Aplicatii la v.a. bidimensionale

1 Fie (x,y) o v.a. continua definita prim densitatea: $f(x,y) = \int k xy^2$, $(x,y) \in [1,2] \times [1,3]$ 0, altfel

a) Determinati $k \in \mathbb{R}$.

f densitate de probabilitate (=) $\begin{cases} f(x,y) > 0 & \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ } \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = 1 \text{ } \end{aligned}$

Dine 1 : K > 0

2: $\int_{-\infty-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dxdy = 1 = \int_{1}^{2} \int_{1}^{3} kxy^{2} dy dx = 1 = 1$ $k \cdot \int_{1}^{2} x dx \cdot \int_{2}^{3} y^{2} dy = 1 \implies k \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{1}^{2} \cdot \frac{y^{3}}{3} \Big|_{1}^{3} = 1 \implies k \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{y^{3}}{3} = 1$

dire T. len Frebini

$$(=) / k = \frac{1}{13}$$

b) Determination function de repartitie $F(\chi, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u, v) du dv$

I Daca $\approx <1$ san y<1 $f(u,v)=0 \Rightarrow F(*,y)=0$ - 0 - (x,y)=0

 $\begin{array}{ll}
\mathbb{I} \ \ \partial aca \ (x,y) \in [1,2] \times [1,3] \ atunci: \\
F(x,y) = \int_{1}^{x} \int_{13}^{y} uv^{2} du dv = \frac{1}{13} \int_{13}^{x} udu \cdot \int_{13}^{y^{2}} u^{2} dv = \\
\frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{u^{2}}{2} \Big|_{1}^{x} \cdot \frac{v^{3}}{3} \Big|_{1}^{y} = \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{x^{2}-1}{2} \cdot \frac{y^{3}-1}{3} = \frac{(x^{2}-1)(y^{3}-1)}{78}
\end{array}$

$$= \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{\chi^2 - 1}{\chi} \cdot \frac{26}{3} = \frac{\chi^2 - 1}{3}$$

$$F(x,y) = 1$$

$$D_{ea} \cdot F(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \text{ san } y < 1 \\ \frac{(x^{2}-1)(y^{3}-1)}{78}, & (x,y) \in [1,2] \times [1,3] \\ \frac{y^{3}-1}{26}, & x > 2 \text{ fi } y \in [1,3] \\ \frac{x^{2}-1}{3}, & x \in [1,2] \text{ fi } y > 3 \\ 1, & x > 2 \text{ fi } y > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$|E(X \cdot Y)| = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{x} \cdot y \cdot f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{13}^{2} \int_{1}^{3} \frac{x^{2}}{4} \cdot y^{3} dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{2} \frac{x^{2}}{3} \cdot y^{3} dx dy = \int_{13}^{2} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{3} \cdot$$

d) Determination densitatile marginale pentrue $X \not \in Y$. $f_{\chi}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_{13}^{3} x \cdot y^{2} dy = \frac{x}{13} \cdot \frac{y^{3}}{3} \Big|_{1}^{3} = \frac{x}{13} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{3} = \frac{2x}{3}$ $f_{y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx = \frac{1}{13} \int_{1}^{\infty} xy^{2} dx = \frac{y^{2}}{13} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{y^{2}}{13} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3y^{2}}{26}$ $p^{*}, y \in [1,3]$ 2) Determinati densitatile conditionate ale lui $X \neq 1$. $f_1(x/y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_1(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{12} (xy^2) \\ \frac{1}{12} (xy^2) \end{cases} (x,y) \in [1,2] \times [0,3] = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{3}, (x,y) \in [1,2] \times [0,3] \\ 0, \text{ in rest} \end{cases}$ densitatea v.a. X/Y=y 0, in rest $f_{2}(y/x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_{x}(x)} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{13} \times y^{2}}{\frac{2x}{3}}, (x,y) \in [1,2] \times [1,3]$ 0, in rest $= \begin{cases} \frac{3}{26} y^2, (x,y) \in [1,2] \times [1,3] \\ 0, \text{ in rest} \end{cases}$ f) Calculati valorilo medii conditionate $E(X/Y=y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi \cdot f_1(\chi/y) d\chi = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{\chi^2}{3} d\chi = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\chi^3}{3} \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{2}{9} \cdot 7 = \frac{14}{9}$

 $E(Y/X=x) = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} y \cdot f_2(y/x) dy = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{3y^3}{26} dy = \frac{3}{26} \cdot \frac{4}{4} \Big|_{1}^{3} = \frac{3}{26} \cdot \frac{89}{4} = \frac{23}{26}$

OBS: Pentru varianta conditionata se folosese tot densitations conditionate!

9) Determinati function de reportitie a v.a. conditionate X/Y=y. $F(x/y) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f_1(t/y) dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 1 \\ \int_{0}^{x} 2t dt, & x \in [1,2] \text{ if } y \in [1,3] \\ \int_{0}^{x} 2t dt, & x = [1,2] \text{ if } y \in [1,3] \end{cases}$ $= \int_{0}^{x} f_1(t/y) dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 1 \\ \int_{0}^{x} 2t dt, & x \in [1,2] \text{ if } y \in [1,3] \\ \int_{0}^{x} 2t dt, & x = [1,2] \text{ if } y \in [1,3] \end{cases}$

$$F(x/y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^2, & x \in [1,2] \text{ if } y \in [1,3] \text{ fixet} \end{cases}$$

$$1, & x > 2$$

Calculul Junctiei de repartitie a unei v.a. continue

Fie
$$X \circ v.a.$$
 continua definita prin densitatea f . Atunci: $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt$

Fie
$$f(x) = 2(x+0)^{-3} A_{[1-0,\infty)}$$

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{x} 2(t+\theta)^{-3} dt = 2 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{x} (t+\theta)^{-3} dt$$

$$f(x) = 2 \cdot \int_{1}^{x+\theta} y = x+\theta$$

$$F(x) = 2 \cdot \int_{1}^{x+\theta} y^{-3} dy = x \cdot \left| \frac{y^{-2}}{-2} \right|_{1}^{x+\theta} = -\left(\frac{1}{(x+\theta)^{2}} - 1 \right)$$

$$F(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{(x+0)^2}$$

Asodar
$$F(X) = \begin{cases} 0, X < 1-\theta \\ 1-1-0, X > 1-\theta \end{cases}$$

[035] Le remarca faptul ca line
$$F(x) = 1$$
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