

$$(\alpha(x,y) = E(x,y) - E(x)E(y)$$

Note que futu conocer E(x) y ECY) y pava ello se necesita fa, fy

$$f_{\chi}(x) = \sum_{y_{1}} f_{\chi}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{y}{x} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{5}{0} \\ \frac{0}{1/6} & \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{0} \\ \frac{2}{4} & \frac{1}{1/6} & \frac{1}{1/6} & \frac{1}{0} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\chi}(x) = \sum_{y_{1}} f_{\chi}(x) + \sum_{x_{2}} f_{\chi}(x) + \sum_{x_{3}} f_{\chi}(x) + \sum_{x_{4}} f_{\chi}(x) + \sum_{x_{5}} f_{\chi}(x) + \sum_$$

$$\begin{cases} y(y) = \begin{cases} 1/3, y = 1 \\ 1/3, y = 3 \\ 1/3, y = 5 \end{cases}$$

Ahova
$$E(x) = 0 + \frac{1}{6}x^{2} + \frac{1}{2}4 = \frac{7}{3}$$

 $E(x) = \frac{7}{3} + 1 + \frac{5}{3} = 3$

ASY
$$E(x)\cdot E(y) = \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = \frac{7}{3}$$

Alron Jalta Ecz, y)

$$\frac{2}{4} \frac{0}{1/6} \frac{1/6}{0} \frac{1}{1/6} \frac{1}{$$

finalmente cou(x,y) es:

$$E(x, Y) - E(x)E(y)$$

= 7 -7 = 0

Altora que tenemos
$$COV(X,Y)$$
 palmos boscar $O(X,Y) = \frac{COV(X,Y)}{I(X) \cdot JUV(Y)}$

$$S(x,y) = \frac{COV(x,y)}{Vur(x) \cdot Vur(y)}$$

Over que nos fatton la variantes, lego para obtenerlas carcularemos el 200 momento.

Seq
$$f_{\chi} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, \chi = 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}, \chi = 2 \\ \frac{1}{3}, \chi = 2 \end{cases}$$
 $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, y = 1 \\ \frac{1}{3}, y = 3 \\ \frac{1}{3}, \chi = 4 \end{cases}$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\chi^{2}) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (2)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (4)^{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 5^{2} \\
= 0 + \frac{4}{6} + \frac{16}{2} = \frac{26}{3}$$

$$= \frac{35}{3}$$

$$Var(x) = \frac{\xi(x^2) - \xi(x)^2}{-\xi(x)^2} \quad Var(y) = \xi(y^2) - \xi(y)$$

$$= \frac{35}{3} - (3^2)$$

$$= \frac{26}{3} - (\frac{7}{3}^2)$$

$$= \frac{29}{4}$$

ya teremos todo para e valuar:

$$S(x,y) = \frac{cov(x,y)}{\sqrt{vur(x) \cdot vur(y)}}$$

$$= \frac{0}{\sqrt{29 \cdot 8}} = 0$$

= 35

 $=\frac{35}{3}-(3^2)$

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

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

a) Determine la covarianza de X y Y.

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

Re Cuerde g ve $(x, y) = E(x, y) - \hat{E}(x)\hat{E}(y)$

por la que necesitamos primero las funciones de dersidud de prop.:

$$f(x) = \int_{x}^{3} f(x,y) dy = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{3} x^{2} + y^{2} dy$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2}(x) = \int_{0}^{1} f(x,y) \, dy \\
\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y + \frac{1}{3}) \Big|_{0}^{7} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2} + \frac{1}{3})$$

$$= \frac{3\chi^{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{3}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2} + \frac{1}{3}) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{3}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2} + \frac{1}{3}) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{3}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2} + \frac{1}{3}) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{3}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2} + \frac{1}{3}) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{3}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2} + \frac{1}{3}) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{3}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2} + \frac{1}{3}) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{3}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2} + \frac{1}{3}) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{3}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{3}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{3}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\chi^{2}y) dx$$

Ahorg obtendrens les valores esperados de las marginales:

E(x) =
$$\int_{0}^{1} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{3}{2} x^{3} + \frac{1}{2}x dx$$

= $\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{x^{4}}{4} + \frac{x^{2}}{4} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{8}$
 $E(y) = \int_{0}^{1} y \cdot f(y) dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3y^{3}}{2} dy$
= $\frac{1}{4}y^{2} + \frac{3}{8}y^{4} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$
As($E(x) \cdot E(y) = \frac{5}{8}y^{2} = \frac{25}{64}$
Ahora Sólo fulta $E(x, y)$ que es:

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \chi y \, d\chi \, dy = \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \chi^{3} y + \chi y^{3} \, d\chi \, dy$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\chi^{4}}{4} y + \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} \cdot y^{3} \Big|_{0}^{1} \, dy = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \frac{y}{4} + \frac{y^{3}}{2} \, dy$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{y^{2}}{8} + \frac{y^{4}}{8} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{y^{2}}{8} + \frac{y^{4}}{8} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \right)$$

Determine el coeficiente de correlación de X y Y.

$$\int = \frac{\text{COV}(\chi, y)}{\text{Vav}(\chi) \cdot \text{Vav}(y)}$$

Veq que tenemos cov (x, y) Solo faltan las varianzas, las obtendremos

$$Var(\chi) = E(\chi^{2}) - E(\chi)^{2} : Var(y) = E(y^{2}) - E(y)^{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \chi^{2} \cdot (\frac{3\chi^{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) d\chi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} \frac{3\chi^{4}}{2} + \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} d\chi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} \frac{3\chi^{4}}{2} + \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} d\chi$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{10} + \frac{7}{6}\right) \int_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{10} x^{5} + \frac{x^{5}}{6}\right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \left(\frac{3}{10} + \frac{7}{6}\right) \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$= 715$$

$$= 73/960$$

$$= 73/960$$

$$= 73/960$$

$$= 73/960$$

$$= 73/960$$

Suponga que X y Y son variables aleatorias con la misma varianza. Demuestre que las variables X - Y y X + Y no están correlacionadas.

Dallo lo anterior, reverde que para que 2 estér correlaciondas se requiere

Con
$$Z = \chi - Y$$
, $W = \chi + y$

$$P(z, w) = \frac{(ov(z, w))}{\sqrt{var(z) \cdot var(w)}}$$

Por propiedal (00(2, x+y) = (00(2, y)+600(2,x) y ruevamente:

$$(\circ \cup (+, \%)) = (\circ \cup (x, x)) = (\circ \cup (x, x)) = (\circ \cup (x, x)) + (\circ$$

$$|(\omega(x,x))| = |(\omega(x,x))| = |(\omega(x,x))| + |(\omega(x,y))| + |(\omega(y,y))| + |(\omega(y,x))| + |(\omega(x,x))| + |(\omega$$

ES Necesario Analizar Ahora la fórma original de coucx, y)

Decesario Arcanton 75.

$$O(x, y) = E[(x - E(x)) \cdot (y - E(y))]$$

Si y es
$$\Lambda$$
cgativo $\Rightarrow -Y - E(-Y)$
 $\Rightarrow -Y + E(Y)$

$$-10(y-E(y)) = -y+E(y)$$

$$(ov(x, -y) = -cov(x, y)$$

Así surge en el nomerculor de 9:

Recordances Lumbién que corcx, x) = var(x) = var(y) así con el argunento anterior

(ou(x/x) + cou(x/-y) + cou(y/-y)+(ou(x/x) =0



Considere cuatro variables aleatorias W, X, Y, Z donde

$$E[X] = E[Y] = E[Z] = E[W] = 0,$$

$$\operatorname{var}(X) = \operatorname{var}(Y) = \operatorname{var}(Z) = \operatorname{var}(W) = 1.$$

Además, estas variables aleatorias son no-correlacionadas por parejas. Determine los coeficientes de correlación $\rho_{R,S}$ y $\rho_{R,T}$, donde R = W + X, S = X + Y, y T = Y + Z.



(A) P. (R,S) = (ov(R,S)

Por un caso analogo al del ejercicio anterior

$$COU(R,S) = COU(R,\chi+\gamma)$$
 $= COU(R,\chi) + COU(R,\gamma) = COU(W+\chi,\chi) + COU(W+\chi,\gamma)$
 $= COU(W,\chi) + COU(\chi,\chi) + COU(W,\chi) + COU(\chi,\chi)$
 $= 1$

-11

Recuerde:

10
$$E[X] = E[Y] = E[Z] = E[W] = 0,$$

$$var(X) = var(Y) = var(Z) = var(W) = 1.$$

2.
$$R = W + \chi$$
, $S = X + Y$

3.
$$\phi = \alpha + \beta = \gamma \text{ sar}(\phi) = \text{ var}(\alpha) + \text{ var}(\beta) + \text{ cov}(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$Var(S) = Var(X) + Var(Y) + Cov(X, Y)$$

$$= 2 + Cov(X, Y)$$

Por 6 ge finalmente tenemos

9 = 12