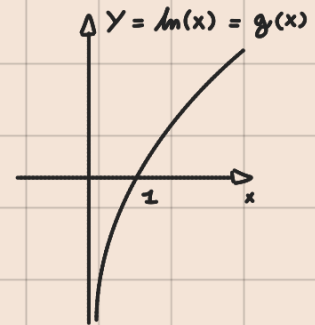


ES. TRASFORMAZIONI V.A.

Esercizi applicazione diretta del Teorema

Esercizio 1)

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



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

2) APPLICHIAMO LA FORMULA DEL TEOREMA:

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

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

Esercizio 2)

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

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

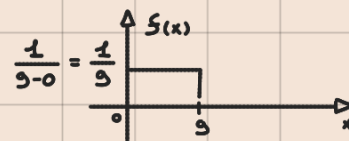
- $Y = g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $S_Y = (1/9, \infty)$

- $X = g^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{y}$

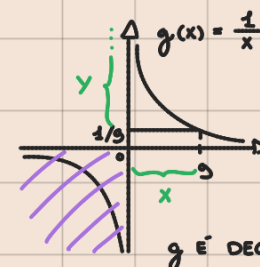
1) CALCOLARE: $\frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y) = \frac{d}{dy} y^{-1} = -\frac{1}{y^2}$

2) APPLICHIAMO LA FORMULA DEL TEOREMA:

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



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



IL SUPPORTO $S_Y = (1/9, \infty)$

g È DECRESCENTE IN $(0, 9)$.

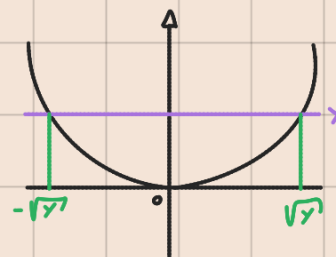
$$\begin{aligned} 0 < 1 < 9y &\Rightarrow y > 1/9 \\ \mathbb{1}_{(0,9)}(1/y) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SE } 0 < \frac{1}{y} < 9 \\ 0 & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SE } y > 1/9 \\ 0 & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \end{cases} = \mathbb{1}_{(1/9,\infty)}(y) \end{aligned}$$

Esercizi in cui non si può applicare direttamente il Teorema

Esercizio 3)

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(s)$$

- $f_X(x) = se^{-sx} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(x)$ $S_X = [0, +\infty) \ni X$
- $Y = g(X) = X^2$ $Y_X = [0, +\infty) \ni Y$
- $X = g^{-1}(y) = \pm \sqrt{y}$



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

1) CALCOLIAMO F_Y IN TERMINI DI F_X :

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) \\ &= F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y}) \quad \text{VALE 0 PER UNA ESPONENZIALE.} \end{aligned}$$

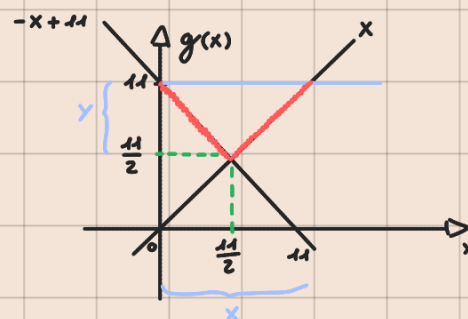
2) CALCOLIAMO f_Y IN TERMINI DI f_X :

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_X(\sqrt{y}) = f_X(\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} = se^{-s\sqrt{y}} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{se^{-s\sqrt{y}}}{2\sqrt{y}} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(y)} \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio altro 3)

$$X \sim U(0, 11)$$

- $f_X = \frac{1}{11} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[0, 11]}(x)$ $S_X = [0, 11]$
- $Y = g(X) = \max\{X, 11-X\}$ $S_Y = [\frac{11}{2}, 11]$



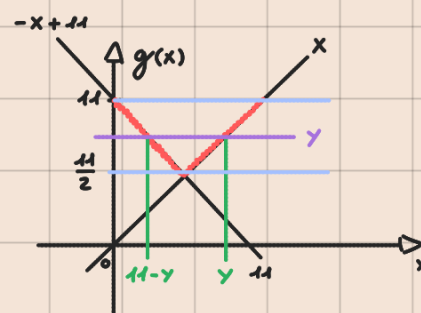
NON POSSO APPLICARE IL TEOREMA: $g(x)$ NON È INVERTIBILE IN $[0, 11]$.

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 f_Y IN TERMINI DI f_X :

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} \{F_X(y) - F_X(11-y)\} \\ &= f_X(y) - f_X(11-y) \cdot (-1) \\ &= f_X(y) + f_X(11-y) \end{aligned}$$



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

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

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

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