

$\delta_{xy}(x,y) \neq \delta_x(x) \cdot \delta_y(y) \Rightarrow x \text{ und } y \text{ stoch. abhängig}$ (2)

b.) Bild 1: x, y stoch. unabhängig \Rightarrow unkorreliert
 $\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{r_{xy} = 0}}$

Bild 2: $C_{xy} = E(x \cdot y) - \mu_x \cdot \mu_y$
 $(14, 10)$
 S. 456

$E(x \cdot y) = 0$ (mindestens eine ZV immer 0)

$\mu_x = \mu_y = 0$ (Symmetrie)

$\Rightarrow C_{xy} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{r_{xy} = 0}} \Rightarrow$ unkorreliert
 $(14, 13)$
 S. 458

c.) $F_{xy}(0; 0.5)$ $P(x \leq 0, y \leq -0.5) = P(x = -1, y = -1) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}}$ $P(x \leq 0, y \leq -0.5) = P(x = 0, y = -1) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}}$

$F_{xy}(0.5, 0.5)$ $P(x < 0.5, y \leq 0.5) = P(x = -1, y = -1) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}}$ $P(x \leq 0.5, y \leq 0.5) = P(x = -1, y = 0) + P(x = 0, y = -1) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$

Bild 1

Bild 2

$$d) F_{x2}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \delta_{x2}(z) dz = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{4} \delta(z+1) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(z) + \frac{1}{4} \delta(z-1) dz$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & -1 < x < 0 \\ \frac{3}{4}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

