

(X, Y) má rovnoměrné rozdělení na $\Delta: (0,0), (1,0), (1,1)$.

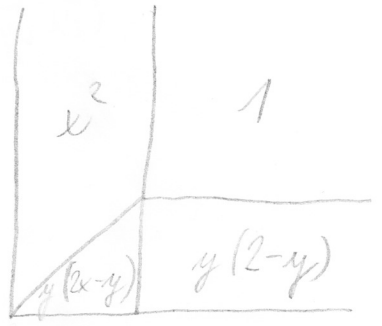
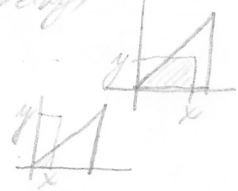
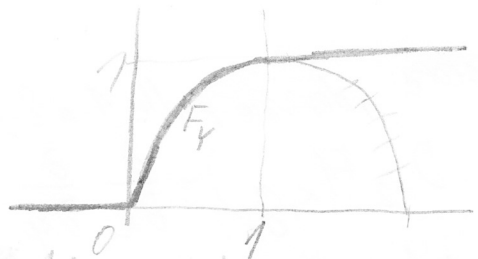
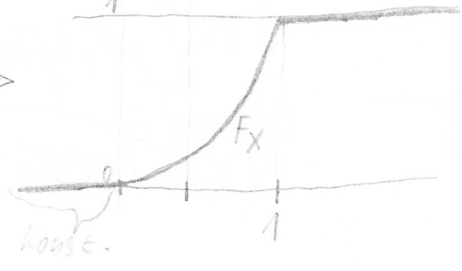
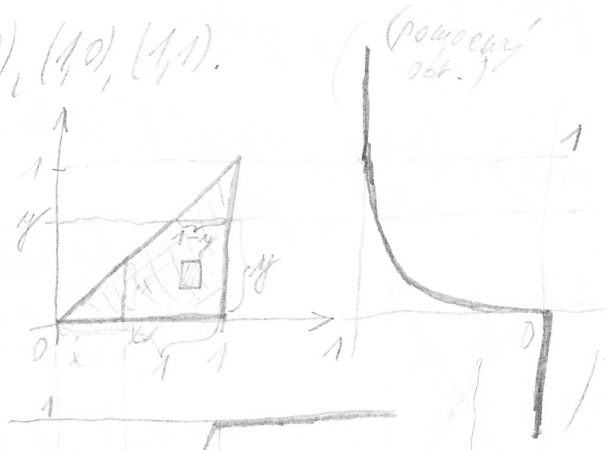
Pojistě a zkontrolujte
distr. fce $X, Y, (X, Y)$

Marginální (bod na odvěsně Δ)
 $F_X(x) = P[X \leq x] = \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = x^2$
sdrúžená malý Δ obsah celého Δ
 \rightarrow parabola \rightarrow

$F_Y(y) = P[Y \leq y] = y \cdot \frac{1+(1-y)}{2} = y(2-y)$
lichobežník

$F_{X,Y}(x,y) = P[X \leq x, Y \leq y] =$
(tj. $X \leq x \wedge Y \leq y$)

$= \begin{cases} y \frac{x+(x-y)}{2} \cdot 2 = y(2x-y), & 0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1 \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x < y, x \leq 1 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \vee y \leq 0 \\ y(2-y), & 0 \leq y \leq 1 < x \\ 1, & x > 1, y > 1 \end{cases}$
vyměřuje Δ (celý velký)



Pokud by X, Y byly nezávislé: sdrúžená je součin marginalních

$F_{X,Y}(x,y) = F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y) = P[X \leq x] \cdot P[Y \leq y] =$

$= x^2 y(2-y) \text{ pro } x, y \in (0,1)$

x^2	1
$x^2 y(2-y)$	$y(2-y)$

pro $x=y=1/2$: $F_{X,Y}(1/2, 1/2) = x^2 y(2-y) = (1/2)^2 \cdot 1/2 \cdot (2-1/2) = 1/4 \cdot 1/2 \cdot 3/2 = 3/16 = F_X(1/2) \cdot F_Y(1/2) = 1/4 \cdot 1/2(2-1/2)$

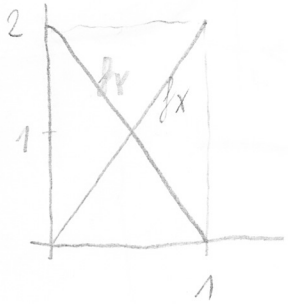
podle původ. vzorce $F_{X,Y}(1/2, 1/2) = 1/4(2 \cdot 1/2 - 1/2) = 1/4 \neq 3/16 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$

\Rightarrow původní NV byly ZÁVISLÉ

Hustota

$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & , 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & , \text{jinde} \end{cases}$ sice nemá v $x=1$ derivaci, ale neradi - hodsi unězi dodefinovat l. hod. s

$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2-2y & , 0 \leq y \leq 1 \text{ (hod. } \neq 0) \\ 0 & , \text{jinde} \end{cases}$



Střední hodnota

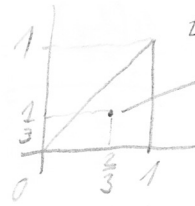
$\rightarrow (0,0)$ a $(1,0)$ a bodu, protise

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} [x^3]_{x=0}^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 2y(1-y) dy = [y^2 - \frac{2}{3}y^3]_{y=0}^1 = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Sdružená E:

$$E(X, Y) = (EX, EY) = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$$



E zjistme i z obrázku: Δ těžiště

Sdružená hustota:

\rightarrow derivace podle 1. a 2. proměnné

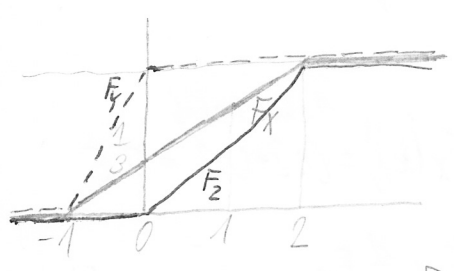
$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = D_{12} F(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F(x,y)$$

$$0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1: \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} y(2x-y) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 2y = 2 \\ \text{jinak} &: 0 \end{aligned} \right\} f_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

($\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ výsledky ostatních případů „vyumňuje“)

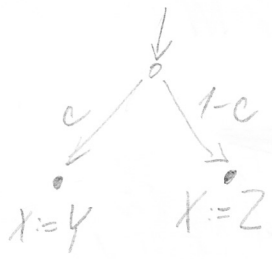
Př. Směs pŕstí

X rovnoměrné rozdělené od -1 do 2



$$X = \text{Mix}_c(Y, Z)$$

$$Y \leq 0 \quad Z \geq 0$$



$$P[Y \geq 0.001] = 0$$

$$F_Y(0.001) = P[Y \leq 0.001] = 1$$

$$F_X(t) = c F_Y(t) + (1-c) F_Z(t)$$

$$F_X(0) = c F_Y(0) + (1-c) F_Z(0)$$

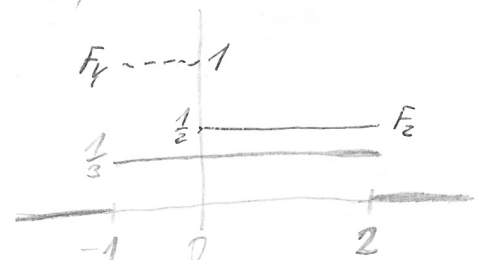
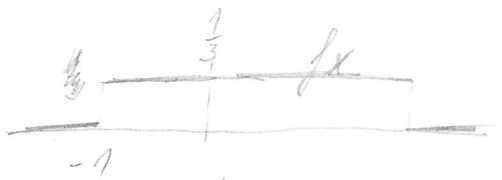
$$\frac{1}{3} = c \cdot 1 + (1-c) \cdot 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{t+1}{3} = F_X(t) = \frac{1}{3} F_Y(t) + \frac{2}{3} F_Z(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq t \leq 2: \quad = 1 \Rightarrow F_Z(t) = \left(\frac{t+1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) \frac{3}{2} = \frac{t}{2}$$

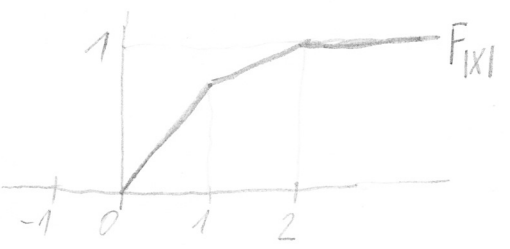
$$F_X(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t+1}{3}, & -1 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 1, & t > 2 \\ 0, & t < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$-1 \leq t \leq 0: \quad \frac{t+1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} F_Y(t) + 0 \Rightarrow F_Y(t) = t+1$$

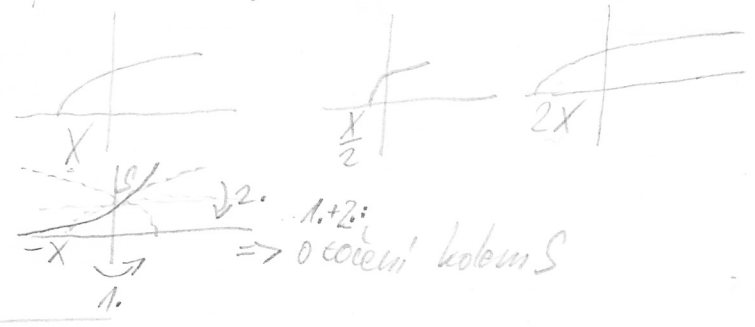


Distrib. fce abs. hod.

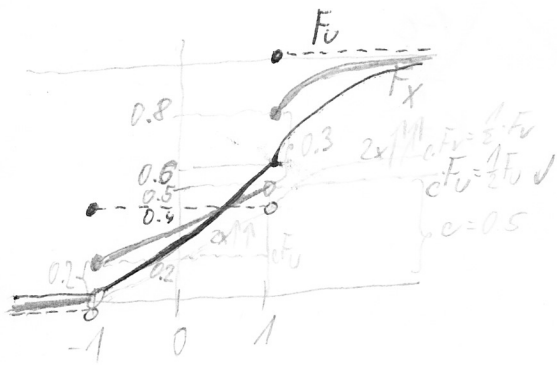
$$F_{|X|} = \text{Mix}_c(|Y|, |Z|) = \text{Mix}_c(-Y, Z)$$



Operace s diser.f.



Pr.: Směs diskrétní a spojité MV



$$X = \text{Mix}_c(U, V)$$

U diskr., dvě hodnoty $\{-1, 1\}$

V spoj.

$$c = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_+} F_X(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow x_-} F_X(x)) = 0.2 + 0.3 = 0.5$$

1. krok 2. krok

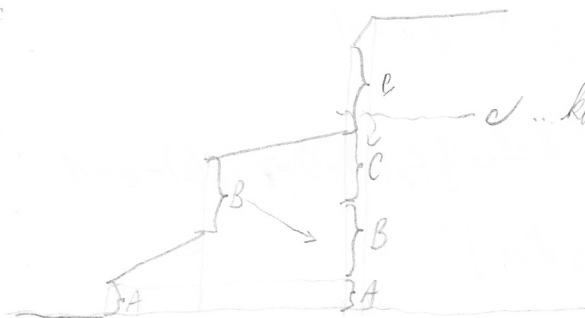
$$F_X = cF_U + (1-c)F_V = \frac{1}{2}F_U + \frac{1}{2}F_V$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}F_V = F_X - \frac{1}{2}F_U$$

$$F_V = 2F_X - F_U$$

lze kombinovat, co jsme dostali volně pro diskr a pro spoj., ale ne u věrohodnosti

Pr.:



$c \dots$ koef. u diskr. dílků - přeškrtnu skoky