

2.

$$2.) \quad f_X(x_1, x_2) = C \left( -(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + 1 \right) \mathbb{1}_{[x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1]} \quad x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1. \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_X(x_1, x_2) = 1 \Rightarrow \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 = r^2 \quad dx_1 \cdot dx_2 = r dr d\theta$$

$$= C \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (1 - r^2) \cdot r dr d\theta$$

$$= C \cdot 2\pi \left[ \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = C \cdot 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right] = C \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{C \cdot 2\pi}{4} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

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$$2. \quad f_{X_1}(x_1) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_X(x_1, x_2) dx_2 \quad \dots \quad f_X(x_1, x_2) = \frac{2}{\pi} (1 - (x_1^2 + x_2^2)) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x_2^2 \leq 1 - x_1^2 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{1 - x_1^2} \leq x_2 \leq \sqrt{1 - x_1^2}$$

$$f_{X_1}(x_1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x_1^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x_1^2}} (1 - (x_1^2 + x_2^2)) dx_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x_1^2}} (1 - x_1^2 - x_2^2) dx_2$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ x_2 - x_1^2 \cdot x_2 - \frac{x_2^3}{3} \right]_0^{\sqrt{1-x_1^2}} = \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \left[ \sqrt{1-x_1^2} - x_1^2 \sqrt{1-x_1^2} - \frac{(1-x_1^2)^{3/2}}{3} \right]$$

$$f_{X_1}(x_1) = \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{1-x_1^2} \left( 1 - x_1^2 - \frac{\sqrt{1-x_1^2}}{2} \right) \quad \text{por simetria} \quad f_{X_2}(x_2) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x_2^2} \left( 1 - x_2^2 - \frac{\sqrt{1-x_2^2}}{2} \right)$$

$$3. \quad f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{f_X(x_1, x_2)}{f_{X_2}(x_2)} = \frac{\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot (1 - (x_1^2 + x_2^2))}{\frac{4}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x_2^2} \left( 1 - x_2^2 - \frac{\sqrt{1-x_2^2}}{2} \right)}$$

2.4.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X_1 | X_2 = x_2] &= \int_{-1}^1 f(x_1 | x_2 = x_2) \cdot x_1 dx_1 = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(1-x_1^2-x_2^2) \cdot x_1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{1-x_2^2} (1-x_2^2 - \frac{1-x_2^2}{2})} dx_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{1-x_2^2} (1-x_2^2 - \frac{1-x_2^2}{2})} \left[ \frac{x_1^2}{2} - \frac{x_1^4}{4} - x_2^2 \frac{x_1^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x_2^2} (1-x_2^2 - \frac{1-x_2^2}{2})} \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{x_2^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{x_2^2}{2} \right] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

2.5

$$\begin{aligned} V(X_1 | X_2 = x_2) &= \mathbb{E}[X_1^2 | X_2 = x_2] - \mathbb{E}[X_1 | X_2 = x_2]^2 = 0 \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 f(x_1 | x_2 = x_2) x_1^2 dx_1 = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(1-x_1^2-x_2^2) x_1^2}{2 \sqrt{1-x_2^2} (1-x_2^2 - \frac{1-x_2^2}{2})} dx_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x_2^2} (1-x_2^2 - \frac{1-x_2^2}{2})} \left[ \frac{x_1^3}{3} - \frac{x_1^5}{5} - x_2^2 \frac{x_1^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x_2^2} (1-x_2^2 - \frac{1-x_2^2}{2})} \left[ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{x_2^2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{x_2^2}{3} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2x_2^2}{3}}{\sqrt{1-x_2^2} (1-x_2^2 - \frac{1-x_2^2}{2})} \end{aligned}$$



3.

3)

$$f(x) = \frac{a-x^2}{C_a} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[-\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{a}]}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{C_a} \int_{-\sqrt{a}}^{\sqrt{a}} (a-x^2) dx = \frac{1}{C_a} \left[ ax - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-\sqrt{a}}^{\sqrt{a}} = \left( a\sqrt{a} - \frac{a\sqrt{a}}{3} + a\sqrt{a} - \frac{a\sqrt{a}}{3} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{C_a}$$

$$1 = a\sqrt{a} \left( 2 - \frac{2}{3} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{C_a} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{a\sqrt{a}}{C_a} \Rightarrow C_a = \frac{4}{3} a\sqrt{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| f(x) = \frac{a-x^2}{\frac{4}{3} a\sqrt{a}} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[-\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{a}]} \right| \Rightarrow E[X] = \int_{-\sqrt{a}}^{\sqrt{a}} \frac{ax-x^3}{\frac{4}{3} a\sqrt{a}} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4 a\sqrt{a}} \left[ \frac{ax^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{-\sqrt{a}}^{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{a\sqrt{a}} \left[ \frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{4} - \left( \frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{4} \right) \right] = 0$$

$$E[X^2] = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3} a\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\sqrt{a}}^{\sqrt{a}} (a-x^2)x^2 dx = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3} a\sqrt{a}} \left[ \frac{ax^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_{-\sqrt{a}}^{\sqrt{a}} =$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{a\sqrt{a}} \cdot \left[ \frac{a^2\sqrt{a}}{3} - \frac{a^2\sqrt{a}}{5} - \left( -\frac{a^2\sqrt{a}}{3} + \frac{a^2\sqrt{a}}{5} \right) \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{a\sqrt{a}} \left[ \frac{2}{3} a^2\sqrt{a} - \frac{2}{5} a^2\sqrt{a} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{a\sqrt{a}} \cdot \frac{4}{15} a^2\sqrt{a} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot a \Rightarrow \text{El estimador } \hat{a} = 5 \cdot \mathbf{5}^2 = 5 \cdot 5^2.$$

Segundo momento muestral

$$\text{Para } a=2, C_a = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} \approx 3.7712.$$

4.

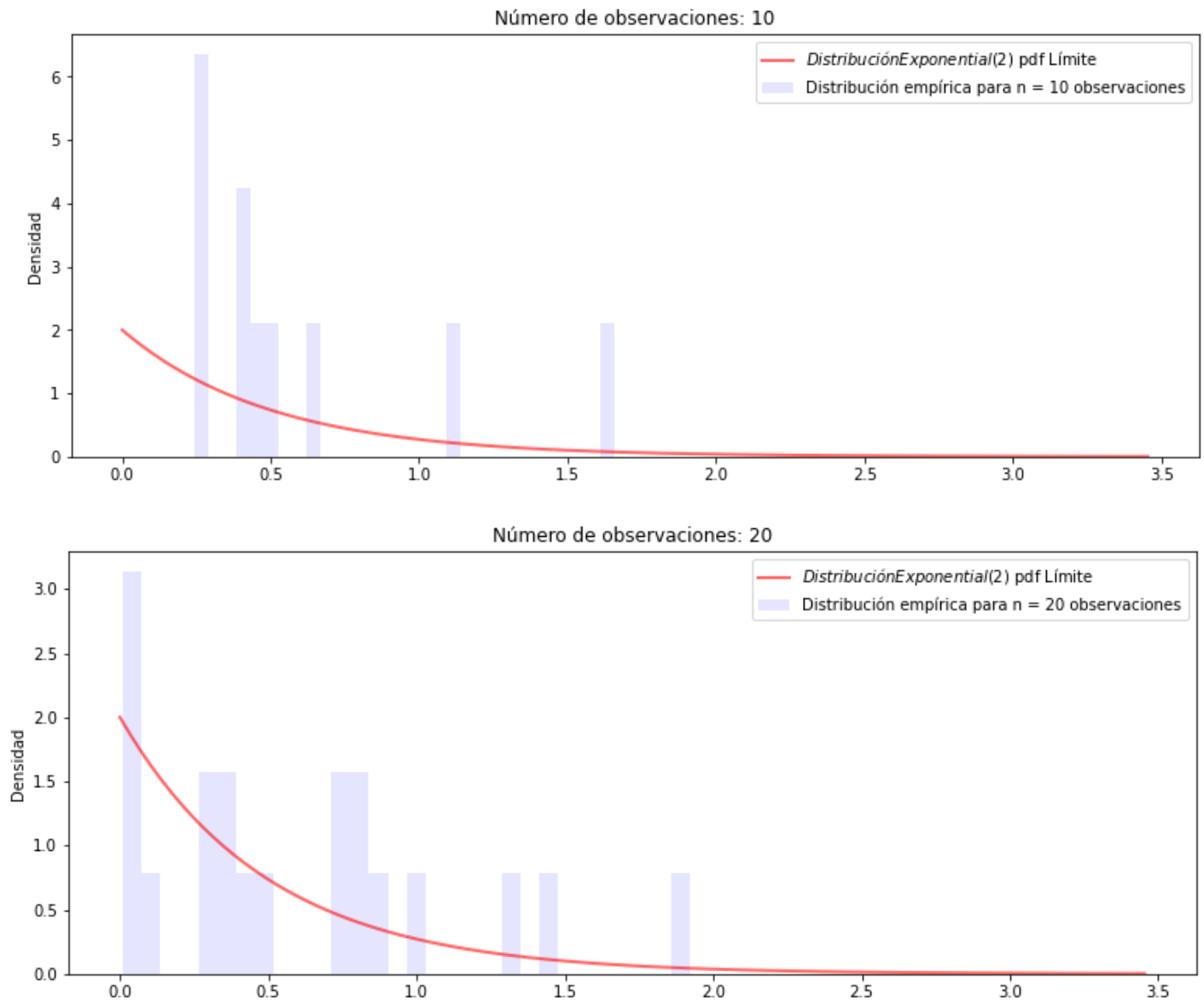
El código comentado y listo para ejecución lo puede encontrar en el siguiente enlace:

[https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1rspLVZQkgdkeGUdxFvdPTIY\\_GWzxGE98?usp=sharing](https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1rspLVZQkgdkeGUdxFvdPTIY_GWzxGE98?usp=sharing)

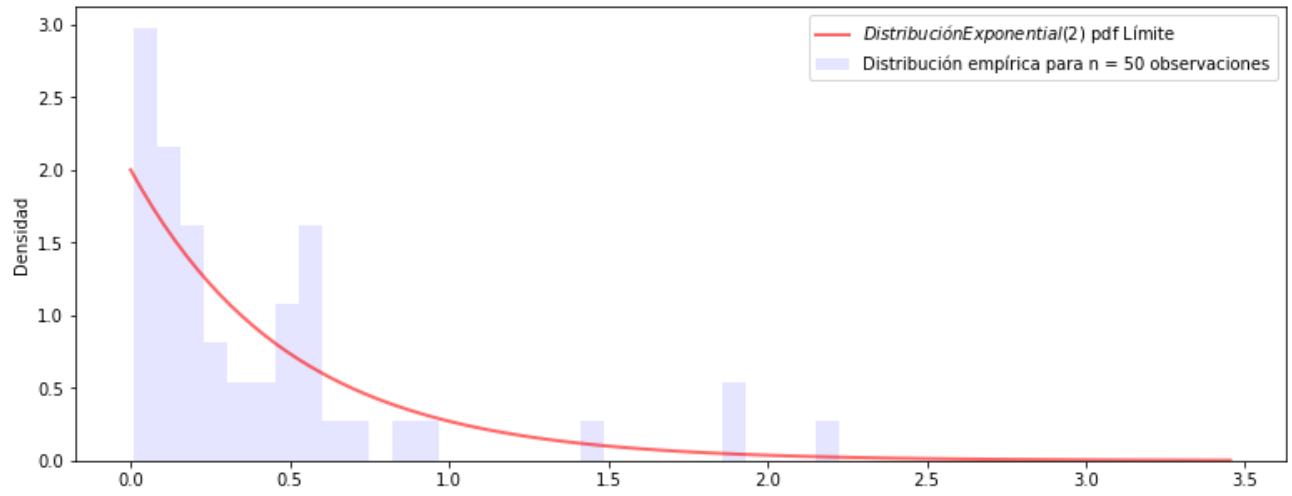
Puede correrlo dándole al botón de “Play”



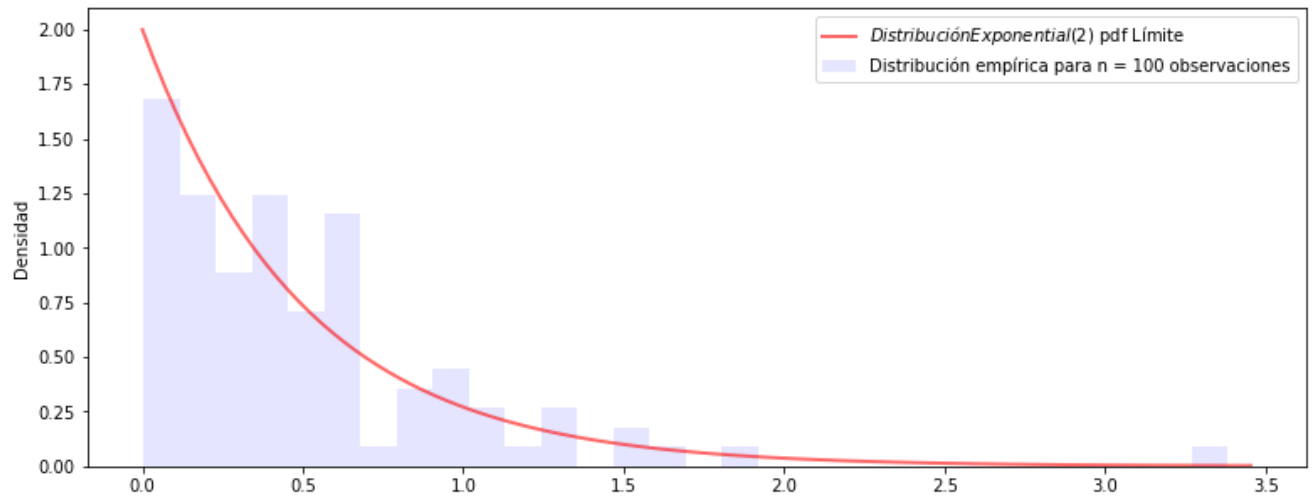
en cada celda de código



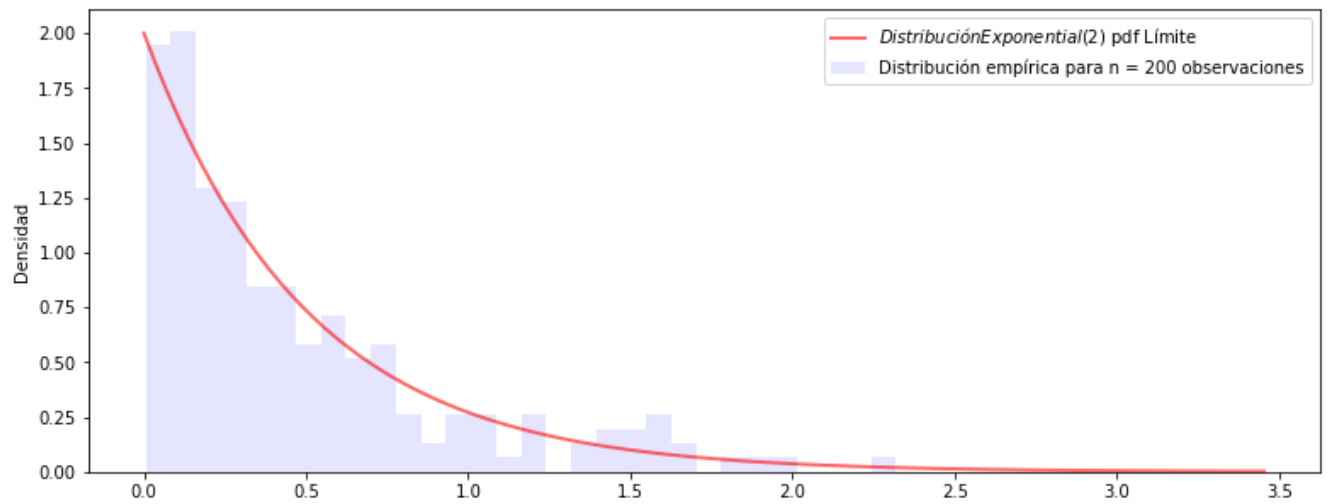
Número de observaciones: 50



Número de observaciones: 100



Número de observaciones: 200



Número de observaciones: 500

