

Random vectors

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Outline

- 1 Random vectors
- 2 Probability mass (density) function
- 3 Cumulative distribution function
- 4 Examples
- 5 Bibliography



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Random vectors

Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ be a probability space and let n functions,

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Random vectors

Thus, we will refer to $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^\top$ as an n -dimensional, multidimensional, multivariate random variable, or, more precisely, a **random vector**.



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The function p defined for every (x, y) in the range of $(X, Y)^\top$ is called the **probability mass function** of $(X, Y)^\top$.

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Example 1. Suppose that the two-dimensional continuous random variable $(X, Y)^T$ has joint PDF given by

$$f(x, y) = \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}\right) \mathbb{I}_{[0,1]}(x) \mathbb{I}_{[0,2]}(y). \quad (1)$$

- ① Show that $f(x, y)$ in (1) is a joint PDF.
- ② Calculate $\mathbb{P}(X > 0.5, Y > 1)$.
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Example 2. Suppose that the two-dimensional continuous random variable $(X, Y)^T$ has joint PDF given by

$$f(x, y) = 2 \exp\{-(x + 2y)\} \mathbb{I}_{(0, +\infty)}(x) \mathbb{I}_{(0, +\infty)}(y).$$

Show that $f(x, y)$ is a joint PDF and then calculate:

- ① $\mathbb{P}(X > 1, Y < 1)$;
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Thank you!

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