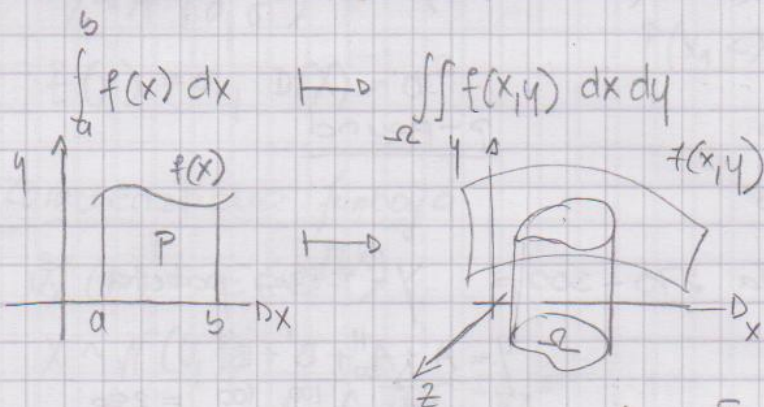


DVOSTRUKI INTEGRALI - dvostruki užitak



$$P = \iint_D dx dy$$

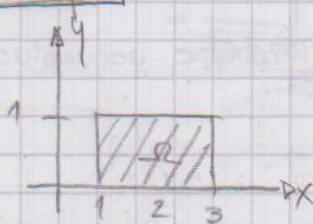
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\arctan x} \sin(xy) dy$$

$$\text{ili} \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} (x^2 + y) dx$$

↳ integral u suprotnom poretku

GRANICE

Primer 1.

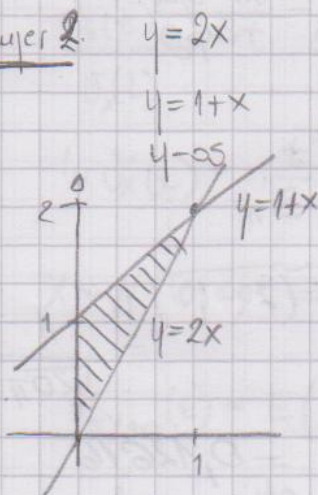


$$\int_1^3 dx \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy$$

suprotni poretek

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_1^3 f(x,y) dx$$

Primer 2.



$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{2x}^{1+x} f(x,y) dy$$

1. integral - konstante

općenito

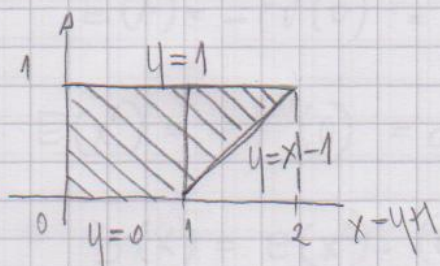
- granice u 2. integralu su funkcije kojima je određeno

Primer 3.

1. uočiti

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_{x-1}^1 f(x,y) dy$$

- dijeli se



2. uočiti

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{y+1} f(x,y) dx$$

- potrebno podijeliti integral

RACUNANJE

Primer

$$\int_1^4 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{1}{x} + xy \right) dy = \int_1^4 \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot y + x \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{x}} dx =$$

$$= \int_1^4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx = \frac{x^{1/2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{13}{6}$$

- SLUČAJNI VEKTORI -

$$(X, Y) \quad F(x, y) = P(X < x, Y < y)$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

$$P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$P((X, Y) \in D) = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_x(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy \\ f_y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{marginalne} \\ \text{gustoce} \end{array}$$

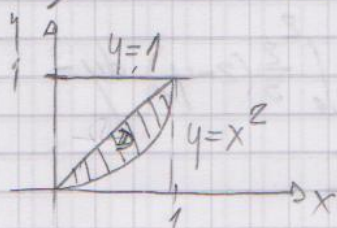
→ ispitivanje nezavisnosti

$$f(x) \cdot f(y) = f(x, y)$$

Umnožak = gustodi uo
o, elocu =
/ potroxi

1) $f(x, y) = Cxy$ na $\Omega = \{(x, y): 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 1\}$

a) odredi konstantu C



$$\iint_{\Omega} Cxy dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 Cxy dy = \int_0^1 Cx \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_{x^2}^1 dx =$$

$$= \frac{C}{6} = 1 \quad C = 6$$

b) izračunati marg. gustoce i ispitaj nezavisnost

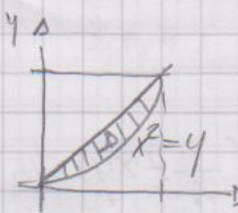
$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 6xy dy = \int_{x^2}^1 6xy dy = \frac{6xy^2}{2} \Big|_{x^2}^1 = 3x - 3x^5, \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

Le potrditi je definirati za koje x vrijedi !!

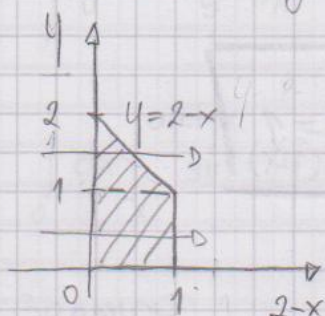
$$f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 6xy dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} 6xy dx = 3x^2 y \Big|_0^{\sqrt{y}} = 3y^2, \quad y \in [0, 1]$$

→ X i Y su zavisne jer $f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) \neq f(x, y)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) P(Y < X) &= \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy \\
 &= \iint 6xy dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x 6xy dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left. \frac{6xy^2}{2} \right|_{x^2}^x dx = \frac{1}{4} // \rightarrow \text{uip isto sto i formula!}
 \end{aligned}$$



2. (X,Y) jednolika razdoba na $\{(x,y): 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2, x+y \leq 2\}$.
 Odradi marginalne gustode i očekivanje $E(X,Y)$ $y=2-x$



$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{P_\Omega} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} // \quad f = \frac{1}{w(\Omega)}$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_0^{2-x} \frac{2}{3} dy = \left. \frac{2}{3} y \right|_0^{2-x} = \frac{2}{3} (2-x), \quad x \in [0,1]$$

~~$$f_y(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{2}{3} dx \quad \text{--- DNE!}$$~~

$$f_y(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} dx = \frac{2}{3}, \quad y \in (0,1]$$

$$f_y(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} dx = \frac{2}{3} (2-y), \quad y \in (1,2)$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x \cdot f_x(x,y) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{2}{3} dx = \left. \frac{1}{3} x^2 \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} // \quad \rightarrow \text{graniice su brojne}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(Y) &= \int_0^1 y \cdot f_y(x,y) dy + \int_1^2 y \cdot f_y(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} y dy + \int_1^2 \frac{2}{3} (2-y) dy = \\
 &= \left. \frac{1}{3} y^2 \right|_0^1 + \left. \frac{2}{3} \left(2y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \right|_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$