

$$\rho = \frac{\text{COV}(x_1, x_2)}{\sqrt{V(x_1)V(x_2)}}, \quad f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \quad \text{dla } 0 < x_1^2 + x_2^2 < 1$$

$$\text{COV}(x_1, x_2) = E[(x_1 - E(x_1))(x_2 - E(x_2))]$$

Skoro  $0 < x_1^2 + x_2^2 < 1$  to znaczy, że działamy na kole jednostkowym.

Uzależniając  $x_2$  od  $x_1$  mamy  $x_2 \in (-\sqrt{1-x_1^2}, \sqrt{1-x_1^2})$ .

$$\begin{aligned} EX_1 &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{x}{\pi} dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{\pi} \cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t=1-x^2 \\ dt=-2x dx \end{array} \right] = \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^0 \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{-1}{\pi} \cdot 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Tak samo  $EX_2 = 0$ .

Podstawiając do wzoru otrzymujemy

$$\begin{aligned} \text{COV}(x_1, x_2) &= E[(x_1 - E(x_1))(x_2 - E(x_2))] = E[(x_1 - 0)(x_2 - 0)] = \\ &= E(x_1 x_2) = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} xy \frac{1}{\pi} dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{\pi} \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi} dx = \\ &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} t=1-x^2 \\ dt=-2x dx \\ -dt=2x dx \end{array} \right] = \frac{-1}{\pi} \int_0^0 \sqrt{t} dt = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\text{COV}(x_1, x_2)}{\sqrt{V(x_1)V(x_2)}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{V(x_1)V(x_2)}} = 0$$

Zmiennne są niezależne w.t.w.  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x, y) = f_1(x)f_2(y)$

Z zad. 6 wiemy, że  $f_1(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi}$ ,  $f_2(y) = \frac{2\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\pi}$

Szgd  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \neq \frac{4\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)}}{\pi} = f_1(x)f_2(y)$  dla np.  $x=y=1$ .

Zayli zmiennne są zależne.