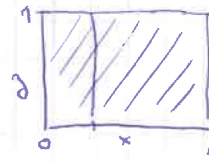


1) $f(x, y) = (x+y) I_M$ $M = \{0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1\}$



a) $E(Y|X=x) = x E(Y|X=x) = \frac{\int_0^1 y(x+y) dy}{\int_0^1 (x+y) dy} = \frac{x^2/2 + y^2/2}{x + 1/2}$

$f_{Y|X}(x, y) = \frac{f_{XY}(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{(x+y) I_M}{\int_0^1 (x+y) dy} = \frac{(x+y) I_M}{x + 1/2}$ $x \in (0, 1), y \in (0, 1)$

$E(Y|X=x) = \int_0^1 y \frac{(x+y) I_M}{x + 1/2} dy = \frac{x}{x + 1/2} + \frac{1/3}{x + 1/2} = \frac{x}{x + 1/2}$

$* = x \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2x+1} + \frac{1}{3x+3/2} \right), x \in (0, 1)$

b) $E(XY|X) = X \left(\frac{X}{2X+1} + \frac{1}{3X+3/2} \right)$

c) $E(XY^2|X) = X \int_0^1 y^2 \frac{(x+y) I_M}{x + 1/2} dy = \frac{X}{x + 1/2} \left[\frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]$

Anděl (V 3.24).

$EY^2 < \infty, (1/2)$ m

lusluh. Odron

$E(Y - E(Y|X))^2 \geq E(Y - E(Y|X))^2$

pe 9. višćie f. mareléni.

$\Rightarrow$ Remont $\Leftrightarrow F(z) = E(Y|z)$

2. y

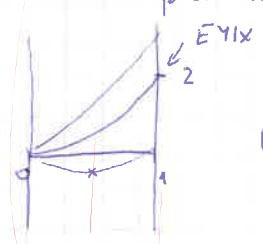
2) $Y|X \sim N(2X^3, 3X^2)$ $X \sim R(0, 1)$

a) $E\left(\frac{Y}{X^2} | X\right) = \frac{1}{X^2} E(Y|X) = \frac{2X^3}{X^2} = 2X$

b) $E\frac{Y}{X^2} = E\left(E\left(\frac{Y}{X^2} | X\right)\right) = E(2X) = 2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$

c) $EY = E(E(Y|X)) = E(2X^3) = 2 \int_0^1 x^3 dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

d) $\text{var } Y = E \text{var}(Y|X) + \text{var } E(Y|X) = E(3X^2) + \text{var}(2X^3) = 3/3 + 4 \left(\frac{1}{8} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \right) = 1 + 1/4 = 5/4$



podm. nodel:

$\text{var}(Y|X) = E((Y - E(Y|X))^2 | X)$

$E(Y|X) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} y f_{Y|X}(x, y) dy$
 $= \int_{\mathbb{R}} y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3X^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(y - 2X^3)^2}{3X^2}\right) dy$
 $= 2X^3$

3) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x} e^{-y/x}$ $x \in (1, 2), y > 0$

$f_X(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} e^{-y/x} dy = \left[-e^{-y/x} \right]_{y=0}^\infty = 1$ $x \in (1, 2)$

$f_{Y|X}(x, y) = f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{x} e^{-y/x}, y \geq 0, Y|X \sim \text{Exp}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ $X \sim R(1, 2)$

a) $E(Y|X=t) = t$ $t \in (1, 2)$ $E(Y|X) = X$

b) $E\left(Y \mid \log\left(\frac{x-1}{2-x}\right) = t\right) = \frac{2e^t + 1}{e^t + 1}$

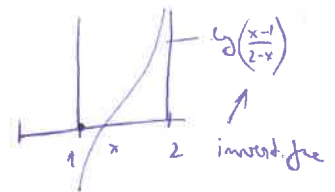
$E\left(Y \mid \log\left(\frac{x-1}{2-x}\right)\right) = \frac{2e^t + 1}{e^t + 1} = X$

c) $E\left(\frac{Y}{x^5} \mid \log\left(\frac{x-1}{2-x}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{x^5}$

$\log \frac{x-1}{2-x} = t$

$\frac{x-1}{2-x} = e^t$

$x(1+e^t) = 2e^t + 1$
 $x = (2e^t + 1)/(e^t + 1)$



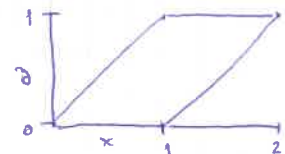
4) $f(x, y) = c y I_M(x, y)$ $M = \{y \in (0, 1), y \leq x \leq y+1\}$

$\int_0^1 \int_y^{y+1} c y dx dy = c \int_0^1 y dy = c \cdot 1/2$

a) $E(q|X) = \log \frac{y}{1-y} | Y = q \Rightarrow E(X|Y) = \log \frac{y}{1-y} = x$

$f_{X|Y}(x, y) = \frac{y I_M(x, y)}{\int_y^{y+1} y dx} = I_M(x, y)$

$x = q|1. (Y + 1/2) - \log\left(\frac{y}{1-y}\right)$

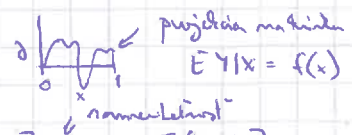


$Y \sim R(0, 1)$
 $X|Y \sim R(Y, Y+1)$

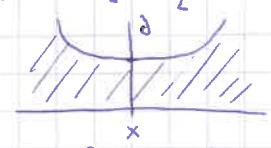
$Y \sim 2y, y \in (0, 1)$
 $X|Y \sim R(y, y+1)$

$E(X|Y) = \int x I_M(x, y) dx = \int_y^{y+1} x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_y^{y+1}$
 $= \frac{(y+1)^2 - y^2}{2} = y + \frac{1}{2}$

$b) E[\sin X | Y] = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \cdot dx = [-\cos x]_0^{2\pi} = \cos 0 - \cos(2\pi)$
 $5) a) E[X+Y|X] = X + E[Y|X] \xrightarrow{\text{linear}} X + EY$
 $b) E[X+Y|X] = X + E[Y|X]$
 $c) Z = X+Y$
 $E[X|Z] = E[Z-Y|Z] = Z - E[Y|Z] \xrightarrow{\text{symmetrie}} Z - E[X|Z]$
 $E[X|Z] = Z/2 \Rightarrow E[X|X+Y] = \frac{X+Y}{2}$



$6) Y|X \sim R(0, X^2+1)$
 $X \sim N(0,1)$



$a) E[Y|X] = E[Y|Z] = \frac{(EY)^2 + 1}{2} = \frac{X^2 + 1}{2}$
 $Z = e^X \quad X = \ln Z$

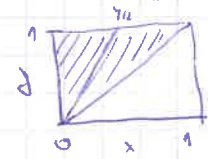
$EX^4 = 3!! = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$
 $EX^p = \sigma^p (p-1)!! \quad p \text{ gerade}$

$b) EY = EE[Y|X] = E\frac{X^2+1}{2} = 1$

$\text{var } R(a,b) = (b-a)^2/12$

$c) \text{var } Y = \text{var}(E[Y|X]) + E(\text{var}(Y|X)) = \text{var} \frac{X^2+1}{2} + E\frac{(X^2+1)^2}{12} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12}[3+2+1] = 1$

$7) (X,Y) \sim U(M) \quad M = \{0 < x < 1, x < y\}$
 $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = 2I_M$
 $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{2I_M}{\int_0^y 2dx} = \frac{I_M}{y}$



$a) E[\ln X | Y] = \int_0^y \frac{\ln x}{y} dx = \frac{1}{y} \left([x \ln x]_0^y - \int_0^y 1 dx \right) = \ln y - 1$

$b) E[X | \ln Y] = E[X | Y] = \int_0^y \frac{x}{y} dx = \frac{y}{2}$

invariante f.a. u. l.f.

$c) E[\ln X | \ln Y] = \ln Y - 1$

$\rightarrow 15) X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) \quad g(\lambda) = 1/\lambda^2 \quad [g'(\lambda)]^2 = 4/\lambda^6$
 $i) ET = \text{cm } EX^2 = \text{cm } 2/\lambda^2 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1/2m$
 $ii) \text{var } T = \frac{1}{4m^2} \text{var } X_1^2 = \frac{5}{4m^2}$
 $L(\lambda) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \Rightarrow \ell = \ln \lambda - \lambda x \Rightarrow \ell' = 1/\lambda - x \Rightarrow \ell'' = -1/\lambda^2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(\lambda) = 1/\lambda^2$
 $RC: \frac{\lambda^2}{m} \cdot \frac{4}{\lambda^6} = \frac{4}{m\lambda^4} < \text{var } T = \frac{5}{\lambda^4 m}$
 $16) \text{ normal model in } S^2 \text{ a } \bar{X} \text{ merianisli} \Rightarrow T_1 \text{ a } T_2 \text{ m' merianisli}$
 $\text{d'alej } S^2(m-1) \sim \sigma^2 X_{m-1}^2$
 $\sqrt{S^2(m-1)} \sim \sigma X_{m-1}$
 $EX = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \text{var } X = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \quad EX^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$
 $\lambda x = t \quad EX^2 = \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda x} x^2 dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^2 dt / \lambda^2 = \frac{2!}{\lambda^2}$

phnacovanie Matematika skript