

# Math 525: Assignment 9

1. Let  $X, Y \sim U[0, 1]$  be independent. Find the joint density of  $\min(X, Y)$  and  $\max(X, Y)$ .
2. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be random variables admitting the joint density

$$f_{XY}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} \exp\left(-\frac{(x^2 + y^2)}{2}\right) & \text{if } xy \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Show that  $X, Y \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$  but that  $X$  and  $Y$  are not independent. **Hint:** compute the marginal distribution.

3. Let  $U$  and  $V$  be independent  $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$  random variables. Let  $X = aU + bV$  and  $Y = cU + dV$  where  $a^2 + b^2 = 1$ ,  $c^2 + d^2 = 1$ , and  $ac + bd = \rho$ .

- (a) Show that  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ . **Hint:** what is the characteristic function of  $X$ ?
- (b) Show that  $\mathbb{E}[XY] = \rho$ .
- (c) The *joint characteristic function* of  $X$  and  $Y$  is a function  $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  given by

$$\varphi_{X,Y}(t, s) = \mathbb{E}[\exp(itX + isY)]$$

(of course, this can be generalized to the case of  $n$  random variables by  $\varphi_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \mathbb{E}[\exp(it_1X_1 + \dots + it_nX_n)]$ ). Show that

$$\varphi_{X,Y}(t, s) = \exp\left(-\frac{t^2 + 2\rho ts + s^2}{2}\right).$$

**Hint:** for a  $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$ , we know  $\varphi_Z(t) = \exp(i\mu t - (\sigma t)^2/2)$ .

- (d) Show that the joint density of  $X$  and  $Y$  is given by

$$f_{XY}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 - 2\rho xy + y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}\right).$$

**Hint:** use the fact that if  $X$  and  $Y$  admit a joint density, it can be obtained as the *inverse Fourier transform* of their joint characteristic function (see page 152 of Walsh for details):

$$f_{XY}(x, y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi_{X,Y}(t, s) \exp(-i(tx + sy)) dt ds.$$

- (e) Part (b) implies that if  $\rho \neq 0$ , then  $X$  and  $Y$  are not independent. Use your findings in part (d) to establish the converse. **Hint:** recall that  $f_{XY} = f_X f_Y$  is a sufficient condition for independence.