Marny  $(X,Y) \sim N(0,1)$ , gdrie X,Y sa niezalezne

Rozuaramy znuemną  $(D, \Theta)$  i obliceamy jej gystość.

Wiemy, że  $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{(x^2+y^2)}{2}}$  oroz  $d = x^2 + y^2$ Wiadomo również, że  $tan\Theta = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = x tan\Theta$ , stąd  $0 = x^2 + x^2 tan\Theta = D d = x^2 (1 + tan^2\Theta)$   $1 + tan^2\Theta = 1 + \frac{\sin^2\Theta}{\cos^2\Theta} = \frac{\cos^2\Theta}{\cos^2\Theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2\Theta}$   $d = x^2 (1 + tan^2\Theta) \Rightarrow x^2 = d\cos^2\Theta \Rightarrow x = \pm dd \cos\Theta$   $y = x tan\Theta = \pm dd \cos\Theta$ ,  $y = \pm dd \sin\Theta$ .

Czyli  $x = \pm dd \cos\Theta$ ,  $y = \pm dd \sin\Theta$ .

Themiast rerewaziać wszystkie przypadki zanważny, sie  $gn(\frac{3x}{3d}) = sgn(\frac{3x}{3\theta}) \wedge sgn(\frac{3x}{3d}) = -sgn(\frac{3x}{3\theta})$ 

$$|\gamma| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial d} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial d} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \pm \frac{\cos \theta}{2 t a} & \mp \sqrt{d} \sin \theta \\ \pm \frac{1}{2 t a} & \sin \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Skoro  $y, X \in (-\infty, \infty)$  to  $d \in [0, \infty)$ ,  $\theta \in [0, 29]$ 

$$\int \int \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{(x^2+y^2)}{2}} dy dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \int e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \frac{1}{2} d\theta dd, \text{ whem } f(d,\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|R|R$$

b) D, 
$$\theta$$
 so mercolarine, zodem  $f(d,\theta) = f_{1}(0) f_{2}(\theta)$ .

 $f_{1}(d) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4\pi} e^{-\frac{d}{2}} d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-\frac{d}{2}} \left[\theta\right]_{0}^{2\pi} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-\frac{d}{2}} d\theta$ 
 $f_{2}(\theta) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4\pi} e^{-\frac{d}{2}} d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{$ 

() 
$$f_1(d) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-d/2}$$
 - vorlited untitodining de  $n = \frac{1}{2}$