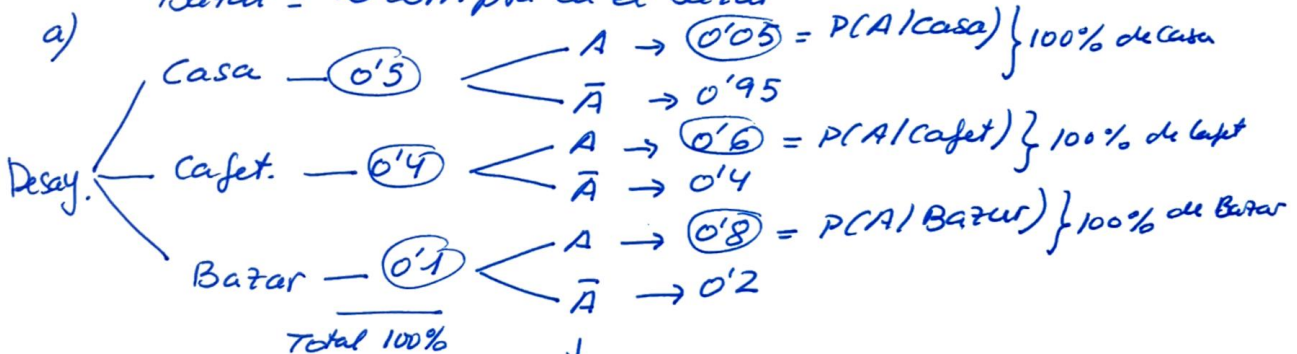
$$a) P(D) = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{P. Totales} \\ \text{y Bayes}}}{P(D \cap A) + P(D \cap B)} = P(D|A) \cdot P(A) + P(D|B) \cdot P(B) = 0.03 \cdot 0.4 + 0.01 \cdot 0.6 = \underline{0.018} = \underline{1.8\%}$$

10) A = "bebidas con azúcar"

Casa = "trae el desayuno de casa"

Cafet = "trae el desayuno cafetería"

Bazar = "lo compra en el bazar"



Prob. condicionadas o a posteriori

$$b) P(A) = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{P. Totales}}}{0.05 \cdot 0.5 + 0.6 \cdot 0.4 + 0.8 \cdot 0.1} = \underline{0.345} = \underline{34.5\%}$$

Si, es cierto $34.5\% > 30\%$

más del 30% de los desayunos contienen bebidas azucaradas

c) ¿es $P(\text{Casa} | A) > 0.1$?

$$\text{calculamos } P(\text{Casa} | A) \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Bayes}}}{=} \frac{P(\text{Casa} \cap A)}{P(A)} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Bayes}}}{=} \frac{P(A|\text{Casa}) \cdot P(\text{Casa})}{P(A)}$$

$$= \frac{0.05 \cdot 0.5}{0.345} \approx 0.0725 = 7.25\%$$

Falso, $7.25\% \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{No}}}{\text{es}} > 0.1 = 10\%$

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bolsa 1



bolsa 2

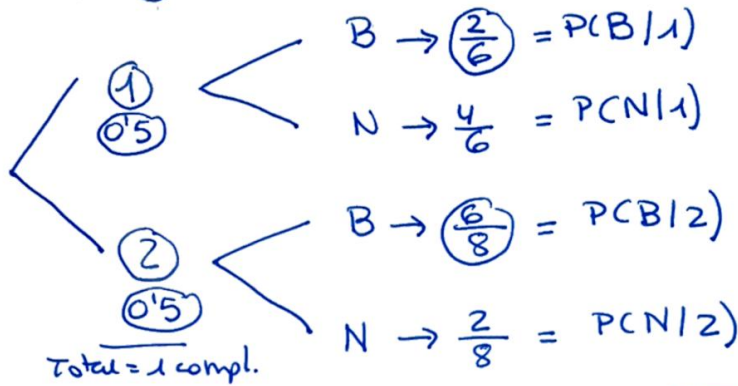
1 = "bolsa 1"
2 = "bolsa 2"

p. 6

Se elige 1 al azar y se saca 1 bola

B = "bola blanca"

N = "bola negra"



$$a) P(B) = \frac{2}{6} \cdot 0.5 + \frac{6}{8} \cdot 0.5 = \boxed{0.5417} = \boxed{54.17\%}$$

P. totales

$$b) P(1|B) = \frac{P(1 \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|1) \cdot P(1)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{2}{6} \cdot 0.5}{0.5417} =$$

Bayes

$$= 0.307692... \approx \boxed{0.3077} = \boxed{30.77\%}$$

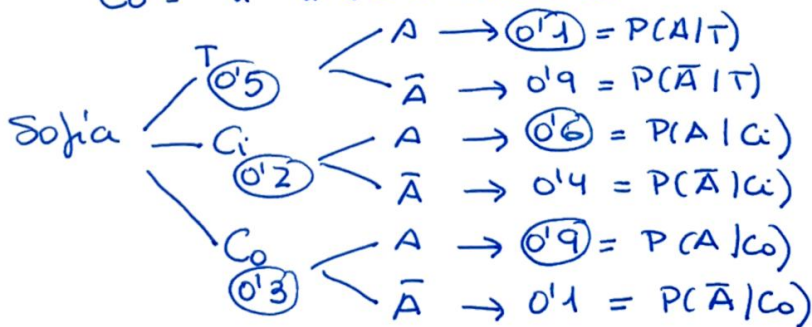
12

T = "Sofía va al teatro"

Ci = " " " " " Cine"

Co = " " " " " Concierto"

A = "Se va de Geta con sus amigos"



total: 1 completa

$$a) P(A) = P(A|T)P(T) + P(A|Ci)P(Ci) + P(A|Co)P(Co) =$$

Totales

$$= 0.1 \cdot 0.5 + 0.6 \cdot 0.2 + 0.9 \cdot 0.3 = \boxed{0.44} = \boxed{44\%}$$

$$b) P(Ci|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(Ci \cap \bar{A})}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{P(\bar{A}|Ci)P(Ci)}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{0.4 \cdot 0.2}{1 - 0.44} =$$

Bayes

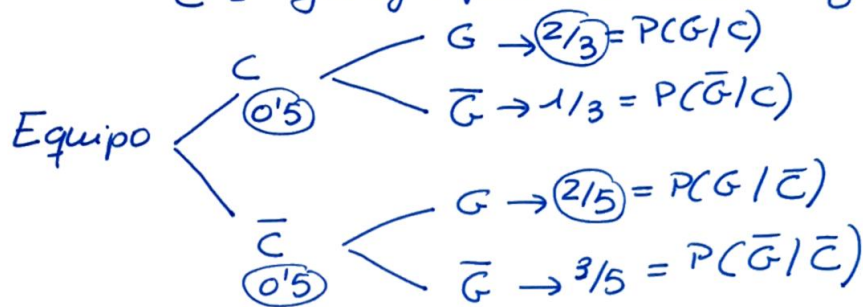
$$\approx \boxed{0.1429} = \boxed{14.29\%}$$

13

$C = \text{"juega en casa"}$ $G = \text{"gana partido"}$ pág 7

$\bar{C} = \text{"juega fuera de casa"}$

$\bar{G}$ = "pierde o empatia"



Total 1
complete

a) $P(G) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0.5 + \frac{2}{5} \cdot 0.5 \approx \frac{0.5333}{3} = \frac{53.33\%}{3}$

$$b) P(C|G) \stackrel{\text{Bayes}}{=} \frac{P(C \cap G) P(C|G)}{P(G)} \stackrel{\text{Bayes}}{=} \frac{P(G|C) P(C)}{P(G)}$$

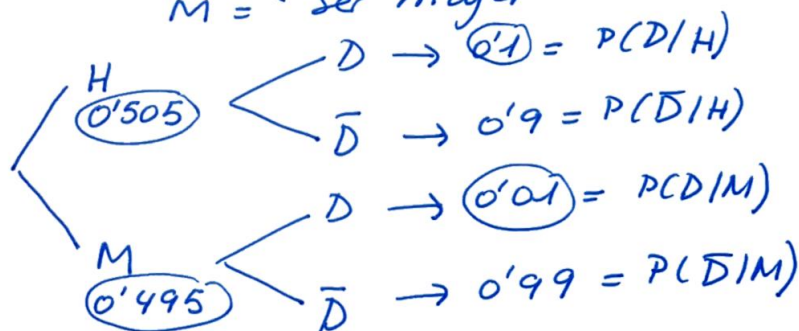
$$= \frac{2/3 \cdot 0.5}{0.5333} = \underline{0.625} = \underline{62.5\%}$$

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D = "ser daltónico"

$H = \text{"ser ham boc"}$

M = "ser mujer"

$$\overline{P(H)} = 0.505 \text{ (data)}$$
$$p(M) = 0,495$$


$$a) P(D) = \frac{0.1 \cdot 0.505 + 0.01 \cdot 0.495}{0.1105} = \frac{0.05545}{0.1105} = 5.55\%$$

$$b) P(M|D) = \frac{P(D|M) \cdot P(M)}{P(D)} = \frac{0.01 \cdot 0.45}{0.05545} \approx \boxed{0.8115} = 81.15\%$$

Bayen
2 veces

c) $P(M) \cdot P(D) = 0.495 \cdot 0.0555 = 0.0275$

$$P(M \cap D) = P(M|D) \cdot P(D) = 0.0893 \cdot 0.0555 \approx 0.00495$$

$Son \neq \Rightarrow$ NO son independientes

