

P3] a) Recordemos que si $X \sim \text{Geométrica}(p) \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p$
 $\forall k \geq 1$

$$\mathbb{P}(X=n+k | X > n) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(X=n+k \wedge X > n)}{\mathbb{P}(X > n)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(X=n+k)}{\mathbb{P}(X > n)} \quad (1)$$

Esta última igualdad es cierta porque si $X=n+k \Rightarrow X > n$ (para $k \geq 1$)

Pero $\mathbb{P}(X=n+k) = (1-p)^{n+k-1} p$ (2) $\mathbb{P}(X > n) = \mathbb{P}(X=n+k)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X > n) &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(X \leq n) = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n (1-p)^{k-1} p \\ &= 1 - \frac{p}{(1-p)} \sum_{k=1}^n (1-p)^k \\ &= 1 - \frac{p}{(1-p)} \left[\frac{(1-p)^{n+1} - (1-p)}{(1-p) - 1} \right] \\ &= \cancel{1} + (1-p)^n - \cancel{1} = (1-p)^n \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

Poniendo (2) y (3) en (1) $\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(X=n+k | X > n) = \frac{(1-p)^{n+k-1} p}{(1-p)^n} = (1-p)^{k-1} p = \mathbb{P}(X=k)$

b) $\mathbb{P}(S=k) = \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(S=k | N=i) \frac{\lambda^i e^{-\lambda}}{i!}$

Por ind. de Bernoulli y suma de Bernoulli = Binomial

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \binom{i}{k} p^k (1-p)^{i-k} \frac{\lambda^i e^{-\lambda}}{i!} \\ &= \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{p^k (1-p)^{i-k} \lambda^i e^{-\lambda}}{k! (i-k)!} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{p^k (1-p)^i \lambda^{i+k} e^{-\lambda}}{k! (i+k-k)!} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^i \lambda^i e^{-\lambda}}{i!} = \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{[(1-p)\lambda]^i}{i!} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} e^{(1-p)\lambda} = \frac{(\lambda p)^k e^{-\lambda p}}{k!} \end{aligned}$$

luego $S \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda p)$