1. Zmienne losowe 
$$X, Y$$
 są niezależne. Udowodnić, że  $V(X + Y) = V(X) + V(Y)$ .

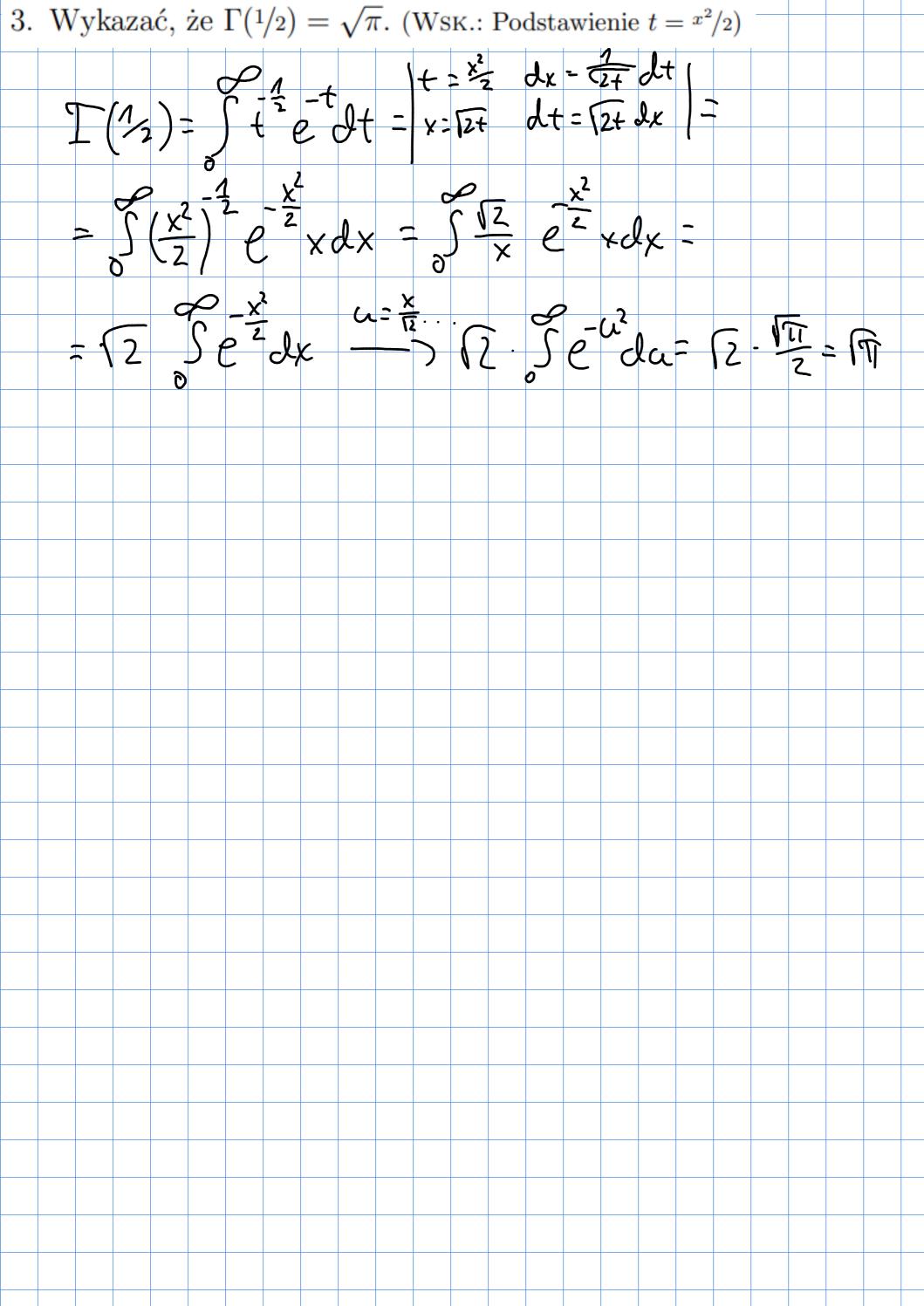
$$V(X) = E(X) - (EX)^{2} \quad \text{over} \quad E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$$

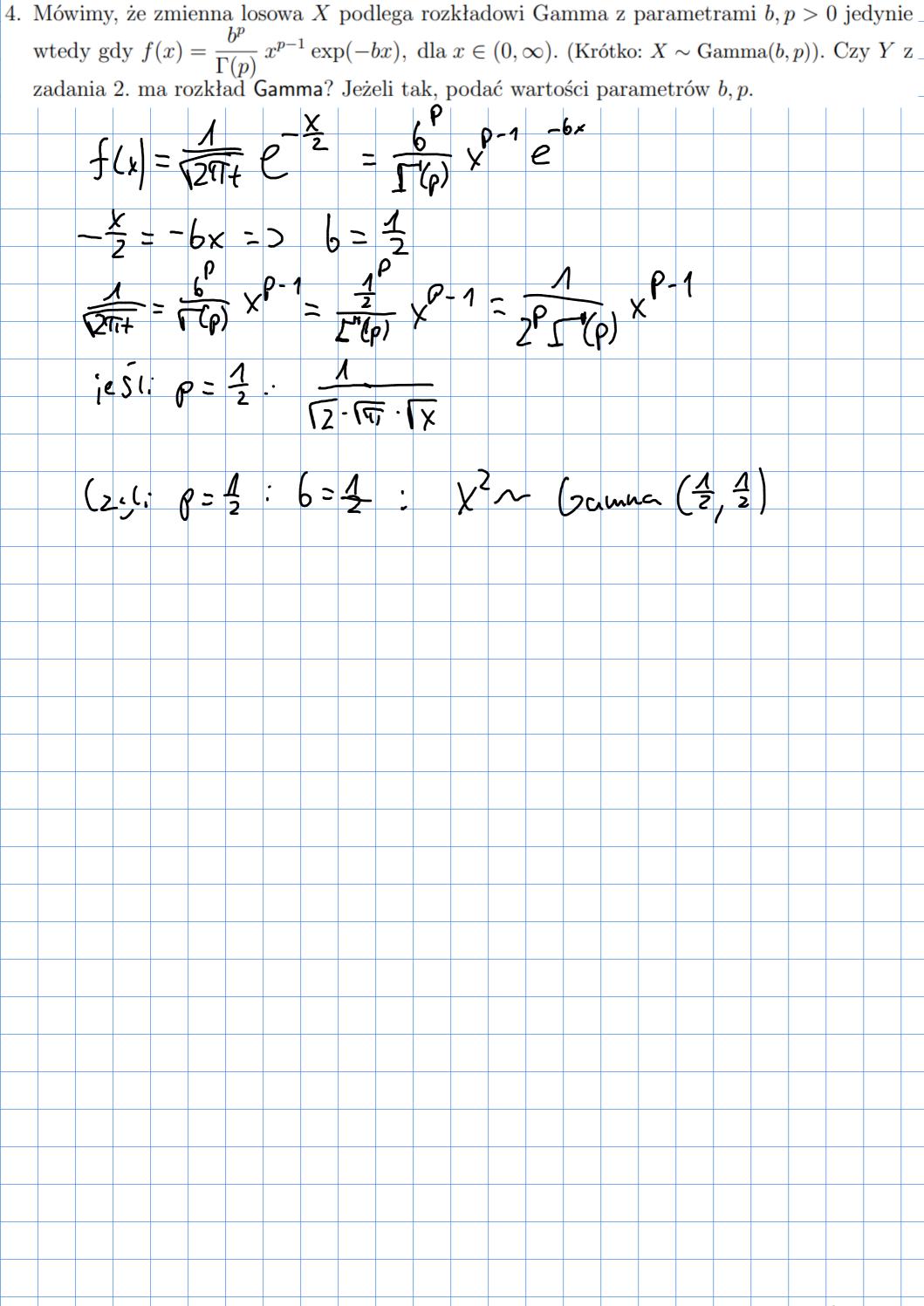
$$V(X + Y) = E((X + Y)^{2}) - (EX + EY)^{2} = E(X^{2} + 2XY + Y^{2}) - (EX + EY)^{2} = E(X^{2}) + E(Y)^{2} + 2E(XY) - (EY)^{2} + 2E(XY) - (EY)^{2} = E(X^{2}) + (EX)^{2} + E(Y^{2}) - (EY)^{2} + 2(E(XY) - (EX)EY) = E(X^{2}) + V(Y) = V(X) + V(Y)$$

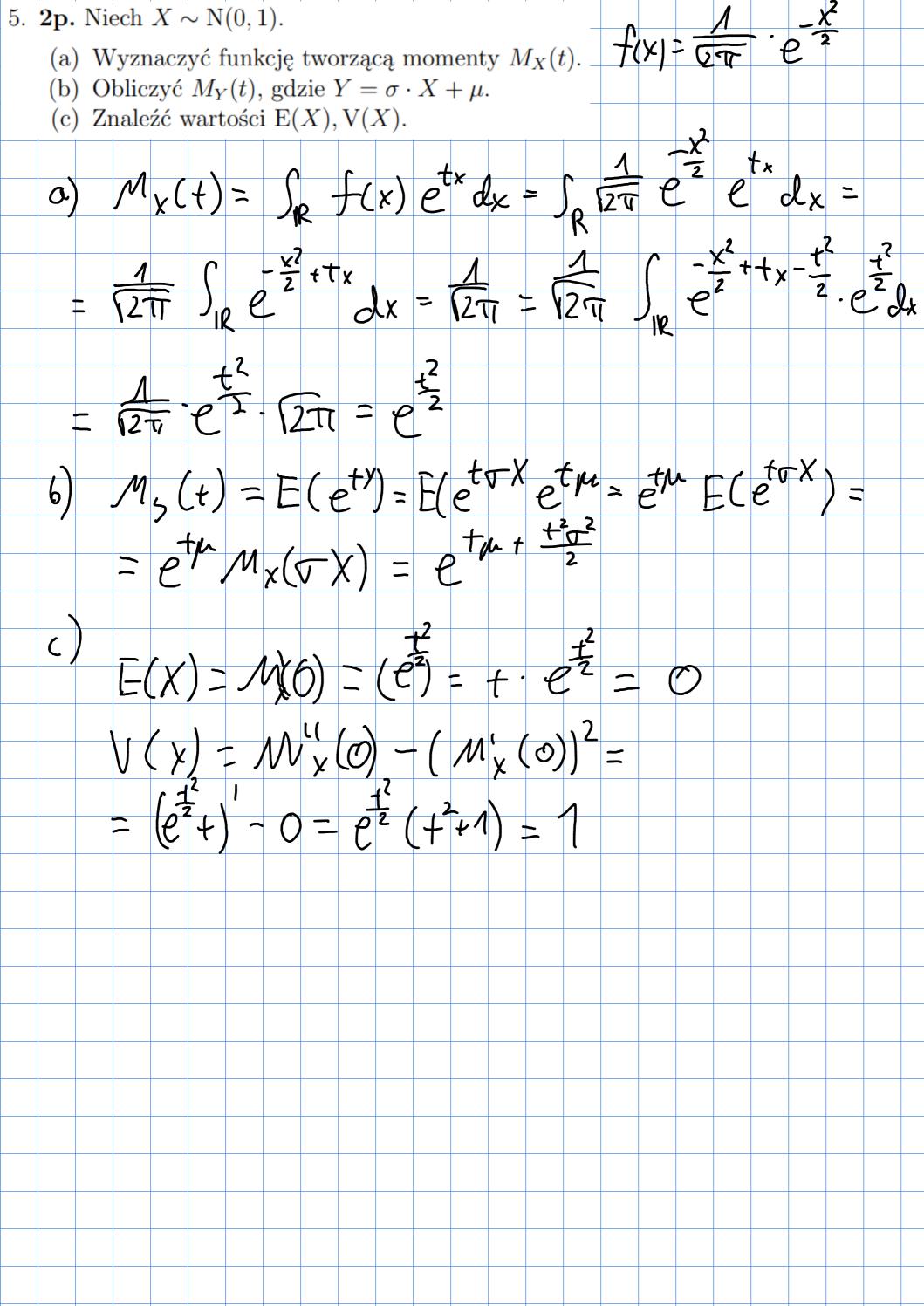
$$(EX)(EY) = \int_{X} f_{X}(X) d_{X} \int_{Y} f_{Y}(Y) d_{Y} = E(XY) \int_{Y} f(X,Y) d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} = E(XY) \int_{Y} f(X,Y) d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} = E(XY) \int_{Y} f(X,Y) d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} = E(XY) \int_{Y} f(X,Y) d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} = E(XY) \int_{Y} f(X,Y) d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} d_{Y} = E(XY) \int_{Y} f(X,Y) d_{Y} d_$$

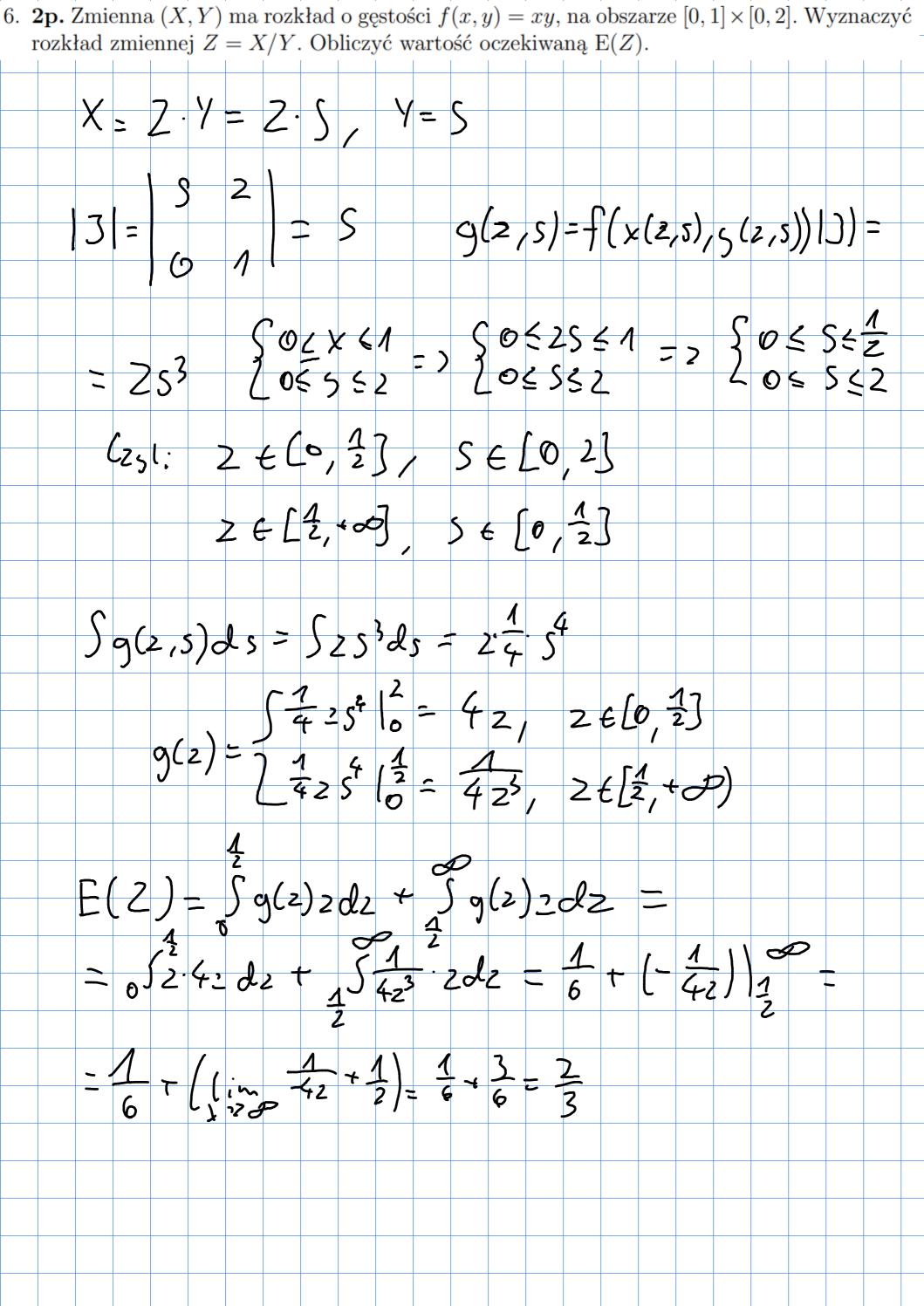
2. Zmienna losowa podlega standardowemu rozkładowi normalnemu, tzn. gęstość określona jest wzorem  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$ , gdzie  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . (Skrótowo:  $X \sim N(0,1)$ ). Znaleźć gęstość  $f_Y(y)$  zmiennej  $Y = X^2$ .

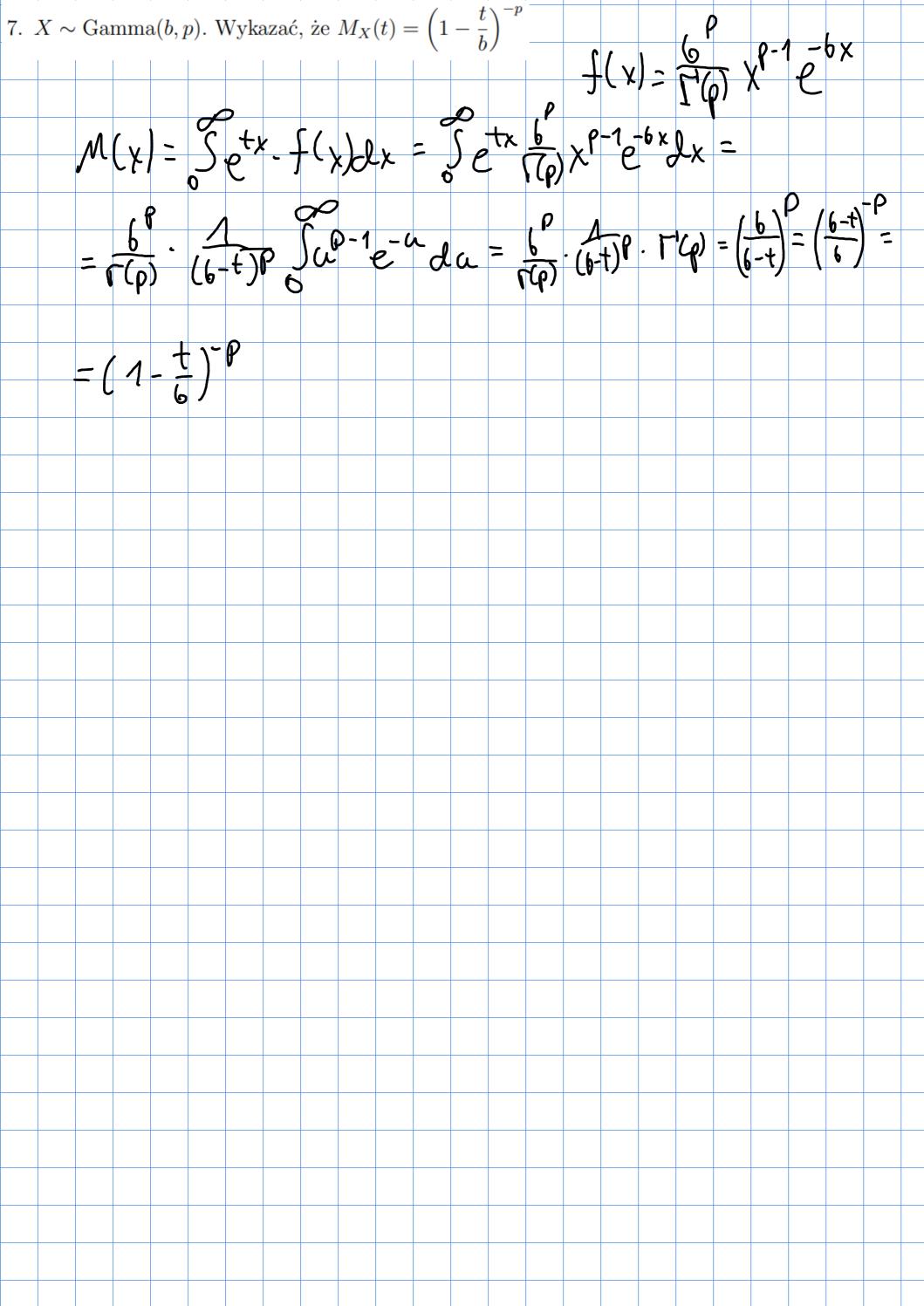
$$F_{5}(g) = \mathcal{N}(Y+1) = \mathcal{P}(X^{2} \le 1) = \mathcal{P}(-1+2) = F_{5}(1+1) = F$$

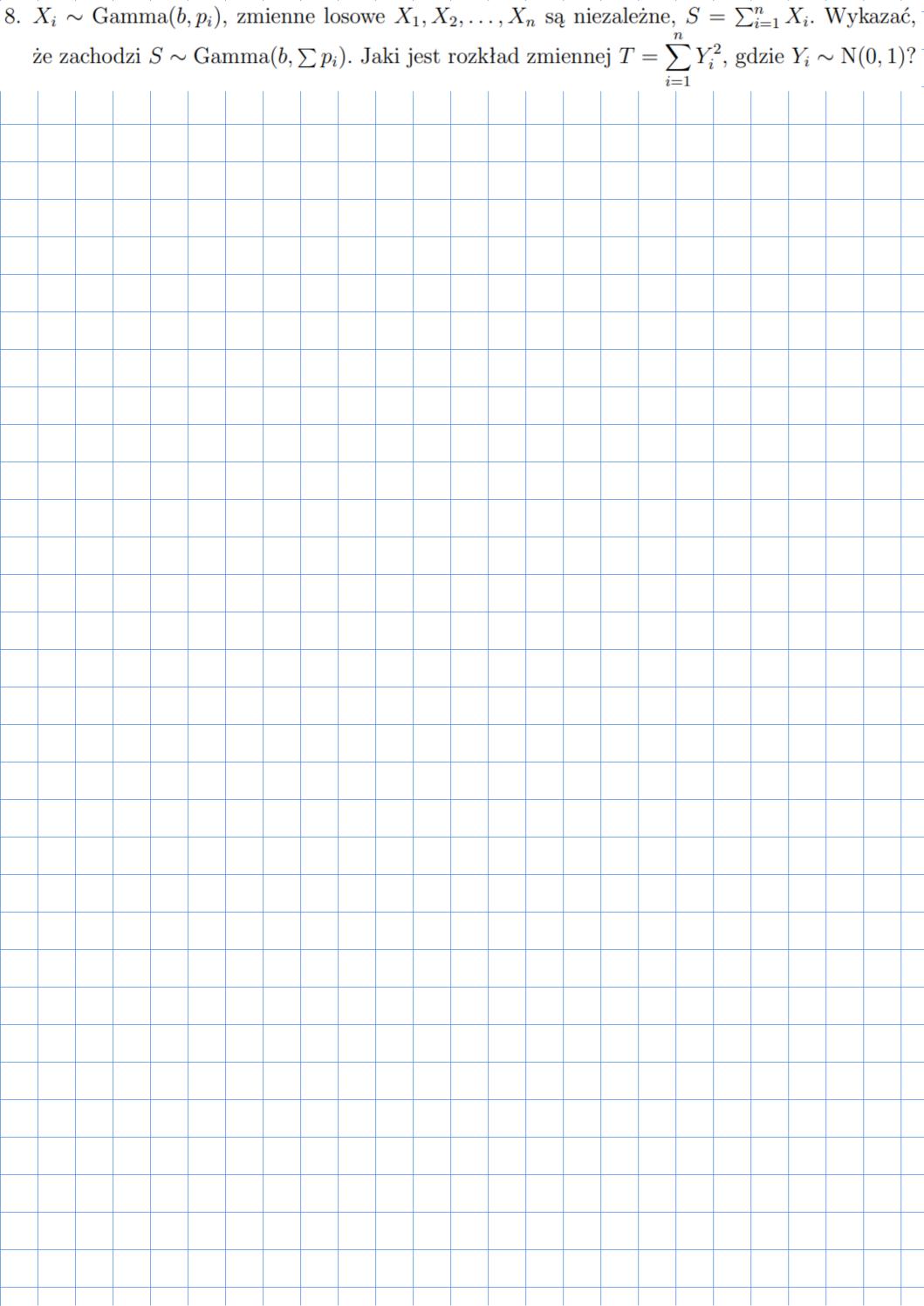












9. Niezależne zmienne losowe X, Y mają rozkład U[0, 1] każda. Wyznaczyć gęstość zmiennych  $S = \min(X, Y), T = \max(X, Y).$  $F_{S}(s) = P(S \leq S) = P(n:n(X,Y) \leq S) = \frac{\pi_{I,I}}{\pi_{I,I}}$ = P(X < S) + P(Y < S) - P(X < S, Y < S) =  $= 5 + 5 - 5^2 = -5^2 + 25 = 7 + 5(5) = -25 + 2$  $-\frac{2}{5}+25$   $|_{0}=1-0=1$ F+(t) = P(T \le t) = P(max(X, Y) \le t) = P(X \le t, Y \le t) = +<sup>2</sup> => f<sub>+</sub>(+) = 2+ +<sup>2</sup> |<sub>0</sub> = 1-0 \

