Acosta Imandt Daniel

Para
$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{2}}e^{(-\frac{x_1^2}{4} - \frac{x_2^2}{2})}$$

1. Calcular μ

Sabemos que

$$\mu_{1} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x_{1}x_{2}}{2\pi\sqrt{2}} e^{\left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{4} - \frac{x_{2}^{2}}{2}\right)} dx_{1} = \frac{x_{2}}{2\pi\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_{1} e^{\left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{4} - \frac{x_{2}^{2}}{2}\right)} dx_{1} = \frac{x_{2}}{2\pi\sqrt{2}} \left(-2e^{\frac{-x_{1}^{2}}{4} - \frac{x_{2}^{2}}{2}} + 2e^{-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{4} - \frac{x_{2}^{2}}{2}}\right) = 0$$

$$\mu_{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x_{1}x_{2}}{2\pi\sqrt{2}} e^{\left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{4} - \frac{x_{2}^{2}}{2}\right)} dx_{2} = \frac{x_{2}}{2\pi\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_{1} e^{\left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{4} - \frac{x_{2}^{2}}{2}\right)} dx_{2} = \frac{x_{1}}{2\pi\sqrt{2}} \left(-e^{\frac{-x_{1}^{2}}{4} - \frac{x_{2}^{2}}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{4} - \frac{x_{2}^{2}}{2}}\right) = 0$$

$$\implies \mu = (0, 0)$$

2. Calcular Σ

Sabemos que

$$Var(x_1) = 2$$

$$Var(x_2) = 1$$

Ahora notamos que x_1 y x_2 son independientes por lo que $Cov(x_1, x_2) = Cov(x_2, x_1) = 0$. Por lo que llegamos a que

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} Var(x_1) & Cov(x_1, x_2) \\ Cov(x_2, x_1) & Var(x_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Calcular Σ^{-1}

Queremos encontrar la matrix inversa de Σ , para eso sabemos que:

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\Sigma|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0 \\ -0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. Calcular $|\Sigma|$

Ahora sacamos el determinante de Σ

$$det(\Sigma) = 2(1) - 0 = 2$$
$$|\Sigma| = 2$$