

Пример //

конъюнкты

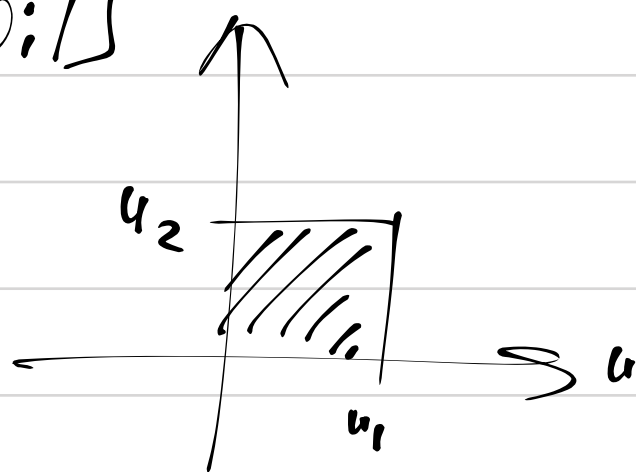
конъюнкты (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)
интервал. ф.-ция распр.-ия в-х U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n
т.е. $U_i \sim U[0; 1]$.

пример. $C(u_1, u_2) = u_1 \cdot u_2$ ($u_1, u_2 \in [0; 1]$)

def. ф.распр.-ия:
 U_1, U_2 $P(U_1 \leq u_1, U_2 \leq u_2) = C(u_1, u_2)$

упр. $U_1 = U_2 \sim U[0; 1]$

$$\begin{aligned} C(u_1, u_2) &\leftarrow \\ &= P(U_1 \leq u_1, U_2 \leq u_2) = \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= P(U_1 \leq u_1, U_1 \leq u_2) = P(U_1 \leq \min(u_1, u_2)) = \\ &= \min(u_1, u_2) \end{aligned}$$

упр. $U_1 = 1 - U_2 \sim U[0; 1]$

$$\begin{aligned} C(u_1, u_2) &\stackrel{?}{=} P(U_1 \leq u_1, 1 - U_1 \leq u_2) = \\ &= P(U_1 \leq u_1, U_1 \geq 1 - u_2) = \\ &= \max(1 - u_1 - u_2, 0) \end{aligned}$$

Теорема (Sklar)

Если у векс-ра (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_d) совм р-ция
распр F , а марг-ль р-ции мар-ли
 F_1, F_2, \dots, F_d то

связь между ними (

$$F_i(t) = P(X_i \leq t)$$

т. е. то

$$F(F^{-1}(u_1), \dots, F^{-1}(u_d)) = C(u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_d)$$

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) = C(F_1(x_1), F_2(x_2), \dots, F_d(x_d))$$

то такое F^{-1} ? Если F
(обобщаем)

генерализуем

$$F^{-1}(q) = \inf \{x \mid F(x) \geq q\}$$

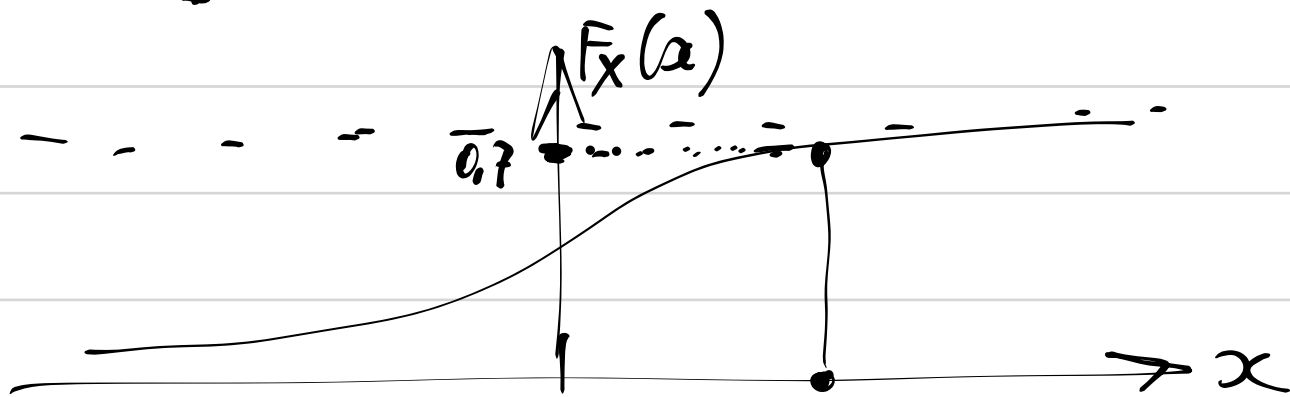
(если F непрерывна, то C единственна).

В одну сторону

$X \sim$ адс непрерыв сл. вел.

$F_X(X) ? \sim U[0;1]$

! АА-тогда



$$P(F_X(X) \leq 0.7) = P(X \leq a) = F(a) = 0.7$$

Yup.

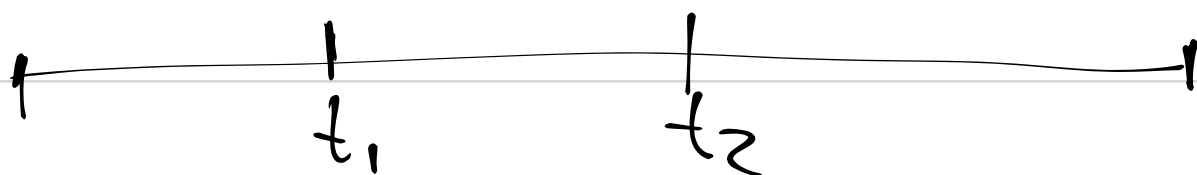
$X_1, X_2, X_3 \sim \text{kejab}$ $F(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ t^2 & t \in [0; 1] \\ 1 & t \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$$L = \min(X_1, X_2) \quad R = \min(X_2, X_3)$$

Caru L, R ?

$$\begin{aligned} F_L(t) &= P(L \leq t) = \\ &= P(\min(X_1, X_2) \leq t) = \\ &= 1 - P(\min(X_1, X_2) > t) = \\ &= 1 - P(X_1 > t, X_2 > t) = \\ &= 1 - (1 - t^2)^2 = 2t^2 - t^4 \\ F_R(t) &= 2t^2 - t^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{L,R}(t_1, t_2) = P(\min(X_1, X_2) \leq t_1, \min(X_2, X_3) \leq t_2)$$



Baru - u domain lebih "

$$L = \max(X_1, X_2), \quad R = \max(X_1, X_2)$$

$$F_L(t) = P(\max \leq t) = P(X_1 \leq t, X_2 \leq t) = t^4$$

$$F_R(t) = t^4$$

$$F(t_1, t_2) = P(L \leq t_1, R \leq t_2) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(X_1 \leq t_1, X_2 \leq t_1, X_2 \leq t_2, X_3 \leq t_2) = \\ &= t_1^2 \cdot t_2^2 \cdot \min(t_1^2, t_2^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{F(x_1, x_2) = C(F_1(x_1), F_2(x_2))}$$

$$x_1^2 \cdot x_2^2 \cdot \min(x_1^2, x_2^2) = C(x_1^4, x_2^4)$$

$$C(u_1, u_2) = \sqrt{u_1} \cdot \sqrt{u_2} \cdot \min(\sqrt{u_1}, \sqrt{u_2})$$

$$\underline{P(U_1 \leq u_1) = C(u_1, 1) = \sqrt{u_1} \cdot \sqrt{1} = u_1}$$

$$P(U_1 \leq 1) = 1$$

$$P(U_2 \leq 1) = 1$$

Форм.ые требования к C.

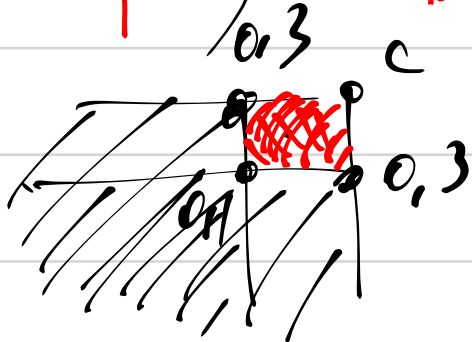
Теор.

Ф-ция C и. быть копулой т.е.

$$1) C(1, 1, 1, 1, u_i, 1, 1, \dots, 1) = u_i$$

$$2) \text{ мон. на } [0, 1]^d \text{ } \forall u = (u_1, \dots, u_d)$$

$$3) \text{ Вер-сть попадания в любую область } \geq 0$$



Теор. X_1, \dots, X_d - abs. indep.

и h_1, \dots, h_d - строго мон. ф-ции.

То C для X_1, \dots, X_d совп-т с копулой для $h_1(X_1), h_2(X_2), \dots, h_d(X_d)$.

gen. bo

$$Y_i = h_i(X_i)$$

$$F_Y(y_1, y_2) = C_Y(F_{Y_1}(y_1), F_{Y_2}(y_2))$$

$$F_X(x_1, x_2) = C_X(F_{X_1}(x_1), F_{X_2}(x_2))$$

gen. bo: $C_Y = C_X$

$$F_{Y_1}(y_1) = P(Y_1 \leq y_1) = P(X_1 \leq h_1^{-1}(y_1)) = F_{X_1}(h_1^{-1}(y_1))$$

$$\underline{F_Y(y_1, y_2)} = C_Y(F_{X_1}(h_1^{-1}(y_1)), F_{X_2}(h_2^{-1}(y_2)))$$

$$P(Y_1 \leq y_1, Y_2 \leq y_2) = P(X_1 \leq h_1^{-1}(y_1), X_2 \leq h_2^{-1}(y_2)) = F_X(h_1^{-1}(y_1), h_2^{-1}(y_2))$$

abgelesen $x_i = h_i^{-1}(y_i)$

$$F_X(x_1, x_2) = C_X(\underline{F_{X_1}(x_1)}, \underline{F_{X_2}(x_2)})$$

$$C(-2, -3) = 0$$

$$C(5, 6) = 1$$

Theorem gen. bo. $P(U_1 \leq u_1, \dots, U_d \leq u_d) \leq P(U_i \leq u_i) = u_i$

$$C(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_d) \leq \min(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_d)$$

konkret gilt $U_1 = U_2 = \dots = U_d$

gen. bo. $d=2$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C(u_1, u_2) \leq C(1, u_2) = u_2 \\ C(u_1, u_2) \leq C(u_1, 1) = u_1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow C \leq \min(u_1, u_2)$$

"Devil is in the tails"

def. Гауссовская модель.

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_d \sim N(0; 1)$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_d \end{pmatrix} \sim N(0; \Sigma)$$

вектор мат. см.

ков = коэф и-ца

$$\Phi_{\Sigma}(x_1, \dots, x_d) = C^{\text{Gauss}}(\varphi(x_1), \dots, \varphi(x_d))$$

Sup $\text{Corr}(X_1, X_2) = \rho$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} \sim N\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$C^{\text{Gauss}}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)?$$

$$\varphi(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = P(X_i \leq 0)$$

$$\Phi_{\Sigma}(0, 0) = C^{\text{Gauss}}(\varphi(0), \varphi(0))$$

$$= P(X_1 \leq 0, X_2 \leq 0) \quad ? = \frac{\alpha(\rho)}{2\pi}$$

$$X_1, Y_1 \sim \text{key } N(0; 1)$$

$$X_2 = \alpha X_1 + \beta Y_1$$

$$1 = \text{Var}(X_2) = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$$

$$\rho = \text{Corr}(X_2, X_1) = \text{Corr}(\alpha X_1 + \beta Y_1, X_1) = \alpha$$

$$\{X_1 \leq 0, X_2 \leq 0\}$$

$$X_2 = \rho X_1 + \sqrt{1-\rho^2} Y_1$$

$$Y_1 \leq -\frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} X_1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_1 \leq 0 \\ \rho X_1 + \sqrt{1-\rho^2} Y_1 \leq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

