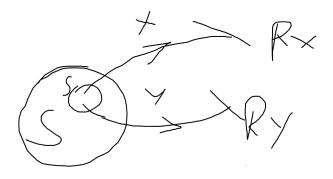
$$(X,Y): S->R_{x,y}\subset R_xxR_y$$

variable aleatoria 2D



Si X e Y son v.a. discretas

$$P_{xy}(x_i, y_j) = P(X = x_i, Y = y_j)$$
 función de prob. conjunta

$$X_i \epsilon Rx$$

$$Y_i \epsilon Ry$$

$$P_{xy}(x,y) \ge 0$$

A partir de $P_{xy}(x_i, y_j)$

$$p_x(x_i) = \sum_{y_i} p_{xy}(x_i, y_j)$$

$$p_y(y_j) = \sum_{x_i} p_{xy}(x_i, y_j)$$

A esto se le llama distribuciones marginales

$$P_{Y/X}(y_i/x_i) = \frac{P_{xy}(x_i,y_j)}{P_{x,y}(x_i)}$$

$$\begin{split} P_{Y/X}(y_j/x_i) &= \frac{P_{xy}(x_i,y_j)}{P_x(x_i)} \\ P_{X/Y}(x_i/y_j) &= \frac{P_{xy}(x_i,y_j)}{P_y(y_j)} \end{split}$$

A esto se le llama distribuciones condicionales

$$P(G(X,Y) = C) = \sum_{(x_i,y_j)/G(x_i,y_j)=C} \sum p_{xy}(x_i,y_j)$$

Si X e Y son v.a. discretas independientes $\Leftrightarrow p_{xy} = p_x(x_i)p_y(y_j) \ \forall (x_i,y_i) \epsilon R_{xy}$

Ejercicio 20:

$$P(X=Y) = \sum_{x_i=y_j} p_{xy}(x_i, x_j) = \sum_{x_i=y_j} p_x(x_i).p_y(y_j) = 0.05x2 + 0.009 + 0.0135 + 0.006 = 0.1 + 0.015 + 0.0135 = 0.1285$$

la funcion de probabilidad conjunta es el producto de las marginales ya que son independientes

$$P(X+Y) = \sum_{x_i+y_j \le 3} p_x(x_i)p_y(y_j) = 0.03 + 0.07 + 0.1 + 0.05$$

c)
$$P(X>Y)$$

$$d) P(Y=2X)$$

e)
$$P(Y=4/Y>=2)$$

f)
$$P(X+Y>=3)$$

Valor esperado, Varianza

$$\begin{split} & \text{E}(\text{G}(\text{X}, \text{Y})) \ = \ \sum_{Rx} \sum_{Ry} G(x_i, y_j) p_{x,y}(x_i, y_j) \ = \ \sum_{Rx} \sum_{Ry} x_i p_{xy}(x_i, y_j) \ = \\ & \sum_{Rx} x_i \sum_{Ry} p_{xy}(x_i, y_j) = \sum_{Rx} x_i p_x(x_i) \\ & \text{donde } \sum_{Ry} p_{xy}(x_i, y_j) = p_x(x_i) \\ & \text{E}(\text{X}+\text{Y}) = \sum_{Rx} \sum_{Ry} (x_i + y_j) p_{x,y}(x_i, y_j) = \sum_{Rx} \sum_{Ry} x_i p_{xy}(x_i, y_j) + \sum_{Rx} \sum_{Ry} y_j p_{xy}(x_i, y_j) = \\ & E(X) + E(Y) \end{split}$$

no ocurre lo mismo con la varianza

$$\begin{split} & V(X+Y) = E((X+Y)^2) - (E(X+Y)^2)) = E(X^2) + E(Y^2) + 2E(X,Y) - \\ & (E(X))^2 - ((E(Y))^2 - 2(E(X)E(Y)) \\ & V(X+Y) = V(X) + V(Y) + 2(E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)) \\ & E(XY) = \sum_{Rx} \sum_{Ry} x_i y_j p_{xy}(x_i, y_j) = \sum_{Rx} \sum_{Ry} x_i p_x(x_i) y_j p_y(y_j) = E(X)E(Y) \end{split}$$

Esto es solo si X,Y son independientes

Si X e Y son v.a. discretas independientes

$$E(XY)=E(X)E(Y)$$

y así cov(X,Y)=0

y entonces V(X+Y)=V(X)+V(Y)

Cov=covarianza

OJO: cov(X,Y) = 0 **NO** implies X,Y indep

Si: cov(X,Y) != 0 entonces X,Y no son independientes