# Problem Set #5

Econ 103

## Part I – Problems from the Textbook

Chapter 4: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 25, 27, 29

## Part II – Additional Problems

1. Suppose $X$ is a random variable with support $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ where $p(-1) = q$ and $p(1) = p$.
   (a) What is $p(0)$?

   **Solution:** By the complement rule $p(0) = 1 - p - q$.

   (b) Calculate the CDF, $F(x_0)$, of X.

   **Solution:**
   $$F(x_0) = \begin{cases} 0, \ x_0 < -1 \\ q, \ -1 \leq x_0 < 0 \\ 1-p, \ 0 \leq x_0 < 1 \\ 1, \ x_0 \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

   (c) Calculate $E[X]$.

   **Solution:** $E[X] = -1 \cdot q + 0 \cdot (1 - p - q) + p \cdot 1 = p - q$

   (d) What relationship must hold between $p$ and $q$ to ensure $E[X] = 0$?

   **Solution:** $p = q$

2. Fill in the missing details from class to calculate the variance of a Bernoulli Random Variable *directly*, that is *without* using the shortcut formula.

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma^2 &= Var(X) = \sum_{x\in\{0,1\}} (x-\mu)^2 p(x) \\
&= \sum_{x\in\{0,1\}} (x-p)^2 p(x) \\
&= (0-p)^2(1-p) + (1-p)^2 p \\
&= p^2(1-p) + (1-p)^2 p \\
&= p^2 - p^3 + p - 2p^2 + p^3 \\
&= p - p^2 \\
&= p(1-p)
\end{aligned}$$

3. Prove that the Bernoulli Random Variable is a special case of the Binomial Random variable for which $n = 1$. (Hint: compare pmfs.)

**Solution:** The pmf for a Binomial$(n, p)$ random variable is

$$p(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

with support $\{0, 1, 2 \ldots, n\}$. Setting $n = 1$ gives,

$$p(x) = p(x) = \binom{1}{x} p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$$

with support $\{0, 1\}$. Plugging in each realization in the support, and recalling that $0! = 1$, we have

$$p(0) = \frac{1!}{0!(1-0)!} p^0 (1-p)^{1-0} = 1 - p$$

and

$$p(1) = \frac{1!}{1!(1-1)!} p^1 (1-p)^0 = p$$

which is exactly how we defined the Bernoulli Random Variable.

4. Suppose that $X$ is a random variable with support $\{1, 2\}$ and $Y$ is a random variable with support $\{0, 1\}$ where $X$ and $Y$ have the following joint distribution:

$$\begin{aligned}
p_{XY}(1,0) &= 0.20, \qquad p_{XY}(1,1) = 0.30 \\
p_{XY}(2,0) &= 0.25, \qquad p_{XY}(2,1) = 0.25
\end{aligned}$$

(a) Express the joint distribution in a $2 \times 2$ table.

**Solution:**

| | | $X$ | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 |
| $Y$ | 0 | 0.20 | 0.25 |
| | 1 | 0.30 | 0.25 |

(b) Using the table, calculate the marginal probability distributions of $X$ and $Y$.

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}
p_X(1) &= p_{XY}(1,0) + p_{XY}(1,1) = 0.20 + 0.30 = 0.50 \\
p_X(2) &= p_{XY}(2,0) + p_{XY}(2,1) = 0.25 + 0.25 = 0.50 \\
p_Y(0) &= p_{XY}(1,0) + p_{XY}(2,0) = 0.20 + 0.25 = 0.45 \\
p_Y(1) &= p_{XY}(1,1) + p_{XY}(2,1) = 0.30 + 0.25 = 0.55
\end{aligned}$$

(c) Calculate the conditional probability distribution of $Y|X = 1$ and $Y|X = 2$.

**Solution:** The distribution of $Y|X = 1$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
P(Y = 0|X = 1) &= \frac{p_{XY}(1,0)}{p_X(1)} = \frac{0.2}{0.5} = 0.4 \\
P(Y = 1|X = 1) &= \frac{p_{XY}(1,1)}{p_X(1)} = \frac{0.3}{0.5} = 0.6
\end{aligned}$$

while the distribution of $Y|X = 2$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
P(Y = 0|X = 2) &= \frac{p_{XY}(2,0)}{p_X(2)} = \frac{0.25}{0.5} = 0.5 \\
P(Y = 1|X = 2) &= \frac{p_{XY}(2,1)}{p_X(2)} = \frac{0.25}{0.5} = 0.5
\end{aligned}$$

(d) Calculate $E[Y|X]$.

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y|X=1] &= 0 \times 0.4 + 1 \times 0.6 = 0.6 \\ E[Y|X=2] &= 0 \times 0.5 + 1 \times 0.5 = 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$E[Y|X] = \begin{cases} 0.6 & \text{with probability } 0.5 \\ 0.5 & \text{with probability } 0.5 \end{cases}$$

since $p_X(1) = 0.5$ and $p_X(2) = 0.5$.

(e) What is $E[E[Y|X]]$?

**Solution:** $E[E[Y|X]] = 0.5 \times 0.6 + 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.3 + 0.25 = 0.55$. Note that this equals the expectation of $Y$ calculated from its marginal distribution, since $E[Y] = 0 \times 0.45 + 1 \times 0.55$. This illustrates the so-called "Law of Iterated Expectations."

(f) Calculate the covariance between $X$ and $Y$ using the shortcut formula.

**Solution:** First, from the marginal distributions, $E[X] = 1 \cdot 0.5 + 2 \cdot 0.5 = 1.5$ and $E[Y] = 0 \cdot 0.45 + 1 \cdot 0.55 = 0.55$. Hence $E[X]E[Y] = 1.5 \cdot 0.55 = 0.825$. Second,

$$\begin{aligned} E[XY] &= (0 \cdot 1) \cdot 0.2 + (0 \cdot 2) \cdot 0.25 + (1 \cdot 1) \cdot 0.3 + (1 \cdot 2)0.25 \\ &= 0.3 + 0.5 = 0.8 \end{aligned}$$

Finally $Cov(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] = 0.8 - 0.825 = -0.025$