MAT434: Theory of Mathematical Statistics

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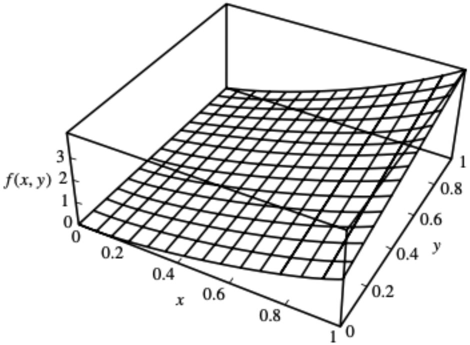
Continuous Random Variables [1]

Example A

Consider the bivariate density function

$$f(x, y) = \frac{12}{7}(x^2 + xy), \; 0 \le x \le 1, \; 0 \le y \le 1.$$

Calculate $P(X > Y)$.



Continuous Random Variables

The **marginal cdf** of X, of F_X, is

$$\begin{aligned} F_X(x) &= P(X \leq x) \\ &= \lim_{y \to \infty} F(x, y) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{x} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u, y)\ dy\ du \end{aligned}$$

The marginal density of X is

$$f_X(x) = F_X'(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y)\ dy$$

Example B

Consider the bivariate density function

$$f(x,y) = \frac{12}{7}(x^2 + xy),\ 0 \leq x \leq 1,\ 0 \leq y \leq 1.$$

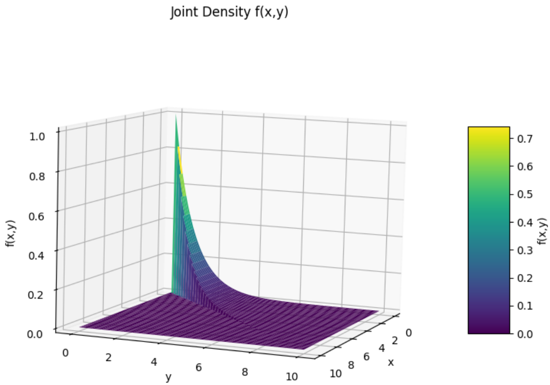
Find the marginal density of X.

Example D

Consider the following joint density:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda y}, & 0 \leq x \leq y, \ \lambda > 0 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Find the marginal densities.



Continuous Random Variables

- In some applications, it is useful to analyze distributions that are uniform over some region space.
- For example, in the plane, the random point (X, Y) is uniform over a region R, if for any $A \subset R$,

$$P((X, Y) \in A) = \frac{|A|}{|R|}$$

Example E

A point is chosen randomly in a disk of radius 1. Since the area of the disk is π,

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{\pi} & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find $F_R(r)$, $f_R(r)$ $f_X(x)$ and $f_Y(y)$.

References

John A. Rice.
Mathematical Statistics and Data Analysis.
Cengage Learning, 3rd edition, 2006.