

1. Dana jest funkcja $f(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 2xy + 7y^2) \right\}$ dla $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Wyznaczyć rozkłady brzegowe $f_X(x)$, $f_Y(y)$.

$$f_X(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dy =$$

2. Czy można tak dobrać stałą C , aby funkcja $f_{XY}(x, y) = Cxy + x + 2y$, dla $0 \leq x \leq 3$, $1 \leq y \leq 2$, była gęstością dwuwymiarowej zmiennej losowej?

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 \int_1^2 Cxy + x + 2y \, dy \, dx &= \int_0^3 \left(x \left(\int_1^2 cy + 1 \, dy \right) + 2 \cdot \int_1^2 y \, dy \right) dx = \\ &= \int_0^3 \left(x \cdot \left(\frac{cy^2}{2} \Big|_1^2 + y \Big|_1^2 \right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_1^2 \right) \right) dx = \\ &= \int_0^3 \left(x \cdot \left(\frac{c}{2} (4-1) + 1 \right) + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \right) dx = \\ &= \int_0^3 x \left(\frac{3c}{2} + 1 \right) + 3 \, dx = \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2}c + 1 \right) \cdot \int_0^3 x \, dx + 3 \cdot \int_0^3 1 \, dx = \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2}c + 1 \right) \cdot \frac{9}{2} + 3 = \frac{27}{4}c + \frac{9}{2} + 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{27}{4}c + \frac{9}{2} + 9 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{27}{4}c = -\frac{25}{2} \Rightarrow c = -\frac{50}{27}$$

$$f(3, 2) = -\frac{50}{27} \cdot 6 + 3 + 4 \approx -12 + 7 < 0$$

Odp. nie

3. Dana jest funkcja $f_{XY}(x, y) = \frac{4}{9}(-xy + x)$ dla $0 \leq x \leq 3$, $0 \leq y \leq 1$. Sprawdzić, czy zmienne X i Y są niezależne oraz obliczyć ppb $P(1 \leq X \leq 4, 0.5 \leq Y \leq 2)$.

$$f_1(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{4}{9}(-xy + x) dy = -\frac{4}{9}x \int_0^1 y dy + \frac{4}{9}x \int_0^1 1 dy =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{9}x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{9}x = \frac{2}{9}x$$

$$f_2(y) = \int_0^3 \frac{4}{9}(-xy + x) dx = -\frac{4}{9}y \int_0^3 x dx + \frac{4}{9} \int_0^3 x dx =$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^3 \right) (-y + 1) = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{2} \cdot (-y + 1) = 2 \cdot (-y + 1)$$

$$f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) = \frac{4}{18}x \cdot 2(-y + 1) = \frac{4}{9}(-xy + x) =$$

Zmiennie są niezależne.

4. (a) Załóżmy, że $X \sim U[0, 1]$ i niech $Y = X^n$. Udowodnić, że $f_Y(y) = \frac{y^{1/n-1}}{n}$, dla $0 \leq y \leq 1$.
 (b) Niech $X \sim U[a, b]$. Obliczyć wartości $E(X)$, $V(X)$.

$$a) f_X(t) = 1 \quad F_X(t) = \int_0^t f_X(x) dx = t$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^n \leq y) = P(X \leq \sqrt[n]{y}) = F_X(\sqrt[n]{y}) = \sqrt[n]{y}$$

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = (\sqrt[n]{y})' = \frac{1}{n} y^{n-1}$$

$$b) X \sim U[a, b] \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$E(X) = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot x dx = \int_a^b \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_a^b =$$

$$= (b^2 - a^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2(b-a)} = \frac{b+a}{2}$$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \int_a^b x^2 f(x) dx - \left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b x^2 dx - \left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_a^b - \left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\frac{b^3}{3} - \frac{a^3}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3} - \frac{(b+a)^2}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{(b-a)(b^2 + ab + a^2)}{3} - \frac{b^2 + 2ab + a^2}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{b^2 - 2ab + a^2}{12} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

5. Niech X będzie ciągłą zmienną losową i niech $Y = F_X(X)$. Udowodnić, że $Y \sim U[0; 1]$.

$$F_X(x) \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow Y \in [0, 1]$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(F_X(X) \leq y) \quad \text{Dystrybucja jest rosnąca,}$$
$$= P(X \leq F_X^{-1}(y)) = \text{z Def } F_X(x) \text{ więc jest bijekcja}$$

$$= F_X(F_X^{-1}(y)) = y$$

$$\text{Skoro } F_Y(y) = y \text{ to } F_Y'(t) = f_Y(t) = 1$$

$$Y \sim U[0, 1]$$

6. Niech $Y = X^2$ (X określona na \mathbb{R}). Wykazać, że

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{f_X(\sqrt{y}) + f_X(-\sqrt{y})}{2\sqrt{y}}, \quad \text{dla } y > 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = \\ &= P(X \leq \sqrt{y}) - P(X \leq -\sqrt{y}) = F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= F'_Y(y) = F'_X(\sqrt{y}) - F'_X(-\sqrt{y}) = \frac{f_X(\sqrt{y})}{2\sqrt{y}} + \frac{f_X(-\sqrt{y})}{2\sqrt{y}} = \\ &= \frac{f_X(\sqrt{y}) + f_X(-\sqrt{y})}{2\sqrt{y}} \end{aligned}$$

7. Zmienna losowa (X, Y) ma gęstość $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{6\pi}$ dla $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} \leq 1$. Obliczyć wartości EX , EY , $E(X \cdot Y)$. Czy zmienne X, Y są niezależne?

$$\frac{x^2}{9} \leq 1 - \frac{y^2}{4} \quad | \cdot 9$$

$$\frac{y^2}{4} \leq 1 - \frac{x^2}{9} \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$x^2 \leq 9 - \frac{9y^2}{4} \quad | \sqrt{}$$

$$y^2 \leq 4 - \frac{4x^2}{9} \quad | \sqrt{}$$

$$-\sqrt{9 - \frac{9y^2}{4}} \leq x \leq \sqrt{9 - \frac{9y^2}{4}}$$

$$-\sqrt{4 - \frac{4x^2}{9}} \leq y \leq \sqrt{4 - \frac{4x^2}{9}}$$

$$f_x(x) = \int f(x, y) dy = \int \frac{1}{6\pi} dy = \frac{1}{6\pi} \cdot \left(\sqrt{4 - \frac{4x^2}{9}} + \sqrt{4 - \frac{4x^2}{9}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4 - \frac{4x^2}{9}}}{3\pi} \Rightarrow X \in [-3, 3]$$

$$f_y(y) = \int f(x, y) dx = \int \frac{1}{6\pi} dx = \frac{\sqrt{9 - \frac{9y^2}{4}}}{3\pi} \Rightarrow y \in [-2, 2]$$

$$EX = \int f_x(x) \cdot x dx = \int_{-3}^3 \frac{1}{3\pi} \cdot \sqrt{4 - \frac{4x^2}{9}} x dx = \frac{1}{3\pi} \int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{\frac{36 - 4x^2}{9}} x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \int_{-3}^3 x \sqrt{9 - x^2} dx = 0$$

$$EY = \int f_y(y) y dy = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{3\pi} \cdot \sqrt{9 - \frac{9y^2}{4}} y dy = 0$$

$$E(XY) = \iint xy f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-3}^3 xy \frac{1}{6\pi} dx dy =$$

$$= \int_{-2}^2 y \frac{1}{6\pi} \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-3}^3 dy = \int_{-2}^2 y \frac{1}{6\pi} 0 dy = 0 \quad \text{(:)}$$

$$f_x(0) \cdot f_y(0) = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{3\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9}}{3\pi} = \frac{2}{3\pi} \neq \frac{1}{6\pi} = f_{xy}(0, 0)$$

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8. Niech X podlega standardowemu rozkładowi Cauchy'ego, $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Udowodnić, że $Y = \frac{1}{X}$ ma również standardowy rozkład Cauchy'ego.

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P\left(\frac{1}{X} \leq y\right) = P\left(\frac{1}{y} \leq X\right) = \\
 &= 1 - P\left(X < \frac{1}{y}\right) = 1 - F_X\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{y}} f_X(x) dx = \\
 &= 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{y}} \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{y}} \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{\pi} (\arctg(0) - \arctg(-\infty)) + \arctg\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) + \arctg(0) = \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctg\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\arctg\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)}{\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\arctg\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)}{\pi}\right)' = 0 - \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2+1}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi(y^2+1)}$$

Rozkład \nearrow
Cauchy'ego