## Tarea 2 Probabilidad 2

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1. (X,Y) es un vector aleatorio con distribución hipergeométrica bivariada. Si su función de probabilidad está dada por:  $f(x,y) = \frac{\binom{N_1}{x}\binom{N_2}{y}\binom{N-N_1-N_2}{n-x-y}}{\binom{N}{n}}$ ; donde  $x = 0, 1, 2, ..., n; \quad y = 0, 1, 2, ..., n; \quad x+y \le n$   $x = 0, 1, 2, ..., n; \quad y = 0, 1, 2, ..., n; \quad x+y \le n$   $x = 0, 1, 2, ..., n; \quad y = 0, 1, 2, ..., n; \quad x+y \le n$   $x = 0, 1, 2, ..., n; \quad y = 0, 1, 2, ..., n; \quad x+y \le n$   $x = 0, 1, 2, ..., n; \quad y = 0, 1, 2, ..., n; \quad x+y \le n$ 

(a) Calcula 
$$f_X(x)$$
 y  $f_Y(y)$ 

$$f_X(x) = \sum_{y=0}^{n-x} \frac{\binom{N_1}{x} \binom{N_2}{y} \binom{N-N_1-N_2}{n-x-y}}{\binom{N}{n}} = \frac{\binom{N_1}{x}}{\binom{N}{n}} \sum_{y=0}^{n-x} \binom{N_2}{y} \binom{N-N_1-N_2}{n-x-y} = \frac{\binom{N_1}{x} \binom{N-N_1}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}} \text{(Ver anexo)}$$
De forma análoga
$$f_Y(y) = \frac{\binom{N_2}{y} \binom{N-N_2}{n-y}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

(b) Calcula Cov(X,Y) y  $\rho(X,Y)$ 

$$E(XY) = \sum_{x=0}^{n} \sum_{y=0}^{n-x} xy \frac{\binom{N_1}{x} \binom{N_2}{y} \binom{N-N_1-N_2}{n-x-y}}{\binom{N}{n}} = \sum_{x=0}^{n} x \frac{\binom{N_1}{x} \binom{N-N_1}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}} \sum_{y=0}^{n} y \frac{\binom{N_2}{y} \binom{(N-N_1)-N_2}{(n-x)-y}}{\binom{N-N_1}{n-x}} = \sum_{x=0}^{n} x \frac{\binom{N_1}{x} \binom{N-N_1}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n-x}} (\frac{(n-x)N_2}{N-N_1}) = \frac{N_2}{N-N_1} E(nx-x^2) = \frac{N_2}{N-N_1} (\frac{n^2N_1}{N} - \frac{(N-n)(nd)(N-N_1)}{(N-1)N^2})$$

2.

3. X y Y tienen función de densidad conjunta:

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} \mathbf{I}_{(1,\infty)}^{(x)} \mathbf{I}_{(1,\infty)}^{(y)}$$

$$\begin{split} UV &= X^2 \Rightarrow X = \sqrt{UV} \\ \frac{U}{V} &= Y^2 \Rightarrow Y = \sqrt{\frac{U}{V}} \end{split}$$
 $\left|\frac{\partial(X,Y)}{\partial(U,V)}\right| = \left|\det\left(\begin{array}{cc} \frac{\sqrt{V}}{2\sqrt{U}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{UV}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{U}}{2\sqrt{V}} & -\frac{\sqrt{U}}{2\sqrt{V^3}} \end{array}\right)\right| = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{V}} \left|\det\left(\begin{array}{cc} \sqrt{V} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{V} \end{array}\right)\right| = \frac{1}{2V}$ 

$$f(u,v) = \frac{1}{2v} \frac{1}{(uv)(\frac{u}{v})} \mathbf{I}_{(1,\infty)}^{(\sqrt{uv})} \mathbf{I}_{(1,\infty)}^{(\frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{v}})} = \frac{1}{2u^2v} \mathbf{I}_{(1,\infty)}^{(\sqrt{uv})} \mathbf{I}_{(1,\infty)}^{(\frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{v}})}$$

(a) Calcula la función de densidad conjunta de U = XY y  $V = \frac{X}{V}$ 

$$1 < uv < \infty$$
 y  $1 < \frac{u}{v} < \infty$ 

$$\frac{1}{u} < u < \infty$$
 y  $v < u < \infty$ 

$$1 < uv < \infty \text{ y } 1 < \frac{v}{v} < \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{v} < u < \infty \text{ y } v < u < \infty$$
Por lo tanto
$$f(u, v) = \frac{1}{2u^{2}v} (\mathbf{I}_{(v, \infty)}^{(u)} \mathbf{I}_{(1, \infty)}^{(v)} + \mathbf{I}_{(\frac{1}{v}, \infty)}^{(u)} \mathbf{I}_{(0, 1)}^{(v)}) = \frac{1}{2u^{2}v} \mathbf{I}_{(\frac{1}{u}, u)}^{(v)} \mathbf{I}_{(1, \infty)}^{(u)}$$

(b) Calcula  $f_U(u)$  y  $f_V(v)$ 

$$f_U(u) = \int_{\frac{1}{u}}^{u} \frac{1}{2u^2v} dv \mathbf{I}_{(1,\infty)}^{(u)} = \frac{\ln u^2}{2u^2} \mathbf{I}_{(1,\infty)}^{(u)}$$
$$f_V(v) = \int_{v}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2u^2v} du \mathbf{I}_{(1,\infty)}^{(v)} + \int_{\frac{1}{u}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2u^2v} du \mathbf{I}_{(0,1)}^{(v)} = \frac{1}{2v^2} \mathbf{I}_{(1,\infty)}^{(v)} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{I}_{(0,1)}^{(v)}$$

- 4. Sean X y Y independientes ambas con distribución uniforme en (0,1). Sea U=X+Y y V=X-Y. Tenemos que  $f_{X,Y}(x,y)=1\mathbf{I}_{(0,1)}^{(x)}\mathbf{I}_{(0,1)}^{(y)}$ 
  - (a) Calcula  $f_{U,V}(u,v)$   $X = \frac{U+V}{2} \text{ y } Y = \frac{U-V}{2}$   $\left| \frac{\partial(X,Y)}{\partial(U,V)} \right| = \left| \det\left( \begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \right| = \frac{1}{2}$ Así

$$f_{U,V}(u,v) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{I}_{(0,1)}^{(\frac{u+v}{2})} \mathbf{I}_{(0,1)}^{(\frac{u-v}{2})}$$

0 < u + v < 2 y 0 < u - v < 2

Entonces

$$(0 < u < 2)$$
 y  $(-u < v < 2 - u$  y  $u - 2 < v < u)$  o bien  $(-1 < v < 1)$  y  $(-v < u < 2 - v$  y  $v < u < 2 + v)$ 

Por lo tanto

$$f_{U,V}(u,v) = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{I}_{(-v,2+v)}^{(u)} \mathbf{I}_{(-1,0)}^{(v)} + \mathbf{I}_{(v,2-v)}^{(u)} \mathbf{I}_{(0,1)}^{(v)}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{I}_{(-u,u)}^{(v)} \mathbf{I}_{(0,1)}^{(u)} + \mathbf{I}_{(u-2,2-u)}^{(v)} \mathbf{I}_{(1,2)}^{(u)})$$

(b) Demuestra que Cov(U, V) = 0, pero no son independientes.

$$E(U,V) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{-1}^{0} \int_{-v}^{2+v} uv du dv + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{v}^{2-v} uv du dv \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{-1}^{0} 4(v+v^{2}) dv + \int_{0}^{1} 4(v-v^{2}) = 0 \right)$$

$$E(U) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{-1}^{0} \int_{-v}^{2+v} u du dv + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{v}^{2-v} u du dv \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{-1}^{0} 4(1+v) dv + \int_{0}^{1} 4(1-v) \right) = 2$$

$$E(V) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{-1}^{0} \int_{-v}^{2+v} v du dv + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{v}^{2-v} v du dv \right) = \int_{-1}^{0} v + v^{2} dv + \int_{0}^{1} v - v^{2} dv = 0$$

Por lo tanto

$$Cov(U, V) = E(U, V) - E(U)E(V) = 0$$

Y claramente U y V no son independientes.

5. Sean  $Z_1$  y  $Z_2$  variables aleatorias independientes ambas con distribución normal estándar. Demuestra que (X,Y) tiene distribución normal bivariada si  $X=Z_1$  y  $Y=Z_1+Z_2$ 

$$f_{Z_{1},Z_{2}}(z_{1},z_{2}) = \frac{1}{2\pi}e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{2}+z_{2}^{2}}{2}}\mathbf{I}_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(z_{1})}\mathbf{I}_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(z_{2})}$$

$$Z_{1} = X \text{ y } Z_{2} = Y - X$$

$$\left|\frac{\partial(Z_{1},Z_{2})}{\partial(X,Y)}\right| = \left|\det\begin{pmatrix}1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right| = 1$$

$$\operatorname{Así} f_{X,Y} = \frac{1}{2\pi}e^{-\frac{2x^{2}+y^{2}-2xy}{2}}\mathbf{I}_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(x)}\mathbf{I}_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(y)} = \frac{1}{2\pi(1)(\sqrt{2})\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{1}+\frac{y^{2}}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{2}xy}{\sqrt{2}}}\mathbf{I}_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(x)}\mathbf{I}_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(y)}$$

$$(X,Y) \sim N(0,1,0,2,\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

6. Sea 
$$X_1 \sim N(4,9), \ X_2 \sim N(2,16)$$
 y  $X_3 \sim N(6,4)$ . Si  $Y_1 = X_1 + X_2, \ Y_2 = X_1 + X_3$  y  $Y_3 = X_2 + X_3$ ;  $\overline{Y} = (Y_1,Y_2,Y_3)$  tiene distribución normal multivariada con n = 3. Calcula  $\overline{\mu}$  y  $\Sigma$  de  $\overline{Y}$  Tenemos  $Y_1 \sim N(6,25), \ Y_2 \sim N(10,13)$  y  $Y_3 \sim N(8,20)$  Así  $\overline{\mu} = (6,10,8)$ 

$$Cov(Y_1, Y_2) = Cov(X_1 + X_2, X_1 + X_3) = Cov(X_1, X_1) = Var(X_1)$$
 como  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  son independientes la covarianza entre ellas es cero. Así tenemos que  $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 9 & 16 \\ 9 & 13 & 4 \\ 16 & 4 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$ 

7.

8.

9. Sea  $U \sim U(0, 2\pi)$  y  $Z \sim exp(1)$  tal que U y Z son independientes. Sea  $X = \sqrt{2Z}\cos U$  y  $Y = \sqrt{2Z}\sin U$ . Demuestra que X y Y son variables aleatorias independientes con distribución normal estándar.

$$f_{U,Z}(u,z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-z} \mathbf{I}_{(0,2\pi)}^{(u)} \mathbf{I}_{(0,\infty)}^{(z)}$$

$$\begin{split} X &= \sqrt{2Z} cosU \text{ y } Y = \sqrt{2Z} sinU \\ \frac{X^2 + Y^2}{2} &= Z \text{ y } \arctan(\frac{Y}{X}) = U \\ \left| \frac{-X^2 Y}{X^2 (X^2 + Y^2)} \right| \\ \left| \frac{\partial (U, Z)}{\partial (X, Y)} \right| = \left| \det(\frac{X^2}{X^2 (X^2 + Y^2)} \right| \\ \frac{X^2}{X (X^2 + Y^2)} \right| \\ f_{X,Y}(x, y) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}} \mathbf{I}_{(0, 2\pi)}^{(\arctan \frac{y}{x})} \mathbf{I}_{(0, \infty)}^{(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2})} = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}} \mathbf{I}_{(-\infty, \infty)}^{(x)} \mathbf{I}_{(-\infty, \infty)}^{(y)} \end{split}$$
 Así

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \mathbf{I}_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(x)} \Rightarrow X \sim N(0,1)$$
$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \mathbf{I}_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(y)} \Rightarrow Y \sim N(0,1)$$

Ambas son normal standar.

14. Si X y Y son variables aleatorias independientes ambas con distribución normal estándar.

(a) Calcula la función de densidad conjunta de 
$$U=X$$
 y  $V=\frac{X}{Y}$ 

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi}e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}\mathbf{I}_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(x)}\mathbf{I}_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(y)}$$
 
$$U=X \text{ y } \frac{U}{V}=Y$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial(X,Y)}{\partial(U,V)} \right| = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{V_U} \\ 0 & -\frac{U}{V^2} \end{pmatrix} \right| = \frac{U}{V^2}$$

$$f_{U,V}(u,v) = \frac{u}{2\pi u^2} e^{-\frac{(uv)^2 + u^2}{2v^2}} \mathbf{I}_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(u)} \mathbf{I}_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(v)}$$

(b) Demuestra que la densidad marginal de V tiene distribución Cauchy.

$$f_V(v) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{u}{2\pi v^2} e^{-\frac{(uv)^2 + u^2}{2v^2}} du$$

$$x = \frac{(uv)^2 + u^2}{2v^2} \Rightarrow dx = u \frac{v^2 + 1}{v^2}$$
Así
$$f_V(v) = \frac{1}{\pi(v^2 + 1)} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{\pi(v^2 + 1)} I_{(-\infty,\infty)}^{(v)}$$

## 1 Anexo

Sabemos que:

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^i$$

Además

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i\right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{m} b_j x^j\right) = \sum_{r=0}^{n+m} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{r} a_i b_{r-i}\right) x^r$$

Así

$$(1+x)^{n+m} = (1+x)^n (1+x)^m = (\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^i) (\sum_{j=0}^m \binom{m}{j} x^j) = \sum_{r=0}^{n+m} (\sum_{i=0}^r \binom{n}{i} \binom{m}{r-i}) x^r = \sum_{r=0}^{n+m} \binom{n+m}{r} x^r$$

Por lo tanto

$$\sum_{i=0}^{r} \binom{n}{i} \binom{m}{r-i} = \binom{n+m}{r}$$