

Hauza Atasoy - 0505200106 - Ekonometri

$$f(x,y) = 4kxy \quad 0 < x < 3 \quad \text{ve} \quad 1 < y < 4$$

$$1-) a-) \int_0^3 \int_1^4 4kxy \, dy \, dx = 1 \Rightarrow 4k \int_0^3 \left(\frac{xy}{2} \Big|_1^4 \right) dx = 4k \int_0^3 \left(\frac{16x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \right) dx$$
$$4k \left(\frac{15x^2}{2} \Big|_0^3 \right) = 4k \left(\frac{15 \cdot 9}{2} - 0 \right) = 1 \quad 270k = 1 \quad k = \frac{1}{270}$$

$$b-) f_x(x) = \int_1^4 \frac{4xy}{270} dy = \frac{4xy^2}{540} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{64x}{540} - \frac{4x}{540} = \frac{60x}{540} = \frac{x}{9}$$

$$f_y(y) = \int_0^3 \frac{4xy}{270} dx = \frac{4x^2y}{540} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{36y}{540} - 0 = \frac{y}{15}$$

$$f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) = 0 \quad \text{varsayımı}$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{4xy}{270} = \frac{x}{9} \cdot \frac{y}{15} = \frac{xy}{135} \neq \frac{xy}{67,5} \quad \text{olduğundan bağımlıdır.}$$

$$c-) f(x) \Rightarrow \int_0^4 \int_0^x \frac{4sy}{270} ds \, dy = \frac{4}{270} \int_0^4 \left(\frac{s^2y}{2} \Big|_0^x \right) dy = \frac{4}{270} \int_0^4 \frac{x^2y}{2} dy$$
$$\frac{4}{270} \left(\frac{x^2y^2}{4} \Big|_1^4 \right) = \frac{4}{270} \left(\frac{16x^2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{4} \right) = \frac{4 \cdot 15x^2}{270 \cdot 4} = \frac{x^2}{36}$$

Hanra Atesoy - 0505200106 - Ekonometri

1-) d-) $V(x) = E(x^2) - E(x)^2$

$$E(x) = \int_0^3 x f(x) dx = \int_0^3 x \frac{x}{9} dx = \frac{x^2}{27} \Big|_0^3 = 1$$

$$E(x^2) = \int_0^3 \frac{x^2 x}{9} dx = \frac{x^4}{36} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{81}{36}$$

$$V(x) = \frac{81}{36} - 1^2 = \frac{45}{36}$$

e-) $P(1 < x < 2 \mid 2 < y < 3)$

$$P(x/y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_y(y)} = \frac{\frac{4xy}{270}}{\frac{y}{15}} = \frac{4xy^2}{18} \Rightarrow \frac{4xy^2}{18} \Big|_2^3 = \frac{36x}{36} - \frac{16x}{36} = \frac{20x}{36}$$

$$P(1 < x < 2 \mid 2 < y < 3) = \int_1^2 \frac{20x}{36} dx = \frac{20x^2}{36} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{400-20}{36}$$

$$= \frac{380}{36}$$

Hauza Atsog - 0505200106 - Ekonometri

$$2-) P(x) = k 3^x \quad x = 2, 3, 4$$

$$a-) \sum_{x=2}^4 k 3^x = 1 \Rightarrow k(3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4) = 1 \quad 117k = 1 \quad k = \frac{1}{117}$$

$$b-) E(e^{tx}) = \mu_x(t) = \sum_{x=2}^4 \frac{e^{tx} 3^x}{117} = \frac{e^{2t} 3^2}{117} + \frac{e^{3t} 3^3}{117} + \frac{e^{4t} 3^4}{117} \\ = \frac{9e^{2t} + 27e^{3t} + 81e^{4t}}{117} = \frac{117}{117} (e^{2t} + e^{3t} + e^{4t})$$

$$E(e^{tx}) = e^{2t} + e^{3t} + e^{4t}$$

$$3-) p_1 = 0,17 \quad p_2 = 0,07$$

$$P\left(\sqrt{\frac{0,17(0,83)}{100}}\right) > 1,72 \quad P\left(\sqrt{\frac{0,07(0,93)}{100}}\right) < 1,57$$

$$\text{ortalama } \hat{p}_1 = 6,46$$

$$\text{ortalama } \hat{p}_2 = 4,00$$

Hauza Atasoy - 0505200106 - Ekonometri

4-) Dâkikada ortalama $\frac{12}{10} = \frac{6}{5}$ araa geauektedir. $\lambda = 1,2$

$$P(x) = 1,2^x e^{-1,2}$$

$$f(t) = 1,2e^{-1,2t}$$

$$P(t < 100) = \int_0^{100} 1,2e^{-1,2t} dt = 1 - e^{-1,2(100)} = 1 - e^{-120}$$