## Ejercicio 1

Sean X e Y variables aleatoria con distribución normal bivariada con densidad

$$f_{XY}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(1-\rho^2)}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(x^2-2\rho xy+y^2)}, \quad (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

Demostrar que X y  $Z = (Y - \rho X)/\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}$  son variables normales estándar independientes.

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$$S(X, Y) \begin{cases}
Z = \frac{Y - \rho X}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}} \\
W = X
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$$S(X, Y)$$

Pinalmore, Pzw (2,w) = 1/2 T exp(-1/2 (we + 22))

Luco, Como X=W => 
$$\int_{XZ} (z,x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+2^2)}$$
  
y usu to evidence one, Tomordo  $\int_{X} (x) = \frac{1}{12\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$   
Por lo que  $\int_{XZ} (z,x) = \int_{X} (x) \int_{Z} (z)$   $\int_{Z} (z) = \frac{1}{12\pi} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$   
Lo que Implica que X y Z Son 2nd.

## Ejercicio 2

 $C_Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{6}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Sean un vector aleatorio normal  $\mathbf{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_X, C_X) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  de acuerdo a los siguientes datos:

$$\mu_X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ;  $C_X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(a) Hallar una transfomración afín  $\mathbf{Y} = A\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{b}$ , tal que  $\mathbf{Y}$  sea una variable aleatoria con la siguiente media y covarianza:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_Y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad ; \qquad C_Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{6}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) Esbozar un gráfico con la elipse de concentración canónica ( $\mathbf{x}^T C_X^{-1} \mathbf{x} = 1$ ) para ambos vectores  $\mathbf{X}$  e  $\mathbf{Y}$ .
- (c) Exprese la densidad conjunta  $f_{Y_1Y_2}(y_1, y_2)$  y las marginales  $f_{Y_1}(y_1)$  y  $f_{Y_2}(y_2)$ .

$$E[Y] = E[AX + b] = E[AX] + E[b] = AE[X] + b$$

$$= A N \times + b$$

$$C_{Y} = E[(Y - E[Y])(Y - E[Y])^{T}] = E[(A \times + b - A E[X] - b)(A \times + b - A E[X])^{T}]$$

$$= E[(A \times - A E[X])(A \times - A E[X])^{T}] = E[A(X - E[X])(X - E[X])^{T}A^{T}]$$

$$= A E[(X - E[X])(X - E[X])^{T}] A^{T} = A C \times A^{T}$$

$$C_{\gamma} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{160} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{120} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{120} & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{120} & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{120} & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{120} & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{120} & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{120} & -2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\$$

Para y: 
$$Cy = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

D. a. Gona 1: Zando  $Cy$ :  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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## Ejercicio 3

Sea Y una variable aleatoria de distribución exponencial de media 2. Dadas 5 realizaciones de una variable aleatoria uniforme en el intervalo (0,1):

0.442, 0.091, 0.514, 0.608, 0.175.

- (a) Obtenga 5 realizaciones de la variable Y.
- (b) Con los valores obtenidos en el inciso anterior estime  $\mathbb{P}(Y>2)$  usando Monte Carlo. Justifique.

a) 
$$f_{\gamma}(y) = \lambda e^{-\lambda y}$$
  $f_{\gamma}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dt = 1 - e^{-\lambda y}$ 

$$F_{y}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1-t) \quad \text{fon } \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F_{y}(t) = -2 \cdot (1-t) \quad \text{for } \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

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b) 
$$\mathbb{P}(y \ge 2) = \frac{\# \text{Realizaciones} \ge 2}{\# \text{Realizaciones}} = 0$$

A major numero de ReAlizaciones, mejor será la estimación.