L X 2 set =) xt = set and x = set Prof 2 PS x > a3 = PS \$0 > a | x = 0 3 PF x = 20 f + PS - x > a 1 x co 3 P S x co 3 P { x + > a y = P } x > a | x > 0 y p } x > 0 } + P { a > a | x < 0 } p } x < 0 } 9- A > 0 a 20 P [x + > a ] = P [x > a ] = P [x > a ] = P [x + > a ] P } X > a } = P { x < - a } = f (-a) Since F(a) = a (a) = F(a) = G (a) &F. C. \$iA. =) P { x > a 4 = F (-a) = G (-a) = P { x = a } 9 a < 0, P { x + > a } = I = P { x + > a } P { x = > a = 1 = P { p -> a } 336 2 PSx > a y = PSY > a y = PSY a > a y = PSY a > a y

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2. Courterexample when independency
2. Counterexample when independency assumption is dropped?
Example 2 X. n B (1, =) /2 = 1-X1
Y, 43(1, 2) /2 4B(1, 2)
-(X,, X2) = { 1 else
ZA Xi2st /i
= [f(x, x2)] = 0 = = [f(x, x2)] = 4
本分析 反图