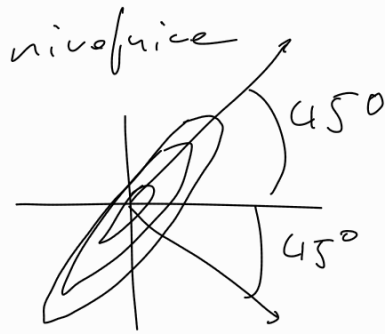


profesorji sem našli tudi detali sni (o normalno porazd.

$$N(0, 0, 1, 1, \rho)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\rho \\ -\rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_P \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1+\rho & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\rho \end{pmatrix}}_I \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{P^{-1}}$$

$(1, -1)$ je laste za $1+\rho$.

$(1, 1)$ je laste za $1-\rho$.

PN: let $X \sim N(\mu, A)$ ^{$A > 0$} preveri $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} p_X(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n = 1$.

[7. Neodvisnost slučajnih spremenljivk]

Slučajne spremenljivke $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ so neodvisne, če

$$F_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = F_{X_1}(x_1) \cdot F_{X_2}(x_2) \cdot \dots \cdot F_{X_n}(x_n)$$

ta vse $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ oziroma

$$P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) \stackrel{\text{prek dogodka}}{=} P(X_1 \leq x_1) \cdot \dots \cdot P(X_n \leq x_n)$$

ta vse $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ oziroma

$$\text{dogodek } \{(X_1 \leq x_1), \dots, (X_n \leq x_n)\}.$$

Vzemimo $n=2$ (dvozmern primer) in zapišimo

Indikator: let $(X, Y): \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ diskretno porazdeljen slučajni vektor. Verjetnostne funkcije

$$p_{ij} = P(X=x_i, Y=y_j), \quad p_i = P(X=x_i), \quad q_j = P(Y=y_j)$$

Potem sta X in Y neodvisni $\iff$

$$\iff \forall i, j: p_{ij} = p_i \cdot q_j.$$

$x \backslash y$	y_1	y_2	...
x_1	p_{11}	p_{12}	...
x_2	p_{21}	p_{22}	...
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	p_{ij} ...
$\vdots$	q_1	q_2	$\dots q_j \dots$
	p_1	p_2	$\vdots$
	1		

Is faktorijska tablica, da $F_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y) \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow p_{ij} = p_i q_j$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow p_{ij} &= \lim_{h \downarrow 0} P(x_i - h < X \leq x_i, y_j - h < Y \leq y_j) = \\
 &= \lim_{h \downarrow 0} F_{(X,Y)}(x_i, y_j) - F_{(X,Y)}(x_i - h, y_j) - F_{(X,Y)}(x_i, y_j - h) + F_{(X,Y)}(x_i - h, y_j - h) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{redukcija}}{=} \lim_{h \downarrow 0} (F_X(x_i) \cdot F_Y(y_j) - F_X(x_i - h) \cdot F_Y(y_j) - F_X(x_i) \cdot F_Y(y_j - h) + \\
 &\quad + F_X(x_i - h) \cdot F_Y(y_j - h)) = \\
 &= \lim_{h \downarrow 0} \underbrace{(F_X(x_i) - F_X(x_i - h))}_{P(x_i - h < X \leq x_i)} \cdot \underbrace{(F_Y(y_j) - F_Y(y_j - h))}_{P(y_j - h < Y \leq y_j)} = \\
 &\stackrel{\text{prezira}}{=} P(X = x_i) \cdot P(Y = y_j) = p_i q_j
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\Leftarrow) F_{(X,Y)}(x,y) &= P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \\
 &= P\left(\bigcup_{i: x_i \leq x} \bigcup_{j: y_j \leq y} (X = x_i, Y = y_j)\right) = \\
 &\stackrel{\text{st. aditivnost}}{=} \sum_{i: x_i \leq x} \sum_{j: y_j \leq y} p_{ij} \stackrel{\text{prop}}{=} \sum_{i: x_i \leq x} \sum_{j: y_j \leq y} p_i q_j = \left(\sum_{i: x_i \leq x} p_i\right) \left(\sum_{j: y_j \leq y} q_j\right) = \\
 &\stackrel{\text{st. aditivnost}}{=} P(X \leq x) \cdot P(Y \leq y) = F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y).
 \end{aligned}$$

□

Trditev: ~~let~~ $(X, Y): \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ~~zvezo~~
 pokažemo, da X in Y sta neodvisni $\Leftrightarrow$ gostota $p_{(X,Y)}(x,y)$ faktorizira
 X in Y neodvisni $\Leftrightarrow p_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = p_X(x) \cdot p_Y(y)$
 za "stokastični vsaki" $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.
T.j. za vsake točko v množici.

Dokaz: $(\Rightarrow)$ Vemo $F_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y) \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

Če odvajamo po x in po y , dobimo
 $p_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = p_X(x) \cdot p_Y(y)$.

$\Leftarrow$ integriramo $\int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y \dots$

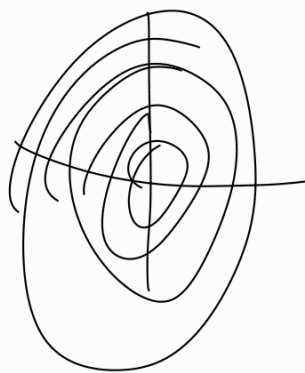
Zgled: ZO: $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_x, \mu_y, \sigma_x, \sigma_y, \rho)$,
 $\mu_x, \mu_y \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma_x, \sigma_y > 0, \rho \in (-1, 1)$.

X in Y sta neodvisni $\Leftrightarrow \rho = 0$. Torej je

$$p_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\left(\frac{x-\mu_x}{\sigma_x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y-\mu_y}{\sigma_y}\right)^2\right)\right) =$$

$$= p_X(x) \cdot p_Y(y), \text{ saj je } p_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma_x\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu_x}{\sigma_x}\right)^2}$$

$N(0,0,1,1,0)$ vizualizacija funkcije.



Trditev: ~~let~~ (X, Y) ~~zvezo~~ pokažemo, da sta X in Y neodvisni.

Torej sta X in Y neodvisni $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ funkciji f in g integrabilni f in g $\exists$: $p_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = f(x)g(y)$ za
 vse $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

Dokaz: $(\Rightarrow)$ prebera trditev

$$(\Leftarrow) p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x,y)^{(x,y)} dy = f(x) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(y) dy$$

$$p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x,y)^{(x,y)} dx = g(y) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$\text{Ker je } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x,y)^{(x,y)} dx dy = 1, \text{ je } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(y) dy = 1.$$

zato je $p_X(x) \cdot p_Y(y) = f(x)g(y) = p_{(x,y)}^{(x,y)}$, torej sta X in Y neodvisna

Izrek: slučajni sp. X in Y sta neodvisni $\Leftrightarrow$

za vsaki borelovi množici A in B v $\mathbb{R}$ velja:

dogodka $(X \in A)$ in $(Y \in B)$ sta neodvisna, tj.

$$P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A) \cdot P(Y \in B)$$

Dokaz: $(\Leftarrow)$ jasno: $A = (-\infty, x]$, $B = (-\infty, y]$.

$$*) \text{ je tedaj } P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = P(X \leq x) \cdot P(Y \leq y)$$

$(\Rightarrow)$ ne bomo dokazali:

[8. Fje slučajnih spremenljivk in slučajnih vektorjev]

Let $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ slučajna spremenljivka in $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zveza.

$$Y := \underline{f \circ X} \quad ; \quad Y: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

$\hookrightarrow$ to označuje tudi kot $f(X)$

izkaže se, da je Y ; ($Y(\omega) := f(X(\omega))$);

tudi slučajna spremenljivka bomo dokazali, a ni tožito) Rečemo ji: funkcija slučajne spremenljivke X .

Kako je Y slučajna, ie vero, tako je X ?

Predpostavimo, da je f strogo monotonost

zaloge vrednosti (a, b) , kjer je $-\infty \leq a < b \leq +\infty$.
Potem je $F_Y(y) = P(f(X) \leq y)$.

$$F_Y(y) = P(f(X) \leq y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{če } y \geq b \\ 0 & \text{če } y \leq a \end{cases}$$

če $y \in (a, b)$, je $F_Y(y) = P(X \leq f^{-1}(y)) = F_X(f^{-1}(y))$

če je poleg tega X še zvezno porazdeljen in f zvezno odvedljiva, je $p_Y(y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_Y(y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_X(f^{-1}(y)) =$

$$= F_X'(f^{-1}(y)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f^{-1}(y)) = p_X(f^{-1}(y)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f^{-1}(y)),$$

Primer: $X \sim N(0, 1)$, $p_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$.

$$f(x) = \epsilon x + u, \quad \epsilon > 0, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}; \quad f^{-1}(y) = \frac{y-u}{\epsilon}$$

$$y = f(x) = \epsilon \cdot x + u.$$

$$p_Y(y) = p_X(f^{-1}(y)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f^{-1}(y)) = p_X\left(\frac{y-u}{\epsilon}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \epsilon} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y-u}{\epsilon}\right)^2} \quad Y \sim N(u, \epsilon).$$