

## Esim

Oletetaan  $U, V \sim U(0,1)$  ja  $U \perp V$

Asetetaan 
$$\begin{cases} X = 3U \\ Y = \frac{U^2}{1-V} \end{cases}$$

- 1) Määrittää  $f_{X,Y}$  (sekä kerro nissä jousissa  
2) Laske  $f_X$  ja  $f_Y$ . ja  $f_{X,Y}$  on  $\begin{cases} = 0 \\ > 0 \end{cases}$ )

### Kohta 1

Merkitään  $g(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} 3u \\ \frac{u^2}{1-v} \end{pmatrix}$ . Tällöin  $(X,Y) = g(U,V)$

Näytetään, että  $g: A \rightarrow B$  on diffeomorfini  
sopivilla avoimilla  $A$  ja  $B$ .

$$\underbrace{A}_{\mathbb{R}^2} \text{ ja } \underbrace{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$$

\* Koska  $U, V \sim U(0,1)$ , niin  $A = (0,1) \times (0,1)$  voisi  
käydä.

\* Ratk. yhtälöt  $g(u,v) = (x,y)$  (jolta löytäisimme käänt.  
funktion  $h(x,y) = (u,v)$ )

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} 3u = x \\ \frac{u^2}{1-v} = y \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{3}x \\ 1-v = \frac{u^2}{y} = \frac{1}{9}x^2 y^{-1} \end{cases} \\ & (\Rightarrow) \quad \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{3}x \\ v = 1 - \frac{1}{9}x^2 y^{-1} \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad h(x,y) = (u,v) \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{ku } h(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3}x \\ 1 - \frac{1}{9}x^2 y^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  löysimme kandidaatin kääntefunktiolle  $h: B \rightarrow A$   
(mitta emme vielä tiedä, mikä  $B$  on)

→ Kaksi tapaa löytää B:

$$1) B = g(A) = \{ g(u,v); (u,v) \in A = (0,1) \times (0,1) \}$$

$$2) h(B) = A$$

$$B = h^{-1}(A) = \{ (x,y) ; h(x,y) \in A = (0,1) \times (0,1) \}$$

Sovelletaan tapaa

$$2) \Rightarrow \text{Jos } (x,y) \in B, \text{ niin } \begin{cases} 0 < h_1(x,y) < 1 \\ 0 < h_2(x,y) < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < \frac{1}{3}x < 1 \\ 0 < 1 - \frac{1}{9}x^2y^{-1} < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < x < 3 \\ -1 < -\frac{1}{9}x^2y^{-1} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < x < 3 \\ 0 < \frac{1}{9}x^2y^{-1} < 1 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow y^{-1} > 0$   
 $\Rightarrow y > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < x < 3 \\ y > 0 \\ 0 < \frac{1}{9}x^2 < y \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{Jos } (x,y) \in B, \text{ niin } \begin{cases} 0 < x < 3 \\ y > \frac{1}{9}x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Jos } \begin{cases} 0 < x < 3 \\ y > \frac{1}{9}x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{3}x < 1$$

$$\text{ja } \frac{1 - \frac{1}{9}x^2y^{-1}}{>0} < 1 - 0 = 1$$

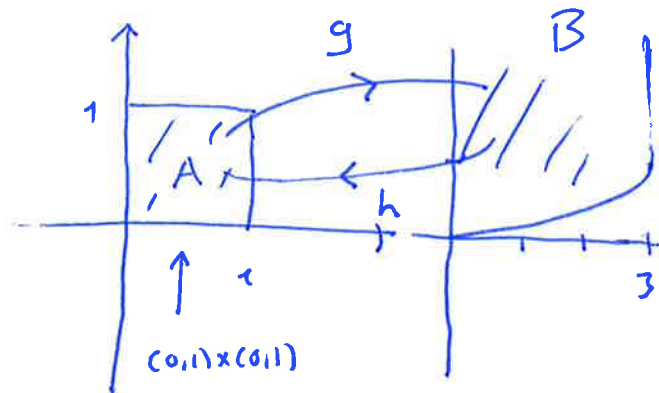
Selvä

$$1 - \frac{1}{9}x^2y^{-1} > 1 - \frac{1}{9}x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} > 1 - \frac{1}{9}x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{9}x^2} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore B = \left\{ (x,y) ; \begin{cases} 0 < x < 3 \\ y > \frac{1}{9}x^2 \end{cases} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < h_1(x,y) < 1 \\ 0 < h_2(x,y) < 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (x,y) \in B.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} g^{(u,v)} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ \frac{2u}{1-v} \end{pmatrix} \text{ on jua } A\text{:ssa}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v} g^{(u,v)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ u^2(1-v)^{-2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ --||--}$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} h(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{9}xy^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ on jva } B\text{-ssä (sillä } (x,y) \in B \Rightarrow y \neq 0 \text{)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} h(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{9}x^2y^{-2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{---||---} \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{---||---} \\ \Rightarrow y \neq 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\therefore g$  on diffeomorfismi  $A \rightarrow B$

ja luetaan ulkeaan

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} f_{U,V}(h_1(x,y), h_2(x,y)) \cdot |\overline{J}_h(x,y)|, & \text{kun } (x,y) \in B \\ 0, & \text{muuten} \end{cases}$$

\* Koska  $h(x,y) \in A$  aina kun  $(x,y) \in B$ , niin

ja  $f_{U,V}(u,v) = 1 \{u \in (0,1), v \in (0,1)\}$  (sillä  $U, V \in U(0,1)$  ja  $U \perp V$ )

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} |\overline{J}_h(x,y)|, & \text{kun } (x,y) \in B \\ 0, & \text{muuten} \end{cases}$$

Jacobiaanin  $J_h(x,y) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} h_1 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} h_1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} h_2 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} h_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{9}xy^{-1} & \frac{1}{9}x^2y^{-2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{9}x^2y^{-2} - 0 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{9}xy^{-1}\right)$$

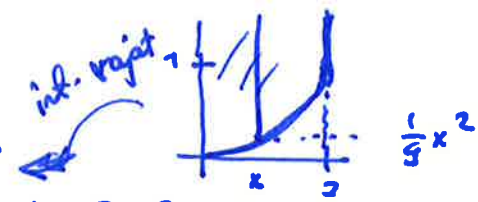
Sarake sama kuin

$$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} h = \frac{1}{27}x^2y^{-2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} h$$

$$\therefore f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{27}x^2y^{-2}, & \text{kun } 0 < x < 3 \\ & \text{ja } y > \frac{1}{9}x^2 \\ 0, & \text{muuten} \end{cases}$$

Kohda 2 Laske  $f_X$  ja  $f_Y$ .



$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy = \int_{\frac{1}{9}x^2}^1 \frac{1}{27} x^2 y^{-2} dy \cdot \mathbb{1}\{0 < x < 3\}$$

$$= \left( -y^{-1} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{27} x^2 \cdot \mathbb{1}\{0 < x < 3\}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{9}x^2$$

$$= (-0 + 9x^{-2}) \cdot \frac{1}{27} x^2 \cdot \mathbb{1}\{0 < x < 3\} = \frac{1}{3} \mathbb{1}\{0 < x < 3\}$$

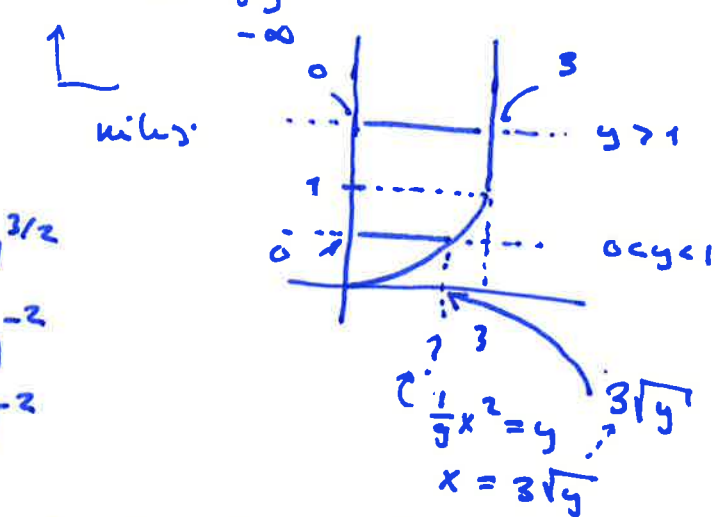
(Tämän olisi saanut myös suoraan  $X \sim U(0,3)$ )  
 $X = 3U$  -sta)

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx = \mathbb{1}\{0 < y \leq 1\} \int_0^{3\sqrt{y}} \dots dx$$

$$+ \mathbb{1}\{y > 1\} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dots dx$$

$$= \mathbb{1}\{0 < y \leq 1\} \int_0^{3\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{27} x^2 y^{-2} dx$$

$$+ \mathbb{1}\{y > 1\} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{27} x^2 y^{-2} dx$$



$$= \mathbb{1}\{0 < y \leq 1\} \cdot \frac{1}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (3\sqrt{y})^3 \cdot y^{-2}$$

$$+ \mathbb{1}\{y > 1\} \cdot \frac{1}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (3)^3 \cdot y^{-2}$$

$$= \mathbb{1}\{0 < y \leq 1\} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot y^{3/2-2} + \mathbb{1}\{y > 1\} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot y^{-2}$$

Onko  $f_Y$  varmasti t.f.?  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} y^{-1/2} dy + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} y^{-2} dy$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{y^{1/2}}{1/2} + \frac{1}{-1} y^{-1} \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{1}{3} y^{-2} \right]_1^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left( 2(1-0) + (-0+1) \right) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1 \quad \underline{\underline{oh}}$$

Varh  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{3} \mathbb{1}\{0 < x < 3\}$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{3} \left( \mathbb{1}\{0 < y \leq 1\} \cdot y^{-1/2} + \mathbb{1}\{1 < y\} \cdot y^{-2} \right)$$

