

Seja  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$  uma amostra aleatória com dist.  $F$ .

Teorema: Para  $k=1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ , temos

$$F_{X_{(k)}}(x) = \frac{\Gamma(m+1)}{\Gamma(k)\Gamma(m+1-k)} \int_0^{F(x)} y^{k-1} (1-y)^{m-k} dy$$

$$F_{X_{(k)}}(x) = F_Z(F(x)) \quad \text{com} \quad Z \sim \beta(\underbrace{k}_{\alpha}, \underbrace{m+1-k}_{\beta})$$

Dem. Para  $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ , sea

$A_i(x) = \{ \text{exactamente } i \text{ de las } X_1, \dots, X_m \text{ son menores } \}$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{o iguales a } x$

=

$\{ \text{exactamente } i \text{ de las } m \text{ observaciones son } \leq x \}$



$\{ X_{(k)} \leq x \} = \{ \text{al menos } k \text{ observaciones de las } m \}$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{sean } \leq x$

como  $X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq X_{(3)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(k)}$ ,  $\boxed{\leq}$  es clara.

Supongamos que para un  $\omega \in \Omega$  al menos  $k$   
de los números  $X_1(\omega), X_2(\omega), \dots, X_m(\omega)$  son  $\leq x$ .

(Reducción al absurdo)

Si  $X_{(R)}(\omega) > x \Rightarrow X_{(R)} > \underbrace{\text{al menos } R}_{\text{observaciones}}$

∴  $X_{(R)}$  no puede ser la  $R$ -ésima más pequeña.

∴  $X_{(R)} \leq x$  esta muestra  $\square$

∴ (\*) se cumple.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Así, } F_{X_{(R)}}(x) &= P(X_{(R)} \leq x) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=R}^m A_i\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=R}^m P(A_i(x)) = \sum_{i=R}^m \binom{m}{i} (F(x))^i (1-F(x))^{m-i} \end{aligned}$$

↪ pues independencia +  $P(X_i \leq x) = F(x)$

$\Rightarrow \# \text{ observaciones } \leq x \sim \text{Binom}(F(x), m)$

Diferenciando demostramos que

$$\frac{d}{dz} \sum_{i=r}^m \binom{m}{i} z^i (1-z)^{m-i} = \frac{m!}{(r-1)!(m-r)!} z^{r-1} (1-z)^{m-r}$$

Como  $r \geq 1$ , integrando de 0 a  $F(x)$  obtenemos

$$\sum_{i=r}^m \binom{m}{i} F(x)^i (1-F(x))^{m-i} = \frac{m!}{(r-1)!(m-r)!} \int_0^{F(x)} z^{r-1} (1-z)^{m-r} dz$$

Usamos

$$\Gamma(m+1) = m!$$

$$\longrightarrow = \frac{\Gamma(m+1)}{\Gamma(r)\Gamma(m-r+1)} \int_0^{F(x)} z^{r-1} (1-z)^{m+1-r-1} dz$$



# Teorema de cambio de variable.

Sean  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$  v.a. con densidad conjunta  $f_x$   
 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ . Sea  $g: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  una  
transformación clase  $C^1$  invertible.

Sea  $Y = g(x)$  el vector aleatorio dado por

$$Y_1 = g_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$$

$$Y_2 = g_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$Y_m = g_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$$

con  $g = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)$

$$g_i: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

Teorema: la densidad de  $Y$  es

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(h(y)) \cdot \underbrace{|\det(d_y h)|}_{\text{jacobiano}}$$

para  $h = g^{-1}$ .

jacobiano.

$$h = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m) : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad h_i : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$$

$$d_y h = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_m} \\ \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial h_m}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial h_m}{\partial y_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_m}{\partial y_m} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla h_1(y) \\ \nabla h_2(y) \\ \vdots \\ \nabla h_m(y) \end{bmatrix}$$

•  $g$  transformada coordenadas  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$  a  
coordenadas  $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$

•  $h$  transformada coordenadas  $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$  a  
 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$ .

U neces se describe  $x = h(y)$  y así

$$dh(y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_2} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_3} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_m} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_2} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_3} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_m} \\ \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial y_2} & \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial y_3} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial y_m} \end{bmatrix}$$

Exemplo.  $X, Y$  iid  $N(0, 1)$ .  $\Rightarrow X+Y, X-Y$  iid  $N(0, 2)$

Seja  $g(x, y) = (x+y, x-y)$ . Se  $g(x, y) = (u, v)$   $\Rightarrow$

$$h(u, v) = \left( \frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2} \right).$$

$$\text{Assi, } d_{(u,v)} h = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ e } \det(d_{(u,v)} h) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Com  $(U, V) = g(X, Y)$  teremos

$$\begin{aligned} f_{(U,V)}(u,v) &= f_{(X,Y)}\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) \cdot |d_{(u,v)} h| \\ &= f_X\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right) f_Y\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right)^2} \frac{1}{2} \\
&= \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{u^2}{2}}}_{f_U(u)} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{2}}}_{f_V(v)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore U = X + Y \sim N(0, 2)$$

$$\therefore V = X - Y \sim N(0, 2)$$