

M368

$g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ and 1-to-1. \vec{x}, \vec{y} continuous rv vectors of dim n s.t. $\vec{y} = g(\vec{x})$
 Given $f_{\vec{x}}(x)$, find $f_{\vec{y}}(y)$

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recall what a multidimensional function looks like:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= g_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), & \text{Since 1-to-1, } \vec{x} &= \vec{h}(\vec{y}) \quad \vec{h} = \vec{g}^{-1} \\ y_2 &= g_2(x_1, \dots, x_n), & x_1 &= h_1(y_1, \dots, y_n), & \text{"} \\ & & x_2 &= h_2(y_1, \dots, y_n), & \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{bmatrix} \\ & & \vdots & \\ y_n &= g_n(x_1, \dots, x_n), & x_n &= h_n(y_1, \dots, y_n) \end{aligned}$$

Jacobian determinant

using multivariate calculus, you can show that $f_{\vec{y}}(y) = f_{\vec{x}}(\vec{h}(\vec{y})) |\vec{J}_h(\vec{y})|$

J: $\det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial y_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial y_n} \end{bmatrix}$ lets verify the convolution formula via this general change of variables formula

$$T = X_1 + X_2 \sim f_T(t)$$

Recipe:

- 1) find a "clever" g so that
- 2) we can compute an h
- 3) Compute J_h
- 4) Compute the multidimensional change of variables formula
- 5) integrate out the "nuisance dimension"

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad y_1 &= x_1 + x_2 = g_1(x_1, x_2), \text{ let } y_2 = x_2 = g_2(x_1, x_2) \\ \textcircled{2} \quad x_1 &= y_1 - x_2 = y_1 - y_2 = h_1(y_1, y_2), \quad x_2 = y_2 = h_2(y_1, y_2) \\ \textcircled{3} \quad J_h &= \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y_2} \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad f_{\vec{y}}(\vec{y}) = f_{\vec{x}}(\vec{h}(\vec{y})) |J_h| = f_{\vec{x}}(y_1 - y_2, y_2) |1|$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad f_T(t) = f_{X_1}(y_1) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{\vec{x}}(y_1 - y_2, y_2) dy_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{X_1, X_2}(t - u, u) du \quad \leftarrow \text{general convolution}$$

if x_1, x_2 indep

$$\downarrow = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{x_1}(t-u) f_{x_2}(u) du$$

$$\int_{\text{Supp}[x_2]} f_{x_1}^{\text{old}}(t-u) \mathbb{1}_{t-u \in \text{Supp}[x_1]} f_{x_2}^{\text{old}}(u) du$$

if iid

$$\downarrow = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t-u) f(u) du$$

$$\int_{\text{Supp}[x]} f(t-u) \mathbb{1}_{t-u \in \text{Supp}[x]} f(u) du$$

$$R = \frac{x_1}{x_2} \sim f_R(y) = ?$$

(ratio)

$$① y_1 = \frac{x_1}{x_2} = g_1(x_1, x_2) \quad y_2 = x_2 = g_2(x_1, x_2)$$

$$② x_1 = y_1 x_2 = y_1 y_2 = h_1(y_1, y_2), \quad x_2 = y_2 = h_2(y_1, y_2)$$

$$③ J_h = \det \begin{bmatrix} y_2 & y_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = y_2$$

$$④ f_{\vec{y}}(\vec{y}) = f_{\vec{x}}(y_1, y_2, y_2) |y_2|$$

$$⑤ f_R(r) = f_{y_1}(y_1) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{\vec{y}}(y_1, y_2) dy_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{\vec{x}}(y_1, y_2, y_2) |y_2| dy_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{\vec{x}}(ru, u) |u| du$$

if x_1, x_2 indep

$$\downarrow = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{x_1}(ru) f_{x_2}(u) |u| du$$

$$\int_{\text{Supp}[x_2]} f_{x_1}^{\text{old}}(ru) \mathbb{1}_{ru \in \text{Supp}[x_1]} f_{x_2}^{\text{old}}(u) |u| du \quad \int_{\text{Supp}[x]} f^{\text{old}}(ru) \mathbb{1}_{ru \in \text{Supp}[x]} f^{\text{old}}(u) |u| du$$

$$R = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2} \sim f_R(r) = ?$$

$$① Y_1 = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2} = g_1(x_1, x_2) \quad Y_2 = X_1 + X_2 = g_2(x_1, x_2)$$

$$② X_1 = Y_1(X_1 + X_2) = Y_1 Y_2 = h_1(Y_1, Y_2), \quad X_2 = Y_2 - X_1 = Y_2 - Y_1 Y_2 = h_2(Y_1, Y_2)$$

$$③ J_n = \det \begin{bmatrix} Y_2 & Y_1 \\ -Y_2 & 1 - Y_1 \end{bmatrix} = Y_2(1 - Y_1) + Y_1 Y_2 = Y_2 - Y_1 Y_2 + Y_1 Y_2 = Y_2$$

$$④ f_{\vec{Y}}(\vec{y}) = f_{\vec{X}}(Y_1 Y_2, Y_2 - Y_1 Y_2) |Y_2|$$

$$⑤ f_R(r) = f_{Y_1}(Y_1) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{\vec{Y}}(Y_1, Y_2) dY_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{\vec{X}}(Y_1 Y_2, Y_2 - Y_1 Y_2) |Y_2| dY_2$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{\vec{X}}(ru, u - ru) |u| du$$

$$\stackrel{X_1, X_2 \text{ indep}}{\Rightarrow} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{X_1}(ru) f_{X_2}(u - ru) |u| du \stackrel{iid}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(ru) f(u - ru) |u| du$$

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$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{X_1}^{\text{old}}(ru) \mathbb{1}_{ru \in \text{Supp}[X_1]} f_{X_2}^{\text{old}}(u - ru) \mathbb{1}_{u - ru \in \text{Supp}[X_2]} |u| du$$

$$X_1 \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha_1, \beta) \text{ indep of } X_2 \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha_2, \beta)$$

$$R = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2} \sim f_R(r) = \int_{[0, \infty) = [0, \infty)} \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} (ru)^{\alpha_1 - 1} e^{-\beta ru} \cdot \frac{\beta^{\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} (u - ru)^{\alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\beta(u - ru)} \mathbb{1}_{u - ru \in [0, \infty)} |u| du$$

$$= \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1) \Gamma(\alpha_2)} \int_0^{\infty} (ru)^{\alpha_1 - 1} (u - ru)^{\alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\beta u} \mathbb{1}_{u - ru \in [0, \infty)} u du$$

$$= \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1) \Gamma(\alpha_2)} r^{\alpha_1 - 1} (1 - r)^{\alpha_2 - 1} \int_0^{\infty} u^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\beta u} \mathbb{1}_{u \in [0, \infty)} du \propto \text{Beta}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$$

$j(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$

$X_1 \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha_1, \beta)$ indep $X_2 \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha_2, \beta)$, $R = \frac{X_1}{X_2} \sim f_R(r) = ?$ $r > 0$

$$f_R(r) = \int_{\text{Supp}[X_2]} f_{X_1}(ru) \mathbb{1}_{ru \in \text{Supp}[X_2]} f_{X_2}^{\text{old}}(u) |u| du = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} (ru)^{\alpha_1-1} e^{-\beta ru} \mathbb{1}_{\substack{ru \in [0, \infty) \\ u \in [0, \infty)}} \frac{\beta^{\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_2-1} e^{-\beta u} u du$$

$$= \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} r^{\alpha_1-1} \int_0^{\infty} u^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\beta(r+1)u} du = \frac{1}{B(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)} \frac{r^{\alpha_1-1}}{(r+1)^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}} \mathbb{1}_{r>0}$$

$$\frac{1}{B(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)}{(\beta(r+1))^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}} \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\beta^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}} (r+1)^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}$$

$$R \sim \text{Beta Prime}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) := \underbrace{\frac{1}{B(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)}}_c \underbrace{\frac{r^{\alpha_1-1}}{(r+1)^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}}_{k(r)} \mathbb{1}_{r>0}$$