

November 5, 2023

1 Module 5 Peer Review Assignment**2 Problem 1**

Roll two six-sided fair dice. Let X denote the larger of the two values. Let Y denote the smaller of the two values.

a) Construct a table that gives the joint probability mass function for X and Y . (Note: “ X is the larger value and Y is the smaller value in a two dice roll” means that for any two dice roll, X will be greater than or equal to Y).

3 All answers written at bottom of page

b) What is $P(X \geq 3, Y = 1)$?

c) What is $P(X \geq Y + 2)$?

YOUR ANSWER HERE

d) Are X and Y independent? Explain.

YOUR ANSWER HERE

4 Problem 2

Let (X, Y) be continuous random variables with joint PDF:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} cxy^2 & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Part a)

Solve for c . Show your work.

YOUR ANSWER HERE

Part b)

Find the marginal distributions $f_X(x)$ and $f_Y(y)$. Show your work.

YOUR ANSWER HERE

Part c)

Solve for $E[X]$ and $E[Y]$. Show your work.

YOUR ANSWER HERE

Part d)

Using the joint PDF, solve for $E[XY]$. Show your work.

YOUR ANSWER HERE

Part e)

Are X and Y independent?

YOUR ANSWER HERE

Problem 1

a)

	$Y=1$	$Y=2$	$Y=3$	$Y=4$	$Y=5$	$Y=6$	
$X=1$	$\frac{1}{36}$	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{36} \leftarrow P(X=x)$
$X=2$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{36}$
$X=3$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	0	0	0	$\frac{5}{36}$
$X=4$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	0	0	$\frac{7}{36}$
$X=5$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	0	$\frac{9}{36}$
$X=6$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{11}{36}$
$P(Y=y)$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{7}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	1

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad P(X \geq 3, Y=1) &= P(3,1) + P(4,1) + P(5,1) + P(6,1) \\
 &= \frac{2}{36} + \frac{2}{36} + \frac{2}{36} + \frac{2}{36} \\
 &= \frac{8}{36} = \boxed{\frac{2}{9}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad P(X \geq Y+2) &= P(3,1) + P(4,1) + P(5,1) + P(6,1) = \frac{2}{9} \\
 &+ P(4,2) + P(5,2) + P(6,2) = \frac{1}{6} \\
 &+ P(5,3) + P(6,3) = \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{4} \\
 &+ P(6,4) = \frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18} \\
 &\rightarrow = \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{18} = \boxed{\frac{5}{9}}
 \end{aligned}$$

d) X and Y are not independent because their conditional probabilities are different from their single event probabilities.
 i.e. $P(X=1) = \frac{1}{36}$ $P(X=1|Y=2) = 0$

Carl

Solve for C , $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$

d) Solve for $E[XY]$ \rightarrow $\iint xy \cdot f(x, y) dx dy$

$\textcircled{2} = \iint xy \cdot cxy^2$

$= \iint c x^2 y^3 = c \iint x^2 y^3 dx dy$

$\textcircled{4} \rightarrow c \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^2 y^3 dx dy = c \int_0^1 \left. \frac{x^3 y^3}{3} \right|_{x=0}^{x=1} dy = c \int_0^1 \frac{y^3}{3} dy$

$\textcircled{6} \frac{c}{3} \int_0^1 y^3 dy = \frac{c}{12} y^4 \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1} = \boxed{\frac{c}{12}}$

e) are X and Y independent?

ind. iff $f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$

$cxy^2 \neq \frac{c}{3}x \cdot \frac{c}{2}y^2$

\uparrow
not independent

Problem 2

Let (X, Y) be continuous random variables with joint PDF:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} cxy^2 & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

a) Solve for c .

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad 1 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 cxy^2 dx dy \\ \textcircled{2} \quad 1 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 cxy^2 dy dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 cxy^3 dx \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 cx dx \\ \textcircled{3} \quad \rightarrow \frac{1}{6} cx^2 \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} &= \frac{1}{6} c = 1 \\ \textcircled{4} \quad \boxed{c=6} \end{aligned}$$

b) Find marginal distributions $f_x(x)$ and $f_y(y)$

$$f_x(x) \rightarrow \int_0^1 cxy^2 dy = c \left(x \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \boxed{c \frac{x}{3}}$$

$$f_y(y) \rightarrow \int_0^1 cxy^2 dx = \left(y^2 \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \boxed{c \frac{y^2}{2}}$$

c) Solve for $E[X]$ and $E[Y]$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f_x(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{c}{3} dx = \frac{c}{3} \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{c}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{c}{6}} \\ E[Y] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \cdot f_y(y) dy \\ &= \frac{c}{2} \int_0^1 y^2 dy = \frac{c}{6} y^3 \Big|_0^1 = \boxed{\frac{c}{6}} \end{aligned}$$