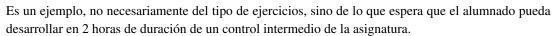
PROBABILIDAD (Curso 2023/2024)

Modelo de control intermedio





1. El vector aleatoio (X,Y) tiene función masa de probabilidad conjunta dada por:

$$P[X = x, Y = y] = k(x+1)(y+1)$$

donde x, y = 0, 1, 2.

- (a) Calcular el valor de k.
- (b) Calcular las distribuciones marginales.
- (c) Calcular las distribuciones condicionadas de X a los valores de Y = y para y = 0, 1, 2.
- 2. Sea (X,Y) un vector aleatorio con función de densidad $f(x,y) = \frac{k}{x^2}, k > 0$, sobre la región delimitada por $1 < x < 2, 0 < y < x^2$.
 - (a) Calcular *k* y la función de distribución de probabilidad.
 - (b) Calcular las densidades de probabilidad marginales.
 - (c) Calcular las densidades de probabilidad condicionadas.
- 3. Sea (X,Y) un vector aleatorio con función de densidad f(x,y)=k, sobre la región delimitada por $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}, 0 < y < \frac{1}{2}$.
 - (a) Calcular k para que f sea función de densidad de probabilidad de un vector aleatorio continuo (X,Y).
 - (b) Calcular la función de densidad de probabilidad conjunta de (Z,T) = (X+Y,X-Y).
 - (c) Determinar las funciones de densidad de probabilidad marginales del vector transformado (Z,T).

1- a) So tene que cumplir que

$$\sum_{y=0}^{2} \sum_{x=0}^{2} P[X_{-x} Y_{-y}] = 1$$
duego

$$1 = K \left[1 + 2 + 3 + 0 + 4 + 6 + 3 + 6 + 9\right] = K 36 \Longrightarrow K = \frac{1}{36}$$
b) $P_X C \times X$

$$= KC \times (1) \sum_{y=0}^{2} C_{y+1} = \frac{1}{36} C \times (1) \cdot 6 = \frac{1}{6} C \times (1) \cdot 9$$

$$P_Y C \times (1) = \frac{1}{6} C_{y+1} = \frac{1}{6} C \times (1) \cdot 6 = \frac{1}{6} C \times (1) \cdot 9$$
c) $P_X C \times (1) \cdot P[X \times Y_{-y}] = \frac{1}{6} C \times (1) \cdot (1) \cdot 9$

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c)
$$\int_{X} c x/y = \frac{\int_{X} c x/y}{\int_{Y} c y} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{2}{x^{2}} = \frac{2}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}}$$

$$\int_{X} c x/y = \frac{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} - \frac{1}{x^{2}}} = \frac{2}{x^{2}} = \frac{2}{x^{2$$

$$\int_{K}^{1/2} \int_{K}^{1/2} dx dy = K \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow K = 4$$

Cambio de variable

Cambo de variable
$$(Z,Y)=(X+VX-Y)$$

· $g:(X+Y) \rightarrow (X+Y, X-Y)$ derivable
· $g:(X+Y) \rightarrow (X+Y, X-Y)$ derivable
· $g:(X+Y) \rightarrow (X+Y, X-Y)$ $X=\frac{Z+t}{2}$
· $g:(X+Y) \rightarrow (X+Y, X-Y)$ $X=\frac{Z+t}{2}$
· $g:(X+Y) \rightarrow (X+Y, X-Y)$ $Y=\frac{Z+t}{2}$

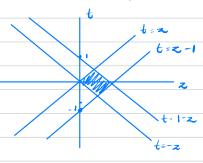
$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \frac{\partial X}{\partial r} = \frac{1/2}{1/2} = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

$$|S| = 4 \cdot \left| -\frac{1}{n} \right| = 2 = \left\{ c_{z, y}(c_{z, t}) \Rightarrow \left\{ c_{z, y}(c_{z, t}) \right\} \right\}$$

$$0 < x < \frac{1}{2}, 0 < y < \frac{1}{2}$$
 $0 < z + 1 < 1, 0 < z - 1 < 1$

-2<+<1-2 27672-1



$$\int_{-t}^{t+1} \int_{1-t}^{t+2} 2 dz = 2t + 2t + 2t = 2 + 4t \quad s; \quad t \leq 0$$

$$\int_{-t}^{t} \int_{1-t}^{t+2} 2 dz = 2 - 2t - 2t = 2 - 4t \quad s; \quad t > 0$$