

Sean  $U_1, U_2$  dos variables aleatorias independientes uniformes  $\sim U(0; 1)$ .

1. Halle la densidad conjunta de las variables:

$$\begin{cases} R = \sqrt{-2 \ln(U_1)} \\ \Theta = 2\pi U_2. \end{cases}$$

Verifique que  $R$  tiene distribución Rayleigh, que  $\Theta$  es uniforme y que son independientes (¿por qué?).

2. Halle la densidad conjunta de las variables:

$$\begin{cases} Z_1 = R \cos \Theta \\ Z_2 = R \sin \Theta \end{cases}$$

y demuestre que se trata de variables normales estándar independientes.

$$R = \sqrt{-2 \ln(U_1)} \quad g(U_1, U_2) = (R, \Theta) = (\sqrt{-2 \ln(U_1)}, 2\pi U_2) \rightarrow U_1 = e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}} ; U_2 = \frac{\Theta}{2\pi} \quad \text{g}^{-1}$$

$$f_{R,\Theta}(r, \theta) = \frac{f_{U_1, U_2}}{|\det(J(g))|} \Big|_{g^{-1}} \quad J(g) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial U_1} \sqrt{-2 \ln(U_1)} & \frac{\partial}{\partial U_2} \sqrt{-2 \ln(U_1)} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial U_1} 2\pi U_2 & \frac{\partial}{\partial U_2} 2\pi U_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{U_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 2\pi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(-2 \ln(U_1))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (-2 \ln(U_1))^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{U_1} = \frac{-2}{2 \sqrt{-2 \ln(U_1)} \cdot U_1}$$

$$|\det J| = \left| \frac{-2\pi}{\sqrt{-2 \ln(U_1)} \cdot U_1} \right| \quad \therefore f_{R,\Theta} = \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{\left| \frac{-2\pi}{\sqrt{-2 \ln(U_1)} \cdot U_1} \right|} \Big|_{\substack{U_2 = \frac{\Theta}{2\pi} \\ U_1 = e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}}}} = \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{\left| \frac{-2\pi}{\sqrt{r^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{R^2}{2}}}} \right|}$$

$$f_{r,\theta} = \frac{r e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}}}{2\pi} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \quad \text{se puede ver } f_r(r) \cdot f_\theta(\theta)$$

$$f_\theta(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \quad \theta \sim U(0, 2\pi)$$

$$f_r(r) = r e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \cdot 1 \quad r \sim Ray(1)$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} z_1 &= R \cos \theta \\ z_2 &= R \sin \theta \end{aligned}}$$

$$f_{z_1, z_2} = \frac{f_{R, \Theta}}{|\det(J(g))|} \rightarrow z_1^2 + z_2^2 = R^2 \rightarrow R = \sqrt{z_1^2 + z_2^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{z_2}{z_1}$$

$$J(g) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} R \cos \theta & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} R \cos \theta \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} R \sin \theta & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} R \sin \theta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -R \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & R \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta = r$$

$$r(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = r$$

$$f_{z_1, z_2} = \cancel{r e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{|R|} \Big|_{\substack{r = \sqrt{z_1^2 + z_2^2} \\ \theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{z_2}{z_1} \right)}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{z_1^2 + z_2^2}{2}}}{2\pi} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \quad \text{1} \quad \text{1} \quad \text{1}$$

$$\text{Se repone en 2 normas} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-z_1^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-z_2^2}{2}} \quad z_1, z_2 \sim N(0, 1)$$

Sea  $x$  una variable aleatoria exponencial,  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ , de parámetro  $\lambda = 0.5$

1. Genere  $N = 10^4$  muestras de  $X$  (usando el método de **transformación inversa**).
2. Estime la media y la varianza muestrales de  $X$  y comparelas con las teóricas ( $\mu = 1/\lambda$ ,  $\sigma^2 = 1/\lambda^2$ ).
3. Construya el **histograma** de las muestras de  $X$ . Normalice el histograma para que tenga área 1. Compare la función obtenida con la función de densidad de probabilidad teórica.

$$U \sim U(0,1) \quad ; \quad U = F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

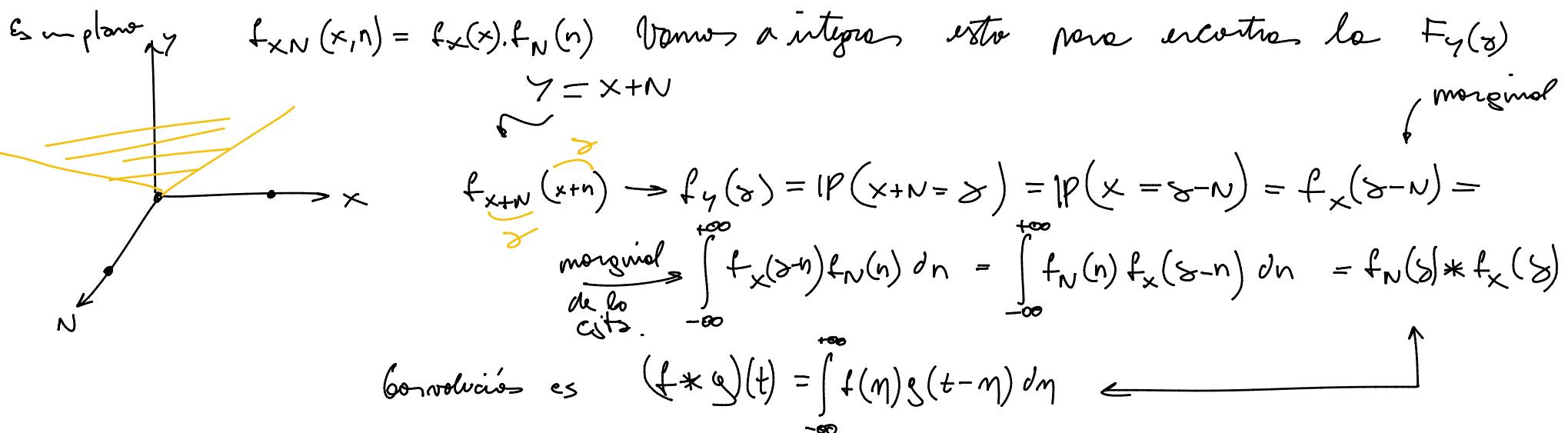
Sea  $Y = X + N$ , con  $X$  y  $N$  variables aleatorias independientes.

- ① Demostrar que  $f_Y(y) = f_X(y) * f_N(y)$ .
- ② Demostrar que  $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = f_N(y-x)$ .
- ③ Si  $X \in \{0, 1\}$  es una variable aleatoria Bernoulli con  $\mathbb{P}(X=0) = p$  y  $\mathbb{P}(X=1) = q = 1-p$ , expresar y representar  $f_Y(y)$  y  $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$ .

1) Acá la idea es ir de a poco planteando las igualdades.

Por propiedad: Una  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}$  de variables aleatorias independientes con función de densidad se dice que:

$$f_Y(s) = f_{x+N}(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z) f_N(s-z) dz = (f_X * f_N)(s)$$



2) Demostremos  $f_{Y|X}(s|x) = f_N(s-x)$

$$f_{Y|X}(s|x) = \mathbb{P}(Y=s|x) = \mathbb{P}(x+N=s|x) = \mathbb{P}(N=s-x|x) = \mathbb{P}(N=n|x) \stackrel{v}{=} \mathbb{P}(N=n) = f_N(n)$$

$\gamma = x+N$  son indep

3)  $X \sim \text{Ber}(p)$ ;  $f_X(x) = \sum_i p_x(E_i) \delta(x-E_i) = p \underbrace{\delta(x)}_{p = \mathbb{P}(x=0)} + (1-p) \underbrace{\delta(x-1)}_{1-p = \mathbb{P}(x=1)}$

$$f_Y(s) = f_X(s) * f_N(n)$$

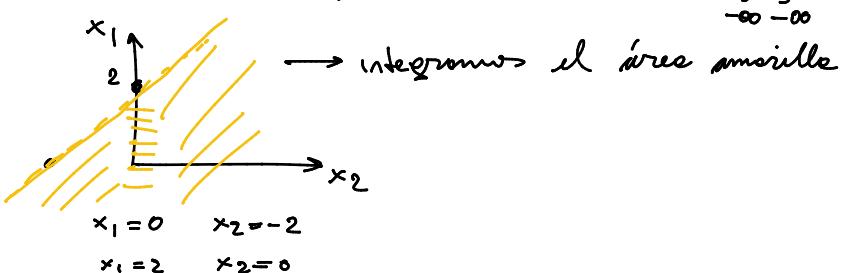
$$f_{Y|X}(s) = f_N(n)$$

No sé como se ve  $N$  o como se distribuye

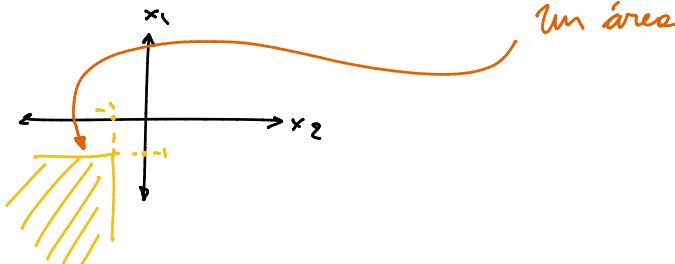
Sea  $\mathbf{X} = [X_1, X_2]$  un vector aleatorio continuo. Si  $f_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x})$  fuera conocida, cómo haría para calcular las siguientes probabilidades?

- $\mathbb{P}(X_1 - X_2 \leq 2)$
- $\mathbb{P}(\max(X_1, X_2) \leq -1)$
- $\mathbb{P}(\min(|X_1|, |X_2|) \geq 2)$
- $\mathbb{P}(XY \geq 0)$

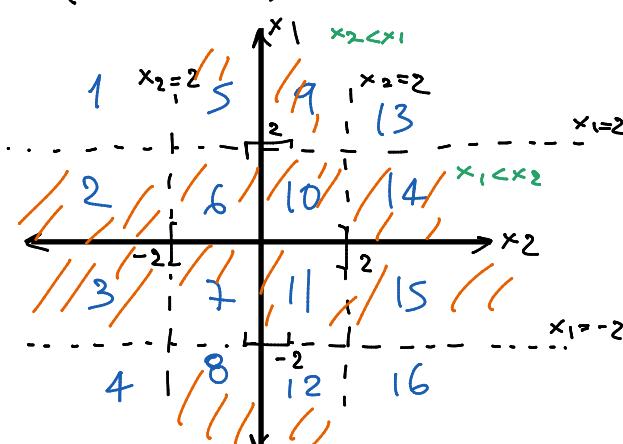
$$1) \mathbb{P}(x_1 - x_2 \leq 2) = \mathbb{P}(x_1 \leq 2 + x_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{2+x_2} f_{x_1, x_2}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$$



$$2) \mathbb{P}(\max(x_1, x_2) \leq -1) = \mathbb{P}(x_1 \leq x_2 \leq -1, x_2 \leq x_1 \leq -1) = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{-1} f_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}) dx_1 dx_2$$



$$3) \mathbb{P}(\min(|x_1|, |x_2|) \geq 2)$$



$$1) x_1 > 2 \text{ o } x_2 < -2$$

$$2) 0 \leq x_1 < 2 \text{ y } x_2 < -2$$

Son los áreas 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15

$$\int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}) dx_1 dx_2 + \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}) dx_2 dx_1 - \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-2}^2 f_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}) dx_1 dx_2$$



se repite  
2 veces.

$$4) \mathbb{P}(x_1 x_2 \geq 0) = \iint_{0 \ 0}^{+\infty} f_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} + \iint_{-\infty \ -\infty}^{0 \ 0} f_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

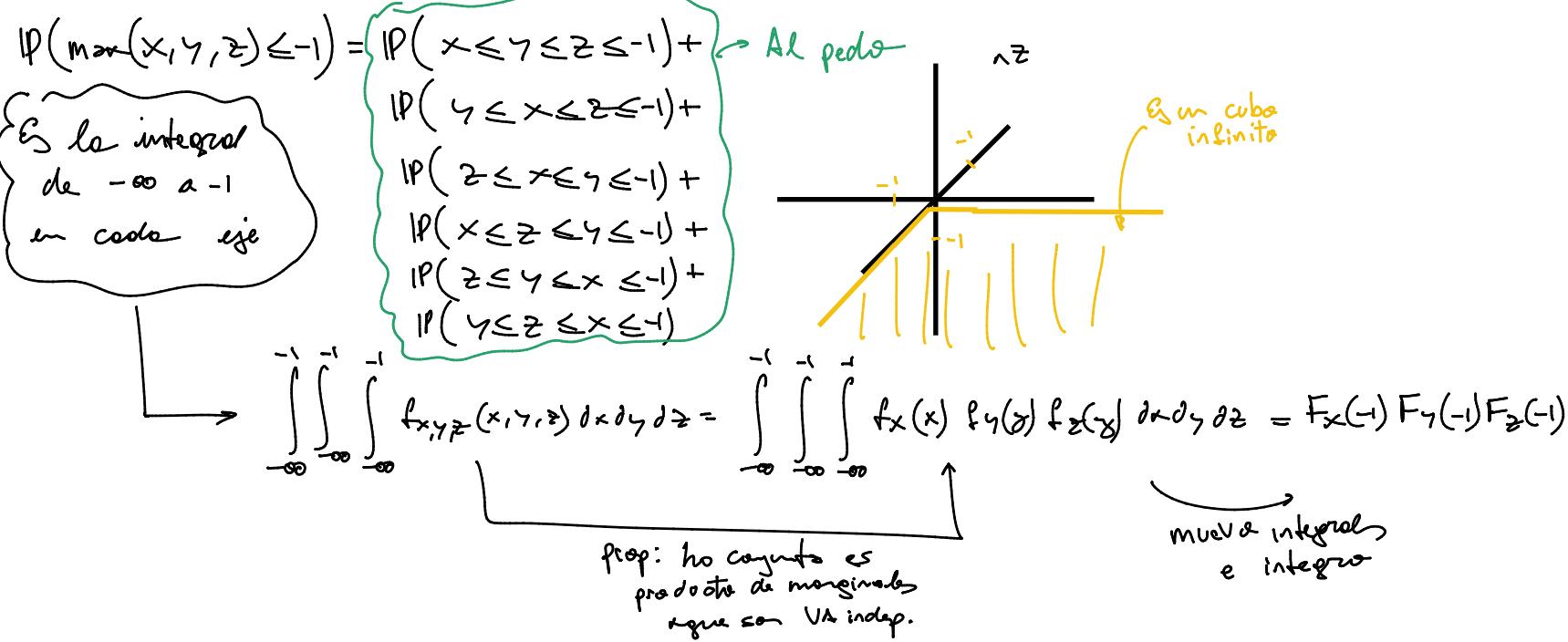
Solo si  $x_1 \geq 0 \wedge x_2 \geq 0 \quad \vee \quad x_1 \leq 0 \wedge x_2 \leq 0$

Sean  $X$ ,  $Y$ , y  $Z$  V.A independientes. Hallar las siguientes probabilidades en función de  $F_X(x)$ ,  $F_Y(y)$ ,  $F_Z(z)$

- ①  $\mathbb{P}(|X| \leq 5, Y > 3, Z^2 \leq 2)$
- ②  $\mathbb{P}(\max(X, Y, Z) \leq -1)$

1) Si son independientes las intersecciones se reparten en productos.

$$\mathbb{P}(|x| \leq 5, Y > 3, Z^2 \leq 2) = \mathbb{P}(|x| \leq 5) \mathbb{P}(Y > 3) \mathbb{P}(Z^2 \leq 2) = \mathbb{P}(-5 \leq x \leq 5) [1 - \mathbb{P}(Y \leq 3)] \mathbb{P}(-2 \leq Z \leq 2) = \\ [F_X(5) - F_X(-5)] [1 - F_Y(3)] [F_Z(2) - F_Z(-2)]$$



Sea  $\mathbf{X} = [X_1, X_2]$  un vector aleatorio continuo cuya PDF es

~~$$f_{\mathbf{X}}(x_1, x_2) = k(x_1 + x_2) \quad 0 < x_1 < 1 \quad 0 < x_2 < 1$$~~

- Hallar  $k$
- Hallar  $F_{\mathbf{X}}$
- Hallar  $f_{X_1}(x_1)$  y  $f_{X_2}(x_2)$ . Marginales

$$f_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) = k(x_1 + x_2) \quad ; \text{ Prop de función de densidad:}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) d\hat{\mathbf{x}} = 1 \quad \therefore \quad k \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x_1 + x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = 1 = k \int_0^1 \left( \frac{x_1^2}{2} + x_1 x_2 \right) \Big|_0^1 dx_2 = 1 = k \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} + x_2 \right) dx_2 =$$

$$k \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} + x_2 \right) dx_2 = k \left( \frac{x_2}{2} + \frac{x_2^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = 1 = k = 1$$

Probamos:  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 1(x_1 + x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = 1 \quad \checkmark$

Integral definida  
 $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x+y) dx dy = 1$

$$F_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) = \int_0^{x_1} \int_0^{x_2} (x_1 + x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \left( \frac{x_1^2 x_2}{2} + \frac{x_2^2 x_1}{2} \right) = \frac{x_1^2 x_2 + x_2^2 x_1}{2} \mathbb{1}_{\{(0) < (x_1) < (1)\}}$$

$0 < x_1 < 1$   
 $0 < x_2 < 1$

Ahora las marginales  $\rightarrow$  integramos la variable que queremos sacar.

$$f_{X_1}(x_1) = \int_0^1 f_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) dx_2 = \int_0^1 (x_1 + x_2) dx_2 = \left( x_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \mathbb{1}_{\{0 < x_1 < 1\}}$$

$\int x_1 dx_2 = x_1$   
 $\int x_2 dx_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$f_{X_2}(x_2) = x_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{1}_{\{0 < x_2 < 1\}}$$

$$x = 8(n-1) + 3\delta(n) + 4\delta(n+2)$$

$$F(-3) = \sum_{\gamma=-2}^1 x(\gamma) \gamma(-3-\gamma) = x(-2)\gamma(-5) + x(-1)\gamma(-4) + x(0)\gamma(-3)$$

$$+ x(1)\gamma(-2)$$

$$y(n) = 8(n-3) + 8(n-2) + 5\delta(n)$$

$$(x * y)(t) = \sum_{\gamma=-2}^1 x(\gamma) y(t-\gamma)$$

$\downarrow$  due to  $x \neq 0$

$$F(-1) = \sum_{\gamma=-2}^1 x(\gamma) \gamma(-1-\gamma) = x(-2)\gamma(-3) + x(-1)\gamma(-2) + x(0)\gamma(-1)$$

$$+ x(1)\gamma(0) = 5$$

$$F(0) = x(-2)\gamma(-2) + x(-1)\gamma(-1) + x(0)\gamma(0) + x(1)\gamma(1) =$$

$$0 \quad 0 \quad 15 \quad + \quad 0 = 15$$

$$F(1) = x(-2)\gamma(-1) + x(-1)\gamma(0) + x(0)\gamma(1) + x(1)\gamma(2) = 1$$

$$0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1$$

$$F(2) = x(-2)\gamma(0) + x(-1)\gamma(1) + x(0)\gamma(2) + x(1)\gamma(3)$$

$$20 \quad + \quad 0 \quad + \quad 3 \quad + \quad 1 = 24$$

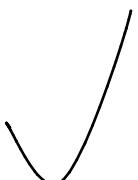
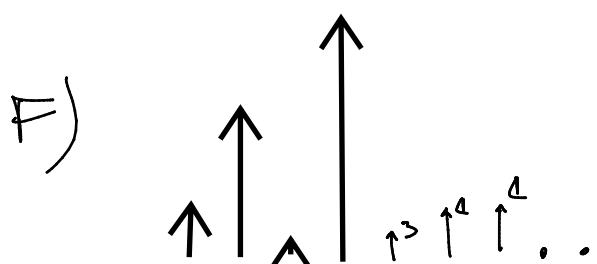
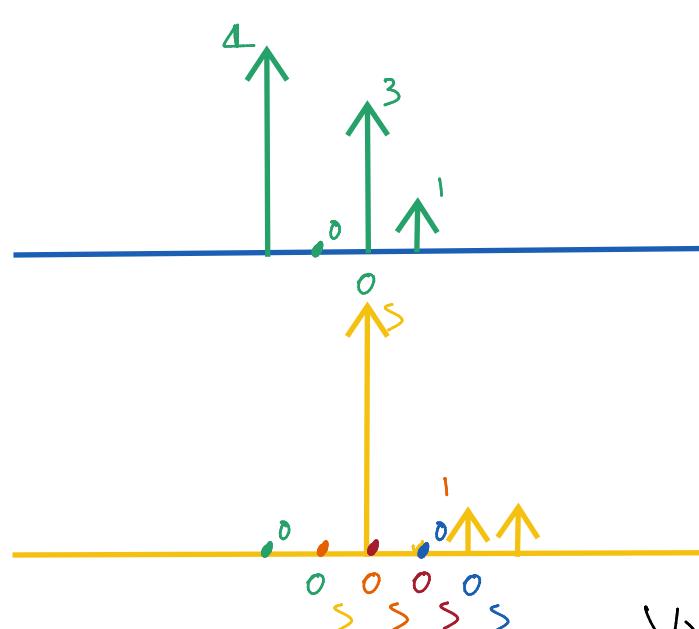
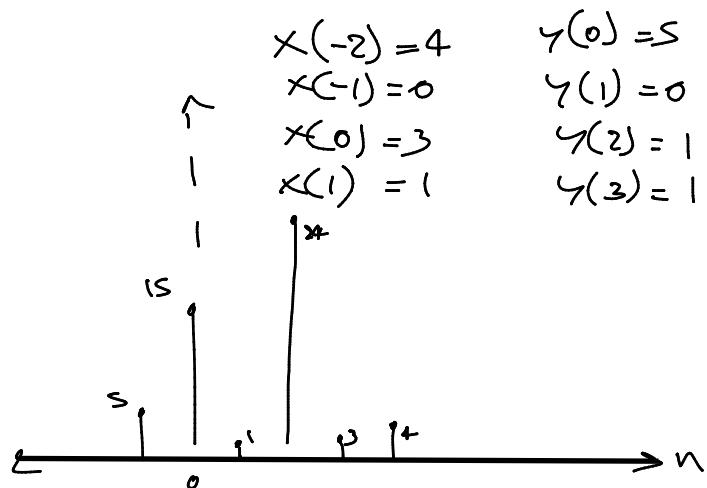
$$F(3) = x(-2)\gamma(1) + x(-1)\gamma(2) + x(0)\gamma(3) + x(1)\gamma(4) =$$

$$4 \cdot 0 \quad + \quad 0 \cdot 1 \quad + \quad 3 \cdot 1 \quad + \quad 0 = 3$$

$$F(4) = x(-2)\gamma(2) + x(-1)\gamma(3) + x(0)\gamma(4) + x(1)\gamma(5) =$$

$$4 \quad 0 \quad - = 4$$

$$F(5) = 4$$



Consideremos el sistema en tiempo discreto cuya entrada es  $x(n)$  y la salida  $y(n)$ . Sabemos

que

- $y(n) = g(n) * z(n)$ , donde  $g(n) = \beta^n$  para  $n \geq 0$ .
- $z(n) = z_1(n) + z_2(n)$
- $z_1 = f_1(n) * x(n)$ , donde  $f_1(n) = \alpha_1^n$  para  $n \geq 0$ .
- $z_2 = f_2(n) * x(n)$ , donde  $f_2(n) = \alpha_2 \delta(n - \gamma)$ .

1. Halle la respuesta impulsiva  $h(n)$  tal que  $y(n) = h(n) * x(n)$ .

2. Grafique  $h(n)$  para

$$x(n) * h(n) = y(n) \quad | \quad x(n) = \delta(n)$$

- a)  $\beta = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{5}, \alpha_2 = -3, \gamma = 2$   
 b)  $\beta = -\frac{1}{2}, \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{5}, \alpha_2 = -3, \gamma = 2$   
 c)  $\beta = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha_1 = -\frac{1}{5}, \alpha_2 = -3, \gamma = 2$

3. Para el primer caso, obtenga  $y(n)$  cuando  $x(n) = \delta(n + 3)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} g(n) &= \beta^n u(n) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} G(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \beta z^{-1}} \\ f_1(n) &= \alpha_1^n u(n) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} f_1(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha_1 z^{-1}} \\ f_2(n) &= \alpha_2 \delta(n - \gamma) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \alpha_2 z^{-\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

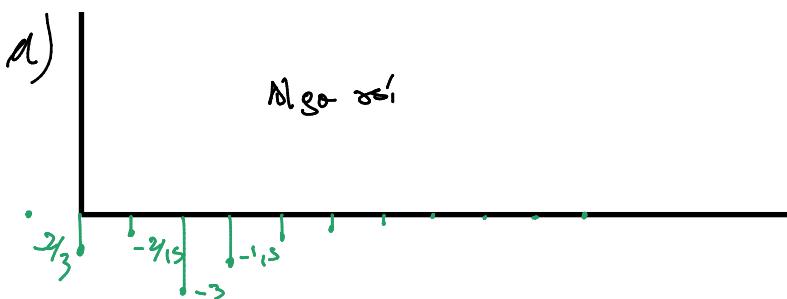
$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= \frac{1}{1 - \beta z^{-1} - \alpha_1 z^{-1} + \beta \alpha_1 z^{-2}} \\ A(z) &= \frac{1}{\beta \alpha_1 z^{-2} + z^{-1}(-\beta - \alpha_1) + 1} \\ \beta^n u(n) * \alpha_1^n u(n) &\quad u(n-k) \in u(n) \\ a(n) &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \beta^k \alpha_1^{n-k} u(n) u(n-k) \quad (k) \\ &\quad \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \beta^k \frac{\alpha_1^n}{\alpha_1^k} u(n) \\ m(n) \alpha_1^n \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha_1}\right)^k &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\beta}{\alpha_1}} \cdot \alpha_1^n u(n) \quad \text{series geom} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= \frac{\alpha_2 z^{-\gamma}}{1 - \beta z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - \beta z^{-1} - \alpha_1 z^{-1} + \beta \alpha_1 z^{-2}} \\ &\quad \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \alpha_2 \beta^{n-\gamma} u(n-\gamma) + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\beta}{\alpha_1}} \cdot \alpha_1^n u(n) = h(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$h(n) = \alpha_2 \beta^{n-\gamma} u(n-\gamma) + \frac{\alpha_1^n u(n)}{1 - \frac{\beta}{\alpha_1}}$$

a)  $\beta = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{5}, \alpha_2 = -3, \gamma = 2$   
 b)  $\beta = -\frac{1}{2}, \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{5}, \alpha_2 = -3, \gamma = 2$   
 c)  $\beta = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha_1 = -\frac{1}{5}, \alpha_2 = -3, \gamma = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad h(n) &= -3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2} u(n-2) + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n u(n) \\ b) \quad -3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2} u(n-2) &+ \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n u(n) \quad \text{Ademas} \\ c) \quad -3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2} u(n-2) &+ \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^n u(n) \end{aligned}$$



Si  $x = \delta(n+3)$  lo salido es  $\underline{h(n+3)}$



Considere el sistema en tiempo discreto cuya transferencia es

$$H(z) = 1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}$$

1. Obtenga la respuesta en frecuencia del sistema  $H(\omega)$ .

2. Halle la respuesta impulsiva  $h(n)$ .

3. Obtenga el diagrama de polos y ceros

$$H(z) = 1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2} = 0 \rightarrow z = \underbrace{\frac{1}{4}}_{\text{polo en } \infty} \text{ o } \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\text{ceros}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{q=0}^M z^{-q} \beta_q}{\sum_{p=0}^N z^{-p} \alpha_p} = \frac{\beta_0 + \beta_1 z^{-1} + \dots + \beta_N z^{-N}}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 z^{-1} + \dots + \alpha_N z^{-N}}$$

$\curvearrowleft$  zeros  
 $\curvearrowleft$  poles

círculo unidad

$$z = e^{j\omega}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = 1 - \frac{3}{4} e^{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{8} e^{-2j\omega}$$

RTS en frecuencia

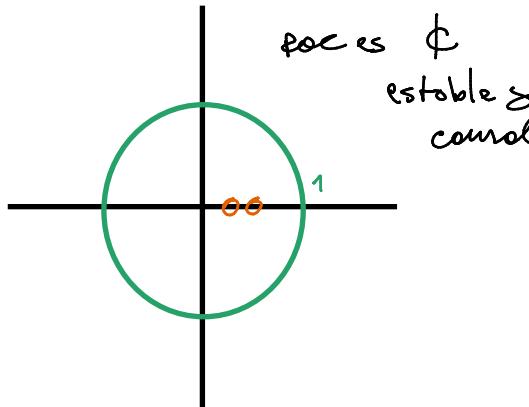
Ahora anti-transformamos

$$s(n) = \frac{3}{4} s(n-1) + \frac{1}{8} s(n-2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{a estable} \\ \text{y causal} \end{array}$$

punto doble en cero

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty$$

$$h(\omega) = 0 \quad \forall t < 0$$



Repita el problema anterior con

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}}.$$

Explique las diferencias con el problema anterior.

Este tiene polos en  $\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{4}j$  y no tiene ceros.

No sabemos fracciones parciales:  $1 - \frac{1}{4z-1} + \frac{2}{2z-1}$



$$1 - \frac{\bar{z}^{-1}}{4 - \bar{z}^{-1}} + \frac{2\bar{z}^{-1}}{2 - \bar{z}^{-1}}$$



$$1 - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\bar{z}^{-1}}{1 - \frac{\bar{z}^{-1}}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2\bar{z}^{-1}}{1 - \frac{\bar{z}^{-1}}{2}}$$

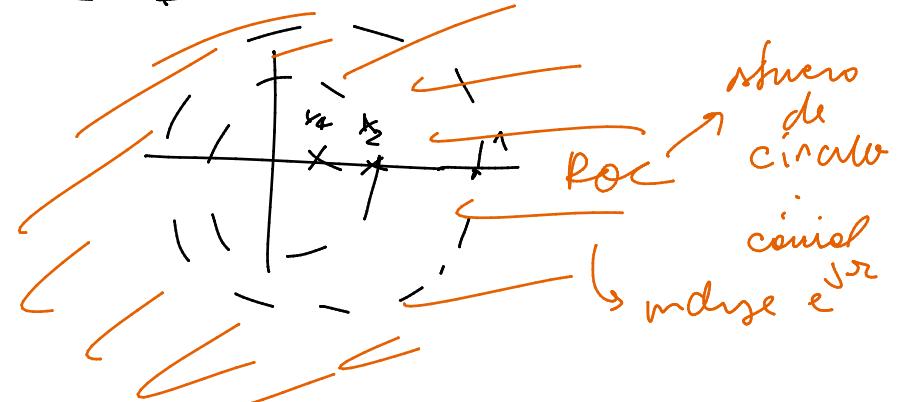
$$s(n) - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1} u(n-1) \right] + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} u(n-1)$$

$$s(n) + \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} + \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^n \right] u(n-1)$$

Es estable & causal porque antitransformación mundo ROC tq

$$1 - \frac{1}{4z-1} + \frac{2}{2z-1} \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{4e^{j\omega}-1} + \frac{2}{2e^{j\omega}-1}$$



#### Ejercicio 4 Suma de variables

Sean  $X_1$  y  $X_2$  variables aleatorias independientes uniformes en el intervalo  $[-2, 2]$ . Obtenga las funciones de densidad de probabilidad de las variables  $X_3 = X_1 + X_2$  y  $X_4 = X_1 + 2X_2$ .

$$x_1 \sim U(-2, 2) \quad x_2 \sim U(-2, 2)$$

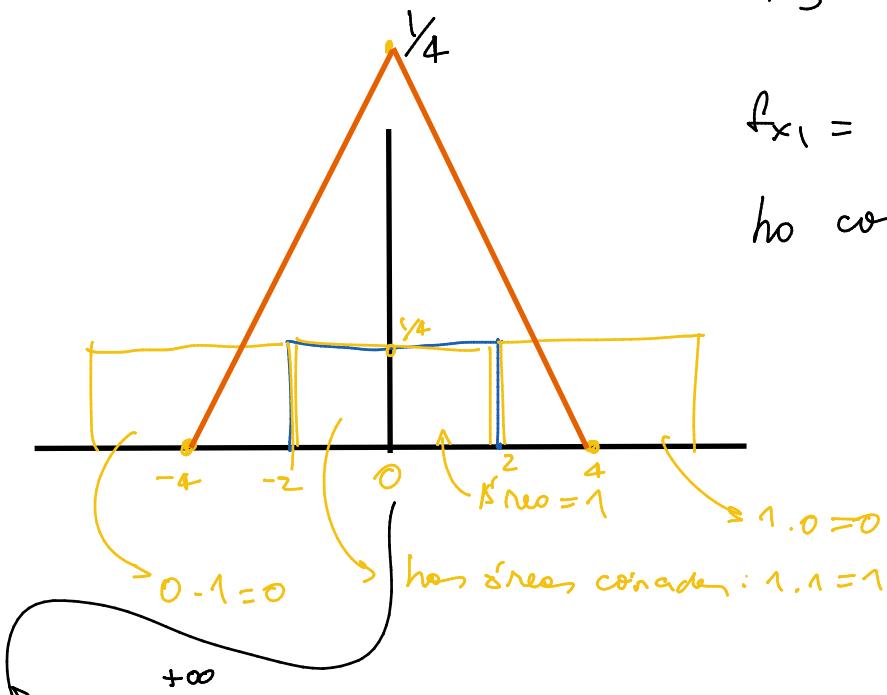
$$x_3 = x_1 + x_2 \rightarrow \text{Como } x_3 = \sum x_i \quad x_i \text{ indep}$$

$$x_4 = x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$f_{x_3}(\sum x_i) = f_{x_1} * f_{x_2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{resto} \end{cases} * \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{resto} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{x_1} = \frac{1}{4} [U(x+2) - U(x-2)] = f(x_2)$$

la convolución da un triángulo



$$\therefore f_{x_3} = \left( \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \mathbb{1}_{\{-4 \leq x \leq 0\}} + \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} \right) \mathbb{1}_{\{0 < x \leq 4\}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{desarrollando} \\ & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{16} \int (\mu(t+2) - \mu(t-2)) (\mu(t+2) - \mu(t-2)) dt \\ & \rightarrow \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$x_4 = x_1 + 2x_2 \rightarrow f_{x_4}(x_4) = \mathbb{P}(x_4 = x_4) = \mathbb{P}(x_4 = x_1 + x_2) =$$

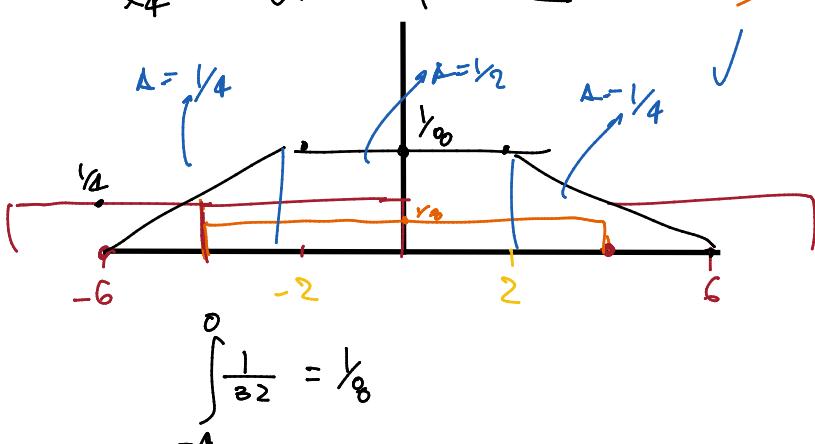
$$\alpha = 2x_2 \quad f_\alpha(\alpha) = \mathbb{P}(\alpha = \alpha) = \mathbb{P}(x_2 = \alpha/2) = f_{x_2}(\alpha/2)$$

$$F_\alpha(\alpha) = \mathbb{P}(\alpha \leq \alpha) = \mathbb{P}(x_2 \leq \alpha/2) = F_{x_2}(\alpha/2) = \int_0^{\alpha/2} f_{x_2}(k) dk$$

$$F_\alpha(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha/2} \frac{1}{4} dk = \frac{\alpha}{8} \rightarrow \frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{8} \therefore \alpha \sim U[-4, 4] \text{ o } \text{siguiente}$$

$$f_\alpha = \frac{f_{x_2}}{|\det(J_{\alpha(x_2)})|} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{2} \Big|_{x=\alpha/2} = \frac{1}{8} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{Puede ser como un escalón}$$

$$f_{x_4} = f_\alpha * f_{x_1} = \text{esta es la densidad}$$



## Ejercicio 5 Ruido aditivo

Hedva

Sea  $Y = X + N$ , con  $X$  y  $N$  variables aleatorias independientes.

1. Demostrar que  $f_Y(y) = f_X(y) * f_N(y)$ .
2. Demostrar que  $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = f_N(y - x)$ .
3. Si  $X \in \{0, 1\}$  es una variable aleatoria Bernoulli con  $\Pr(X = 0) = p$  y  $\Pr(X = 1) = q = 1 - p$ , expresar y representar  $f_Y(y)$  y  $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$ .

## Ejercicio 6 Cambio de variables

Sean  $X$  e  $Y$  dos variables exponenciales independientes de parámetros  $\lambda_X$  y  $\lambda_Y$  respectivamente. Hallar la función de densidad de probabilidad conjunta de  $W = XY$  y  $V = X/Y$ .

$$x \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_X) \quad y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_Y) \rightarrow f_{xy}(x,y) = \overbrace{f_X \cdot f_Y}^{\text{marg}} = \lambda_X \lambda_Y e^{-\lambda_X x} e^{-\lambda_Y y} \mathbf{1}_{\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \\ 0 \leq y \end{cases}}$$

$$w = xy \quad v = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$g(x, y) \rightarrow (w, v) \quad (w, v) = g(x, y) = (xy, \frac{x}{y})$$

$$\left| \det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} xy & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} xy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{x}{y} \end{vmatrix} \right| = \left| \det \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ \frac{1}{y} & -\frac{x}{y^2} \end{vmatrix} \right| = \left| \left( -\frac{x}{y} - \frac{x}{y} \right) \right| = \left| -2\frac{x}{y} \right| = \frac{2x}{y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w = xy &\rightarrow x = v \sqrt{\frac{w}{v}} \\ v = \frac{x}{y} &\rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{w}{v}} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{w,v} = \frac{f_{x,y}}{\left| \det(g(x,y)) \right|} = \frac{\lambda_X \lambda_Y e^{-\lambda_X x} e^{-\lambda_Y y}}{\frac{2x}{y}} \Bigg| \begin{array}{l} \begin{matrix} 0 \leq x \\ 0 \leq y \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} x = v \sqrt{\frac{w}{v}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{w}{v}} \end{matrix} \end{array} = \frac{\lambda_X \lambda_Y}{2v} e^{-\lambda_X v \sqrt{\frac{w}{v}}} e^{-\lambda_Y \sqrt{\frac{w}{v}}} \mathbf{1}_{\begin{cases} 0 \leq v \\ 0 \leq w \end{cases}}$$

*bien feo*

$0 \leq v \sqrt{\frac{w}{v}}$

$0 \leq \sqrt{\frac{w}{v}}$

$v \geq 0$

## Ejercicio 7      Transformada de Box Muller

Sean  $U_1, U_2$  dos variables aleatorias independientes en  $(0, 1)$ .

1. Halle la densidad conjunta de las variables:

$$\begin{cases} R = \sqrt{-2 \ln(U_1)} \\ \Theta = 2\pi U_2. \end{cases}$$

Verifique que  $R$  tiene distribución Rayleigh, que  $\Theta$  es uniforme y que son independientes (¿por qué?).

2. Halle la densidad conjunta de las variables:

$$\begin{cases} Z_1 = R \cos \Theta \\ Z_2 = R \sin \Theta \end{cases} \quad \text{y } \leftarrow \text{ h.c.m.}$$

y demuestre que se trata de variables normales estándar independientes.