Ornek X, Y sürekli R.D ve Birleşik O.Y.F.

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = \begin{cases} c. (y^2 - x^2) e^{-y} & o(y < \infty), -y \le x \le y \\ 0 & diger \end{cases}$$

$$C = ?$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) dx dy = 1$$

$$-\infty - \infty$$

$$\int_{-y}^{\infty} \int_{-y}^{y} \left(y^2 - x^2 \right) dx dy = 1$$

$$\int_{C}^{\infty} \left[y^{2} x - \frac{x^{3}}{3} \right]_{-y}^{y} dy = 1$$

$$\int_{C}^{\infty} \left[y^{2} \cdot y - \frac{y^{3}}{3} - \left(-y^{3} - \frac{(-y)^{3}}{3} \right) \right] dy = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{4c}{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} y^{3} e^{-y} dy \qquad \Gamma(4) = 3!$$

$$1 = \frac{4c}{3} \cdot 3! \implies c = \frac{1}{8} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

Bilesen (Morjinal) Olosilik Doğılımları

X, y 'nin birlesik olasılık dağılımından x ve y'nin tek basına olan doğılımları çıkarılabilir.

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

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

$$f_{x}(x) = \sum_{x} f_{xy}(x,y)$$

$$f_{y}(y) = \sum_{y} f_{xy}(x,y)$$

Ornek X ve Y sürekli R.D. Jer ve Birlesik O.Y.F.

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = 6 e^{-2x} e^{-3y} (x>0, y>0)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int 6 e^{-2x} e^{-3y} dy$$

$$= 6 e^{-2x} \left[-\frac{e^{-3y}}{3} \right] dy$$

$$= 2 e^{-2x} (x>0)$$

$$f_{y}(y) = \int 6 e^{-2x} e^{-3y} dx$$

$$= 3 e^{-2y} (y>0)$$

Sortli Olasilik Doğılimları

Boyes Teoremini hatırlayalım. A ve B olayları

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B\cap A)}{P(A)} (P(A) > 0)$$

X ve Y rostgel dégiskenleri için Y=y olma Sartı aldında X ve Y'nin olasılık dağılımları istenebilir.

Sartlı olasılık Y.F ve K.F asazıdaki gibi bulunur.

$$f_{x|y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{xy}(x,y)}{f_{y}(y)} f_{y}(y) > 0$$

$$f_{y|x}(y|x) = \frac{f_{xy}(x,y)}{f_{x}(x)} (f_{x}(x) > 0)$$

Ayrık R.Dign Okf'den

Suiekli R.D. icin DYF'den

$$\mathbf{T} \qquad f_{X/Y}(x/y) \geqslant 0$$

$$\iint_{\mathcal{Z}} f_{X|y}(x/y) = 1$$



$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{12}{5} \times (2-x-y), & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & 0 < y < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_{y}(y)}$$

$$f_{y}(y) = \frac{12}{5} \int_{0}^{x} (z-x-y) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}(4-3y) (0\langle y(1) \rangle$$

$$f(x|y) = \frac{12/5}{2/5} \cdot \frac{x(2-x-y)}{(4-3y)}$$

$$= 6 \cdot \frac{\chi(2-\chi-y)}{4-3y} \begin{bmatrix} 0\langle \chi(1) \\ 0\langle \chi(1) \end{bmatrix}$$

Sorti orlalama

Y=y sarti altında X'in sartlı beklenen degeri

$$E(X|y) = \sum_{x} x \cdot f(x|y)$$

$$= \int_{x} x \cdot f(x|y)$$

Sortl. voryens

$$V(X|y) = \sigma_{x|y}^2 = E\left[(x-\mu_{x|y})^2/y\right]$$

$$(ay.11) = \sum_{x} (x - \mu_{x/y})^2 f(x/y)$$

$$(sirell:) = \int (x-ux/y)^2 f(x/y) dx$$

fxly(xly)
ye,ine
f(xly) de

f**(x,2)

f(x,y) de

Kullanılabiliz.

yeine

Bazen

Bagimsiz Rasgele Degishenler

Bazı rastgele deneylerde rastgele dezishenlerin birinin dezeri dizerlerini etkilemez.

Tanım X ve X bağımsız R.D. se asaşıdah;

- (1) $f(x,y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y)$ Sartlar.

 Sartlar.
- (2) $f(y|x) = f_y(y)$ bûtin x, y ve $f_x(x) > 0$
- (3) $f(x|y) = f_x(x)$ birtin x,y'|e icin ye $f_y(y) > 0$

-- Genel Ornekler

Örnek X ve Y'nin birlesik 0.7-F.

$$f(x,y) = e^{-x-y} (x,y>0)$$

X ve 7 bajimst R.D. ler midir?

Bilesen O. Y. Filorina bakalim.

$$f_{x}(x) = \int_{e^{-x}}^{\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x} \times 0$$

$$f_{y}(y) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx = e^{-y} y = 0$$

 $f(x,y) = f_i(x) \cdot f_y(y)$ oldvēv is in X ve Y birbirinden beginsiz R.D. Terdir.

Ornek

$$\int \int f(x,y) dxdy = 1$$

$$2 y$$

$$\int_{1}^{x} \int_{1}^{y} \int_{1}^{x+1} \int_{1}^{x+1} \int_{1}^{x+1} \int_{1}^{x} \int_{1}^{x+1} \int_{1}^{x+1$$

$$\int (x+1) dx + \int (x+1-x+1) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} c + 6c = 1 \implies c = \frac{2}{15} = ---$$

Ortaloma ve Varyans

$$X$$
 ve Y icin $f(x,y)$ verilmis
 $E(X) = \iint_{X} f(x,y) dy dx$

$$E(\gamma) = \int_{x}^{\infty} \int_{y}^{\infty} \int_{y}^{\infty} f(x,y) dy dx$$

Yukandaki örnek için
$$E(x) = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x+1} x \cdot c \cdot dy dx + \int_{0}^{x+1} \int_{0}^{x+1} x \cdot c \cdot dy dx$$

$$=\frac{19}{9}$$

$$f_{y}(y) = 12y(1-y)^{2} \quad 0 < y < 1$$

$$Bosimin ?$$

$$f(x,y) \neq f_{x}(x) \cdot f_{y}(y) \quad olds for \quad beginns ?$$

$$Ornek$$

$$Signetiff \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y} & 0 < x < y < \infty \\ 0 & diger \end{cases}$$

$$a) \quad Y'nin \quad bilegen \quad 0. \ Y. \ F. \ ?$$

$$f_{y}(y) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dy = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dy = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dy = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dy = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dy = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dy = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dy = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dy = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dy = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y < \infty)$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int e^{-y} \cdot dx = -e^{-y} \cdot (0 < y$$

Birikimli dağılım fonksiyonu.

$$F(x) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)$$

 $x < 3$ ise $F(x) = 0$
 $3 < x < 4$ " $F(x) = f(3) = 0.06716$
 $4 < x < 5$ " $F(x) = f(3) + f(4)$
 $= 0.4220$
 $x > 5$ $f(x) = f(3) + f(4) + f(5)$
 $= 1$ $f(x)$