

Probabilidad

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Demostración 1: Sea X una variable aleatoria sobre un espacio probabilístico (Ω, \mathcal{A}, P) . Consideramos Y una variable aleatoria cualquiera, distinguimos dos casos:

- *Caso 1:* Y sea discreta, donde $P_X(x, y) = P[X = x, Y = y]$. Consideremos $x = c$

$$\Rightarrow P_X(x, y) = P[X = c, Y = y] = P[Y = y] = P[Y = y] \cdot P[X = c] = P_X(x)P_Y(y)$$

Consideremos ahora $x \neq c$

$$\Rightarrow P_X(x, y) = P[X = x, Y = y] = P[Y = y] = 0 = P[Y = y] \cdot P[X = x] = P_X(x)P_Y(y)$$

Por lo tanto obtenemos que $\forall x, y \quad P_X(x, y) = P_X(x)P_Y(y) \Rightarrow X$ e Y independientes.

- *Caso 2:* Y sea continua. Sean B_1 y $B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$, con $P_X(B_1 \times B_2) = P(X \in B_1, Y \in B_2)$. Si $c \in B_1$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \in B_1, Y \in B_2) = P(Y \in B_2) = P(X \in B_1)P(Y \in B_2) = P_X(B_1)P_Y(B_2)$$

$$c \notin B_1 \Rightarrow P(X \in B_1, Y \in B_2) = 0 = P(X \in B_1)P(Y \in B_2) = P_X(B_1)P_Y(B_2)$$

Por lo tanto concluimos que X e Y son independientes, cualquiera que sea Y

Demostración 2: Definimos $\underline{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$, donde X_1, \dots, X_n son independientes. Sea $(X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k}) / \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$. Veamos que este subconjunto de vectores aleatorios también lo son. Distinguimos 2 casos:

- *Caso 1:* \underline{X} sea un vector aleatorio discreto.

$$P_{X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k}}(x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k}) = \sum_{x_l \in E_{X_l}; l \neq i_1, \dots, i_k} P_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) =$$

$$\sum_{x_l \in E_{X_l}; l \neq i_1, \dots, i_k} P_{X_1}(x_1) \cdots P_{X_n}(x_n) = P_{X_{i_1}}(x_{i_1}) \cdots P_{X_{i_k}}(x_{i_k})$$

- *Caso 2:* \underline{X} sea un vector aleatorio continuo.

$$f_{X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k}}(x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k}) = \int f_X(x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k}) \prod_{x_l \in E_{X_l}; l \neq i_1, \dots, i_k} dx_l =$$

$$\int f_{X_1}(x_1) \cdots f_{X_n}(x_n) \prod_{x_l \in E_{X_l}; l \neq i_1, \dots, i_k} dx_l = f_{X_{i_1}}(x_{i_1}) \cdots f_{X_{i_k}}(x_{i_k})$$

Demostración 3: Definimos $\underline{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$, donde X_1, \dots, X_n son independientes. Consideramos $(X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k})$ y $(X_{j_1}, \dots, X_{j_p})/\{i_1, \dots, i_k\}, \{j_1, \dots, j_p\} \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$, $i_m \neq j_l \quad m = 1, \dots, k \quad l = 1, \dots, p \quad k + p = n$. Distinguimos dos casos:

- *Caso 1:* \underline{X} sea un vector aleatorio discreto.

$$P_{X_{j_1}, \dots, X_{j_p}}(x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_p} / X_{i_1} = Y_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k} = Y_{i_k}) = \frac{P_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_p} / Y_{i_1}, \dots, Y_{i_k})}{P_{X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k}}(Y_{i_1}, \dots, Y_{i_k})} =$$

$$P_{X_{j_1}}(x_{j_1}) \cdots P_{X_{j_p}}(x_{j_p}) = P_{X_{j_1}, \dots, X_{j_p}}(x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_p}) \\ \Rightarrow \text{Distribucion marginal de } X_{j_1}, \dots, X_{j_p}$$

- *Caso 2:* \underline{X} sea un vector aleatorio continuo.

$$f_{X_{j_1}, \dots, X_{j_p}}(x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_p} / X_{i_1} = Y_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k} = Y_{i_k}) = \frac{f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_p} / Y_{i_1}, \dots, Y_{i_k})}{f_{X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k}}(Y_{i_1}, \dots, Y_{i_k})} =$$

$$f_{X_{j_1}}(x_{j_1}) \cdots f_{X_{j_p}}(x_{j_p}) = f_{X_{j_1}, \dots, X_{j_p}}(x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_p}) \\ \Rightarrow \text{Distribucion marginal de } X_{j_1}, \dots, X_{j_p}$$

Demostración 4: Definimos $\underline{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$, donde X_1, \dots, X_n son independientes. $\Rightarrow M_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(t_1, \dots, t_n) = M_{X_1}(t_1) \cdots M_{X_n}(t_n)$ para el caso discreto.

$$M_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(t_1, \dots, t_n) = E \left[\exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^n t_i X_i \right) \right] = \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in E_{\underline{X}}} \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^n t_i x_i \right) P_{\underline{X}}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$P_X(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{x_1 \in E_{X_1}} \exp(t_1 x_1) P_{X_1}(x_1) + \dots + \sum_{x_n \in E_{X_n}} \exp(t_n x_n) P_{X_n}(x_n) =$$

$$M_{X_1}(t_1) \cdots M_{X_n}(t_n) \quad \forall (t_1, \dots, t_n) \in (-a_1, b_1) \times \dots \times (-a_n, b_n) /$$

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}^+, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$