

Aux JO P y E

PJ) a) $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \Phi_X(t) &= \mathbb{E}(e^{-tx}) = e^{-t} P(X=1) + e^0 P(X=0) \\ &= e^{-t} \cdot p + 1-p \\ &= 1-p(1-e^{-t}) //\end{aligned}$$

b) $Y \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_Y(t) &= \mathbb{E}(e^{-tY}) = \sum_{k=0}^n e^{-tk} P(Y=k) = \sum_{k=0}^n e^{-tk} \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (e^{-t} p)^k (1-p)^{n-k} = (1-p + e^{-t} p)^n \\ &= [1-p(1-e^{-t})] //\end{aligned}$$

c) Notamos $\Phi_Y(t) = (\Phi_X(t))^n = \prod_{i=1}^n \Phi_X(t)$

Esto nos dice que $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, con $X_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$; X_i indep //

PZ) a) $X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta) \Rightarrow f_X(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \Phi_X(s) &= \mathbb{E}(e^{-sX}) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-sx} \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-(\beta+s)x} dx \\ &= \frac{\beta^\alpha}{(\beta+s)^\alpha} \underbrace{\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\beta+s)^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-(\beta+s)x} dx}_{=1} = \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta+s}\right)^{-\alpha} = \left(1 + \frac{s}{\beta}\right)^{-\alpha} //\end{aligned}$$

* por ser $\int_0^{+\infty} f_X(y) dy$

con $Y \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta+s)$

P2) b) Por propi., def $Y = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_Y(s) = \prod_{i=1}^n \Phi_{X_i}(s) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{s}{\beta} + 1\right)^{-d_i} = \left(\frac{s}{\beta} + 1\right)^{-\sum d_i}$$

$$\therefore Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{Gamma}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n d_i, \beta\right) \quad \square$$

P3) a) $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_X(s) = \mathbb{E}(e^{-sX}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-sk} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{(e^{-s} \lambda)^k}{k!} = \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{e^{-\lambda e^{-s}}} \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda e^{-s}} \frac{(e^{-s} \lambda)^k}{k!}}_{=1}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda + \lambda e^{-s}}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda(1 - e^{-s})}$$

*por ser $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(Y=k)$, con $Y \sim \text{Poisson}(e^{-s}\lambda)$

b) Por propi.:

$$\Phi_Y(s) = \prod_{i=1}^n \Phi_{X_i}(s) = \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-\lambda_i(1 - e^{-s})} = e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n [\lambda_i(1 - e^{-s})]} = e^{-(1 - e^{-s}) \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i}$$

$$\therefore Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\eta), \text{ con } \eta = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \quad \square$$

P4) Notemos que $X^S = X - Y = X + (-Y)$

$$\text{Luego } \Phi_{X^S}(t) = \Phi_X(t) \cdot \Phi_{-Y}(t) = \Phi_X(t) \cdot \overline{\Phi_Y(t)}$$

• Pero como $F_Y = F_X \Rightarrow \Phi_Y = \Phi_X$, luego:

$$\Phi_{X^S}(t) = \Phi_X(t) \cdot \overline{\Phi_X(t)} = |\Phi_X(t)|^2 \quad \square$$