Lista 5 Zmienna losova podlega standartovemy rozkładowi normalnemu $\left(f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \cdot e^{\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)}\right)$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $(X \sim N(0,1))$ fy(y) unicomes Y=X2 obstraturally Part = b(x & f) = b(x, & f) = b(-1) & x & nf) = b(x & nf) - b(x & -nf) = perhading $(F_{x}(V_{t}) - F_{x}(-V_{t}))' = (F_{x}(V_{t}))' - (F_{x}(-V_{t}))' = f_{x}(V_{t}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} + f_{x}(-V_{t}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$ = Fx(vE) - Fx (-VE) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \cdot \left(\sqrt{(\sqrt{t})} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{t})} \right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{\left(-\frac{t}{2}\right)} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{\left(-\frac{t}{2}\right)} \right) =$ $= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi + t}} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}} = f_{Y}(t)$ Funkya Γ - Eulera: $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt$ Funkya Γ - Eulera: $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt$ Funkya Γ - Eulera: $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt$ Funkya Γ - Eulera: $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt$ $= \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} \cdot x dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} \cdot x dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x} \cdot x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx =$ $= \int \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{-\frac{X^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{X^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \sqrt{\pi}$ 2 listy previosity X podlega rozkładowi Gama z bipto jedynie wtedy, gdy $f(x) = \frac{b^p}{\Gamma(p)} \cdot X^{p-1} \cdot e^{-bx} \qquad x \in (0, \infty)$ (me rozkład Gemma? Podaj b, p. $f_{y}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}} = \int f_{y}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$ $cyli -bx = -\frac{x}{2}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi x'}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^r}{\Gamma'(p)} \cdot x^{p-1}$ Czyli [p=1] Sprawdzony: $\frac{1}{2^{f} \cdot \Gamma(p)} \times e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$ lest git

[zad] X ~ Gamma (b, p). Cel Mx(t) = (1 - t)-P X N Garma (b,p) f(x) = 6 x x e(0) $M_{x}(t) = \int_{R} e^{tx} \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{tx} \cdot \frac{b^{p}}{\Gamma(p)} \cdot x^{p-1} \cdot e^{-bx} dx =$ 4WWW po prostu $=\frac{b^{r}}{\Gamma(p)}\cdot\int\limits_{0}^{\infty}x^{p-1}\cdot e^{-bx+tx}=\frac{b^{r}}{dx}=\frac{b^{r}}{\Gamma(p)}\cdot\int\limits_{0}^{\infty}x^{p-1}\cdot e^{-x\cdot (b-t)}dx=$ $= \begin{vmatrix} k = x(b-t) \\ dk = (b-t) dx \end{vmatrix} = \frac{b^{r}}{b^{r}} \cdot \frac{a^{r}}{b^{r}} \cdot \frac{e^{-k}}{b^{r}} \cdot \frac{dk}{b^{r}} = \frac{b^{r}}{b^{r}} \cdot \frac{dk}{b$ $= \frac{b^r}{\Gamma(b)} \frac{1}{(b-t)^p} \cdot \Gamma(p) = \frac{b^r}{(b-t)^p} = \left(\frac{b-t}{b}\right)^{-p} = \left(\frac{b-t}{b}\right)^{-p} = \left(1 - \frac{t}{b}\right)^{-p}$ X, Y- nieraleine imienne losove. Maja rocktod Exp() (porktad Rocktad S=X+Y-?

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fulxi = xex When $f_s(s) = \int_0^s f_x(t) f_y(s-t) dt = \int_0^s \lambda e^{-\lambda t} \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda(s-t)} dt =$ $= \lambda^2 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda t - \lambda(s \cdot t)} dt = \lambda^2 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda s} dt = \lambda^2 \cdot e^{-\lambda s} \cdot t \Big|_{0}^{s} = s \lambda^2 \cdot e^{-\lambda s}$ gestosé zmiennych $S=\min(X,Y)$, $T=\max(X,Y)$ $F_{S}(t)=P(S \in t)=1-P(S \neq t)+P(S \neq t)=1$ $F_{S}(t)=P(S \in t)=1$ $F_{S}(t)=P(S \in t)+P(S \neq t)+P(S \neq t)=1$ [2ad9] = 1 - P(x7t)P(y7t) = 1 - (1-P(x4t))(1-P(y4t)) = = 1 - (1 - P(4 \ t) - P(x \ t) + P(x \ t) P(4 \ t) = 1 - 1 + P(4 \ t) + P(x \ t) - P(x \ t) P(4 \ t)= = Fx(t)+ Fx(t)-Fx(t)Fy(t) = t+t-t2= 2t-t2 Fy(+) = Fx(+) = f ndt = t (max(xy) et (x) xeen yet) fs(5): (25-52)= 2-25 2) Fr(t) = P(T(t) = P(max(X,Y)(t) = P(X(t)) = P(x(t)) P(y(t) = * Fx(+). Fy(+) = +2

fr(t) = (t2)' = 2t

$$\begin{array}{l} (2ad1) & \text{Amilians lossone } X, Y & \text{Sq. nieralvive} \\ & G1: V(X+Y): V(X) + V(Y) \\ & V(X+Y) = E((X+Y)^2) - (E(X+Y))^2 = E(X^2 + 2XY + Y^2) - (EX + EY)^2 = \\ & = E(X^2) + 2E(XY) + E(Y^2) - (EX)^2 - 2(EX)(EY) - (EY)^2 = \\ & = (E(X^2) - (EX)^2) + (E(Y^2) - (EY)^2) + 2(E(XY) - (EX)(EY)) = \\ & = V(X) + V(Y) + 2(X) = V(X) + V(Y) \\ & = V(X) + V(Y) + 2(X) = IIXY f(XY) dX dY - IX f(X) dX \cdot IY f(Y) dY = \\ & = IIXY f(XY) dX dY - IIXY f(XY) dX dY = 0 \\ & = IIXY f(XY) dX dY - IIXY f(XY) dX dY = 0 \end{array}$$

možemy zapisac jako

jedna: fije ho zmienne sa

miezależne

Zmienna (X,Y) ma rozkład o gestości f(x,y) = xy na [0,1]×[0,2] Rocktad $Z = \frac{x}{y} = ?$ [2)-? (newt. orne)

Prujsicie
$$(x,y) \rightarrow (z,T)$$

$$\begin{cases}
Z = \frac{x}{y} \\
T = y
\end{cases} \begin{cases}
X = ZY \\
y = T
\end{cases} \begin{cases}
X = ZT
\end{cases}$$

2) Jakobian odzwócenia

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = T$$

3) Ustavianie odvrócenia do gestości
$$f(x,y) \cdot |J|$$

$$g(z,t) = f(x(z,t), y(z,t)) \cdot |J| = \frac{zt}{x} \cdot \frac{t}{y} \cdot \frac{t}{|J|}$$

Wyznaczenie obszavu zmienności t dla ustalonego z:

Wyznaczenie obszavu zmienności t alt
$$T \in [0, \min(2, \frac{1}{2})]$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \le y \le 2 \\ 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \le T \le 2 \\ 0 \le zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 \le T \le \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 \le y \le 2 \\ 0 \le zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \le y \le zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \le y \le zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \le y \le zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \le z \le zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \le z \le zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \le z \le zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \le zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \le zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \le zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow zT \ge 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow zT \le 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow zT \ge 1$$

$$Z \in [0, +\infty)$$
: $Z \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \Rightarrow T \in [0, 2]$

$$Z \in [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \Rightarrow T \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

6) Obliczamy:

$$g_{2}(z) = {2 \choose 3} z t^{3} dt = z \frac{t^{4}}{4} \Big|_{0}^{2} = \frac{z^{3} 2^{4}}{2^{2}} = 4z$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int z t^{3} dt = z \frac{t^{4}}{4} \Big|_{0}^{2} = \frac{z^{3} 2^{4}}{4} = \frac{1}{z^{3} 4}$$

$$E Z = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} z \cdot 4z \cdot dz + \int_{0}^{\infty} Z \frac{1}{z^{3}4} \cdot dz =$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{2^{3}}{3} \left| \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right| \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{3} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(0 + 2 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1$$