

Def: Sea $X = (X_1, \dots, X_d)$, F_i continuas

$$F_i(X_i) \sim U(0,1)$$

$$U = (U_1, \dots, U_d) = (F_1(X_1), \dots, F_d(X_d))$$

$$U \in [0,1]^d \quad (X_1, \dots, X_d) = (F_1^{-1}(U_1), \dots, F_d^{-1}(U_d))$$

$$C(u_1, \dots, u_d) = P(U_1 \leq u_1, \dots, U_d \leq u_d)$$

$$= P(X_1 \leq F_1^{-1}(u_1), \dots, X_d \leq F_d^{-1}(u_d))$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_d) = c(u_1, \dots, u_d) f_1(x_1) \cdot \dots \cdot f_d(x_d)$$

Para el ejercicio de Alan,

$$f(x_1, x_2) = c(u_1, u_2) \cdot f_1(x_1) \cdot f_2(x_2)$$

Vamos a considerar una cópula
de Gumbel de parámetro $\theta > 1$

$$C(u, v) = \exp\left(-\left((- \ln u)^\theta + (- \ln v)^\theta\right)^{\frac{1}{\theta}}\right)$$

$$h(u, v) = -\left((- \ln u)^\theta + (- \ln v)^\theta\right)^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$$

Así, tenemos que $C(u, v) = \exp(h(u, v))$

$$\frac{\partial h(u, v)}{\partial u} = -\frac{1}{\theta} h(u, v)^{1-\theta} \theta (- \ln u)^{\theta-1} \left(-\frac{1}{u}\right)$$

$$= h(u, v)^{1-\theta} \frac{(- \ln u)^{\theta-1}}{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial h(u, v)}{\partial v} = -\frac{1}{\Theta} h(u, v)^{1-\Theta} \Theta (-\ln v)^{\Theta-1} \left(-\frac{1}{v}\right)$$

$$= h(u, v)^{1-\Theta} \frac{(-\ln v)^{\Theta-1}}{v}$$

$$\frac{\partial C(u, v)}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \exp(h(u, v))$$

$$= \exp(h(u, v)) h(u, v)^{1-\Theta} \frac{(-\ln u)^{\Theta-1}}{u}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial C(u, v)}{\partial v} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \exp(h(u, v)) \\ &= \exp(h(u, v)) h(u, v)^{1-\theta} \frac{(-\ln v)^{\theta-1}}{v}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}c(u, v) &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u \partial v} C(u, v) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v \partial u} C(u, v) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left[C(u, v) h(u, v)^{1-\theta} \frac{(-\ln u)^{\theta-1}}{u} \right] \\ &= \frac{(-\ln u)^{\theta-1}}{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left[C(u, v) h(u, v)^{1-\theta} \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(-\ln u)^{\theta-1}}{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} [C(u, v) h(u, v)^{1-\theta}]$$

o
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$$C(u, v) = \frac{(\ln u \cdot \ln v)^{\theta-1}}{uv} C(u, v) h(u, v)^{1-2\theta} [h(u, v) + (1-\theta)]$$

Ahora, si $X_1 \sim \log \text{Norm}(0, 0.25)$

$$X_2 \sim \exp(1, 10)$$

$$\text{Sup}((X_1, X_2)) = (0, \infty) \times (10, \infty)$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{I} \times \mathcal{J}$$

$$(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (g_1(z_1), g_2(z_2))$$

$$g_1(z_1) = \exp(z_1)$$

$$g_2(z_2) = \exp(z_2) + 10$$

$$\tilde{q}_k(z|w) = \text{Normal Multivariate}(z|w, \sigma^2 I_2)$$

$$q_k(y|x) = \tilde{q}_k(\overset{z}{\bar{g}'(y)} | \bar{g}'(x)) |J|$$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \bar{g}_1'(y_1)}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial \bar{g}_1'(y_2)}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial \bar{g}_2'(y_1)}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial \bar{g}_2'(y_2)}{\partial y_2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\bar{g}_1'(y)}{\partial y_1} \cdot \frac{\bar{g}_2'(y)}{\partial y_2}$$

$$\bar{g}'(y) = z$$

$$y = g(z)$$