Zadanie 1. a)

| | Y | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
|----|---|------|------|------|------|
| X | | | | | |
| -1 | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.25 | 0.45 |
| 1 | | 0.05 | 0.25 | 0 | 0.3 |
| 3 | | 0.1 | 0 | 0.15 | 0.25 |
| | | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.4 | |

$$EXY = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} x_{i} x_{j} p_{ij} = 0 - 0.1 - 0.5 + 0 + 0.25 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0.9 = 0.55$$

$$EX = \sum_{i=1}^{3} x_{i} p_{i \bullet} = -1 * 0.45 + 1 * 0.3 + 3 * 0.25 = 0.6$$

$$EY = \sum_{i=1}^{2} y_{j} p_{\bullet j} = 1.15$$

$$Cov(X, Y) = EXY - EX \cdot EY = -0.14$$

$$EX^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} x_{i}^{2} p_{i \bullet} = (-1)^{2} * 0.45 + 1^{2} * 0.3 + 3^{2} * 0.25 = 3$$

$$EY^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} y_{j}^{2} p_{\bullet j} = 0^{2} * 0.25 + 1^{2} * 0.35 + 2^{2} * 0.4 = 1.95$$

$$DX = \sqrt{D^{2}X} = \sqrt{EX^{2} - (EX)^{2}}$$

$$DY = \sqrt{D^{2}Y} = \sqrt{EY^{2} - (EY)^{2}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{DXDY}$$

b)
$$E(3X + Y^2) = 3EX + EY^2 = 3.0,6 + 1,95 = 3,75$$

Zadanie 2.

Gestosci brzegowe

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x^2 & \text{dla} & -1 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{przeciwnie} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}y & \text{dla} & 0 \le y \le 2 \\ 0 & \text{przeciwnie} \end{cases}$$

Gestosc X z caki:
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{3}{4} x^{2} y dy = \frac{3}{2} x^{2}$$

Gestosc Y z caki:
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{3}{4} x^2 y dx = \frac{1}{2} y$$

Można zauważy, że X i Y są niezależne, stąd $\rho = 0$ lub wykonać rachunek:

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf_X(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} x \left(\frac{3}{2}x^2\right) dx = 0$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} yf(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} yf_Y(y) dy = \int_{0}^{2} y \left(\frac{1}{2}y\right) dy = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{2} \frac{3}{4}x^3 y^2 dy = 0$$

$$Cov(X,Y) = EXY - EXEY = 0$$

$$\rho = 0$$

Zadanie 3.

$$f_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^{3} & \text{gdy} \quad 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{przeciwnie} \end{cases} \qquad f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} - \frac{y^{3}}{12} & \text{gdy} \quad 0 \le y \le 2 \\ 0 & \text{przeciwnie} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_{X}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} 4x^{4} dx = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_{Y}(y) dy = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{3}y - \frac{y^{4}}{12}\right) dy = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{\infty} x y f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{2x} 2x^{3} y dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Cov(X, Y) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{15}$$

Zadanie 4.

$$Z = 2X-4Y, T=3Y$$

Mozna udowodnic z tw. na wykladzie:

$$aZ+bT=2aX-4aY+3bY=(2a)X+(-4a+3b)Y$$
 ma roklad normalny, bo X i Y maja rozklad normalny.

To jest ogólnie znany fakt, ze dowolna kombinacja zmiennych normalnych ma równiez rozklad normalny.

Stad (Z,T) ma 2-wym. rozklad normalny.

Teraz jego parametry

$$EZ = 2EX-4EY = 0$$

$$ET = 3EY = 0$$

$$VarZ = 4VarX + 16* VarY = 20$$
 (bo niezalezne)

$$VarT = 9* VarY = 9$$

$$Cov(Z,T) = E(ZT) = 6*E(XY) - 12*E(Y^2) = -12$$
 (bo EXY = 0 z niezalazności)

stad wsp. korelacji = -12/(3*sqrt(20)) = -2/sqrt(5)

Zatem $(Z,T) \sim N (0,0, sqrt(20), 3, -2sqrt(5)/5)$