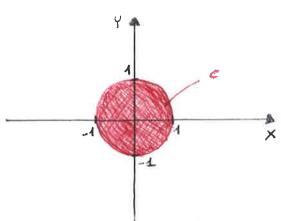
Elevario Statistica 23/05/2019

Sia X.Y una variabile bivariata uniformemente distribuita nel cerchio

$$A = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$



Dato de la distribuzione é uniforme su A e dato che la densita é contante su A e vale un certo CER e O all'esterno, segue che:

e on certo CER e D SII esterno, seque che.

$$\int \left\{ c \cdot dA = 1 \right\} = 1 \iff C = \frac{1}{11}$$
Area del cerchio = 17^2

$$dowe = 1$$

$$\int_{X,Y} (x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} & \text{se } x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{oltrimenti} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} & \text{se } -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, -\sqrt{1-y^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-y^2} \\ 0 & \text{otherworti} \end{cases}$$

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$$\int_{X} (x) = \int_{X} \int_{X/4} (x/8) \, d\lambda = \int_{\frac{11}{4}} \frac{1}{4} \, d\lambda = \frac{11}{4} \cdot \left| A \right|_{\frac{11}{4-X_{2}}} = \frac{11}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{4-X_{2}} + \frac{1}{4-X_{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{4-X_{2}} + \frac{1}{4-X_{2}} \right)$$

$$\int_{Y} (y) = \int_{RY} \int_{X/Y} (x/y) dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} (x/y) dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} \int_{1/2}^{$$

Surveye la densita marginale di X nel qunto
$$X = 0.93$$

$$\int_{x} (x) = \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi}$$

$$\int_{x} (0.93) = \frac{2\sqrt{1-(0.93)^2}}{\pi} = \frac{2\sqrt{1-0.8649}}{\pi} = \frac{2\sqrt{0.1354}}{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2\cdot 0.3676595}{\pi} = \frac{0.735149}{\pi}$$

$$= 0.2339957$$

$$\int_{Y} (y) = \frac{2 + 1 - y^{2}}{n}$$

$$\int_{Y} (0) = \frac{2 + 1 - 0}{n} = \frac{2 + 1}{n} = \frac{2}{n} = \frac{0.6366198}{0.6366198}$$

3-Le variabili X e Y sono stocasticamente indipendenti?

Le variabili X e Y sono stocasticamente indipendenti se e solo se:

$$f_{x,y}(x,y) = f_{x}(x) \cdot f_{y}(y)$$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_{x}$ $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}_{y}$

Dunque:

$$\frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1}} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\sqrt{1}} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \iff \frac{4(\sqrt{1-x^2})(\sqrt{1-y^2})}{\sqrt{1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \xrightarrow{\text{FALSE}}$$

4-Le variabili X e Y sono linearmente indipendenti?

Le vanisbili $X \in Y$ sono linearmente indipendenti se e solo se: $P(X,Y) = \emptyset$, equivalentemente $Cou(X,Y) = \emptyset$

$$\mathbb{L}_{OV}(X,Y) = \mathbb{E}(XY) - \mathbb{E}(X)\mathbb{E}(Y)$$

$$= \emptyset - (\emptyset \cdot \emptyset) = \emptyset$$

$$Cou(X,Y) = \emptyset \implies \beta(X,Y) = \emptyset \implies X \in Y \text{ sono linearmente in diven duntion}$$

TRUE

$$E(XY) = \int_{Rx} \int_{Ry} x \cdot y \cdot \int_{x,y} (x,y) dy dx$$

$$= \int_{Rx} \int_{Ry} x \cdot y \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dy dx = \int_{Rx} x \cdot \int_{x} \frac{1}{\pi} dy dx = \int_{Rx} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2} \right]_{A-y^{2}}^{A-y^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{Rx} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{A-x^{2}}{2} - \frac{A-x^{2}}{2} \right) dx = \int_{Rx} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot 0 = \int_{Rx} 0 = 0$$

$$E(X) = \int_{1}^{1} x \cdot \int_{X} (x) dx = \int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} x \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} dx \right] = \int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} x \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} dx \right]$$

$$= \int_{1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{1}^{1} - \sqrt{u} du \right]$$

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$$= \int_{1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \int_$$

 $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{17} \left[\frac{3}{2} \left(0 - 0 \right) \right]$

$$\mathbb{E}(Y) = \emptyset$$
 per simmetria dell'esercizio $\left(-\frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{1-y^2}\right]_{-1}^{-1}\right)$