

Esercizio 2b.30

PER $\alpha \in (-3, 3)$, si consideri la funzione:

$$f_\alpha(x, y) = \begin{cases} k e^{-3(x+y)} - \alpha(x-y) & \text{se } x, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

ove $k > 0$!

- 1) determinare, in funzione di α , la costante k , in modo tale che (f_α) sia la densità di una variabile assolutamente continua (X_α, Y_α) .
- 2) TROVARE le marginali X_α e Y_α e calcolare $\text{cov}(X_\alpha, Y_\alpha)$. Dire se X_α e Y_α sono indipendenti.
- 3) Trovare il valore di $\bar{\alpha}$ per cui risulta $E(X_\alpha - Y_\alpha) = -\frac{4}{5}$ e siamo $U = X + Y$, $V = Y - X$. Posto $Z = 10U + 2V$, trovare la densità di Z e calcolare $E(Z)$ e $\text{Var}(Z)$.
- 4) $P(2U < V)$

VLG

$$1) \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} K e^{-3(x+y)} - \alpha(x-y) dx dy = 1$$

Troviamo K .

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} K \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3(x+y)} - \alpha(x-y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} K \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x-3y} - \alpha x + \alpha y dy$$

$$= K \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3y} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{\alpha y} dy$$

$$= K \cdot e^{-3x} \cdot e^{-\alpha x} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y(3-\alpha)} dy$$

all'interno dell'integrale possiamo intuire la funzione esponenziale!

$$= k \cdot e^{-3x} \cdot e^{-ax} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3-a}{3-a} \cdot e^{-(3-a)y} dy$$

$$\frac{k \cdot e^{-3x} \cdot e^{-ax}}{3-a} \int_0^{+\infty} (3-a) \cdot e^{-(3-a)y} dy$$

funzione esponenziale di parametro $(3-a)$! =

$$= \left[\frac{k \cdot e^{-3x} \cdot e^{-ax}}{3-a} \right]$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{k \cdot e^{-3x} \cdot e^{-ax}}{3-a} dx = \frac{k}{3-a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x} \cdot e^{-ax} dx$$

$$= \frac{k}{3-a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x(3+a)} dx = \frac{k}{3-a} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3+a}{3+a} e^{-(3+a)x} dx$$

$$= \frac{k}{(3-a)(3+a)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3+a}{3+a} e^{-(3+a)x} dx$$

funzione esponenziale di parametro $\lambda = 3+a$ =

$$= \frac{k}{(3-a)(3+a)} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{k}{(3-a)(3+a)} = 1}$$

$$\left[\frac{k}{3-a^2} = 1 \right]$$

$$\boxed{k = 3-a^2}$$

2) ora troviamo le densità marginali!

$$f_x(x_a) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (3-a^2) e^{-3(x+y)-a(x-y)} dy$$

$$f_x(x_a) = \int_0^{+\infty} (9-a^2) e^{-3(x+y)-a(x-y)} dy$$

$$= 9-a^2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x-3y-ax+ay} dy = 9-a^2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x} e^{-3y} e^{-ax} e^{ay} dy$$

$$(9-a^2) e^{-3x} \cdot e^{-ax} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3y} e^{ay} dy$$

$$(9-a^2) e^{-3x} \cdot e^{-ax} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y(3-a)} dy$$

$$- (9-a^2) e^{-3x} \cdot e^{-ax} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3-a}{3-a} e^{-(3-a)y} dy$$

$$= \frac{(9-a^2) e^{-3x} \cdot e^{-ax}}{3-a} \int_0^{+\infty} \underbrace{e^{-(3-a)y}}_1 dy$$

$$= \frac{(3-a)(3+a) \cdot e^{-3x} \cdot e^{-ax}}{(3-a)} = \boxed{(3+a) \cdot e^{-3x-ax}} \exp(3+a)$$

$$f_y(y_a) = \int_0^{+\infty} (9-a^2) e^{-3(x+y)-a(x-y)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} (9-a^2) \cdot e^{-3x} e^{-3y} e^{-ax} e^{ay} dx$$

$$= (9-a^2) \cdot e^{-3y} \cdot e^{ay} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x} e^{-ax} dx$$

$$= (9-a^2) \cdot e^{-3y} \cdot e^{ay} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x(3+a)} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (3-a^2) \cdot e^{-3y} \cdot e^{ay} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3+a}{3+a} \cdot e^{-(3+a)x} dx \\
 &\approx \frac{(3+a) \cdot (3-a) \cdot e^{-3y} \cdot e^{ay}}{3+a} \int_0^{+\infty} (3+a) e^{-(3+a)x} dx \\
 &= (3-a) \cdot e^{-3y+ay} \exp(-3-a)
 \end{aligned}$$

Veri dichiammo che $f_x(x_a)$ e $f_y(y_a)$ siano indipendenti!

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\boxed{(3+a) \cdot e^{-3x-ax}} \quad \boxed{(3-a) \cdot e^{-3y+ay}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (3-a^2) e^{-3x-ax-3y+ay} \\
 &= (3-a^2) \cdot e^{-3(x+y)-a(x-y)} \quad \text{Sì, sono indipendenti}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{cov}(x_a, y_a) = 0 \quad (3-a) \cdot e^{-(3+a)x}$$

$$3) E(x_{\bar{a}} - y_{\bar{a}}) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$E(x_{\bar{a}}) - E(y_{\bar{a}}) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$x_{\bar{a}}$ e $y_{\bar{a}}$ sono due esponenziali di parametro $\lambda = 3+a$ e $\lambda = 3-a$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{3+a} - \frac{1}{3-a} = -\frac{4}{5}}$$

Ora Ricaviamo la a !

$$\frac{3-a-3+a}{(3-a)^2} \rightarrow \frac{-2a}{(3-a)^2} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{3-a}{3-a^2} \rightarrow \frac{-\omega}{3-a^2} = -\frac{\omega}{5}$$

$\boxed{a=2}$

oder:

$$(3+a) \cdot e^{-3x-a x}$$

$\boxed{(3-a) \cdot e^{-3y+ay}}$

$a=2$

$f_x(x_a)$	$f_y(y_a)$
U	V

$$\underline{z = 10U + 2V}$$

so STITVNG $a=2$:

$-3x - 2x$ $\bullet 5 \ell$ 5ℓ $"$ $U = e^{xp} (\lambda=5)$	$-3y + 2y$ ℓ ℓ $"$ $V = esp (\lambda=1)$
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$$\phi = \begin{cases} U = U \\ z = 10U + 2V \end{cases} \quad \bar{\phi}^{-1} = \begin{cases} U = U \\ V = \frac{z}{2} - 5U \end{cases}$$

$$J\bar{d}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -5 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad |A| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{U,V}(u,z) = f_{(U,V)}(u, \frac{z}{2} - 5u) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$\left(f_{(U,V)}(u,v) = 5e^{-5x} e^{-y} \right)$

$$0 < U < +\infty$$

$$0 < \frac{z}{2} - 5U < +\infty$$

$$f(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} 5e^{-5u} e^{-\frac{z}{2} + 5u} du \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

↓

$$\frac{z}{2} - 5u > 0$$

$$-5u > -\frac{z}{2}$$

$$5u < \frac{z}{2}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{z}{10}} 5 \cancel{e^{-5u}} \cdot e^{-\frac{z}{2}} \cancel{e^{5u}} du \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$U < \frac{z}{10}$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{z}{10}} 5e^{-\frac{z}{2}} du = \left[5u e^{-\frac{z}{2}} \right]_0^{\frac{z}{10}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cancel{5} \cdot \frac{z}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{z}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{z}{4} e^{-\frac{z}{2}} \quad z \in (0, +\infty)}$$

È una densità nota?

è una gamma $\left(\frac{2}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$ = $\frac{1}{2}^2 \times \frac{1}{\Gamma(2)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} = \left[\frac{1}{4} x e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right]$

quindi risulta facile calcolare:

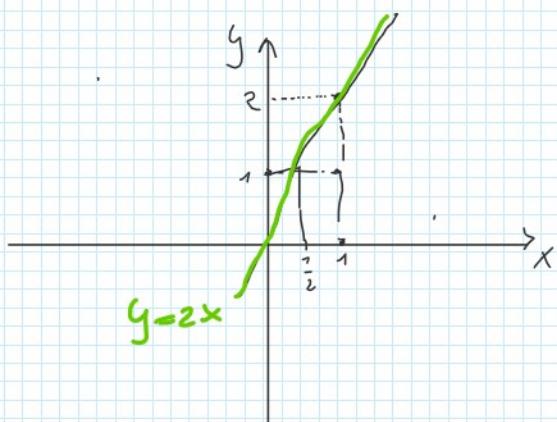
$$E(z) = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4 \quad \text{Var}(z) = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{4}} = 8$$

4) $P(2U < V) = P(V < \frac{V}{2}) = P\left(\frac{V}{2} > U\right) = P(V > 2U)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} U=x \\ V=y \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} V=2U \\ y=2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} +\infty & +\infty \\ (& (\dots \end{array}$$



$$\approx \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{2v}^{+\infty} f(v, u) du dv$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{2v}^{+\infty} 5e^{-5u} e^{-v} du dv =$$

$$= \int_{2v}^{+\infty} 5e^{-5u} \cdot e^{-v} du = -5e^{-5u} \Big|_{2v}^{+\infty} = -5e^{-5u} \Big|_{0}^{-2v}$$

$\boxed{5e^{-7u}}$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} 5e^{-7u} du = 5 \int e^{-7u} \cdot \frac{-1}{-7} du = -\frac{5}{7} \Big[e^{-7u} \Big]_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= -\frac{5}{7} \left[0 - e^0 \right] = \boxed{\frac{5}{7}}$$

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