

(1)

Density of  $(x, y)$ :

$$f_x(x) = \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$f_y(y) = \frac{e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

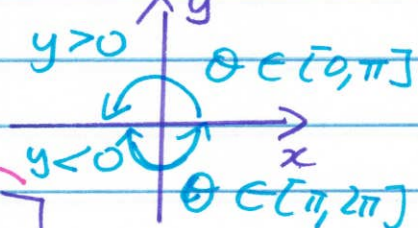
 $X \perp Y$ 

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = f_x(x) f_y(y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)\right)$$

Then in order to compute the density of  $(R, \Theta)$ , we consider  $\varphi \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^2)$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcircled{1} E[\varphi(R, \Theta)] \\ &= E[\varphi(R, \Theta) \mathbb{1}_{\{y > 0\}}] \\ &+ E[\varphi(R, \Theta) \mathbb{1}_{\{y < 0\}}] \end{aligned}$$

$A^+$   
  
 $A^-$

① (Ctd)

$$A^+ = E[\varphi(R, \Theta) \mathbb{1}_{\{Y > 0\}}]$$

$$= E[\varphi(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, \tan^{-1}(\frac{y}{x})) \mathbb{1}_{\{Y > 0\}}]$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varphi(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, \tan^{-1}(\frac{y}{x})) \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)}}{2\pi} dx dy$$

② Cv: polar coordinates

$$x = r \cos(\theta)$$

$$y = r \sin(\theta)$$

Then

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -r \sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & r \cos(\theta) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= r (\cos^2(\theta) + \sin^2(\theta)) = r$$

Bounds:  $r \in [0, \infty)$ ,  $0 < \theta < \pi$

(3)

We get

$$A^+ = \int_0^\infty dr \int_0^\pi d\theta \psi(r, \theta) \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}r^2}}{2\pi} r$$

In the same way

$$A^- = \int_0^\infty dr \int_\pi^{2\pi} d\theta \psi(r, \theta) \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}r^2}}{2\pi} r$$

We end up with

$$E[\psi(R, \Theta)] = A^+ + A^-$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \psi(r, \theta) \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}r^2}}{2\pi} r$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \psi(r, \theta) \left( r e^{-\frac{1}{2}r^2} \frac{\mathbb{1}_{(0, \infty)}(r)}{2\pi} \right) dr d\theta$$

density  $f_{(\Theta)}(\theta)$

$$\Theta \sim U([0, 2\pi])$$