## Zadanie kolokwium 3

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Niech Y bedzie zmienna losowa z n stopniami swobody. Ustalmy jeszcze ze,  $\sqrt{Y} = \hat{Y}$ . Wtedy nasza gestosc to:

$$f_{\hat{Y}}(\hat{y}) = \frac{2^1 - \frac{n}{2}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \hat{y}^{n-1} exp(-\frac{\hat{y}^2}{2})$$

Zdefinniujmy  $X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\hat{Y}$ . Wtedy  $\frac{\partial \hat{Y}}{\partial X}$ , terazotrzymujemy:

$$f_X(x) = f_{\hat{Y}}(\sqrt{n}x) \left| \frac{\partial \hat{Y}}{\partial X} \right| = \frac{2^{1-\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (\sqrt{n}x)^{n-1} exp(-\frac{(\sqrt{n}x)^2}{2}) \sqrt{n} = \frac{2^1 - \frac{n}{2}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} n^{\frac{n}{2}} x^{n-1} exp(-\frac{n}{2}x^2)$$

Niech Z bedzie zmienna losowa.

$$T = \frac{Z}{\sqrt{\frac{Y}{n}}} = \frac{Z}{X}$$

Wedlug standardowego wzoru na funkcje gestosci stosunku dwoch niezaleznych zmiennych losowych:

$$f_T(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f_Z(xt) f_X(x) dx$$

Ale mozemy zredukowac calke od 0 w gore, poniewaz X jest nieujemy. Otrzymujemy:

$$f_T(t) = \int_0^\infty x f_Z(xt) f_X(x) dx = \int_0^\infty x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} exp(-\frac{(xt)^2}{2}) \frac{2^{1-\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} n^{\frac{n}{2}} x^{n-1} exp(-\frac{n}{2}x^2) dx = \int_0^\infty x f_Z(xt) f_X(x) dx = \int_0^\infty x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} exp(-\frac{(xt)^2}{2}) \frac{2^{1-\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} n^{\frac{n}{2}} x^{n-1} exp(-\frac{n}{2}x^2) dx = \int_0^\infty x f_Z(xt) f_X(x) dx = \int_0^\infty x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} exp(-\frac{(xt)^2}{2}) \frac{2^{1-\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} n^{\frac{n}{2}} x^{n-1} exp(-\frac{n}{2}x^2) dx = \int_0^\infty x f_Z(xt) f_X(x) dx = \int_0^\infty x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} exp(-\frac{(xt)^2}{2}) \frac{2^{1-\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} n^{\frac{n}{2}} x^{n-1} exp(-\frac{n}{2}x^2) dx = \int_0^\infty x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} exp(-\frac{(xt)^2}{2}) \frac{2^{1-\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} n^{\frac{n}{2}} x^{n-1} exp(-\frac{n}{2}x^2) dx = \int_0^\infty x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} exp(-\frac{(xt)^2}{2}) \frac{2^{1-\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} n^{\frac{n}{2}} x^{n-1} exp(-\frac{n}{2}x^2) dx = \int_0^\infty x f_Z(xt) f_X(x) dx = \int_0^\infty x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} exp(-\frac{(xt)^2}{2}) \frac{2^{1-\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} n^{\frac{n}{2}} x^{n-1} exp(-\frac{n}{2}x^2) dx = \int_0^\infty x f_Z(xt) f_X(x) dx = \int_0^\infty x f_Z(xt) f_X(x) dx = \int_0^\infty x f_Z(xt) f_X(x) dx = \int_0^\infty x f_Z(xt) f_Z(xt) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{2^{1-\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} n^{\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^\infty x^n exp(-\frac{1}{2}(n+t^2)x^2) dx$$

Zdefinikujmy sobie teraz  $m=x^2\Rightarrow dm=2xdx\Rightarrow dx=\frac{dm}{2x}, x=m^{\frac{1}{2}}.$  Teraz podstawny sobie pod otrzymana calke:

$$\int_0^\infty x^n exp(-\frac{1}{2}(n+t^2)m)\frac{dm}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^\infty m^{\frac{n-1}{2}}exp(-\frac{1}{2}(n+t^2)m)dm$$

Funkcje Gamma mozna zapisac jako:  $g(m;k,0)=\frac{m^{k-1}exp(-\frac{m}{\Theta})}{\Theta^k\Gamma(k)}$ . Musimy jeszcze dopasowac zmienne:  $k-1=\frac{n-1}{2}\Rightarrow k*=\frac{n+1}{2}, \ \frac{1}{\Theta}=\frac{1}{2}(n+t^2)\Rightarrow \Theta*=\frac{2}{n+t^2}, \ a$  stad otrzymujemy  $(*)=\frac{1}{2}(\theta^*)^{k^*}\Gamma(k^*)=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{n+t^2}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)=2^{\frac{n-1}{2}}n^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)\left(1+\frac{t^2}{n}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}(n+1)}$ . Teraz mozemy wywnioskowac ze:

$$f_T(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{2^{1-\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} n^{\frac{n}{2}} 2^{\frac{n-1}{2}} n^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{n}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}(n+1)} = \frac{\Gamma[(n+1)/2]}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma(n/2)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{n}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}(n+1)}$$

Do czego chcialismy dojsc.