

## EJEMPLOS

Sea  $(X, Y)$  un vector aleatorio discreto con función de probabilidad dada por la siguiente tabla.

$X \setminus Y$	0	1	2	3	total
0	1/10	1/10	2/10	1/10	5/10
1	1/10	2/10	1/10	1/10	5/10
total	2/10	3/10	3/10	2/10	1.00

CALCULE LA COVARIANZA  $\text{COV}[X, Y]$  Y  $E[X | Y=1]$

Solución:

$$E[X | Y=1] = \sum_x x \cdot p_{X|Y}(x|y=1)$$

*v.a. discreta*

$$p_{X|Y}(x=0 | y=1) = 1/3 ; p_{X|Y}(x=1 | y=1) = 2/3$$

$x$	$p_{X Y}(x y=1)$	$x p(x y=1)$
0	1/3	$0(1/3) = 0$
1	2/3	$1(2/3) = 2/3$
	1.00	

$$E[X | Y=1] = 0 p_{X|Y}(0|y=1) + 1 p_{X|Y}(1|y=1)$$

$$= 0(1/3) + 1(2/3) = \frac{2}{3}$$

→  $E[X | Y=0]; \dots, E[X | Y=3]$

La covarianza:  $\text{COV}[X, Y] = \underbrace{E[XY]}_{p(x,y)} - \underbrace{E[X]}_{p_x(x)} \underbrace{E[Y]}_{p_y(y)}$

$$X = 0, 1 \quad Y = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\begin{matrix} (0,0), (0,1), (0,2), (0,3) \\ (1,0), (1,1), (1,2), (1,3) \end{matrix}$$

$$E[XY] = \sum_x \sum_y xy p(x,y)$$

$$= 0(0) p(0,0) + 0(1) p(0,1) + \dots + 0(3) p(0,3)$$

$$+ 1(0) p(1,0) + 1(1) p(1,1) + 1(2) p(1,2) + 1(3) p(1,3)$$

$$= p(1,1) + 2p(1,2) + 3p(1,3)$$

$$= \frac{2}{10} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{10} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$E[XY] = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_x x p_x(x) = 0 p_x(0) + 1 p_x(1) = \frac{5}{10}$$

$$E[Y] = \sum_y y p_y(y) = 0 p_y(0) + 1 p_y(1) + 2 p_y(2) + 3 p_y(3)$$

$$= \frac{3}{10} + 2 \left( \frac{3}{10} \right) + 3 \left( \frac{2}{10} \right) = \frac{15}{10}$$

$$\text{Cov}[X, Y] = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

$$= \frac{7}{10} - \frac{5}{10} \cdot \left( \frac{15}{10} \right) = -\frac{1}{20} = -0.05$$

Sea  $(X, Y)$  un vector aleatorio continuo con función de densidad dada por

$$f_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y & \text{si } 0 < x, y < 1, \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso.} \end{cases}$$

CALCULE LA COVARIANZA  $\text{COV}[X, Y]$  Y  $E[X|Y=y]$

Solución:

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

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(x+y)}{1+2y} & ; x \in (0, 1) ; y \in (0, 1) \\ 0 & ; \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X|Y=y] &= \int_0^1 x \frac{2(x+y)}{1+2y} dx = \frac{1}{1+2y} \int_0^1 2x(x+y) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{1+2y} \left( \frac{2}{3} x^3 + x^2 y \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{(2/3 + y)}{1+2y} \end{aligned}$$

$$E[X|Y=y] = \frac{2/3 + y}{1+2y}$$

$$\text{Cov}[X, Y] = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

$$E[XY] = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy(x+y) dy dx$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 (x+y) dy$$

$$= xy + \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_X(x) = x + \frac{1}{2} ; f_Y(y) = y + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E[XY] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dy dx$$

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx$$

$$E[Y] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy$$

$$f_X(x) = x + \frac{1}{2} ; f_Y(y) = y + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E[X] = \int_0^1 x \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) dx ; E[Y] = \int_0^1 y \left(y + \frac{1}{2}\right) dy$$

## Propiedades:

1.  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$ .
2.  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(Y, X)$ .
3.  $\text{Cov}(X, X) = \text{Var}(X)$ .
4.  $\text{Cov}(c, Y) = 0$ .
5.  $\text{Cov}(cX, Y) = c \text{Cov}(X, Y)$ .
6.  $\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, Y) = \text{Cov}(X_1, Y) + \text{Cov}(X_2, Y)$ .
7. Si  $X$  y  $Y$  son independientes, entonces  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$ .
8. En general,  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0 \nRightarrow X, Y$  independientes.

## Coefficiente de Correlación:

$$\rho(x, y) = \frac{\text{Cov}[x, y]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[x] \text{Var}[y]}} ; \text{Var}[x] \neq 0 \text{ y } \text{Var}[y] \neq 0$$

- Var. aleatorias!  $-1 \leq \rho(x, y) \leq 1$  }  $-1 \leq r \leq 1$  → Muestra.
- Si  $X$  y  $Y$  son v.a's independientes  
 $\rho(x, y) = 0$
- Si  $c = \text{cte}$ :  
 $\rho(cX, Y) \neq c \rho(x, y)$ , en general
- $\rho(x_1 + x_2, Y) \neq \rho(x_1, Y) + \rho(x_2, Y)$
- $|\rho(x, y)| = 1$  si y solo si  
 $Y = aX + b$ ;  $a$  y  $b$  constantes.  $y = a + bx$ 
  - Si  $a > 0$ ,  $\rho(x, y) = 1$
  - Si  $a < 0$ ;  $\rho(x, y) = -1$

## Nota 1

$$\text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 \quad \left| \quad E[X^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx \right.$$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_i x_i^2 p_X(x_i)$$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_x x^2 p_X(x)$$

Nota 2:

Sea  $(x, y)$  un vector aleatorio y sea  $h(x, y)$  una función de  $(x, y)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} h(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \\ h(x, y) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} \end{array} \right.$$

•  $E[h(x, y)] = ?$  es una v.a.

• Discreto:

$$E[h(x, y)] = \sum_x \sum_y h(x, y) p(x, y)$$

• Continuo:

$$E[h(x, y)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(x, y) f(x, y) dy dx$$

Varianza:  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$

matriz varianza-covarianza.

$$\text{Var}[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Var}[x_1] & \text{Cov}[x_1, x_2] & \dots & \text{Cov}[x_1, x_n] \\ \text{Cov}[x_2, x_1] & \text{Var}[x_2] & \dots & \text{Cov}[x_2, x_n] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \text{Cov}[x_n, x_1] & \text{Cov}[x_n, x_2] & \dots & \text{Var}[x_n] \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$E[x_1, \dots, x_n] = (E[x_1], \dots, E[x_n])$$

Coefficiente de Correlación:

$$\rho(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \begin{bmatrix} \rho(x_1, x_1) & \rho(x_1, x_2) & \dots & \rho(x_1, x_n) \\ \rho(x_2, x_1) & \rho(x_2, x_2) & \dots & \rho(x_2, x_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho(x_n, x_1) & \rho(x_n, x_2) & \dots & \rho(x_n, x_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

matriz de correlación!