

# ES. TRASFORMAZIONI V.A.

## Esercizi applicazione diretta del Teorema

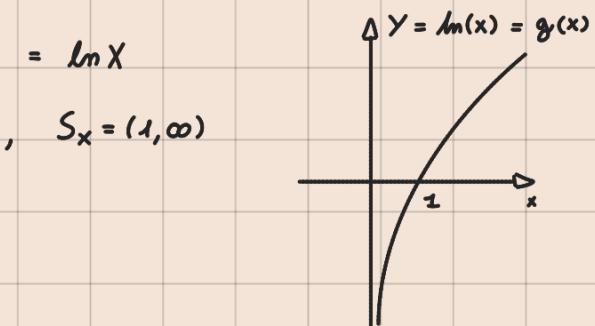
### Esercizio 1)

- $X \sim \text{PAR}(\alpha) \quad Y = g_Y(x) = \ln X$
- $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1}} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(1, \infty)}(x), \quad S_X = (1, \infty)$

1) ABBIANO CHE:  $\frac{d}{dy} g'(y) = \frac{d}{dy} e^y = e^y$

2) APPLICHIAMO LA FORMULA DEL TEOREMA:

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \cdot \left| \frac{d}{dy} g'(y) \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{e^{y\alpha+1}} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(1, \infty)}(e^y) \cdot e^y \\ &= \boxed{de^{-\alpha y} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(y)} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{1}_{(1, \infty)}(e^y) &= \begin{cases} e^y & \text{SE } e^y \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{SE } e^y < 0 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SE } y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{SE } y < 0 \end{cases} = \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(y) \end{aligned}$$

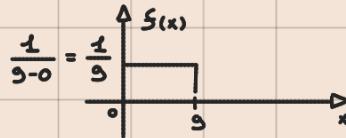
### Esercizio 2)

- $X \sim \text{UNIF}(0, 9)$

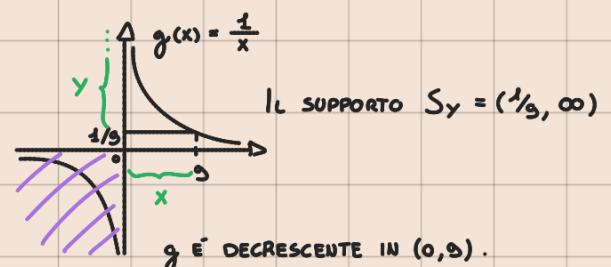
•  $f_X = \frac{1}{9-0} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(0,9)}(x) = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(0,9)}(x)$

•  $y = g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad S_Y = (\frac{1}{9}, \infty)$

•  $X = g^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{y}$



NOTIAMO CHE IL SUPPORTO È  $S_X = (0, 9)$



$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \cdot \left| \frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y) \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(0,9)}(\frac{1}{y}) \cdot \left| -\frac{1}{y^2} \right| = \\ &= \boxed{\frac{1}{9y^2} \mathbb{1}_{(1/9, \infty)}(y)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$0 < 1 < 9 \Rightarrow y > \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{1}_{(0,9)}(\frac{1}{y}) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SE } 0 < \frac{1}{y} < 9 \\ 0 & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SE } y > \frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \end{cases} = \mathbb{1}_{(1/9, \infty)}(y) \end{aligned}$$

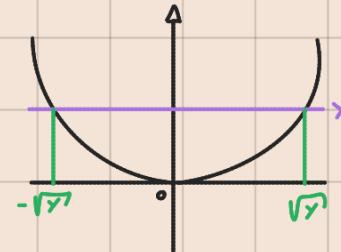
# Esercizi in cui non si può applicare direttamente il Teorema

## Esercizio 3) . $X \sim \text{Exp}(5)$

- $S_x(x) = 5e^{-5x} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(x)$
- $Y = g(x) = X^2$
- $X = g^{-1}(y) = \pm \sqrt{y}$

$$S_x = [0, +\infty) \ni X$$

$$Y_x = [0, +\infty) \ni Y$$



NON POSSO APPLICARE IL TEOREMA PERCHÉ LA FUNZIONE NON È STRETTAMENTE CRESCENTE O DECRESCENTE:

1) CALCOLIAMO  $F_y$  IN TERMINI DI  $F_x$ :

$$\begin{aligned} F_y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) \\ &= F_x(\sqrt{y}) - F_x(-\sqrt{y}) \quad \text{VALE O PER UNA ESPONENZIALE.} \end{aligned}$$

2) CALCOLIAMO  $S_y$  IN TERMINI DI  $S_x$ :

$$\begin{aligned} S_y(y) &= \frac{d}{dy} F_y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_x(\sqrt{y}) = S_x(\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} = 5e^{-5\sqrt{y}} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{5e^{-5\sqrt{y}}}{2\sqrt{y}} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(y)}. \end{aligned}$$

## Esercizio altro 3) . $X \sim U(0, 11)$

$$S_x = \frac{1}{11} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[0, 11]}(x)$$

$$Y = g(x) = \max\{X, 11-X\}$$

$$S_x = [0, 11]$$

$$S_y = [\frac{11}{2}, 11]$$

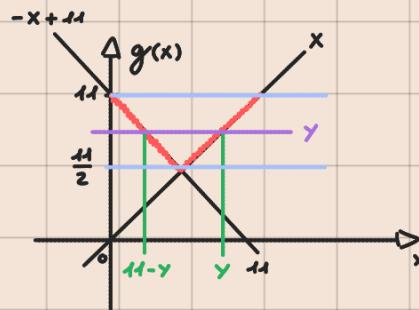
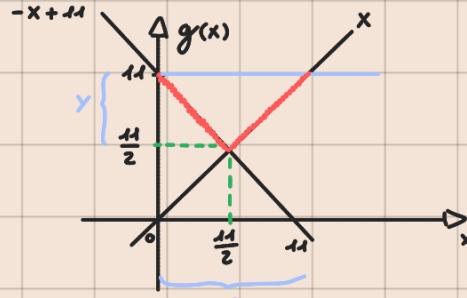
NON POSSO APPLICARE IL TEOREMA:  $g(x)$  NON È INVERTIBILE IN  $[0, 11]$ .

1) CALCOLIAMO  $F_y$  IN TERMINI DI  $F_x$ :

$$\begin{aligned} F_y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(\max\{X, 11-X\} \leq y) \\ &= P(11-y \leq X \leq y) = F_x(y) - F_x(11-y) \end{aligned}$$

2) CALCOLIAMO  $S_y$  IN TERMINI DI  $S_x$ :

$$\begin{aligned} S_y(y) &= \frac{d}{dy} F_y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} \{F_x(y) - F_x(11-y)\} \\ &= S_x(y) - S_x(11-y) \cdot (-1) \\ &= S_x(y) + S_x(11-y) \end{aligned}$$



SI DEDUCE CHE:  $11-y \leq X \leq y$ .

3) SOSTITUIAMO A  $S_x(y)$  IL VALORE DELLA DISTRIBUZIONE:

$$\begin{aligned} S_y &= \frac{1}{11} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[0, 11]}(y) + \frac{1}{11} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[0, 11]}(11-y) \\ &= \frac{2}{11} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[0, 11]}(y) \quad \text{MA DATO CHE } S_y = [\frac{11}{2}, 11] \\ &= \boxed{\frac{2}{11} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[\frac{11}{2}, 11]}(y)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{1}_{[0, 11]}(11-y) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SE } 11-y \in [0, 11] \\ 0 & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SE } y \in [0, 11] \\ 0 & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \end{cases} = \mathbb{1}_{[0, 11]}(y) \end{aligned}$$