

Znaczenie koncepcji prawdopodobieństwa:

① Zgromadzenie skupionej wokół osi x i y w przestrzeni \mathbb{R}^2 .

$X \in Y$

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} C \cdot e^{-y+x} & \text{dla } 0 < x < l \text{ i } y > x \\ 0 & \text{poza.} \end{cases}$$

Wektor losowy (X, Y) ma rozkład gęstości.

Pokazanie / udowodnienie:

1) Wyznaczając stały C tak aby $f(x,y)$ była funkcją gęstości

Aby $f(x,y)$ była f. gęstości musi być:

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = l \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad f(x,y) \geq 0 \text{ prawie wszędzie.}$$

$$\left\{ \int \int C \cdot e^{-y+x} dx dy = \right\} \text{D} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} y \\ \text{---} \\ y=x \\ \text{---} \\ y=+\infty \end{array} \right\} =$$

Isp
tu: Tańczej licząc w kolejności $dy dx$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\int_{y=x}^{y=+\infty} C \cdot e^{-y+x} dy \right) dx = C \cdot \int_0^1 \left[e^{-y+x} \right]_{y=x}^{y=+\infty} dx = C \cdot \int_0^1 e^{-+\infty+x} dx = C \cdot \int_0^1 e^{-\infty} dx = C \cdot 0 = 0$$

podstawniając
robocza zarys $y = +\infty$
mamy

$$= -C \int_0^1 e^{-\infty+x} - e^{-x+x} dx = -C \int_0^1 -1 dx = C \int_0^1 1 dx = Cx \Big|_0^1 = C \cdot 1 - C \cdot 0 = C \cdot 1.$$

J ma myśl $C \cdot l = l$

$$C = l.$$

0) spr. $f(x,y) = l \cdot e^{-y+x} > 0$

Odp. Da $C = 1$ $f(x,y)$ jest prawd. gęstości.

II sp. $dxdy$.

$$\iint C \cdot e^{-y+x} dx dy =$$

=

$$= C \int_0^1 \left(\int_{x=0}^{x=y} e^{-y+x} dx \right) dy + C \cdot \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\int_{x=0}^{x=1} e^{-y+x} dx \right) dy =$$

$$= C \cdot \int_0^1 \left[\frac{e^{-y+x}}{1} \right]_{x=0}^{x=y} dy + C \int_1^{+\infty} \left[\frac{e^{-y+x}}{1} \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} dy =$$

$$= C \cdot \int_0^1 (e^{-y+1} - e^{-y+0}) dy + C \int_1^{+\infty} (e^{-y+1} - e^{-y+0}) dy$$

$$= C \cdot (y + e^{-y}) \Big|_0^1 + C (-e^{-y+1} + e^{-y}) \Big|_1^{+\infty}$$

$$= C \cdot (1 + e^{-1} - (0 + 1)) + C (0 + 0 - (-1 + e^{-1}))$$

$$= C e^{-1} + C \cdot 1 - C e^{-1} = C 1$$

$$C = 1$$

$$\text{spr } f(x,y) = 1 \cdot e^{-y+x} > 0$$

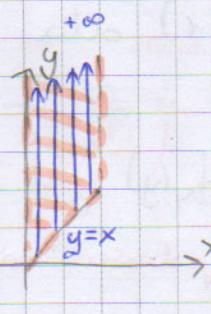
Off: Da $c=1$ $f(x,y)$ ist funktionsgesetzi

2) Wyznaczyć wykresy biegowe. cyli $f_X(x)$ i $f_Y(y)$

$$\bullet f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy$$

$$y=+\infty$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y+x} dy \stackrel{60}{=} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=x \\ y=\infty \\ \uparrow \uparrow \end{array} \right\}$$



=

$$\stackrel{60}{=} -e^{-y+x} \Big|_{y=x}^{y=+\infty} = -e^{-\infty+x} - (-e^{-x+x}) = 1$$

P Uwaga odnosnie zapisów dla całek niewłaściwych.

Formalnie

$$\stackrel{60}{=} -e^{-y+x} \Big|_{y=x}^{y=+\infty} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-e^{-y+x} \Big|_{y=x}^{y=t} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-e^{-y+t} + e^{-x+t} \right) =$$

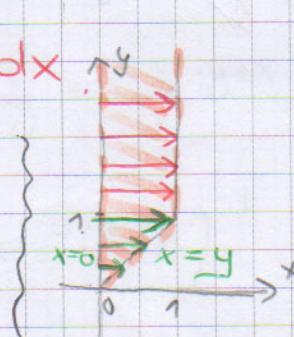
$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - e^{-y+t} \right) = 1$$

Zatem

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{dla } x \in (0;1) \\ 0 & \text{poza.} \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y+x} dx =$$



$$!= \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y+x} dx & \text{dla } y \in (0;1) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y+x} dx & \text{dla } y \in (-1;+\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} e^{-y+x} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=y} & \\ e^{-y+x} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} & \end{cases} = e^{-y+y} - e^{-y+0} = 1 - e^{-y}$$

$$= e^{-y+1} - e^{-y+0} = e^{-y+1} - e^{-y} = e^{-y}(e^{-1} - 1)$$

Zatem:

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-y} & \text{dla } y \in (0; 1) \\ e^{-y}(e-1) & \text{dla } y \in (1; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

dla $y=1$ mamy $e^{-1}(e-1) = e^{-1+1} - e^{-1} = \underline{1 - e^{-1}}$

spr. Gdy aby na pewno $f_Y(y)$ jest funkcją gęstości

Aby $f_Y(y)$ była f. gęstości musi być:

1) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_Y(y) dy = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 0) f_Y(y) \geq 0 \quad \text{p.w.}$

1) $\int_0^1 (1 - e^{-y}) dy + \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-y}(e-1) dy = (y + e^{-y}) \Big|_0^1 + (e-1)(-e^{-y}) \Big|_1^{+\infty}$

$$= (1 + e^{-1}) - (0 + e^0) + (1 - e) \cdot (e^{-\infty} - e^{-1}) =$$

$$= 1 + e^{-1} - 1 + (1 - e) \cdot (-e^{-1}) = +e^{-1} - e^{-1} + 1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

0) $1 - e^{-y} = 1 - \frac{1}{e^y} \geq 0 \quad ; \quad (e-1) \cdot e^{-y} \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$

spr. Gdy aby na pewno $f_X(x)$ jest funkcją gęstości

1) $\int_0^1 1 dx = 1 \times \int_0^1 = 1 - 0 = 1 \quad \checkmark$

0) $f_X(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{p.w.} \quad \checkmark$

3) Sprawdzić, czy zmienne losowe X i Y niezależne:

-3-

Dla zm. los. niezależnych (czyli takich, co mają gęstość):

Aby X , Y były niezależne, musi być:

$$(1) f(x,y) = \underbrace{f_X(x)}_{f(x)} \cdot f_Y(y)$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

\sim
z def.
niezależności
złożonej.

$$\stackrel{Iw.}{=} P(A|B) = P(A)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

Łączna gęstość dwugłówkowa f_X i f_Y

odkroć wtedy, że: zmiennie losowe X i Y są

zależne (tzn. nie jest spełniony warunek (1))

4) Obliczyć moment matematyczny $E(X \cdot Y)$

a) $+\infty +\infty$.

$$E(X \cdot Y) = \int \int \underline{x \cdot y} \cdot f(x,y) dx dy$$

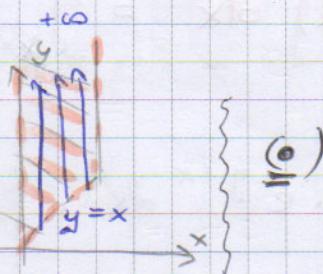
$\begin{matrix} -\infty & -\infty \\ 1 & \end{matrix}$

$y = +\infty$

$$E(XY) = \int \int \underline{x \cdot y} \cdot e^{-y+x} dy dx =$$

$\begin{matrix} 1 & \\ 0 & \end{matrix}$

$y=x$



$\stackrel{?}{=}$

Osobno obliczając całkę nieoznaczoną.

$$\underline{\underline{J_1}} = \int y \cdot e^{-y+x} dy = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f = y \quad g' = e^{-y+x} \\ f' = 1 \quad \int g = -e^{-y+x} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= -y \cdot e^{-y+x} - \int -e^{-y+x} dy = \cancel{-ye^{-y+x}} - e^{-y+x} + C$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{spr. J}_1}}$$

$$\left(-y \cdot e^{-y+x} - e^{-y+x} + C \right)' = -e^{-y+x} + (-1)(-ye^{-y+x}) + e^{-y+x}$$

$$= ye^{-y+x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 EXY &\stackrel{(1)}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot (y e^{-y+x} - e^{-y+x}) \Big|_{\substack{y=+\infty \\ y=x}} dx = \\
 &= \int_0^1 -x \left[\left(\underbrace{x e^{-x+x}}_{>0} + e^{-x+x} \right) - \left(\underbrace{x e^{-x+x}}_x + e^{-x+x} \right) \right] dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 -x \cdot (-x-1) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 + x dx = \left. \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

Odp EXY = $\frac{5}{6}$.

b) Obliczyc EX ; EY

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f_X(x) dx = \int_{\substack{x=\infty \\ y=x}}^{x=\infty} x \cdot e^{-y+x} dy = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=e^y \\ y=x \end{array} \right\}$$

b) Obliczyc EX ; EY

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f_{xy}(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 1 dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot f_y(y) dy = \int_0^1 y(1-e^{-y}) dy + \int_1^{+\infty} ye^{-y}(e-1) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \int_0^1 y(1-e^{-y}) dy &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t=y \\ f=1 \\ dt=1 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g=1-e^{-t} \\ dg=-e^{-t} dt \\ g=y+e^{-y} \end{array} \right. = y^2 + ye^{-y} - \int y+e^{-y} dy = \\
 &= y^2 + ye^{-y} - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + e^{-y} \Big|_0^1 = 1 + e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} + e^{-1} - 1 = 2e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \int_1^{+\infty} ye^{-y}(e-1) dy &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t=y \\ f=1 \\ dt=1 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g=e^{-y+1}-e^{-y} \\ dg=-e^{-y+1}+e^{-y} dt \\ g=-e^{-y+1}+e^{-y} \end{array} \right. = -ye^{-y+1} + \int -e^{-y+1} + e^{-y} dy = \\
 &= -ye^{-y+1} + ye^{-y} - e^{-y+1} + e^{-y} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = 0 + 0 - 0 + 0 - (-1 + e^{-1} - 1 + e^{-1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 - 2e^{-1}$$

$$\therefore 2e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 - 2e^{-1} = 1 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

6) Vblinge wankend, was ist x-Abhang?

$$E(X|Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f_{X|Y} dx$$

machbar wäre:

$$\bullet E(X|Y) = \int_{x=0}^{x=y} x \cdot \frac{e^x}{e^y - 1} dx = \frac{1}{e^y - 1} \cdot \int_{x=0}^{x=y} x e^x dx \stackrel{(1)}{=} \quad \text{graph}$$

{ osobno obliczam:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} J_2 = \int x \cdot e^x dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f = x \\ g = e^x dx \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f' = 1 \\ g' = e^x \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. = xe^x - \int e^x dx \\ = xe^x - e^x + C = e^x(x-1) + C.$$

spr. J_2

$$(e^x(x-1) + C)' = e^x(x-1) + e^x \cdot 1 = e^x \cdot x \quad \checkmark$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{=} \underbrace{\frac{1}{e^y - 1}}_{= \frac{1}{e^{-y} - 1}} \cdot e^x(x-1) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=y} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{e^y - 1}}_{= \frac{1}{e^{-y} - 1}} \cdot (e^y(y-1) - e^0(-1)) = \\ = \frac{1}{e^y - 1} \cdot (y \cdot e^y - e^y + 1) = \frac{y \cdot e^y - e^y + 1}{e^y - 1} \quad \text{dla } y \in (0; 1).$$

$$\therefore E(X|Y) = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x \cdot \frac{e^x}{e-1} dx = \frac{1}{e-1} \cdot \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x \cdot e^x dx = \frac{1}{e-1} \left(x e^x - e^x \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} \\ = \frac{1}{e-1} \left((e^1 - e^0) - (0 - 1) \right) = \frac{1}{e-1} \quad \text{dla } y \in (1; +\infty)$$

5) Wyznaczyc gęstość warunkową:

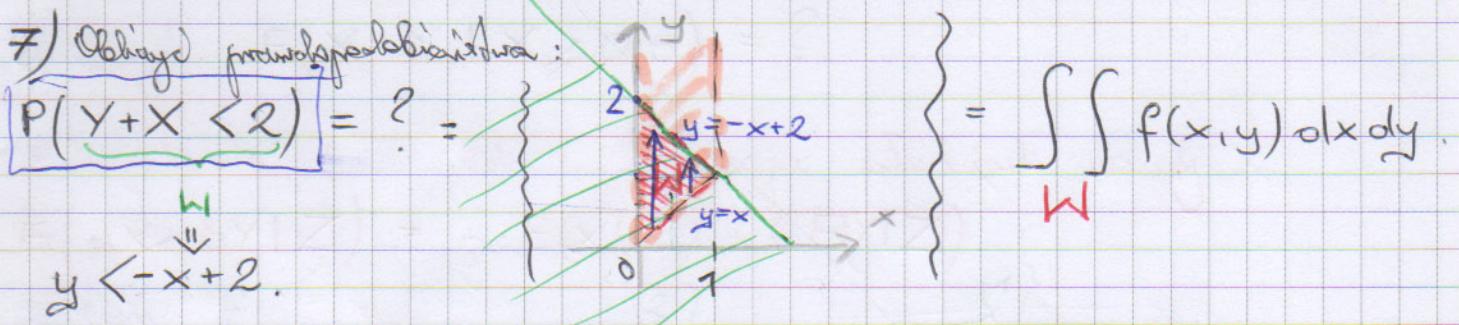
$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} \sim P(Y|X) = \frac{P(Y_n|X)}{P(X)}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-y+x}}{1} = e^{x-y} & \text{dla } y \in (x, +\infty) \\ 0 & \text{poza} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-y+x}}{1-e^{-y}} = e^y \cdot e^x & \text{dla } x \in (0; y) \text{ gdy } y \in (0; 1) \\ \frac{e^{-y+x}}{e^{-y}(e-1)} = \frac{e^x}{e-1} & \text{dla } x \in (0; 1) \text{ gdy } y \in (1; +\infty) \\ 0 & \text{poza.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x}{e^y-1} & \text{dla } x \in (0; y) \text{ gdy } y \in (0; 1) \\ \frac{e^x}{e-1} & \text{dla } x \in (0; 1) \text{ gdy } y \in (1; +\infty) \\ 0 & \text{poza.} \end{cases}$$

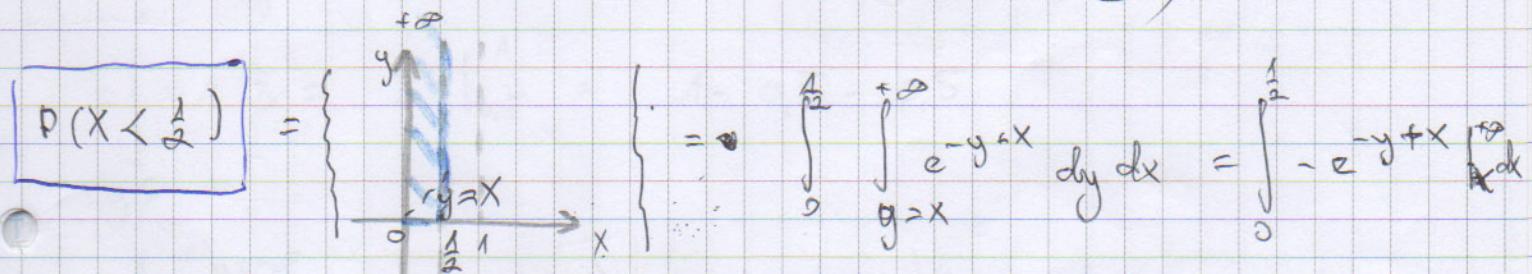


$$= \int_0^1 \left(\int_{y=x}^{y=-x+2} e^{-y+x} dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 -e^{-y+x} \Big|_{y=x}^{y=-x+2} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 -e^{-(x-2)+x} + e^{-x+x} dx = \int_0^1 1 - e^{2x-2} dx =$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{e^{2x-2}}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^0 \right) - \left(0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-2} \right) =$$

$$= 1 - \cancel{\frac{1}{2}e^0} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2} = \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{e^2} \right) \in (0, 1)$$



$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} -e^{-y+x} dx = e^x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 = \sqrt{e} - 1$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 0 + 1 dx = x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} //$$

$$8) \text{ obliczyć } E(X+Y \mid X \geq 0,5) = ?$$

• Z twierdzenia g. 62 mamy obliczanie monny

$$E(ax+by \mid Z) = a \cdot E(X \mid Z) + b E(Y \mid Z)$$

Zatem

(2)

(1)

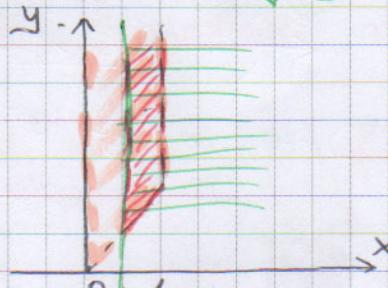
$$E(X+Y \mid X \geq 0,5) = E(X \mid X \geq 0,5) + E(Y \mid X \geq 0,5)$$

$$(1) E(Y \mid X \geq 0,5) = \frac{\dots}{P(X \geq 0,5)}$$

$$\frac{\int_{0,5}^1 \int_{y=x}^{y=+\infty} y \cdot e^{-y+x} dy dx}{\int_{0,5}^1 \int_{y=x}^{y=+\infty} e^{-y+x} dy dx} = \frac{L}{M}$$

$$\sum y \cdot P(Y \mid X)$$

$$= \frac{P(Y \mid X)}{P(X)}$$



osobno obliczamy monny.

$$M = \int_{0,5}^1 \int_{y=x}^{y=+\infty} e^{-y+x} dy dx = \int_{0,5}^1 -e^{-y+x} \Big|_{y=x}^{y=+\infty} dx = \int_{0,5}^1 -e^{-\infty+x} + e^{-x+x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0,5}^1 1 dx = x \Big|_{0,5}^1 = 1 - 0,5 = 0,5$$

$$L = \int_{0,5}^1 \left(\int_{y=x}^{y=+\infty} y \cdot e^{-y+x} dy \right) dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{wykonajemy rysunk} \\ \text{zatki } D_1 \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \int_{0,5}^1 -ye^{-y+x} - e^{-y+x} \Big|_{y=x}^{y=+\infty} dx = \int_{0,5}^1 \left(-\cancel{\infty e^{-\infty+x}} - e^{-x+x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{0,5}^1 x \cdot 1 + 1 dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + x \Big|_{0,5}^1 = \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{8}$$

Zatem

$$E(Y \mid X \geq 0,5) = \frac{\frac{7}{8}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$E(Y \mid X \geq 0,5) = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$(2) E(\underbrace{x \mid x \geq 0,5}) = \frac{\dots}{P(x \geq 0,5)} = \frac{\int_{0,5}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx}{\int_{0,5}^{+\infty} f(x) dx}$$

↓

erklärt
rechts
durchgängig zulässige Werte von X.

$$= \frac{\int_{0,5}^1 x \cdot 1 dx}{\int_{0,5}^1 1 dx} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{0,5}^1}{x \Big|_{0,5}^1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{3}{8}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Zudem:

$$\underline{E(x \mid x \geq 0,5)} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

Chebi:

$$E(X+Y \mid X \geq 0,5) = \frac{8}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{10}{4} = \frac{5}{2}.$$