

Continuous Random pair couple

DS: (1)
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+
TDE (all 7 exercises
check Ex 3)

X, Y two r.v

$$Y = \mathcal{L}(X) + \text{Residual}$$

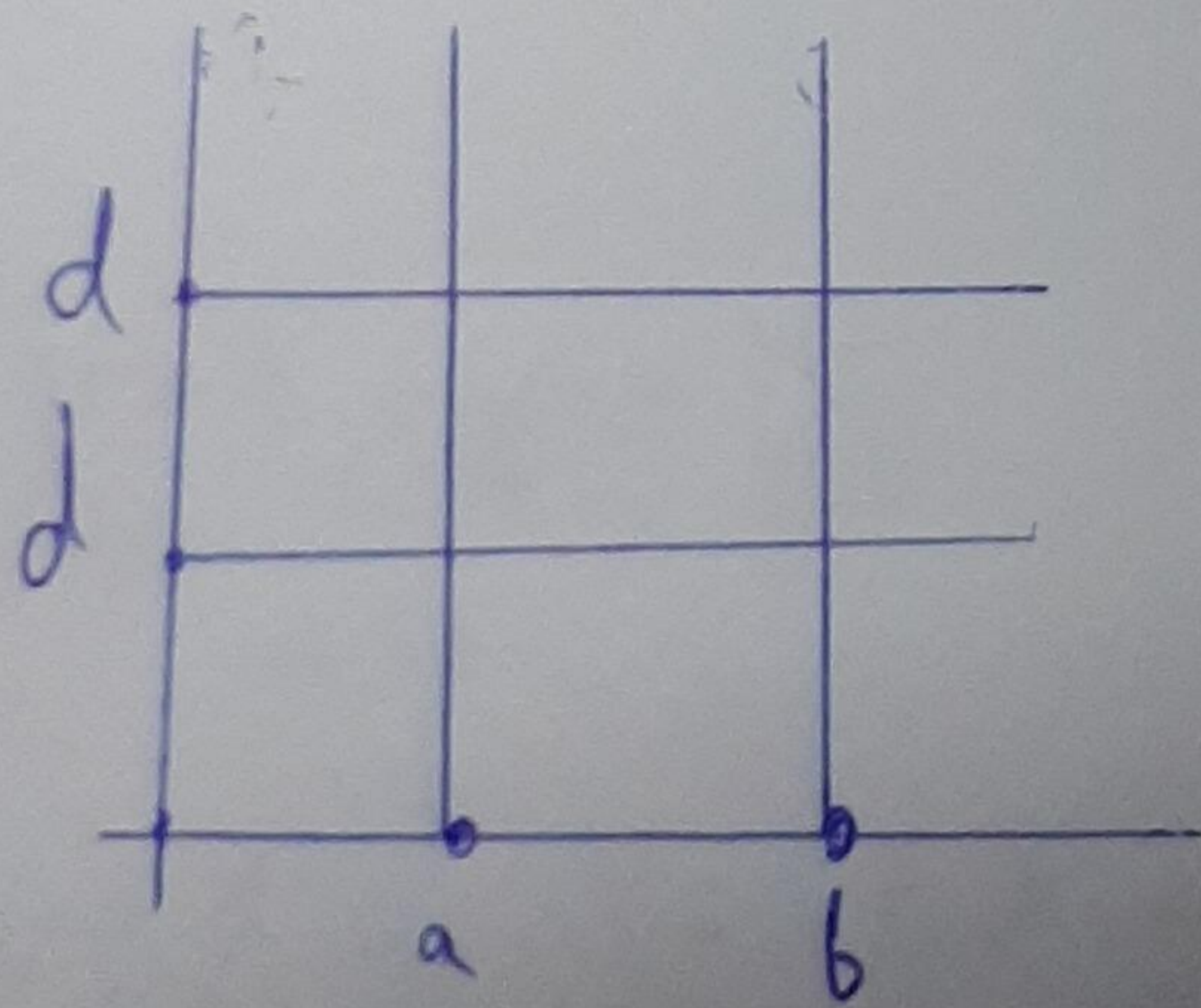
$$\hookrightarrow E(Y|X=x) = \mathcal{L}(x)$$

$$R_{xy}^2 = \frac{V(E(Y|X))}{V(Y)}$$

Def: A random Pair (X, Y) is said to be continuous if there exists $0 \leq f_{xy}(x, y)$ that satisfies

$$i) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f_{xy}(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

$$ii) P\{X \in [a, b] \text{ and } Y \in [c, d]\} = \int_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} f_{xy}(x, y) dx dy$$



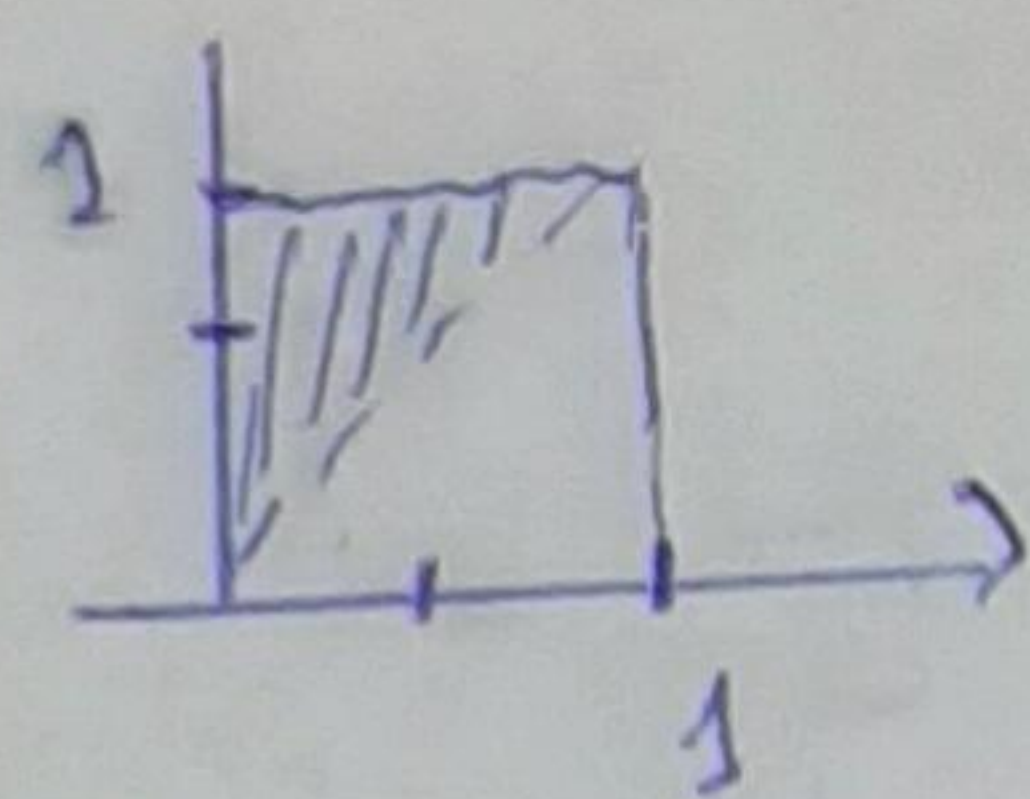
f_{xy} is called the joint density

Exemple: find c such that

$f(x, y) = cxy \mathbb{1}_{\{0 < x < y < 1\}}$ is a joint density

$$\{0 < x < y < 1\} = \{(x, y) \mid x \in [0, 1] \text{ and } x < y \leq 1\}$$

$$= \{(x, y) \mid y \in [0, 1] \text{ and } 0 < x < y\}$$



$$\int f(x, y) dx dy = 1 = c \int_0^1 dx \left[\int_x^1 dy y \right] = c \int_0^1 dx x \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right)$$

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

$$1 = \frac{c}{8} \Rightarrow c = 8$$

Marginal Densities:

$$f_X(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} dy f_{xy}(x, y)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx f_{xy}(x, y)$$

example:

x, y two r.v such that
determine $f_X(x)$ and $f_Y(y)$

$$f(x, y) = 8xy$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^1 dy 8xy \mathbb{1}_{\{0 < x < 1\}} = 8x \left(\int_x^1 y dy \right) \mathbb{1}_{[0, 1]}(x)$$

$$= 4x(1-x^2) \mathbb{1}_{[0, 1]}(x)$$

Conditional density function:

n fixe, $f_{Y|X=x} = \frac{f_{xy}(x, y)}{f_X(x)}$

example:

$$f_{Y|X=x} = \frac{8xy \mathbb{1}_{\Delta}}{4x(1-x^2) \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}(x)} = \frac{2 \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}^{(x)} \cdot y \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[x,1]}(y)}{1-x^2}$$

Remarque: (explication)

let $\Delta = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{triangle} \\ \hline \end{array} = \{(\lambda, t): 0 < \lambda < t < 1\}$

$$f_{Y|X=x}(y) = \frac{f_{XY}(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{8xy \mathbb{1}_{\Delta}(x,y)}{4x(1-x^2) \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}^{(x)}} = \frac{2}{1-x^2} \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}(x) \cdot y \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[x,1]}(y)$$

Conditional Expectation

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(x) = E(Y|X=x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} y f_{Y|X=x}(y) dy = \frac{2}{1-x^2} \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}(x) \int_x^1 y dy \\ &= \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}(x) x \end{aligned}$$

$$E(Y|X) = \ell(X) = \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}(X) X$$

Thm:

X, Y two n.v

then

i) $0 \leq \rho_{XY}^2 \leq R_{XY}^2 \leq 1$

ii) if $\rho_{XY}^2 = 1 \Rightarrow Y = \underset{\substack{\text{slope} \\ \downarrow \\ x, y \text{ are linear}}}{\beta} X + \underset{\substack{\text{intercept} \\ \uparrow}}{\alpha}$ for some $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ ($\exists \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} | \dots$)

iii) if $\rho^2 = R^2 (=)$ X, Y are linearly correlated

$$\Leftrightarrow E(Y|X) = \ell(X) = \beta X + \alpha$$

iv) if $R^2 = 0 \Rightarrow X$ and Y are not correlated

$$\rho^2 = 0 \Rightarrow X \text{ and } Y \text{ are not linearly correlated.}$$