Lista 8

Allan

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Questão 1

Com a função de distribuição de X como:

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{a} & , 0 \le x < a \\ 1 & , x \ge a \end{cases}$$

Temos $Y = \min(X, a/2)$ no qual a f.d é

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) =$$

$$= P(\min(X, a/2) \le y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , y < 0 \\ P(X \le y) & , 0 \le y < \frac{a}{2} \\ 1 & , y \ge \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

Portanto
$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , y < 0 \\ \frac{y}{a} & , 0 \le y < \frac{a}{2} \\ 1 & , y \ge \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

Questão 2

Seja (Ω, P, \mathbb{A}) , no qual $\Omega = (-10, 10)$ e $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{B}(\Omega)$, $\forall A \in \mathbb{A}$, definimos $X : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ ou $\omega \mapsto X(\omega)$, pelo qual $X \in \mathbb{A}$ ima v.a.

X é definida como:

$$X(\omega) = \begin{cases} -5 & \text{se } -10 < \omega < -5 \\ \omega & \text{se } -5 \le \omega \le 5 \\ 5 & \text{se } 5 \le \omega \le 10 \end{cases}$$

$$P(-5 \le X \le 5) = 1$$

sabendo que $P(A)=\frac{\int_A}{|\Omega|}=\int_A\frac{1}{20}$ e Im(X)=x=[-5,5]

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < -5 \\ P(\{\omega \in \Omega | X(\omega) \le x\}) = & , -5 \le x < 5 \\ P(\{\omega \in \Omega | X(\omega) = -5\}) + & \\ +P(\{\omega \in \Omega | -5 < X(\omega) \le x\}) = & \\ P((-10, -5)) + P([-5, x]) & , x \ge 5 \end{cases}$$

então
$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < -5 \\ \int_{-10}^{-5} \frac{du}{20} + \int_{-5}^{x} \frac{du}{20} & , -5 \le x < 5 \\ 1 & , x \ge 5 \end{cases}$$

a)

Sabendo $X \sim N(0,1)$ e $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ para $x \in \mathbb{R}$, temos

$$Y = \sigma X + \mu$$

onde $P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = 1$ e $P(Y \in \mathbb{R}) = 1$

• Para $y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(\sigma X + \mu \le y) = P\left(X \le \frac{y - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = F_X\left(\frac{y - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

assim

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = F_X'\left(\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \cdot \frac{d}{dy}\left(\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right) =$$

$$= f_X\left(\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

ou seja, $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$

b)

Sabendo que $X \sim Cauchy(0,1)$ e $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi[1+x^2]}$ para $x \in \mathbb{R}$, temos

$$Y = bX + a$$

onde $P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = 1$ e $P(Y \in \mathbb{R}) = 1$

• Para $y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(bX + a \le y) = P\left(X \le \frac{y - a}{b}\right) = F_X\left(\frac{y - a}{b}\right)$$

assim

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = F_X'\left(\frac{y-a}{b}\right) \cdot \frac{d}{dy}\left(\frac{y-a}{b}\right) =$$

$$= f_X\left(\frac{y-a}{b}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{b} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi b \left[1 + \left(\frac{y-a}{b}\right)^2\right]}$$

ou seja, $Y \sim Cauchy(a, b)$

Questão 4

Seja $X \sim Exp(\lambda)$, com $\lambda > 0$, para x > 0, temos

$$Y = cX, c > 0$$

onde
$$P(X > 0) = 1$$
 e $P(Y > 0) = 1$

• Para $y \leq 0$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y < y) = P(\phi) = 0$$

• Para y > 0

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(cX \le y) = P\left(X \le \frac{y}{c}\right) = F_X\left(\frac{y}{c}\right)$$

assim para y > 0

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = F_X'\left(\frac{y}{c}\right) \cdot \frac{d}{dy}\left(\frac{y}{c}\right) =$$

$$= f_X\left(\frac{y}{c}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{c} =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{c} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{c}y}$$

Portanto $Y \sim Exp(\frac{\lambda}{c})$

Seja $X \sim U(0,1)$, para x = [0,1], temos que

$$Y = X^{\frac{1}{\beta}}, \ \beta \neq 0$$

onde $P(0 \le X \le 1) = 1$

- 1. Para $\beta > 0$, $P(0 \le X^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \le 1) = 1$
- onde $y \leq 0$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(\phi) = 0$$

• onde 0 < y < 1

Ao elevar a inegualdade sob
$$\beta$$
, o conjunto $0 < y < 1$ thm ϵ elevado virando $0^{\beta} < y^{\beta} < 1^{\beta} = 0 < y^{\beta} < 1$ onde ϵ importante para identificar os limites onde não zera $F_X(x)$
$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(X^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \le y) = P(X \le y^{\beta}) = F_X(y^{\beta})$$

$$\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = F_X'(y^{\beta}) \cdot \frac{d}{dy}(y^{\beta}) = f_X(y^{\beta}) \cdot \beta y^{\beta-1} = \frac{1}{1-0} \cdot \beta y^{\beta-1} = \frac{$$

• onde y > 1

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = 1$$

Portanto para
$$\beta > 0$$
, $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \beta y^{\beta-1} & , 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & , c.c \end{cases}$

- 1. Para $\beta < 0$, (Inverte a igualdade) , $P(X^{\frac{1}{\beta}} > 1) = 1$
- onde $y \leq 1$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(X^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \le y) = P(X \ge y^{\beta}) = 1 - P(X \le y^{\beta}) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

• onde y > 1

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(X^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \le y) = P(X \ge y^{\beta}) = 1 - P(X \le y^{\beta}) = 1 - F_X(y^{\beta})$$

$$\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = -F_X'(y^{\beta}) \frac{d}{dy}(y^{\beta}) =$$

$$= -f_X(y^{\beta})\beta y^{\beta - 1} =$$

$$= -\beta y^{\beta - 1}$$

Portanto para $\beta < 0$, $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} -\beta y^{\beta - 1} &, y > 1 \\ 0 &, \end{cases}$

Questão 6

Seja X uma v.a com $f_X(x) = f$

a)

Sob
$$Y = |X|, P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = 1 \text{ e } P(Y \ge 0) = 1$$

• Para y < 0

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(\phi) = 0$$

• Para $y \ge 0$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(|X| \le y) = P(-y \le X \le y) = F_X(y) - F_X(-y)$$

então

$$\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = F'_X(y) \cdot \frac{d}{dy}(y) - F'_X(-y) \cdot \frac{d}{dy}(-y) = f_X(y) + f_X(-y)$$

Portanto
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X(y) + f_X(-y) &, y \ge 0 \\ 0 &, y < 0 \end{cases}$$

b)

Sob
$$Y = X^2$$
, $P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = 1$ e $P(Y \ge 0) = 1$

• Para y < 0

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(\phi) = 0$$

• Para $y \ge 0$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(X^2 \le y) = P(-y^{\frac{1}{2}} \le X \le y^{\frac{1}{2}}) = F_X(y^{\frac{1}{2}}) - F_X(-y^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

então

$$\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = F_X'(y^{\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot \frac{d}{dy}(y^{\frac{1}{2}}) - F_X'(-y^{\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot \frac{d}{dy}(-y^{\frac{1}{2}}) =$$

$$= f_X(y^{\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} + f_X(-y^{\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} [f_X(y^{\frac{1}{2}}) + f_X(-y^{\frac{1}{2}})]$$

Portanto
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} [f_X(y^{\frac{1}{2}}) + f_X(-y^{\frac{1}{2}})] &, y \ge 0\\ 0 &, c.c \end{cases}$$

Questão 7

Seja
$$X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$
 com $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

a)

Para
$$Y = |X|$$
, onde $P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = 1$ e $P(Y \ge 0) = 1$

• Para $y \ge 1$

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(y) + f_X(-y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(-y)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Portanto
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \left[e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right] &, y \ge 0\\ 0 &, c.c \end{cases}$$

b)

Para
$$Y = X^2$$
, onde $P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = 1$ e $P(Y \ge 0) = 1$

• Para $y \ge 1$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} [f_X(y^{\frac{1}{2}}) + f_X(-y^{\frac{1}{2}})] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} [\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y}{2\sigma^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{y}{2\sigma^2}}]$$
 Portanto
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2y\pi}} [e^{-\frac{y}{2\sigma^2}} + e^{\frac{y}{2\sigma^2}}] &, y \ge 0\\ 0 &, c.c \end{cases}$$

Seja
$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), x \in \mathbb{R}$$
 para $Y = e^X$ onde $P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = 1$ e $P(Y > 0) = 1$

• Para y > 0

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(e^X \le y) = P(X \le \ln(y)) = F_X(\ln(y))$$

$$\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = F_X'(\ln(y)) \cdot \frac{d}{dy}(\ln(y)) =$$

$$= f_X(\ln(y)) \cdot \frac{1}{y} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{y\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\ln(y) - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

• Para $y \leq 0$

$$F_Y(y)=P(Y\leq y)=P(\phi)=0$$
 Portanto
$$f_Y(y)=\begin{cases} \frac{1}{y\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}e^{-\frac{(\ln(y)-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}&,y>0\\ 0&,y\leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Questão 9

????? Seja
$$Y=X^2,\,Y\sim Exp(\lambda),$$
 para $y\geq 0,$ onde $P(Y\geq 0)=1$ $X=Y^{\frac{1}{2}}$

• Para
$$X \ge 0$$

$$F_X(x) = P(X \le x) = P(Y^{\frac{1}{2}} \le x) = P(Y \le x^2) = F_Y(x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_X(x) = F_X'(x) = F_Y'(x^2) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) =$$

$$= f_Y(x^2) \cdot 2x =$$

$$= \lambda e^{-x^2 \lambda} \cdot 2x =$$

Questão 10

Seja
$$\Theta \sim U[-\pi/2,\pi/2]$$

a)

 $X = tan(\Theta)$, onde $P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = 1$

$$F_X(x) = P(X \le x) = P(\tan(\Theta) \le x) = P(\Theta \le \arctan(x)) = F_{\Theta}(\arctan(x))$$

$$\Rightarrow f_X(x) = F_X(x) = F_{\Theta}'(\arctan(x)) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\arctan(x)) =$$

$$= f_{\Theta}(\arctan(x)) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\arctan(x)) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi/2 - (-\pi/2)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi(1 + x^2)} =$$

Portanto $X \sim Cauchy(0, 1)$

b)

 $Y = sin(\Theta)$, onde $P(-1 \le Y \le 1) = 1$

• Para $y \leq -1$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(\phi) = 0$$

• Para -1 < y < 1

$$\begin{split} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(\sin(\Theta) \leq y) = P(\Theta \leq \arcsin(x)) = F_\Theta(\arcsin(y)) \\ \Rightarrow f_Y(y) &= F_Y(y) = F_\Theta'(\arcsin(y)) . \frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin(y)) = \\ &= f_\Theta(\arcsin(y)) . \frac{d}{dy}(\arcsin(y)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi/2 - (-\pi/2)} . \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1 - y^2}} \end{split}$$

• Para $y \ge 1$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(\Omega) = 1$$

Portanto
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1 - y^2}} &, -1 < y < 1 \\ 0 &, c.c \end{cases}$$

e

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , y < -1\\ \int_{-1}^y \frac{arcsin(u)}{\pi} du = \frac{arcsin(y) + \pi/2}{\pi} & , -1 \le y < 1\\ 1 & , y \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

Seja $X \sim Gama(\alpha, \lambda)$, pra x > 0, onde P(X > 0) = 1 e

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{-\lambda x} x^{\alpha - 1}$$

a)

Y = cX, tem como P(Y > 0) = 1

• Para y > 0

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(cX \le y) = P(X \le \frac{y}{c}) = F_X(\frac{y}{c})$$

$$\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = F_X'(\frac{y}{c}) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{y}{c}) =$$

$$= f_X(\frac{y}{c}) \cdot \frac{1}{c} =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{-\lambda \frac{y}{c}} (\frac{y}{c})^{\alpha - 1} \frac{1}{c}$$

• Para $y \leq 0$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(\phi) = 0$$

Portanto
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{-\lambda \frac{y}{c}} (\frac{y}{c})^{\alpha - 1} \frac{1}{c} &, y > 0 \\ 0 &, y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

b)

 $Y = \sqrt{X}$, tem como P(Y > 0) = 1

• Para y > 0

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(\sqrt{X} \le y) = P(X \le y^2) = F_X(y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = F'_X(y^2) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(y^2) =$$

$$= f_X(y^2) \cdot 2y =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{-\lambda y^2} (y^2)^{\alpha - 1} 2y$$

• Para $y \leq 0$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(\phi) = 0$$

Portanto
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{-\lambda y^2} (y^2)^{\alpha - 1} 2y & , y > 0 \\ 0 & , y \le 0 \end{cases}$$