EJERCICIO 1:

Add (X, Y) disueto con f. w. o P(X=X, Y=Y) = K(X+1) y+1) Sinde X14=0,1,2.

(a) Colemba X

Para que sea f. vi.o. trene que sucoto que:

(b) Calculor les distribuciones marquilles

Comentancos con el calvels de le p.m.s conjunta

@ Calcular Bis distaisuciones andigionasis + 3/y=y con y=0,1,2

& facil compress que:
$$P_{X/y=0} = P_{X/y=1} = P_{X/y=2} = \begin{cases} 1/6 & \text{si } x=0 \\ 1/3 & \text{si } x=1 \\ 1/2 & \text{si } x=2 \end{cases}$$

(d) Calcular P[x+Y>2] y P[X+Y'=1]
Pora calcular estas postosiliades ton 865 boy que identifior Cos pores (X, Y) que estisfacon la condición podid. - P[X+Y>Z] = P[X+Y>3] = 6/36 + 6/36 + 9/36 = 21/36 = 7/12

EJERCICIO 2:

Sea (X, Y) on f(x17) = 1/x2 si 16x62; 06y6x2
à obtener x>0 pour que j sea ferncion de deusiche
Dibujanos el recinto ande fixiy) 70. Esta limitado por las rectos X=1, X=2, y=0 ademán de por la persibla y=x2
R_{1} R_{2} R_{3} R_{2} R_{3} R_{4} R_{2} R_{3} R_{4} R_{2} R_{3} R_{4} R_{5} R_{5
0 4 T (to. 130) 3 T R4
2 THE STATE OF THE
R_{2} R_{3} R_{3}
1 2 ×
Liyout Some specific recommends consisting to a feet size of field size and side and similar to the action of the feet size o
(a) The star of the foots in most of the littore is a fact the star of the sta
Para que f sea femeron de demidod (foxiv) dxdy=1
$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{x^{2}} \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}} dy dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}} \left[4 \right]_{0}^{x^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[x \right]_{0$
The explained in the $1 = 1 = 10$ $M = 2$ $M = 2$ $M = 2$
J por tanto la función de densida es.
f(xy)= /x2 si- 12x22; 02y2x

4 60 to 40 more.

hen placed in subsequent opinputations? This is an important detail. This

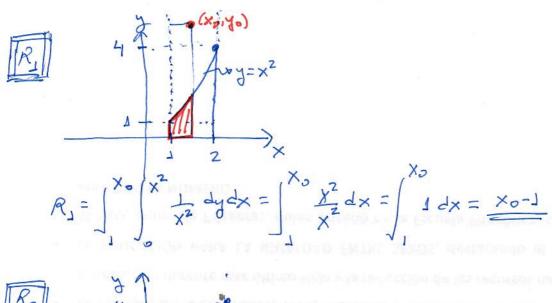
a obtave la función de distribución de f: (Ver la representación scafica del recinto en el apto. @ auterior. $F(x_{0},y_{0}) = P[X \leq x_{0}, Y \leq y_{0}] = \sqrt{R_{5}} = 2\sqrt{y_{0}} - 1 - \frac{y_{0}}{x_{0}} \longrightarrow 1 \leq x_{0} \leq 2/12y_{0} \leq x_{0}^{2}$ $R_{1} = x_{0} - 1 \longrightarrow 1 \leq x_{0} \leq 2/12y_{0} \leq x_{0}^{2}$ $R_{3} = \frac{y_{0}}{2} \longrightarrow \frac{x_{0}}{2} = \frac{y_{0}}{2} \longrightarrow \frac{x_{0}}{2} = \frac{y_{0}}{2} = \frac{y_{0}}$ R2= | Xo | Yo Lz dydx = | Xo Xx = (-yo) = yo - yo Xs Nota: agui he degido de cesse cond orden dy dx Rs= 1 1 Xo I dxdy + 1 Yo Xo I dxdy

X2 dxdy + 1 Yo Xo = [(-x)] = [1-xody + [1 - xody = [1-xody + [1 - xody =]]

 $= 1 - \frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x_0} (y_0 - 1) + 2 \sqrt{y_0} - 2 = 2 \sqrt{y_0} - 1 - \frac{y_0}{x_0}$

MANAGERACIA

inf UD estilat



$$R_3 = \int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} dy dx = \int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^$$

$$R_{4} = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx dy + \int_{1}^{3} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)_{1}^{2} dy + \int_{1}^{3} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)_{1}^{2} dy = \frac{1}{2} + \int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} dy + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} dy + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} dy + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} dy + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} dy + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} dy + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} dy + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} dy + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} dy + \frac{1}{$$

6) Calcular Cas deusidades de probabilidad marginales (ver revinto aptoba).

Marginal
$$\neq \bar{X}$$
 (12×22)

$$\int_{\bar{X}} (x)^2 = \int_{|R|} (x,y) \, dy \, dy = \int_{|R|} (x,y) \, dy \, dy = \int_{|R|} (x,y) \, dy = \int$$

Marginal to
$$y$$

$$\int_{R}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = 1 \quad \text{si ocycl}$$

$$\int_{R}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = 1 \quad \text{si ocycl}$$

$$\int_{R}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{$$

(2) Oftener las distribuciones andicionados

• Condicionad de
$$\frac{x}{y=y_0}$$
 (12×22)

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\int_{X=x_0}^{y} \frac{f(x_0,y)}{f_{Z}(x_0)} = \frac{1/x_0^2}{1} = \frac{1}{x_0^2} = \frac{1}{x_0^2}$$

The purbors deputs two mentories of risigend then use them to assess risk in the contextor

Comments on Quantife-based spatititeinporal risk assessment of exceedances, by

Comments on Consulta-based sparticleimporal risk assessment of exceedances, by

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obtener « para que se función de denside

Pona que sa femerón de densided trene que sucedes que:

Luego la función de dessido es.

o obtener on función de densido de probabilida anjunta del vector transformado (ZT) = (X+Y, X-Y)

Por toudo:

$$X = \frac{T+2}{2}$$
 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\)

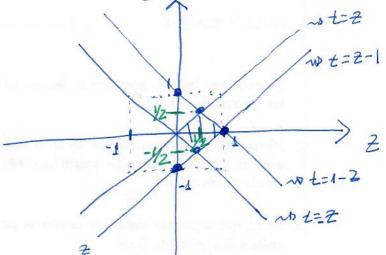
$$J(z_1t) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} + 0$$

Podemos aplicar el Tue de Combio de veriable:

· Como 0646/2 \$ 06 to 2 61/2 \$ 06 to 261

· Obtena las distribuciones de deusidad marginales:

Es unveniente que dibujens el recierto donde fezir) =0 Este necinto esta limitado por las nectas:



Marginal de 2 $\int_{2}^{2} (2) = \int_{R}^{2} f(2) dt = \int_{1-2}^{2} 2 dt d2 = 4(1-2) \quad \text{if } \quad \sqrt{2} \leq 2 \leq 1$ (rec recipio) $\int_{2-1}^{1-2} 2 dt d2 = 4(1-2) \quad \text{if } \quad \sqrt{2} \leq 2 \leq 1$ $\int_{2}^{2} (2) = \int_{2}^{2} 42 \quad \text{if } \quad 0 \leq 2 \leq 1/2$ $\int_{2}^{2} (2) = \int_{2}^{2} 42 \quad \text{if } \quad 0 \leq 2 \leq 1/2$ $\int_{2}^{2} (2) = \int_{2}^{2} 42 \quad \text{if } \quad 0 \leq 2 \leq 1/2$

$$\begin{cases} (2) = 1 & 42 & 5 & 0 < 2 < 1/2 \\ 4(1-2) & 5 & 4/2 < 2 < 1 \end{cases}$$

Marginal de T

$$\int 2 d^{2} = 2(2t+1)$$

$$\int |z| d^{2} = 2(1-2t)$$

$$\int |z| d^{2} = 2(1-2t)$$
(ver recital)
$$\int |z| d^{2} = 2(1-2t)$$
Si $0 < t < 1/2$

Sea X=(Xs, , Xu) / Xi voll([0,1]) Vi=s,..,u entonces f(x) = 1 $0 \le x \le 1$ $\forall i = 1, ..., n$ os a femasu de denoided.

Por touto $F_{i}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \ge 0 \\ \int_{0}^{x} 1 dx = x & 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases}$ es Ga femeior de distribución.

Nos dien que la femoir de distribuerir conjunta es el producto de las marginales, de modo que:

F(X,..., Xn) = F(xn) = F(xn) = f X, Xn 0 ≤ xi 4]

Salernos que la familia de distribución del mánimo es: $F(t) = F(t,...,t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$ $F(x) = F(t,...,t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le t \le 1 \end{cases}$ F(x) = f(x) = f(x)

Jesto su fueive de deusid de co: (#) = <u>I face (t)</u>

UNX (#1, ..., In)

(t) = nt 0 = t = 1