Izad 1 Wykazać, ze dla rozkładu Cauchyjego wartość oczotiwana nie istnieje $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(a_1x^2)}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $E(x) = \int_{R} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi (11x^{2})} dx = \frac{1}{\pi R} \int_{1+x^{2}} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = \left| \frac{t=1+x^{2}}{dt=2xdx} \right| = \frac{1}{\pi R} \int_{R} \frac{1}{2t} \cdot dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} \frac{1}{t} dt$ = $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ ln(11) | $\frac{1}{-\infty}$ = $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln (x^2 + 1)}{2\pi}$ - $\lim_{y \to -\infty} \frac{\ln (y^2 + 1)}{2\pi}$ = $\infty - \infty$ = undefined Cyli wartość oczekiwana nie istnieje 0< x1 + x2 < 1 (X1, X2) ma gestość postaci f(x1, x2)= 1 g(y1,y2)-? Czy y1, y2 sa, niercleine? X1 = Y1 cosy2 $X_1 = J_1 \cos y_2$ $O < J_1 < 1$ $X_2 = J_1 \sin y_2$ $O < y_2 < 2\pi$ g(y1,y2) = f(x1(y1,y2), x2(y1,y2)) [] $| \mathbf{J} | = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos y_2 & -y_1 \sin y_2 \\ \sin y_2 & y_1 \cos y_2 \end{vmatrix} = y_1 \cos y_2 \cdot \cos y_2 + y_1 \sin^2 y_2 \cdot \sin y_2 = y_1 \cos^2 y_2 + y_1 \sin^2 y_2 = y_1 \left(\cos^2 y_2 + \sin^2 y_2\right) = y_1 \cos^2 y_2 + y_1 \sin^2 y_2 = y_1 \left(\cos^2 y_2 + \sin^2 y_2\right) = y_1 \cos^2 y_2 + y_1 \sin^2 y_2 = y_1 \left(\cos^2 y_2 + \sin^2 y_2\right) = y_1 \cos^2 y_2 + y_1 \sin^2 y_2 = y_1 \left(\cos^2 y_2 + \sin^2 y_2\right) = y_1 \cos^2 y_2 + y_1 \sin^2 y_2 = y_1 \left(\cos^2 y_2 + \sin^2 y_2\right) = y_1 \cos^2 y_2 + y_1 \sin^2 y_2 = y_1 \left(\cos^2 y_2 + \sin^2 y_2\right) = y_1 \cos^2 y_2 + y_1 \sin^2 y_2 = y_1 \left(\cos^2 y_2 + \sin^2 y_2\right) = y_1 \cos^2 y_2 + y_1 \sin^2 y_2 = y_1 \left(\cos^2 y_2 + \sin^2 y_2\right) = y_1 \cos^2 y_2 + y_1 \sin^2 y_2 = y_1 \left(\cos^2 y_2 + \sin^2 y_2\right) = y_1 \cos^2 y_2 + y_1 \sin^2 y_2 = y_1 \left(\cos^2 y_2 + \sin^2 y_2\right) = y_1 \cos^2 y_2 + y_1 \sin^2 y_2 = y_1 \cos^2 y_2 + y_1 \cos^2$ 1JI = 41.1=41 Whedy $g(y_1, y_2) = f(y_1 \cos y_2, y_1 \sin y_2) \cdot y_1 = \frac{1}{11} \cdot y_1 = \frac{y_1}{11}$ $(g_{y_1}(y_1) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(y_1, y_2) dy_2 = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{y_1}{\pi} dy_2 = \frac{y_1 y_2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} = y_1 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2y_1$ bragowe $g_{y_1}(y_2) = \int g(y_1, y_2) dy_1 = \int \frac{y_1}{\pi} dy_1 = \frac{y_1^2}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2\pi}$ Sprowdzemy merale iność! Czyli Y1, Y2 sq niezależne 9+1(41) 9,1(4)=241 1 = 41 = g (41,4) [Zad] (x,y)-punt losovy $X, Y = \text{mercleine}, \text{ poolingariar rook to adown} \ \mathcal{N}(0,1)$ od (X,Y) przechodzimy do (R, Θ)

Cel: $g(R, \Theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot r \cdot e^{\frac{r^2}{2}}$ $O(\Theta < 2\pi), O(r < \infty)$ N(M,62)~f(x) = $=\frac{1}{6\sqrt{2\pi}}\cdot e^{x}\left(\frac{(x-m)^2}{26^2}\right)$ Storo X,4 - meraleine, to: $f(x,y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1\pi}} \cdot e^{\frac{y^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{1\pi} \cdot e^{\frac{(x^2+y^2)}{2}}$ Wtedy g(R, 0) = f(rcos 0, rsin 0) = | 1) = [2 rad 5] $=\frac{1}{2\pi}\cdot e^{-\frac{r^2\cos^2\Theta+r^2\sin^2\Theta}{2}}\cdot r=\frac{1}{2\pi}\cdot e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}}\cdot r=\frac{1}{2\pi}\cdot r\cdot e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}}$ f(ruse, rsine) 131

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cardy} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T - \text{n-inspirational similar to some } \\ Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_N \end{pmatrix}^T \text{ of varietismy jake } \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & y_1 & y_2 \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & x_N \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \\ y_2 & x_N \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \\ y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \\ y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \\ y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \\ y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \\ y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \end{pmatrix}^T \times \begin{cases} y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \\ y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 & y_1 \\ y_1 & y_1 \\ y_1 & y_1 \\ y_1 & y_$$

[zad 8-9] Boki prostokata sa meraleringmi losowymi X1, X2 o roskładzie U[1,2] 91 = 2X1 + 2X2 (obwood) 92 = X1. Xz (pole) (zad 8) Znależć wart oczekiwane i wariancje zmiennych Ynys Show $U \in [1,2]$, to $f(x) = \frac{1}{2-4} = 1$ $F_x(t) = \int f(x) dx - x$ WONT. SLOVO US 2.1

OTREIN $E(X_1) = E(X_2) = \int_{0}^{2} x \cdot f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} x \cdot 1 dx = \frac{$ $E(y_1) = E(2(x_1+x_2)) \stackrel{\text{cm.}}{=} 2 \cdot [E(x_1) + E(x_2)] = 2 \cdot (\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}) = 6$ $E(Y_1) = E(X_1, X_2) = E(X_1) \cdot E(X_1) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$ of $V(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (x - E(x))^2 \cdot f(x) dx$ $V(X_{1}) = V(X_{2}) = \frac{2}{3} \left(x - \frac{3}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot 1 dx = \left(\frac{1}{1} = x - \frac{3}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \int_{1}^{2} dt = \frac{t^{3}}{3} \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{\left(x - \frac{3}{2} \right)^{3}}{3} \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{\left(x - \frac{3}{2} \right)^{3}}{3} \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{1}^{2} dt = \frac{t^{3}}{3} \int_{1}^$ $= \frac{\left(2 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^{2}}{3} - \frac{\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^{2}}{3} = \frac{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}}{2} = \frac{2}{24} = \frac{1}{12}$ $V(y_1) = V(z(x_1 + x_2)) = y \cdot V(x_1 + x_2) = y \cdot (V(x_1) + V(x_2)) = y \cdot (\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}) = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$ $V(y_2) = E(\chi_1^2 \chi_2^2) - (E(\chi_1 \chi_2))^2 = E(\chi_1^2 \chi_2^2) - (\frac{9}{4})^2 =$ $= \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \chi_{1}^{2} \chi_{2}^{2} \cdot d\chi_{4} \cdot d\chi_{1} - \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^{2} = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{8}{3} \chi_{2}^{2} - \frac{1}{3} \chi_{2}^{2} d\chi_{2} = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{7}{3} \chi_{2}^{2} d\chi_{2} - \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^{2} =$ $\frac{\chi_1^3}{2}$, χ_1^2 $\frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{\chi_{2}^{3}}{3} \Big|_{1}^{2} - \frac{81}{16} = \frac{7}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{81}{16} = \frac{9}{9} - \frac{81}{16} = \frac{784 - 729}{144} = \frac{55}{144}$ współezynnika kovelacji p zmiernych y1, y2 Obliczyć wartość (cov(x,y) = E((x-Ex)(y-Ey)) $(jereli x,y-meral, cov(x,y) = \emptyset)$ $G_{X} = \sqrt{V(X)}$ $(0)(y_1,y_2) = E((y_1 - E(y_1))(y_2 - E(y_2)) = E((y_1 - 6)(y_2 - \frac{9}{4})) =$ (24) Gy = VV(4) = V = 3 $= E(y_1 y_2 - 6y_2 - \frac{9}{4}y_1 + \frac{54}{4}) = E(y_1 y_2) - 6E(y_2) - \frac{9}{4}E(y_1) + \frac{54}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ Eyz = JV(4) = 555 = E(Y1 Y2) - 6, 9 - 9, 6 + 54 = E(Y1 Y2) - 54 = 1 E(Y, Y2) = E(2(x,+X2) · X1X2)=) $= E(2x_1^2x_1 + 2x_2^2x_1) =$ = 2E(x1 X2) + 2E(X1 X2) = $\int \int x^2 \cdot 1 \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3} \Big|_{2}^{2}$ = 2E(X1)E(X2) + 2E(X1)E(X2)= 久·夏·五十义。青·秦二州

$$Py_{1}y_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{55}{144}}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3 \cdot 72}}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3 \cdot 72} \cdot \sqrt{55}}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3 \cdot 72} \cdot \sqrt{55}}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 6} \cdot \sqrt{55}}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{55}}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{55}}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 6}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{55}}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 6}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{55}}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 6}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{55}}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 6}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 6}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot$$

(zadz)
$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$$
 - niezeleine i maja, ku sam vorktad
 $X_1 + \dots + X_n \neq 0$
Wavtość oczekiwana $J_k = \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{k} X_j}_{S_{j-1}^n} X_j$

$$E(y_k) = E\left(\sum_{j=1}^k x_j / \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \sum_{j=1}^k E(x_j / \sum_{i=1}^n x_i) = (*)$$

$$(z \text{ nieralerinos'ci})$$
 $(z \text{ nieralerinos'ci})$
 $(z \text{ nieralerinos'$

$$E y_n = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} x_i} = \frac{\text{to samo}}{\text{to samo}} = 1 = E(1)$$

(+) =
$$k \cdot E(x_1/E_{x_i})$$
 bo wszystkie say
takie same

$$E(x_1/\xi x_i) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$E Y_k = k \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{k}{n}$$

Jereli suma po wazyatlich jest równa 1, to jereli chany znalezé wartość jednego, to musimy podzielić przez n A jak many je k sztuk, to mnoigny przez