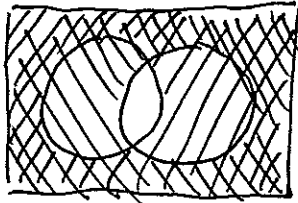
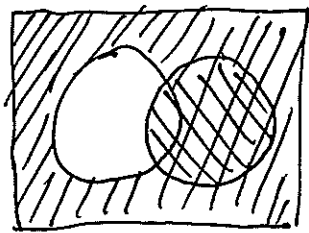


1º $P(A' \cup B') = 0.7$ $P(A') = 0.2$ $P(B) = 0.4$



$A' \parallel \parallel$ $A' \cup B' \parallel \parallel \Rightarrow$
 $B' \parallel \parallel$ $\Rightarrow A' \cup B' = E - (A \cap B)$

$P(A' \cap B') = 1 - P(A \cap B) \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = 1 - 0.7 = 0.3$
 Por otro lado $P(A') = 1 - P(A) \Rightarrow P(A) = 0.8$
 a) $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.8 + 0.4 - 0.3 = 0.9$

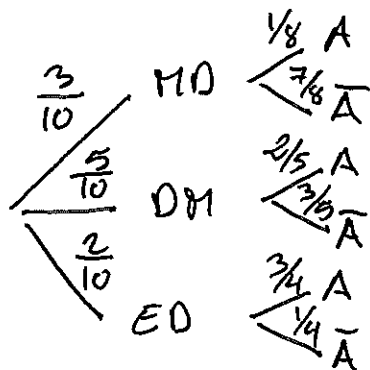


$A' \parallel \parallel$ $A' \cap B \# \Rightarrow$
 $B \parallel \parallel$ $\Rightarrow A' \cap B = B - (A \cap B) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow P(A' \cap B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.4 - 0.3 = 0.1$

b) $P(A) \cdot P(B) = 0.8 \cdot 0.4 = 0.32$ } No son indep.
 $P(A \cap B) = 0.3$

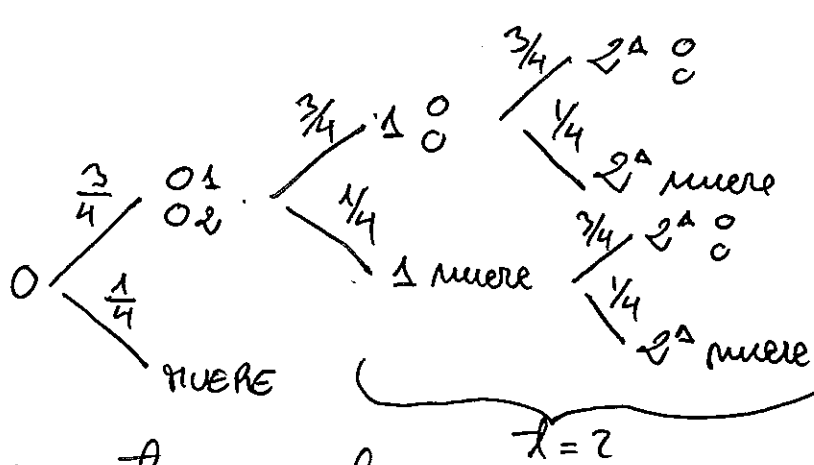
2º Hago un árbol.



a) $P(A) = \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{31}{80} = 0.3875$

b) $P(MD/A) = \frac{P(MD \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{8}}{\frac{31}{80}} = \frac{3}{31} = 0.0968 \quad (1/3)$

3°



a) en $l=2$ puede

haber 4, 2 o ninguna célula.

$$P(4) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 0.4219$$

$$P(2) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 0.2813$$

$$P(0) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 0.2969$$

4° a) por el teorema central del límite y por seguir los tiempos una normal, el tiempo medio de las muestras de tamaño 81 se distribuye

$$\bar{t} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = N\left(30, \frac{5}{\sqrt{81}}\right) = N\left(30, \frac{5}{9}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) P(\bar{t} \geq 28) &= P\left(z \geq \frac{28-30}{\frac{5}{9}}\right) = P(z \geq -3.6) = \\ &= 1 - P(z \leq 3.6) = 1 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

5° sea x = estatura de los habitantes de más de 18 años.

$$\sigma = 0.4 \text{ m}$$

$$n = 1000$$

$$\bar{x} = 1.72 \text{ m.}$$

$$\text{si } I = (1.70, 1.74) \Rightarrow E = 0.02 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{lé que } E = z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \frac{0.4}{\sqrt{1000}} \cdot z_{\alpha/2} = 0.02 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.58$$

(2/3)

$$\begin{aligned} 1-\alpha &= P(-1.58 \leq z \leq 1.58) = P(z \leq 1.58) - P(z \leq -1.58) = \\ &= P(z \leq 1.58) - P(z \geq 1.58) = P(z \leq 1.58) - (1 - P(z \leq 1.58)) = \\ &= 2P(z \leq 1.58) - 1 = 2 \cdot 0.9429 - 1 = 0.8858 \end{aligned}$$

el nivel de confianza es del 88.58%

6° $\sigma = 0.5$ años

$E = 0.25$ años

$1-\alpha = 0.91 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.09 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.045$

$P(z \geq z_{\alpha/2}) = 0.045 \Rightarrow P(z \leq z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - 0.045 = 0.955$

$\Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.7$

$E = z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \frac{1.7 \cdot 0.5}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.25 \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} = 3.4$

$\Rightarrow n = 11.56$

Debemos seleccionar una muestra de 12 lavadoras

7° $\sigma = 10$ h

$n = 10$

$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{10} = \frac{486}{10} = 48.6$

$1-\alpha = 0.95 \Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$

lé que $I = \left(\bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = \left(48.6 \pm \frac{1.96 \cdot 10}{\sqrt{10}} \right)$

$= (42.4, 54.8)$