

Integrantes: David Akira, Dena Acosta, Juan J. Caballero

2. Sean  $X$  y  $Y$  variables aleatorias continuas con función de densidad conjunta

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2), & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{d.l.c.} \end{cases}$$

a. Determine la covarianza de  $X$  y  $Y$ .

Recuerde que  $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(X, Y) - E(X)E(Y)$   
por lo que necesitamos primero las funciones de densidad de prop.:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{f_x(x)} &= \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_0^1 x^2 + y^2 dy \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left( x^2 y + \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left( x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{3x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{f_y(y)} &= \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_0^1 x^2 + y^2 dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{x^3}{3} + y^2 x \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} + y^2 \right) \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3y^2}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

Ahora obtendremos los valores esperados de las marginales:

$$\underline{E(x)} = \int_0^1 x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{3}{2} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x \right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x) &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x \cdot f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x \cdot \left( \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \right) dx dy \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{8}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(y) &= \int_0^1 y \cdot f(y) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3y^3}{2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{4}y^2 + \frac{3}{8}y^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{8}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Así } E(x) \cdot E(y) = \left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{25}{64}}}$$

Ahora sólo falta  $E(x,y)$  que es:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2), & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{d.l.c.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x^2 + y^2) xy dx dy &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^3 y + xy^3 dx dy \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} y + \frac{x^2}{2} y^3 \right]_0^1 dy = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{y}{4} + \frac{y^3}{2} dy \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{y^2}{8} + \frac{y^4}{8} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{8} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{8}}} = E(x,y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Cov}(x,y) &= E(x,y) - E(x) \cdot E(y) \\ &= \frac{3}{8} - \frac{25}{64} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{64}}} \end{aligned}$$

b) Determine el coeficiente de correlación de  $X$  y  $Y$ .

b) Determine el coeficiente de correlación de  $X$  y  $Y$ .

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \cdot \text{Var}(Y)}}$$

Veamos que tenemos  $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$   
Solo faltan las varianzas, las obtendremos

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 \quad ; \quad \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2$$

falta  $E(X^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \left( \frac{3x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{3x^4}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} dx \\ &= \left( \frac{3}{10} x^5 + \frac{x^3}{6} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \left( \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{7}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y^2) &= \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3y^2}{2} \right) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{3y^4}{2} dy \\ &= \left( \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{6} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{7}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Var}(X) &= \left( \frac{7}{15} - \left( \frac{5}{8} \right)^2 \right) = \text{Var}(Y) \\ &= \frac{73}{960} \end{aligned}$$

finalmente

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\left( \frac{73}{960} \right)^2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{64}}{\frac{73}{73}} = -0,205$$