4. Modeling Assumptions in Regression

Review: Joint, Conditional, and Marginal Distributions

2/2 points (graded)

Let (X,Y) be a pair of random variables with **joint** density $h\left(x,y\right) =x+y$ over the space $\left[0,1\right] ^{2}$.

What is the **marginal density** of X? We denote this by writing h(x).

$$h(x) = \boxed{ x+1/2 }$$

$$x + \frac{1}{2}$$
Answer: 0.5+x

What is the **conditional density** of Y given X=x? We denote this by writing $h\left(y|x\right)$.

$$h(y|x) = \underbrace{(x+y)/(x+1/2)}$$

$$\frac{x+y}{x+\frac{1}{2}}$$
Answer: (x+y)/(0.5+x)

STANDARD NOTATION

Solution:

The marginal density h(x) is computed by integrating over y:

$$egin{aligned} h\left(x
ight) &= \int_{0}^{1} h\left(x,y
ight) dy \ &= \left[xy + rac{y^{2}}{2}
ight]_{0}^{1} \ &= x + rac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

The conditional density is computed as the ratio:

$$egin{aligned} h\left(y|x
ight) &= rac{h\left(x,y
ight)}{h\left(x
ight)} \ &= rac{x+y}{x+rac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem

Conditional Variance Given x

1/1 point (graded)

Consider the joint density setup as in the previous problem. What is the variance of Y given X = x?

$$Var(Y|X = x) = \underbrace{(4*x+3)/(12*x+6)-((3*x+2))}_{(4*x+3)}$$
 Answer: $(x/3+1/4)/(0.5+x)-((x/2+1/3)/(0.5+x))^2 + y*0$

$$\underbrace{\frac{4\cdot x+3}{12\cdot x+6} - \left(\frac{3\cdot x+2}{6\cdot x+3}\right)^2}$$

Solution:

The conditional density $h\left(y|x
ight)$ is

$$h\left(y|x
ight) =rac{x+y}{0.5+x}.$$

We need to compute the expectations $\mathbb{E}\left[Y|X=x
ight]$ and $\mathbb{E}\left[Y^2|X=x
ight]$ in order to compute the conditional variance of Y given X=x.

$$\mathbb{E}\left[Y|X=x
ight] \ = \int_{y=0}^{y=1} rac{y\left(x+y
ight)}{0.5+x} \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= rac{1}{0.5+x} \int_{0}^{1} yx + y^{2} \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= rac{1}{0.5+x} \left[rac{x}{2} + rac{1}{3}
ight]$$

$$= rac{rac{x}{2} + rac{1}{3}}{0.5+x}$$

Similarly,

$$egin{align} \mathbb{E}\left[Y^2|X=x
ight] &= \int_0^1 rac{y^2 \left(x+y
ight)}{0.5+x} \mathrm{d}y \ &= rac{1}{0.5+x} \int_0^1 y^2 x + y^3 \mathrm{d}y \ &= rac{1}{0.5+x} \left[rac{x}{3} + rac{1}{4}
ight] \ &= rac{rac{x}{3} + rac{1}{4}}{0.5+x} \end{split}$$

Therefore, the conditional variance given $oldsymbol{X} = oldsymbol{x}$ is

$$\mathsf{Var}\left(Y \mid X = x
ight) = \mathbb{E}\left[Y^2 | X = x
ight] - \mathbb{E}[Y | X = x]^2 \ = rac{rac{x}{3} + rac{1}{4}}{0.5 + x} - \left(rac{rac{x}{2} + rac{1}{3}}{0.5 + x}
ight)^2.$$

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You have used 3 of 3 attempts

Answers are displayed within the problem

Review: Joint, Conditional, and Marginal Distributions: Discrete Example

4/4 points (graded)

Let X be a discrete Poisson random variable with parameter λ . Given X=x, let Y be the binomial random variable $\mathsf{Binom}\,(x,p)$, where p is the binomial parameter.

Given X = x, what are the values that Y can take?

Lower limit of
$$m{Y}$$
 given $m{X} = m{x}$: 0 $lacksquare$ Answer: 0

Upper limit of
$$m{Y}$$
 given $m{X} = m{x}$:

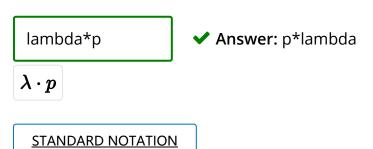
Is
$$\mathbb{E}\left[Y\mid X=x\right]$$
 a linear function of x ?

Yes

What is $\mathbb{E}\left[Y
ight]$?

No

Hint: Use the tower property of expectation (law of iterated expectation).



Solution:

Given X=x, it is clear that Y can take values in the set $\{0,1,\ldots,x\}$. The expectation of Y given X=x is xp as Y|X=x is a binomial random variable with parameters x and p. Therefore, this expectation is a linear function of x. Using the law of iterated expectation,

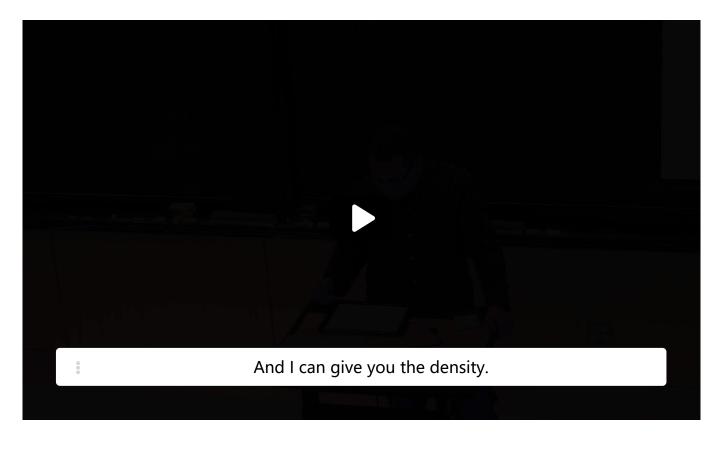
$$egin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\left[Y
ight] &= \mathbb{E}_{X}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[Y|X
ight]
ight] \ &= \mathbb{E}_{X}\left[Xp
ight] = p \cdot \lambda. \end{aligned}$$

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You have used 2 of 3 attempts

1 Answers are displayed within the problem

Modeling Assumptions



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OK, so now if I want to talk about regression, regression is really about understanding

the conditional distribution of y given x. And one way to do this is to understand the conditional density of y given x, because it's telling

me, for a given x, y is a random variable that will depend on this little x.

And I can give you the density.

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