

$$\underline{\text{Ej. i}} \quad X_1 = s + N_1, \quad X_2 = s + N_2, \quad X_3 = s + N_3$$

$$N_i \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(0, 1),$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix} = s \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_X = I^T C_N I = C_N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mu_X = \begin{bmatrix} s \\ s \\ s \end{bmatrix}$$

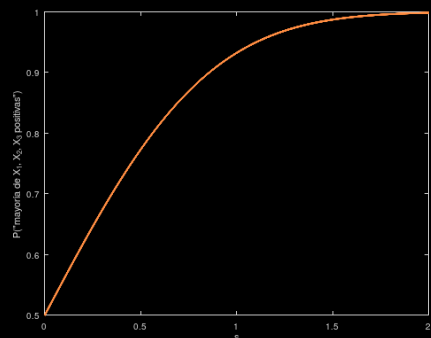
$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{|C_X|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu_X)^T C_X^{-1} (x - \mu_X)\right)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)\right) \quad X \sim \mathcal{N}(C_X, \mu_X)$$

2) Son indep. pues C_X es diagonal.

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad P(\min\{X_i\} > 0) &= P(X_1 > 0, X_2 > 0, X_3 > 0) \\ &\stackrel{\text{indep.}}{=} P(X_1 > 0) P(X_2 > 0) P(X_3 > 0) = \underbrace{P(N_1 > -s)}_{\text{son iid.}}^3 = (1 - \Phi(-s))^3 = \Phi(s)^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \quad P(\text{"mayoría de } X_1, X_2, X_3 \text{ positivas"}) &= P(X_1 > 0, X_2 > 0) \\ &\quad + P(X_1 > 0, X_2 < 0, X_3 > 0) + P(X_1 < 0, X_2 > 0, X_3 > 0) \\ &= P(N_1 > -s) P(N_2 > -s) + P(N_1 > -s) P(N_2 < -s) P(N_3 > -s) + P(N_1 < -s) P(N_2 > -s) P(N_3 > -s) \\ &= \Phi(s) \Phi(s) + \Phi(s) \Phi(-s) \Phi(s) + \Phi(-s) \Phi(s) \Phi(s) \\ &= \Phi(s)^2 [1 + 2(1 - \Phi(s))] \quad \text{Parece que da bien (simulado),} \\ &= \Phi(s)^2 [3 - 2\Phi(s)] \end{aligned}$$



Sea $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$. Definimos el VeA

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z \\ 2Z + 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Calcular la pdf conjunta $f_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x})$.

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &\sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \\ X_2 &\sim \mathcal{N}(1, 4) \end{aligned} \quad \text{Además,} \quad X_2 = 2X_1 + 1.$$

$$f_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2) = f_{X_1}(x_1) f_{X_2|X_1=x_1}(x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x_1^2} \delta(x_2 - (2x_1 + 1))$$

Sean $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ y $B \sim \text{Ber}(1/2)$, independientes entre sí. Definimos

$$Y = (2B - 1)X.$$

Determinar si X e Y son conjuntamente gaussianas o no.

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P((2B-1)X \leq y) = P(X \leq y | B=0)P(B=0) + P(X \leq y | B=1)P(B=1) \\ &= \underbrace{P(X \geq -y)}_{=P(X \leq y)} \frac{1}{2} + P(X \leq y) \frac{1}{2} = P(X \leq y) \quad \therefore Y \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1). \end{aligned}$$

Pero $W = X + Y = 2BX$ no es Gaussiana pues

$$\begin{aligned} P(W \leq w) &= P(0 \leq w | B=0)P(B=0) + P(2X \leq w | B=1)P(B=1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\mathbb{1}\{w \geq 0\} + F_X\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

O sea que hay una CL de X e Y Gaussianas que no es Gaussiana \neq .

Ejercicio 2

Sean X e Y dos variables aleatorias Gaussianas. Se necesita caracterizar a $Z = \max(X, Y)$ en los siguientes casos:

1. X e Y son independientes e idénticamente distribuidas con media nula y varianza unitaria.

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(\max(X, Y) \leq z) = P(X \leq z, Y \leq z) \stackrel{\text{indep.}}{=} P(X \leq z) P(Y \leq z) \stackrel{\text{id. dist.}}{=} P(X \leq z)^2 \\ \boxed{F_Z(z) = \phi(z)^2} &\Rightarrow f_Z(z) = 2\phi(z)\phi'(z) = 2\phi(z) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \end{aligned}$$

2. X e Y tiene ambas media nula, varianza unitaria, y coeficiente de correlación 0.1.

$$F_Z(z) = P(X \leq z, Y \leq z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \int_{-\infty}^z f_{X,Y}(x, y) dx dy =$$