

8) X, Y - индикаторы событий A, B , которые означают полость.
 ответы на вопросы α, β соц. анкеты

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Таблица распределения (X, Y)

$X \backslash Y$	0	1
0	P_{11}	P_{12}
1	P_{21}	P_{22}

положительному ответу присвоен ранг 1, отриц. - 0

$$P_{11} = 0,03 \quad P_{21} = 0,05 \quad P_{12} = 0,02 \quad P_{22} = 0,9$$

Найти коэффициент корреляции R_{XY}

8.1 Таблицы распределения для X, Y исходя из P -и согласованности

X	0	1
P	0,05	0,95

Y	0	1
P	0,08	0,92

$X \backslash Y$	$y_1=0$	$y_2=1$	P_i
$x_1=0$	0,03	0,02	0,05
$x_2=1$	0,05	0,9	0,95
P_j	0,08	0,92	1

общая таблица

(1) 8.2 m_X, m_Y

$$m_X = 0 \cdot 0,05 + 1 \cdot 0,95 = \underline{\underline{0,95}}$$

$$m_Y = 0 \cdot 0,08 + 1 \cdot 0,92 = \underline{\underline{0,92}}$$

8.3 $d_{2X} = M[X^2], d_{2Y} = M[Y^2]$

$$d_{2X} = 0^2 \cdot 0,05 + 1^2 \cdot 0,95 = 0,95$$

$$d_{2Y} = 0^2 \cdot 0,08 + 1^2 \cdot 0,92 = 0,92$$

(2) 8.4 $D_X, D_Y, \sigma_X, \sigma_Y$

$$D_X = d_{2X} - m_X^2 = 0,95 - 0,95^2 = \underline{\underline{0,0475}}$$

$$D_Y = d_{2Y} - m_Y^2 = 0,92 - 0,92^2 = \underline{\underline{0,0736}}$$

$$\sigma_X = \sqrt{D_X} = \sqrt{0,0475} \approx \underline{\underline{0,2179}}$$

$$\sigma_Y = \sqrt{D_Y} = \sqrt{0,0736} \approx \underline{\underline{0,2713}}$$

8.5 $M[XY]$

$$M[XY] = 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0,03 + 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,02 + 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0,05 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,9 = 0,9$$

(3) 8.6 K_{XY}

$$K_{XY} = M[XY] - m_X \cdot m_Y = 0,9 - 0,95 \cdot 0,92 = 0,9 - 0,874 = \underline{\underline{0,026}}$$

(4) 8.7 $r_{XY} = K_{XY} / (\sigma_X \sigma_Y) = 0,026 / (0,2179 \cdot 0,2713) \approx 0,026 / 0,059 \approx \underline{\underline{0,4407}}$

События A, B имеют значительную положительную связь.

5) 8.807 Условие распределения $P(x_i/y_j), P(y_j/x_i)$

$$P(x_i/y_j) = \frac{P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)}{P(Y=y_j)} = \frac{p_{ij}}{q_j}$$

$$P(x_1/y_1) = \frac{0,03}{0,03} = \underline{\underline{0,375}} \quad P(x_1/y_2) = \frac{0,02}{0,92} \approx \underline{\underline{0,022}} \quad P(x_1/y_1) = \frac{0,05}{0,08} \approx \underline{\underline{1,67}} \quad P(x_2/y_2) = \frac{0,9}{0,92} \approx \underline{\underline{0,978}}$$

$$q(y_j/x_i) = \frac{P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)}{P(X=x_i)} = \frac{p_{ij}}{p_i}$$

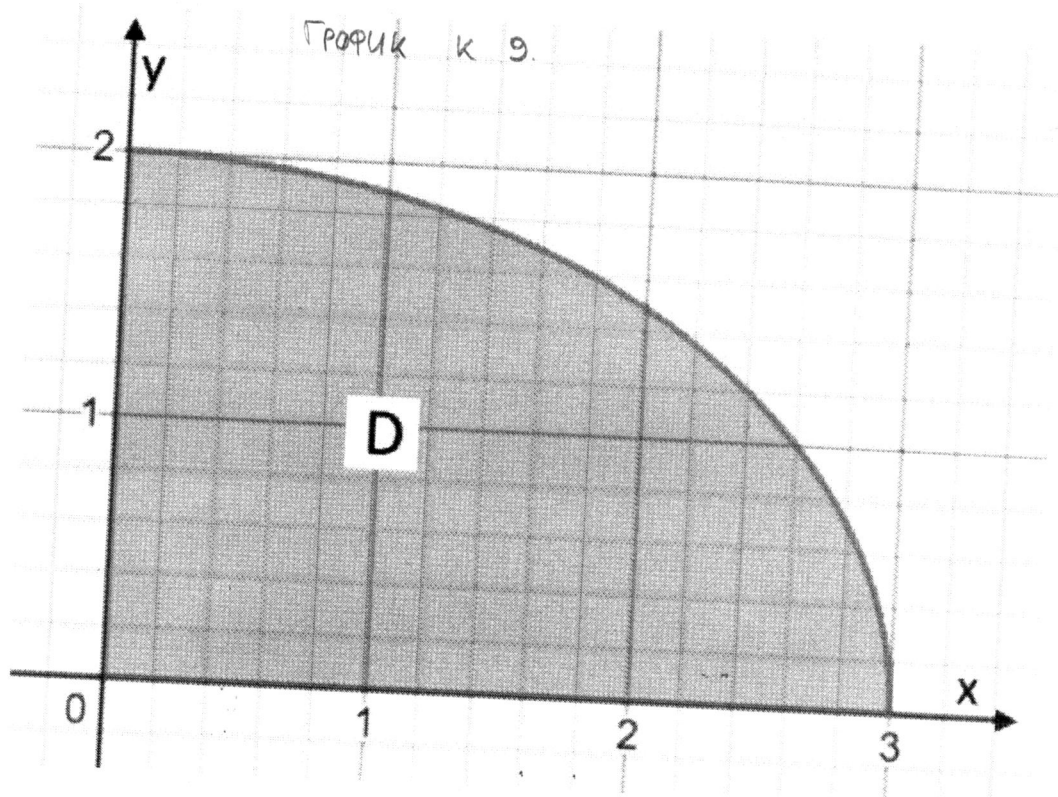
$$q(y_1/x_1) = \frac{0,03}{0,05} = \underline{\underline{0,6}} \quad q(y_1/x_2) = \frac{0,05}{0,95} \approx \underline{\underline{0,053}} \quad q(y_2/x_1) = \frac{0,02}{0,05} = \underline{\underline{0,4}} \quad q(y_2/x_2) = \frac{0,9}{0,95} \approx \underline{\underline{0,947}}$$

6) 8.807 $\text{cov}_{xy} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{cov}(x,x) & \text{cov}(x,y) \\ \text{cov}(x,y) & \text{cov}(y,y) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D_X & K_{xy} \\ K_{xy} & D_Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,0475 & 0,026 \\ 0,026 & 0,0736 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det(\text{cov}_{xy}) = 0,0475 \cdot 0,0736 - (0,026)^2 = 0,00282$$

$$(x,y) \rightarrow m = (0,95, 0,92); |\Sigma| = |\text{cov}_{xy}| = 0,00282$$

7) 8.807 $\text{cor}_{xy} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,4407 \\ 0,4407 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$



9) (X, Y) распределена равномерно в области D

D -четверть эллипса: $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} \leq 1$ $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$, $y = \frac{2\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3}$ $x = \frac{3\sqrt{4-y^2}}{2}$

9.1 Плотность вероятности $f_{XY}(x, y)$

$$f_{XY}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3\pi} & (x, y) \in D \\ 0 & (x, y) \notin D \end{cases}$$

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ — эллипс, его площадь $S = \pi ab$

$$S_D = \frac{\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{S_D} \mathbb{I}_{(x, y) \in D} = \frac{1}{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3\pi}$$

9.2 $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{XY}(x, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dy + \int_0^{\frac{2\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3}} \frac{2}{3\pi} dy + \int_{\frac{2\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3}}^{+\infty} 0 dy =$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3\pi} \quad \text{при } x \in [0; 3] \quad \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 \text{ при } x \notin [0; 3] \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{XY}(x, y) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dx + \int_0^{\frac{3\sqrt{4-y^2}}{2}} \frac{2}{3\pi} dx + \int_{\frac{3\sqrt{4-y^2}}{2}}^{+\infty} 0 dx = \frac{\sqrt{4-y^2}}{\pi} \quad \text{при } y \in [0; 2]$$

(0 при $y \notin [0; 2]$)

9.3 $m_X = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^3 x \frac{4\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3\pi} dx = \frac{4}{3\pi} \int_0^3 x \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = \left[\begin{smallmatrix} t = 9-x^2 \\ dt = -2x dx \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

$$= -\frac{2}{9\pi} \int_9^0 \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{2}{9\pi} \int_0^9 \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{4t^{3/2}}{27\pi} \Big|_0^9 = \frac{4 \cdot 9^{3/2}}{27\pi} - \frac{4 \cdot 0^{3/2}}{27\pi} = \frac{4 \cdot 27}{27\pi} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$m_Y = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^2 y \frac{\sqrt{4-y^2}}{\pi} dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^2 y \sqrt{4-y^2} dy = \left[\begin{smallmatrix} t = 4-y^2 \\ dt = -2y dy \end{smallmatrix} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_4^0 \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^4 \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{t^{3/2}}{3\pi} \Big|_0^4 = \frac{4^{3/2}}{3\pi} - \frac{0^{3/2}}{3\pi} = \frac{8}{3\pi}$$

9.4 $D_X = M[X^2] - m_X^2$

$$M[X^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx = \int_0^3 x^2 \frac{4\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3\pi} dx = \frac{4}{3\pi} \int_0^3 x^2 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx =$$

$$= \left[\begin{smallmatrix} x = 3\sin(t) \\ dx = 3\cos(t) dt \end{smallmatrix} \right] = \frac{4}{3\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} 27 \sin^2(t) \cos(t) \sqrt{\cos^2(t)} dt =$$

$$= \frac{36}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2(t) \cos(t) \sqrt{\cos^2(t)} dt = \frac{36}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos^2(t)) \cos(t) \sqrt{\cos^2(t)} dt =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{36}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos^2(t) - \cos^4(t)) dt = -\frac{36}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4(t) dt + \frac{36}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2(t) dt = \\
 &= -\frac{9 \sin(t) \cos^3(t)}{\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \frac{9}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2(t) dt = \frac{9}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2(t) dt = \\
 &= \frac{9}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos(2t) + \frac{1}{2} \right) dt = \frac{9}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(2t) dt + \frac{9}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} dt = \\
 &= \left[\frac{k=2t}{dk=2dt} \right] = \frac{9}{4\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(k) dk + \frac{9}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} dt = \frac{9 \sin(k)}{4\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{9}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} dt = \\
 &= \frac{9}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} dt = \frac{9t}{2\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{9\pi}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{9 \cdot 0}{2\pi} = \frac{9}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_x = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{16}{\pi^2} = \frac{9\pi^2 - 64}{4\pi^2}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{9\pi^2 - 64}{4\pi^2}} = 0,793$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M(y^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f(y) dy = \int_0^2 y^2 \frac{\sqrt{4-y^2}}{\pi} dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^2 y^2 \sqrt{4-y^2} dy = \\
 &= \left[y = 2 \sin(t) \right] = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} 8 \sin^4(t) \cos(t) \sqrt{\cos^2(t)} dt = \frac{16}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4(t) \cos(t) \sqrt{\cos^2(t)} dt = \\
 &= \frac{16}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(t) \sqrt{\cos^2(t)} (1 - \cos^2(t)) dt = \frac{16}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos^2(t) - \cos^4(t)) dt = \\
 &= -\frac{16}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4(t) dt + \frac{16}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2(t) dt = \left(-\frac{4 \sin(t) \cos^3(t)}{\pi} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \\
 &+ \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2(t) dt = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2(t) dt = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos(2t) + \frac{1}{2} \right) dt = \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(2t) dt + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} dt = \left[\frac{k=2t}{dk=2dt} \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(k) dk + \\
 &+ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} dt = \frac{\sin(k)}{\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} dt = \frac{2t}{\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \\
 &= \frac{18\pi}{\pi^2} - \frac{2 \cdot 9}{\pi} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_Y = 1 - \frac{64}{9\pi^2} = \frac{9\pi^2 - 64}{9\pi^2}$$

$$\sigma_Y = \sqrt{D_Y} = \sqrt{\frac{9\pi^2 - 64}{9\pi^2}} \approx 0,529$$

9.5 $K_{XY} = M[XY] - m_X m_Y$

$$\begin{aligned} M[XY] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f_{XY}(x,y) dx dy = \frac{2}{3\pi} \iint_D xy dx dy = \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^3 x dx \int_0^{\frac{2\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3}} y dy = \\ &= \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^3 x \left(\frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{2\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3}} dx = \frac{1}{3\pi} \int_0^3 \frac{x \cdot 4 \cdot (9-x^2)}{9} dx = \frac{4}{27\pi} \int_0^3 x(9-x^2) dx = \\ &= \left[\begin{matrix} t = x^2 \\ dt = 2x dx \end{matrix} \right] = \frac{2}{27\pi} \int_0^9 (9-t) dt = -\frac{2}{27\pi} \int_0^9 t dt + \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^9 dt = \\ &= \left(-\frac{t^2}{27\pi} \right) \Big|_0^9 + \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^9 dt = -\frac{81}{27\pi} + \frac{2t}{3\pi} \Big|_0^9 = -\frac{81}{27\pi} + \frac{18}{3\pi} = \\ &= \frac{81}{27\pi} = \frac{3}{\pi} \approx 0,9549 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_{XY} = M[XY] - m_X m_Y = \frac{3}{\pi} - \left(\frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{8}{3\pi} \right) = \frac{3}{\pi} - \frac{32}{3\pi^2} \approx -0,12585$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{K_{XY}}{(\sigma_X \sigma_Y)} = \frac{-0,12585}{0,793 \cdot 0,529} \approx -0,300$$

9.6 X, Y зависимы, т.к. $\rho_{XY} \neq 0$.