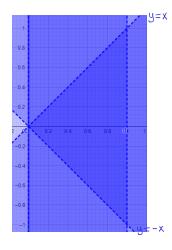
$$f_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & |y| < x, \ x \in (0,1) \\ 0, & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

Obtener y representar las rectas y curvas de regresión. Calcular el coeficiente de correlación lineal, las razones de correlación y el error cuadrático medio cometido al predecir cada variable según cada una de las funciones de regresión. Interpretar los resultados.



--> Marginales:
$$\int_{X} (x) = \int_{-x}^{x} dy = 2x$$
 ocx<1

$$\int_{-y}^{1} dx = 1 + y \qquad \text{si} \qquad -1 < y < 0$$

$$\int_{-y}^{1} dx = 1 - y \qquad \text{si} \qquad 0 < y < 1$$

$$\int_{X/y=y_0}^{x} (x) = \begin{cases}
\frac{1}{1+y_0} & -1 < y_0 < 0 \\
-y_0 < x < 1
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-y_0} & 0 < y_0 < 1$$

$$y_0 < x < 1$$

$$\int_{Y/X=X_0} (y) = \frac{1}{2X_0} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 < X_0 < 1 \\ -X_0 < y < X_0 \end{array}$$

→ CURUAS DE REGRESIÓN

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Si} & -1 < y_0 < 0, & \text{E}\left[\frac{X}{y_0} | y_0\right] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x \int_{\frac{X}{y_0} | y_0} (x) \, dx = \int_{-y_0}^{1} x \frac{1}{1 + y_0} \, dx = \frac{1}{1 + y_0} \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{-y_0}^{1} = \\
&= \frac{1}{1 + y_0} \frac{1^2 - (-y_0)^2}{2} = \frac{(1 - y_0)(1 + y_0)}{(1 + y_0)} = \frac{1 - y_0}{2}
\end{array}$$

•) Si
$$0 < y_0 < 1$$
, $E\left[\frac{x}{y_{=y_0}}\right] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x \int_{\frac{x}{y_{=y_0}}} (x) dx = \int_{y_0}^{1} x \frac{1}{1 - y_0} dx = \frac{1}{1 - y_0} \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{y_0}^{1} = \frac{1}{1 - y_0} \frac{1^2 - y_0^2}{2} = \frac{(1 - y_0)(1 + y_0)}{2(1 - y_0)} = \frac{1 + y_0}{2}$

$$\rightarrow$$
 $^{y}/_{z}$

$$E\left[\frac{y}{x}=x_{o}\right] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} y \, dy \Big|_{x=x_{o}} (y) \, dy = \int_{-x_{o}}^{x_{o}} y \cdot \frac{1}{2x_{o}} \, dy = \frac{1}{2x_{o}} \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2}\right]_{-x_{o}}^{x_{o}} = 0.$$

$$E[\frac{y}{X}] = 0$$
 CR $\frac{y}{X}$

---> RECTAS DE REGRESIÓN

$$\rightarrow$$
 $\frac{y}{x}$

Hemos visto que la aurea de regresión de $\frac{Y}{X}$ era una recta, luego la recta de regresión exincide con la curva de regresión:

Además, podemos socar mos información. Conno la R.R.Y/X es y=0, sobemos que E[Y]=0 y que la pendiente es 0, es decir, $Car[X,Y]=0 \Rightarrow Car[X,Y]=0$.

$$X = E[X] + \frac{Cov[X_1Y]}{Var[Y]} (y - E[Y])$$

$$E[X] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x \int_{X} (x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot 2x = \frac{2}{3} \left[x^{3}\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$X = \frac{2}{3} \quad (Gov[X_1Y] = 0)$$

---- COEFICIENTE DE CORRELACIÓN LINEAL

---> RAZONES DE CORRELACIÓN

Para calcularla, teremos varios opciores. Desarrollaré, a modo didáctico, varios de ellos:

1) ·) Cálculo Var [E[\$/y]]:

$$=\frac{11}{48}+\frac{11}{48}=\frac{11}{24}$$

Luego
$$V_{\alpha}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\mathbb{X}}{y}\right]\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\mathbb{X}}{y}\right]\right)^{2}\right] - \left(\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{X}\right]\right)^{2} = \frac{11}{24} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{72}.$$

2) ·) Cálculo E[Var[\$/y]]

2.1)
$$\longrightarrow$$
 Opción 1: $Var[X/y] = E[X^2/y] - (E[X/y])^2$. La colculo y después aplico aperanza.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\cdot) & \text{Si} & -1 < y_0 < 0, \\
& = \left[\frac{x^2}{y_0} \right] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^2 \int_{X/y_0} (x) \, dx = \int_{-y_0} x^2 \frac{1}{1+y_0} \, dx = \frac{1}{1+y_0} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-y_0}^1 = \\
& = \frac{1}{1+y_0} \frac{1+y_0^3}{3} = \frac{y_0^2 - y + 1}{3}
\end{array}$$

$$E\left[\frac{x}{y_{=}y_{0}}\right] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^{2} \int_{\frac{x}{y_{=}y_{0}}} (x) dx = \int_{y_{0}}^{1} x^{2} \frac{1}{1-y_{0}} dx = \frac{1}{1-y_{0}} \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3}\right]_{y_{0}}^{1} = \frac{1}{1-y_{0}} \frac{1-y_{0}^{3}}{3} = \frac{y_{0}^{2}+y+1}{3}$$

$$E\left[\frac{X^{2}}{y}\right] = \begin{cases} \frac{y^{2}-y+1}{3} & \text{si} & -1 < y < 0 \\ \frac{y^{2}+y+1}{3} & \text{si} & 0 < y < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$V_{CM}\left[\frac{X}{y}\right] = \begin{cases} \frac{y^2 - y + 1}{3} - \frac{(1 - y)^2}{4} & \text{si} & -1 < y < 0 \\ \frac{y^2 + y + 1}{3} - \frac{(1 + y)^2}{4} & \text{si} & 0 < y < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} & E\left[Var\left[\frac{X}{Y}\right]\right] = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{\left(y^{2} - 9 + 1\right)}{3} - \frac{\left(1 - 9\right)^{2}}{4}\right) \frac{1}{3} y \log dy + \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{y^{2} + y + 1}{3} - \frac{\left(1 + 9\right)^{2}}{4}\right) \frac{1}{3} y \log dy = \\ & = \int_{-1}^{0} \left(\frac{y^{2} - 9 + 1}{3} - \frac{\left(1 - 9\right)^{2}}{4}\right) (1 + y) dy + \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{y^{2} + y + 1}{3} - \frac{\left(1 + 9\right)^{2}}{4}\right) (1 - y) dy = \\ & = \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{49} = \frac{1}{24} \end{split}$$

2.2) Opción 2:
$$\mathbb{E}\left[\operatorname{Vor}\left[\mathbb{X}/y\right]\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{X}^{2}/y\right] - \left(\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{X}/y\right]\right)^{2}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{X}^{2}\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{X}/y\right]\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{X}/y\right]\right)^{2}\right] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\left(1-y\right)^{2}}{y} \,dy \,dy + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\left(1+y\right)^{2}}{y} \,dy \,dy = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{\left(1-y\right)^{2}}{y} \left(1+y\right) \,dy + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\left(1+y\right)^{2}}{y} \left(1-y\right) \,dy = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{\left(1-y\right)^{2}}{y} \left(1+y\right) \,dy + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\left(1+y\right)^{2}}{y} \left(1-y\right) \,dy = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{\left(1-y\right)^{2}}{y} \left(1+y\right) \,dy + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\left(1+y\right)^{2}}{y} \left(1-y\right) \,dy = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{\left(1-y\right)^{2}}{y} \left(1+y\right) \,dy + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\left(1+y\right)^{2}}{y} \left(1-y\right) \,dy = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{\left(1-y\right)^{2}}{y} \left(1+y\right) \,dy + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\left(1+y\right)^{2}}{y} \left(1-y\right) \,dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\left(1+y\right)^{2}}{y} \left(1+y\right) \,dy + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\left(1+y\right)^$$

$$=\frac{11}{48}+\frac{11}{48}=\frac{11}{24}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[X^{2}\right] = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} 2x = 2\left[\frac{X^{4}}{4}\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Lugo
$$E\left[V_{0}\left[\frac{X}{Y}\right]\right] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{11}{24} = \frac{1}{24}$$

Agui están duarrollodos tres posibles opciones. Por tanto, como $Var[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}$

$$\longrightarrow \eta^{2}_{V/X} = \frac{Var\left[E[Y/X]\right]}{Var\left[Y\right]} = \frac{Var\left[O\right]}{Var\left[Y\right]} = \frac{O}{Var\left[Y\right]}$$

$$E[Y/X] = O$$

-> ERRORES CUADRÁTICOS MEDIOS

$$\longrightarrow$$
 $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{X}/y] = \boxed{\frac{1}{24}}$

Lo hemos calculado anteriormente de diferentes formos. No obstante, podernos jugar con estas expresiones, en función de lo que tengantos calculado.

)
$$V_{\text{CY}}[X] = V_{\text{CY}}[E[X/y]] + \underbrace{E[V_{\text{CY}}[X/y]]}_{ECH}$$

·) $E[V_{\text{CY}}[X/y]] = (1 - \eta^2 x/y) V_{\text{CY}}[X]$

$$E[V_{0x}[Y/X]] = (1 - \eta^{2}/X) V_{0x}[Y] = V_{0x}[Y] = E[Y^{2}] - (E[Y])^{2} = \frac{1}{6} - 0^{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$E[Y^{2}] = \int_{-1}^{0} y^{2} (1+y) dy + \int_{0}^{1} y^{2} (1-y) dy = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Otra opción sería utilizar la fórmula de descomposición de la varianza:

$$V_{ar}[Y] = V_{or}[E[Y/X]] + E[V_{or}[Y/X]]$$

$$\longrightarrow R.R.X/y \qquad ECO((R.RX/y) = Var[X] - \frac{C_0^2[X,Y]}{Var[Y]} = Var[X] = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\longrightarrow \text{R.R. } \forall / \mathbf{X} \qquad \text{ECH } (\mathbf{R.R.} \forall / \mathbf{X}) = \text{Var} [\mathbf{Y}] - \frac{\mathbf{Cor}^2 [\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{Y}]}{\text{Var } [\mathbf{X}]} = \text{Var } [\mathbf{Y}] = \boxed{\frac{1}{6}}$$