

1.2. Симметричный закон и числовое характеристики

N1

$$f_2(x, y) = \frac{e^{-2|y|}}{\pi(1+x^2)}$$

Свойства непрерывности | пнрげение:

$$1) f_2(x, y) \geq 0 \quad \text{для всех } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$2) \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f_2(x, y) = 1$$

$$(1) e^{-2|y|} > 0 \quad (\text{некативное } e^{-|y|} \geq 0) \Rightarrow \\ \pi(1+x^2) > 0$$

$$= \frac{e^{-2|y|}}{\pi(1+x^2)} > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(2) \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-2|y|}}{\pi(1+x^2)} dy dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2|y|} dy \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \right) \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2|y|} dy = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2y} dy = 2 \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b e^{-2y} dy =$$

$$= 2 \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{e^{-2y}}{-2} \right|_0^b = - \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} e^{-2b} - e^0 = - \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} e^{-2b} - 1 =$$

$$= -(-1) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^c \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \int_c^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^c \frac{dx}{1+x^2} +$$

$$+ \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_c^b \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_a^c + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan x \Big|_c^b =$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} (\arctg c - \arctg a) + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\arctg b - \arctg c) =$$

$$= -\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \arctg a + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \arctg b = -\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$\textcircled{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot 1 \cdot \pi = 1 \quad \text{u.t.g. } \underline{V}$$

Nd

$\xi \backslash y$	-1	0	1
-1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{7}{24}$
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	0

(a) Математическое распределение ξ, y

ξ	-1	1
p_ξ	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

y	-1	0	1
p_y	$\frac{11}{24}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{24}$

(b) Мат. ожидание: $E\xi = \sum p_i x_i$

$$E\xi = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$Ey = -\frac{11}{24} + \frac{7}{24} = -\frac{4}{24} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

Ковариационная матрица:

$$\Sigma_\xi = E\xi^2 - (E\xi)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 0 = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_\xi & \text{cov}(\xi, y) \\ \text{cov}(\xi, y) & \Sigma_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_y = \frac{11}{24} + \frac{7}{24} - \frac{1}{36} = \frac{18}{24} - \cancel{\frac{1}{36}} - \frac{1}{36} = \frac{13}{18}$$

$$\text{cov}(\xi, y) = E\xi y - E\xi E_y = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{7}{24} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{cov}(\xi, y) = E\xi y - E\xi E_y = -\frac{1}{2} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} + 0 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{cov}(z, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{13}{18} \end{pmatrix}$$

Корреляционная матрица:

$$r(z, y) = \frac{\text{cov}(z, y)}{\sqrt{D_z D_y}} = \frac{-0,5}{\sqrt{\frac{13}{18}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{18}}{2\sqrt{13}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{26}}{26}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3\sqrt{26}}{26} \\ -\frac{3\sqrt{26}}{26} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(c) Независимость:

$$\text{если } p_{ij} = P(z=z_i) \cdot P(y=y_j) \rightarrow \text{н/з}$$

$$p_{11} = \frac{1}{8} \quad P(z=1) \cdot P(y=1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{11}{24} = \frac{11}{48} \neq \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow z \text{ и } y$ - зависимые

Корреляция:

Некоррелированность: $\text{cov}(z, y) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow z \text{ и } y$ - коррелированы

N^3

2 тетраэдра - 1, 2, 3, 4 на граних

z_1 - числа на 1

z_2 - числа на 2

CB:

$$\varphi_1 = z_1 + z_2$$

$$\varphi_2 = \begin{cases} 1, & (z_1 : z_2) \vee (z_2 : z_1) \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(a) Таблица совместного распределения φ_1 и φ_2

Всего может быть 16 комбинаций

$$\varphi_1 = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \min = 1+1 \\ \max = 4+4 \end{array}$$

- 2 (1, 1)
 3 (1, 2) (2, 1)
 4 (1, 3) (2, 2) (3, 1)
 5 (1, 4) (2, 3) (3, 2) (4, 1)
 6 (2, 1) (3, 3) (4, 2)
 7 (3, 4) (4, 3)
 8 (4, 4)

$$\varphi_2 = \{0, 1\}$$

0 (2, 3) (3, 2) (3, 4) (4, 3)
 1 else

φ_2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0
1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	0	$\frac{1}{16}$

(b) матричное представление

φ_1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
P φ_1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

φ_2	0	1
P φ_2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

(c) матем. ожидание, коб. матрица, коб. матрица

$$E\varphi_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{16} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 4 \cdot \frac{3}{16} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 6 \cdot \frac{3}{16} + 7 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \\ = 5$$

$$E\varphi_2 = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 1 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$E\varphi_1 \varphi_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{16} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 4 \cdot \frac{3}{16} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 6 \cdot \frac{3}{16} + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \\ = 3,5$$

$$D\varphi_1 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{16} + 9 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 16 \cdot \frac{3}{16} + 25 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 36 \cdot \frac{3}{16} + 49 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 64 \cdot \frac{1}{16} - \\ - 25 = 2,5$$

$$D\varphi_2 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\text{cov}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = 3,5 - 5 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{cov} = \begin{pmatrix} 2,5 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{25}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{16}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{30}}{15}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{\sqrt{30}}{15} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{30}}{15} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(d) \quad p_{11} = 0 \quad P(\varphi_1=2) \cdot P(\varphi_2=0) = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{64} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi_1 \text{ и } \varphi_2$ - зависимые

$\text{cov}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ коррелирующие

NH

$$\varrho \sim U_{[-\pi, \pi]} \quad y_1 = \cos \varrho \quad y_2 = \sin \varrho$$

$$(k) f_\varrho(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & x \in [-\pi, \pi] \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$y_1 = g_1(\varrho) = \cos \varrho \quad y_2 = g_2(\varrho) = \sin \varrho$$

(a) Mamm. önmagassége, kob. u. kör. matfolyam

$$E[y_1] = \int_R g_1(x) \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \cos x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\sin x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} (0 - 0) = 0$$

$$E[y_2] = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\cos x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} (1 - 1) = 0$$

$$E[y_1 y_2] = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dx = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx = 0$$

$$E[y_1^2] = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dx = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 + \cos 2x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos 2x dx \right) = \frac{1}{4\pi} (\pi - \pi) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E[y_2^2] = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} - \cos^2 x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 dx - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 x dx \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (2\pi - \pi) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D[y_1] = \frac{1}{2} - 0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad D[y_2] = \frac{1}{2} - 0^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{cov}(y_1, y_2) = 0 - 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\text{cov} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\text{cov}(y_1, y_2)}{\sqrt{D_{y_1} D_{y_2}}} = 0$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) \quad y_1^2 + y_2^2 = 1 \quad (\text{т.ч. } c=1) \Rightarrow$$

откуда функционального закона y , мы можем выразить y_2 через y_1 .

$$\text{cov}(y_1, y_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{некоррелируемые.}$$

N5

$$\xi \sim \text{Exp}_2$$

$$y \sim U_{0,1}$$

$$\varphi = \xi + y$$

$$p(\varphi) - ?$$

$$f_\xi = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

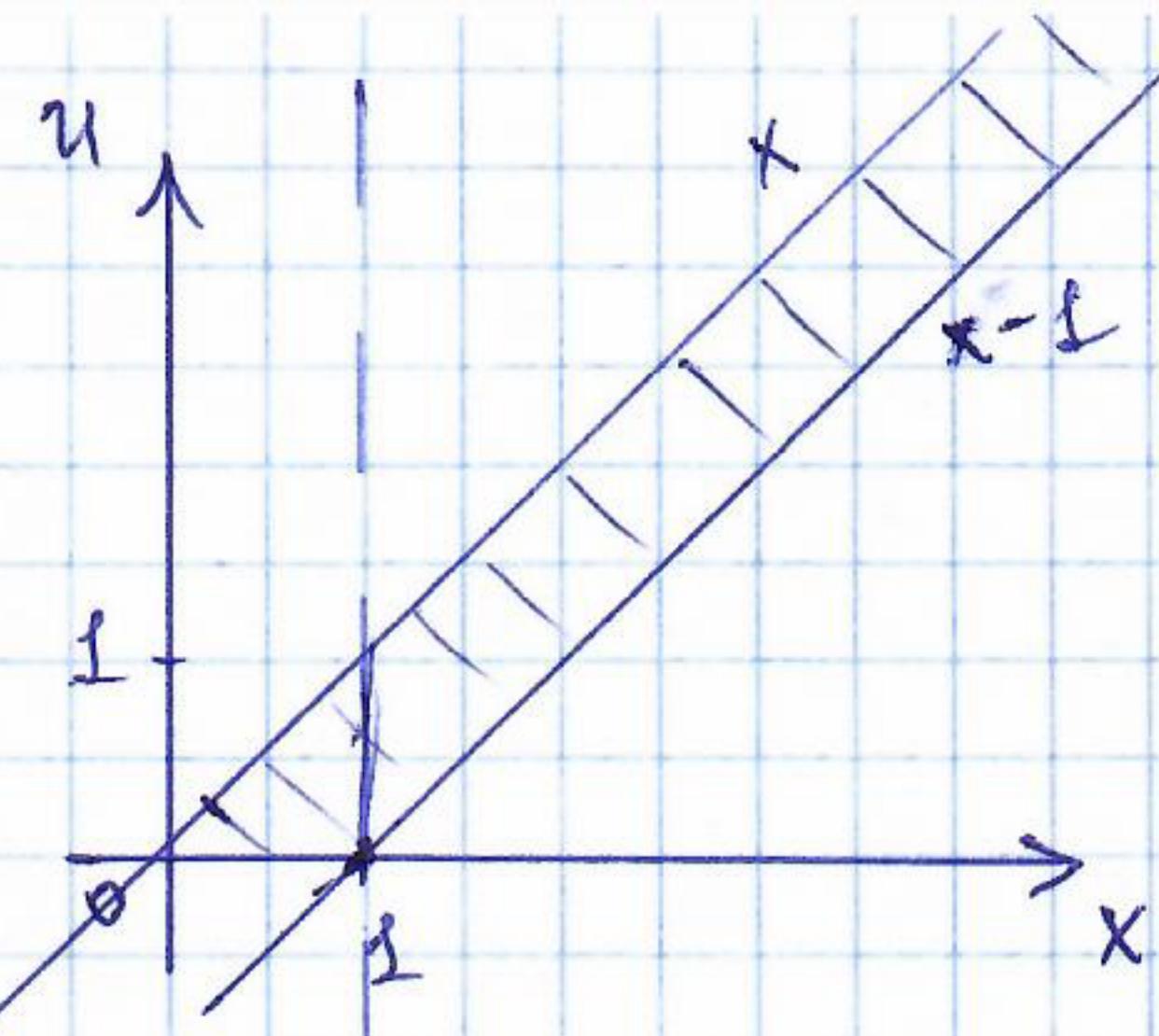
$$f_y = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_\varphi = \int_R f_\xi(u) f_y(x-u) du$$

$$f_\varphi \neq 0 \text{ при } \begin{cases} u \geq 0 \\ x-u \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$u \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$u \in [x-1, x]$$



$$f_\varphi(x) = \int_0^x 2e^{-2u} du = -e^{-2u} \Big|_0^x = -e^{-2x} + 1 \text{ npu } x \in [0, 1]$$

$$f_\varphi(x) = \int_{x-1}^x 2e^{-2u} du = -e^{-2u} \Big|_{x-1}^x = -e^{-2(x-1)} + e^{-2x} \text{ npu } x \in (1, \infty)$$

$$f_\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2x}, & x \in [0, 1] \\ e^{-2x} - e^{-2+2}, & x \in (1, \infty) \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$