KAIST EE

# Lecture 5: Random Variable, Part III

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EE210: Probability and Introductory Random Processes
KAIST EE

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## Roadmap

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(1) Derived distribution of $Y = g(X)$ or $Z = g(X, Y)$

(2) Derived distribution of $Z = X + Y$

(3) Covariance: Degree of dependence between two rvs.

(4) Correlation coefficient

(5) Conditional expectation and law of iterative expectations

(6) Conditional variance and law of total variance

(7) Random number of sum of random variables



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## Derived Distribution: $Y = g(X)$

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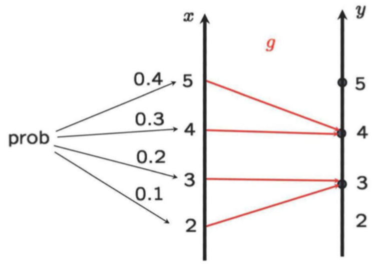
- Given the PDF of $X$, What is the PDF of $Y = g(X)$?
- Wait! Didn't we cover this topic? No. We covered just $\mathbb{E}[g(X)]$.
- Examples: $Y = X$, $Y = X + 1$, $Y = X^2$, etc.
- What are easy or difficult cases?
- Easy cases
  - Discrete
  - Linear: $Y = aX + b$

## Discrete Case

- Take all values of $x$ such that $g(x) = y$, i.e.,

$$p_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(g(X) = y) = \sum_{x: g(x)=y} p_X(x)$$

$$p_Y(3) = p_X(2) + p_X(3) = 0.1 + 0.2 = 0.3$$
$$p_Y(4) = p_X(4) + p_X(5) = 0.3 + 0.4 = 0.7$$






## Linear: $Y = aX + b$, $a \neq 0$, $X$: Continuous

If $a > 0$, $\quad F_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(aX + b \le y) = \mathbb{P}(X \le \frac{y-b}{a}) = F_X(\frac{y-b}{a})$

$$\to f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{a} f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)$$

If $a < 0$, $\quad F_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(aX + b \le y) = \mathbb{P}(X \ge \frac{y-b}{a}) = 1 - F_X(\frac{y-b}{a})$

$$\to f_Y(y) = -\frac{1}{a} f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)$$

Therefore,

$$\boxed{f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{|a|} f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)}$$



## Linear: $Y = aX + b$, when $X$ is exponential

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & \text{if} \quad x \ge 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda}{|a|} e^{-\lambda(y-b)/a}, & \text{if} \quad (y-b)/a \ge 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- If $b = 0$ and $a > 0$, $Y$ is exponential with parameter $\frac{\lambda}{a}$, but generally not.



## Linear: $Y = aX + b$, when $X$ is normal

- Remember? Linear transformation preserves normality. Time to prove.

$$\boxed{\text{If } X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2), \text{ then for } a \neq 0 \text{ and } b,\ Y = aX + b \sim \mathcal{N}(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2).}$$

- Proof.

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{|a|} f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{|a|}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\left(\frac{y-b}{a} - \mu\right)^2 / 2\sigma^2\right\}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}|a|\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(y-b-a\mu)^2}{2a^2\sigma^2}\right\}$$

## Generally, $Y = g(X)$, $X$: Continuous

Step 1. Find the CDF of $Y$:
$F_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(Y \le y) = \mathbb{P}(g(X) \le y)$

Step 2. Differentiate: $f_Y(y) = \frac{dF_Y}{dy}(y)$

Ex1. $Y = X^2$.

$$F_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(X^2 \le y) = \mathbb{P}(-\sqrt{y} \le X \le \sqrt{y}) = F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y})$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} f_X(\sqrt{y}) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} f_X(-\sqrt{y}), \quad y \ge 0$$

Ex2. $X \sim \mathcal{U}[0,1]$. $Y = \sqrt{X}$.

$$F_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(\sqrt{X} \le y) = \mathbb{P}(X \le y^2) = y^2$$
$$f_Y(y) = 2y, \quad 0 \le y \le 1$$

Ex3. $X \sim \mathcal{U}[0,2]$. $Y = X^3$.

$$F_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(X^3 \le y) = \mathbb{P}(X \le \sqrt[3]{y}) = \frac{1}{2} y^{1/3}$$
$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{6} y^{-2/3}, \quad 0 \le y \le 8$$

When $Y = g(X)$ is monotonic, a general formula can be drawn (see the textbook at pp 207)



## Functions of multiple rvs: $Z = g(X, Y)$ (1)

Basically, follow two-step approach: (i) CDF and (ii) differentiate.

Ex1. $X, Y \sim \mathcal{U}[0,1]$, and $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$. $Z = \max(X, Y)$.

* $\mathbb{P}(X \le z) = \mathbb{P}(Y \le z) = z, \ z \in [0,1]$.

$$F_Z(z) = \mathbb{P}(\max(X,Y) \le z) = \mathbb{P}(X \le z, Y \le z) = \mathbb{P}(X \le z)\mathbb{P}(Y \le z) = z^2 \qquad \text{(from } X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y\text{)}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 2z, & \text{if } 0 \le z \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



## Functions of multiple rvs: $Z = g(X, Y)$ (2)

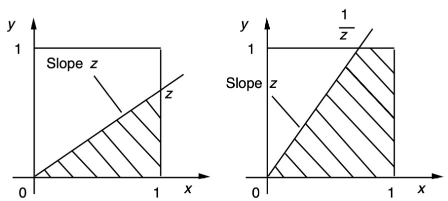
Basically, follow two step approach: (i) CDF and (ii) differentiate.

Ex2. $X, Y \sim \mathcal{U}[0,1]$, and $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$. $Z = Y/X$. VIDEO PAUSE

$$F_Z(z) = \mathbb{P}(Y/X \le z) = \begin{cases} z/2, & 0 \le z \le 1 \\ 1 - 1/2z, & z > 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & 0 \le z \le 1 \\ 1/(2z^2), & z > 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Depending on the value of $z$, two cases need to be considered separately.




(Note) Sometimes, the problem is tricky, which requires careful case-by-case handing. :-)



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# Functions of multiple rvs: $Z = X + Y$, $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$ (1)

- Sum of two independent rvs
- A very basic case with many applications
- Assume that $X, Y \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$p_Z(z) = \mathbb{P}(X+Y=z) = \sum_{\{(x,y):x+y=z\}} \mathbb{P}(X=x, Y=y) = \sum_x \mathbb{P}(X=x, Y=z-x)$$

$$= \sum_x \mathbb{P}(X=x)\mathbb{P}(Y=z-x) = \sum_x p_X(x)p_Y(z-x)$$

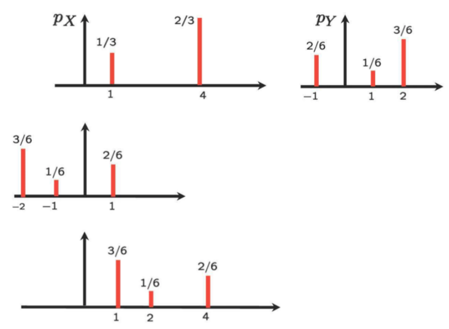
- $p_Z(z)$ is called $\boxed{\text{convolution}}$ of the PMFs of $X$ and $Y$.



# Functions of multiple rvs: $Z = X + Y$, $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$ (2)

- Convolution: $p_Z(z) = \sum_x p_X(x)p_Y(z-x)$
- Interpretation for a given $z$:
  - (i) Flip (horizontally) the PMF of Y ($p_Y(-x)$)
  - (ii) Put it underneath the PMF of X
  - (iii) Right-shift the flipped PMF by $z$ ($p_Y(-x+z)$)

Example. $z = 3$





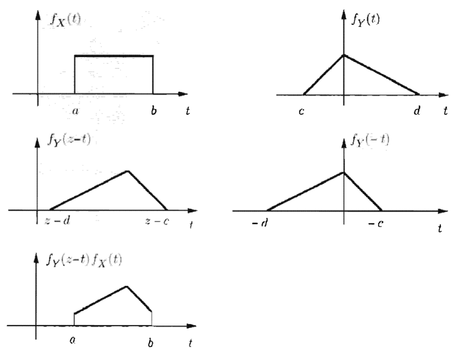

# $Y = X + Y$, $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$: Continuous

- Same logic as the discrete case

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx$$

- Youtube animation for convolution: `https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C1N55M1VD2o`

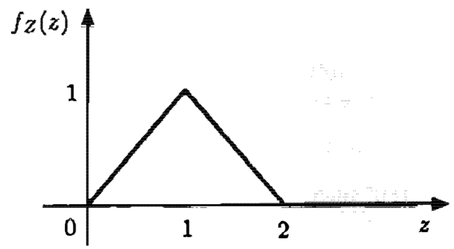
For a fixed $z$,






# Example

- Example. $X, Y \sim \mathcal{U}[0,1]$ and $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$. What is the PDF of $Z = X + Y$? Draw the PDF of $Z$.



## Convolution in Image Processing

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MQm6ZP1F6ms



## $Y = X + Y$, $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$, Normal (1)

- Very special, but useful case
  - $X$ and $Y$ are normal.

**Sum of two independent normal rvs**

$X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$ and $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$ Then, $X + Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_x + \mu_y, \sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2)$

- Why normal rvs are used to model the sum of random noises.
- Extension. The sum of finitely many independent normals is also normal.



## $Y = X + Y$, $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$, Normal (2)

$$
\begin{aligned}
f_Z(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}\right\} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_y} \exp\left\{-\frac{(z-x-\mu_y)^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right\} dx
\end{aligned}
$$

- The details of integration is a little bit tedious. :-)

$$
f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2)}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(z-\mu_x-\mu_y)^2}{2(\sigma_x^2+\sigma_y^2)}\right\}
$$



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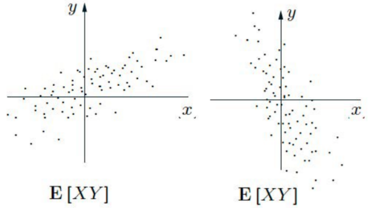
## Making a Metric of Dependence Degree

- Goal: Given two rvs $X$ and $Y$, assign some number that quantifies the degree of their dependence.
  - feeling/weather, university ranking/annual salary,
- Requirements
  - **R1.** Increases (resp. decreases) as they become more (resp. less) dependent. 0 when they are independent.
  - **R2.** Shows the 'direction' of dependence by + and -
  - **R3.** Always bounded by some numbers (i.e., dimensionless metric). For example, $[-1, 1]$
- Good engineers: Good at making good metrics
  - Metric of how our society is economically polarized
  - Cybermetrics in MLB (Major League Baseball): `http://m.mlb.com/glossary/advanced-stats`



## OK. Let's Design!

- Simple case: $\mathbb{E}[X] = \mu_x = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[Y] = \mu_Y = 0$
- Dependent: Positive (If $X \uparrow$, $Y \uparrow$) or Negative (If $X \uparrow$, $Y \downarrow$)
- What about $\mathbb{E}[XY]$? Seems good.
  - $\mathbb{E}[XY] = \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y] = 0$ when $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$
  - More data points (thus increases) when $xy > 0$ (both positive or negative)
  - $|\mathbb{E}[XY]|$ also quantifies the amount of spread.




(Q) What about $\mathbb{E}[X + Y]$?
- When they are positively dependent, but have negative values?



## What If $\mu_X \neq 0, \mu_Y \neq 0$?

- Solution: Centering. $X \to X - \mu_X$ and $Y \to Y - \mu_Y$

**Covariance**

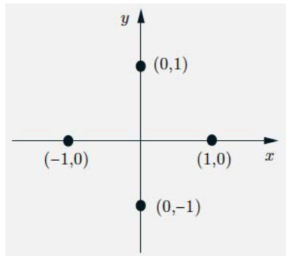
$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}\Big[(X - \mathbb{E}[X]) \cdot (Y - \mathbb{E}[Y])\Big]$$

- After some algebra, $\text{cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y]$
- $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \implies \text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$
- $\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0 \implies X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$? NO.
- When $\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$, we say that $X$ and $Y$ are $\boxed{\text{uncorrelated.}}$



## Example: $\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$, but not independent

- $p_{X,Y}(1, 0) = p_{X,Y}(0, 1) = p_{X,Y}(-1, 0) = p_{X,Y}(0, -1) = 1/4.$
- $\mathbb{E}[X] = \mathbb{E}[Y] = 0$, and $\mathbb{E}[XY] = 0$. So, $\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$
- Are they independent? No, because if $X = 1$, then we should have $Y = 0$.



## Some Properties

$$\mathrm{cov}(X, X) = \mathrm{var}(X)$$

$$\mathrm{cov}(aX + b, Y) = \mathbb{E}[(aX + b)Y] - \mathbb{E}[aX + b]\mathbb{E}[Y] = a \cdot \mathrm{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\mathrm{cov}(X, Y + Z) = \mathbb{E}[X(Y + Z)] - \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y + Z] = \mathrm{cov}(X, Y) + \mathrm{cov}(X, Z)$$

$$\mathrm{var}[X + Y] = \mathbb{E}[(X + Y)^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X + Y])^2 = \mathrm{var}[X] + \mathrm{var}[Y] + 2\mathrm{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\mathrm{var}\left[\sum X_i\right] = \sum \mathrm{var}[X_i] + \sum_{i \neq j} \mathrm{cov}(X_i, X_j)$$



## Example: The hat problem in Lecture 3. Remember?

- $n$ people throw their hats in a box and then pick one at random
- $X$: number of people with their own hat
- (Q) $\mathrm{var}[X]$
- Key step 1. Define a rv $X_i = 1$ if $i$ selects own hat and 0 otherwise. Then, $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$.
- Key step 2. Are $X_i$s are independent?
- $X_i \sim \mathrm{Bern}(1/n)$. Thus, $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = 1/n$ and $\mathrm{var}[X_i] = \frac{1}{n}(1 - \frac{1}{n})$

- For $i \neq j$,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{cov}(X_i, X_j) &= \mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] - \mathbb{E}[X_i]\mathbb{E}[X_j] \\ &= \mathbb{P}(X_i = 1 \text{ and } X_j = 1) - \frac{1}{n^2} \\ &= \mathbb{P}(X_i = 1)\mathbb{P}(X_j = 1 | X_i = 1) - \frac{1}{n^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{n}\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{var}[X] &= \mathrm{var}\left[\sum X_i\right] \\ &= \sum \mathrm{var}[X_i] + \sum_{i \neq j} \mathrm{cov}(X_i, X_j) \\ &= n\frac{1}{n}(1 - \frac{1}{n}) + n(n-1)\frac{1}{n^2(n-1)} = 1\end{aligned}$$



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## Bounding the metric: Correlation Coefficient

- Reqs. **R1** and **R2** are satisfied.

  **R3.** Always bounded by some numbers (dimensionless metric)
- How? $\boxed{\text{Normalization,}}$ but by what?

**Correlation Coefficient**

$$\rho(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{(X - \mu_X)}{\boxed{\sigma_X}} \cdot \frac{(Y - \mu_Y)}{\boxed{\sigma_Y}}\right] = \frac{\mathrm{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\mathrm{var}[X]\mathrm{var}[Y]}}$$

- Theorem.
  1. $-1 \leq \rho \leq 1$ (proof at the next slide)
  2. $|\rho| = 1 \Leftrightarrow X - \mu_X = c(Y - \mu_Y)$ for some constant $c$ ($c > 0$ when $\rho = 1$ and $c < 0$ when $\rho = -1$). In other words, linear relation, meaning VERY related.

## 1. $-1 \le \rho \le 1$

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- Cauchy-Schwarz inequaility. For any rvs $X$ and $Y$, $(\mathbb{E}(XY))^2 \le \mathbb{E}(X^2)\mathbb{E}(Y^2)$
- Proof of $-1 \le \rho \le 1$:

  Let $\tilde{X} = X - \mathbb{E}(X)$ and $\tilde{Y} = Y - \mathbb{E}(Y)$. Then, $(\rho(X,Y))^2 = \dfrac{(\mathbb{E}[\tilde{X}\tilde{Y}])^2}{\mathbb{E}(\tilde{X}^2)\mathbb{E}(\tilde{Y}^2)} \le 1$
- Proof of CSI: For any constant $a$,

  $$0 \le \mathbb{E}\left[(X - aY)^2\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[X^2 - 2aXY + a^2Y^2\right] = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - 2a\mathbb{E}(XY) + a^2\mathbb{E}(Y^2)$$

  Now, choose $a = \frac{\mathbb{E}(XY)}{\mathbb{E}(Y^2)}$. Then,

  $$\mathbb{E}(X^2) - 2\frac{\mathbb{E}(XY)}{\mathbb{E}(Y^2)}\mathbb{E}(XY) + \frac{(\mathbb{E}[XY])^2}{(\mathbb{E}[Y^2])^2}\mathbb{E}(Y^2) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - \frac{(\mathbb{E}[XY])^2}{\mathbb{E}(Y^2)} \ge 0$$



## 2. $|\rho| = 1 \Leftrightarrow X - \mu_X = c(Y - \mu_Y)$

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($\Rightarrow$) Suppose that $|\rho| = 1$. In the proof of CSI,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\tilde{X} - \frac{\mathbb{E}(\tilde{X}\tilde{Y})}{\mathbb{E}(\tilde{Y}^2)}\tilde{Y}\right)^2\right] = \mathbb{E}(\tilde{X}^2) - \frac{(\mathbb{E}[\tilde{X}\tilde{Y}])^2}{\mathbb{E}(\tilde{Y}^2)} = \mathbb{E}(\tilde{X}^2)(1-\rho^2) = 0$$

$$\tilde{X} - \frac{\mathbb{E}(\tilde{X}\tilde{Y})}{\mathbb{E}(\tilde{Y}^2)}Y = 0 \leftrightarrow \tilde{X} = \frac{\mathbb{E}(\tilde{X}\tilde{Y})}{\mathbb{E}(\tilde{Y}^2)}\tilde{Y} = \rho\sqrt{\frac{\mathbb{E}(\tilde{X}^2)}{\mathbb{E}(\tilde{Y}^2)}}\tilde{Y}$$

($\Leftarrow$) If $\tilde{Y} = c\tilde{X}$, then

$$\rho(X,Y) = \frac{\mathbb{E}(\tilde{X}c\tilde{X})}{\sqrt{\mathbb{E}[\tilde{X}^2]\mathbb{E}[(c\tilde{X})^2]}} = \frac{c}{|c|}$$



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## A Special Random Variable

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- Consider a rv $Y$, such that

  $$Y = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{w.p. } 1/4 \\ 1, & \text{w.p. } 1/4 \\ 2, & \text{w.p. } 1/2 \end{cases}$$
- If $h(y) = y^2$, then a new rv $h(Y)$ is:

  $$h(Y) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{w.p. } 1/4 \\ 1, & \text{w.p. } 1/4 \\ 4, & \text{w.p. } 1/2 \end{cases}$$
- Consider other rv $X$, which, we assume, has:

  $$g(y) = \mathbb{E}[X|Y=y] = \begin{cases} 3, & \text{if } y = 0 \\ 8, & \text{if } y = 1 \\ 9, & \text{if } y = 2 \end{cases}$$
- Then, a rv $g(Y)$ is:

  $$g(Y) = \begin{cases} 3, & \text{w.p. } 1/4 \\ 8, & \text{w.p. } 1/4 \\ 9, & \text{w.p. } 1/2 \end{cases}$$

- The rv $g(Y)$ looks special, so let's give a fancy notation to it.

- What about? $X_{exp}(Y)$, $\mathbb{E}[X_Y]$, $\mathbb{E}_X[Y]$?

## Conditional Expectation $\mathbb{E}[X|Y]$

**Conditional Expectation**

A random variable $g(Y) = \boxed{\mathbb{E}[X|Y]}$, called $\boxed{\text{conditional expectation of } X \text{ given } Y}$, takes the value $g(y) = \mathbb{E}[X|Y=y]$, if $Y$ happens to take the value $y$.

- A function of $Y$
- A random variable
- Thus, having a distribution, expectation, variance, all the things that a random variable has.
- Often confusing because of the notation.



## Expectation of $\mathbb{E}[X|Y]$

**Expectation of Conditional Expectation**

$\mathbb{E}\Big[\mathbb{E}[X|Y]\Big] = \mathbb{E}[X]$, Law of iterated expectations

Proof.

$$\mathbb{E}\Big[\mathbb{E}[X|Y]\Big] = \sum_y \mathbb{E}[X|Y=y]p_Y(y) = \mathbb{E}[X]$$



## Examples and Meaning

- Stick of length $l$
- Uniformly break at point $Y$, and break what is left uniformly at point $X$.
- $\mathbb{E}[X|Y=y] = y/2$
- $\mathbb{E}[X|Y] = Y/2$
- $\mathbb{E}[X] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X|Y]] = \mathbb{E}[Y/2] = \frac{1}{2}\frac{l}{2} = l/4$

- Forecasts on sales: calculating expected value, given any available information
- $X$ : February sales
- Forecast in the beg. of the year: $\mathbb{E}[X]$
- End of Jan. new information $Y = y$ (Jan. sales)
  Revised forecast: $\mathbb{E}[X|Y=y]$
  Revised forecast $\neq \mathbb{E}[X]$
- Law of iterated expectations
  $\mathbb{E}[\text{revised forecast}] = \text{original one}$



## Example: Averaging Quiz Scores by Section

- A class: $n$ students, student $i$'s quiz score: $x_i$
- Average quiz score: $m = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$
- Students: partitioned into sections $A_1, \ldots, A_k$ and $n_s$: number of students in section $s$
- average score in section $s$ = $m_s = \frac{1}{n_s}\sum_{i\in A_s} x_i$
- whole average: (i) taking the average $m_s$ of each section and (ii) forming a weighted average

$$\sum_{s=1}^k \frac{n_s}{n} m_s = \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{n_s}{n}\frac{1}{n_s}\sum_{i\in A_s} x_i = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = m$$

- Understanding from $\mathbb{E}\Big[\mathbb{E}[X|Y]\Big] = \mathbb{E}[X]$
- $X$: score of a randomly chosen student, $Y$: section of a student ($\in \{1,\ldots,k\}$)

$$m = \mathbb{E}(X) = \mathbb{E}\Big[\mathbb{E}[X|Y]\Big] = \sum_{s=1}^k \mathbb{E}(X|Y=s)\mathbb{P}(Y=s) = \sum_{s=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{n_s}\sum_{i\in A_s} x_i\right)\frac{n_s}{n} = \sum_{s=1}^k m_s \frac{n_s}{n}$$

## Roadmap

(1) Derived distribution of $Y = g(X)$ or $Z = g(X, Y)$

(2) Derived distribution of $Z = X + Y$

(3) Covariance: Degree of dependence between two rvs

(4) Correlation coefficient

(5) Conditional expectation and law of iterative expectations

(6) Conditional variance and law of total variance

(7) Random number of sum of random variables



## Conditional Variance $\text{var}[X|Y]$

$\text{var}[X] = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X])^2]$

$g(y) = \text{var}[X|Y = y] = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X|Y = y])^2|Y = y]$

$g(Y) = \text{var}[X|Y] = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X|Y])^2|Y]$

**Conditional Variance**

A random variable $g(Y) = \boxed{\text{var}[X|Y]}$ and called $\boxed{\text{conditional variance of } X \text{ given } Y}$, takes the value $g(y) = \text{var}[X|Y = y]$, if $Y$ happens to take the value $y$.

- A function of $Y$
- A random variable
- Thus, having a distribution, expectation, variance, all the things that a random variable has



## Expectation and Variance of $\mathbb{E}[X|Y]$ and $\text{var}[X|Y]$

| | $\mathbb{E}[X\|Y]$ | $\text{var}[X\|Y]$ |
|---|---|---|
| Expectation | $\mathbb{E}\Big[\mathbb{E}(X\|Y)\Big]$ | $\mathbb{E}\Big[\text{var}(X\|Y)\Big]$ |
| Variance | $\text{var}\Big[\mathbb{E}(X\|Y)\Big]$ | $\text{var}\Big[\text{var}(X\|Y)\Big]$ |



## Law of Total Variance

**Law of total variance (LTV)**

$$\text{var}[X] = \mathbb{E}\Big[\text{var}(X|Y)\Big] + \text{var}[\mathbb{E}(X|Y)]$$

Proof.

$$\text{var}(X|Y) = \mathbb{E}[X^2|Y] - (\mathbb{E}[X|Y])^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}\Big[\text{var}(X|Y)\Big] = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}\Big[(\mathbb{E}[X|Y])^2\Big] \quad (1)$$

$$\text{var}\Big[\mathbb{E}(X|Y)\Big] = \mathbb{E}\Big[(\mathbb{E}[X|Y])^2\Big] - (\mathbb{E}\Big[\mathbb{E}(X|Y)\Big])^2 = \mathbb{E}\Big[(\mathbb{E}[X|Y])^2\Big] - (\mathbb{E}[X])^2 \quad (2)$$

$(1) + (2) = \mathbb{E}[X^2] + (\mathbb{E}[X])^2 = \text{var}[X]$

## Example: Averarging Quiz Scores by Section

KAIST EE

- Same setting as that in page 36
- $X$: score of a randomly chosen student, $Y$: section of a student ($\in \{1, \ldots, k\}$)
- Let's intuitively understand: $\text{var}[X] = \mathbb{E}\Big[\text{var}(X|Y)\Big] + \text{var}[\mathbb{E}(X|Y)]$
- $\mathbb{E}[\text{var}(X|Y)] = \sum_{k=1}^{s} \mathbb{P}(Y = s)\text{var}(X|Y = s) = \sum_{k=1}^{s} \frac{n_s}{n}\text{var}(X|Y = s)$
  - Weighted average of the section variances
  - average score variability within individual sections
- $\text{var}[\mathbb{E}(X|Y)]$: variability of the average of the differenct sections
  - $\mathbb{E}(X|Y = s)$: average score in section $s$
  - variability between sections



## Example: Stick-breaking

KAIST EE

- Stick of length $l$
- Uniformly break at point $Y$, and break what is left uniformly at point $X$.
- Question. $\text{var}(X)$?
- LTV: $\text{var}[X] = \mathbb{E}\Big[\text{var}(X|Y)\Big] + \text{var}[\mathbb{E}(X|Y)]$
- Fact. If a rv $X \sim \mathcal{U}[0, \theta]$, then $\text{var}(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{12}$
- Since $X \sim \mathcal{U}[0, Y]$, $\text{var}(X|Y) = \frac{Y^2}{12} \to \mathbb{E}[\text{var}[X|Y]] = \frac{1}{12}\int_0^l \frac{1}{l} y^2 dy = \frac{l^2}{36}$
- $\mathbb{E}(X|Y) = Y/2 \to \text{var}(\mathbb{E}[X|Y]) = \frac{1}{4}\text{var}[Y] = \frac{1}{4}\frac{l^2}{12} = \frac{l^2}{48}$
- $\text{var}(X) = \frac{l^2}{36} + \frac{l^2}{48} = \frac{7l^2}{144}$



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KAIST EE

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## Sum of a random number of rvs

KAIST EE

- $N$ : number of stores visited (random)
- $X_i$: money spent in store $i$, independent of other $X_j$ and $N$, $X_i$s are identically distributed with $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = \mu$
- $Y = X_1 + X_2 + \ldots X_N$. What are $\mathbb{E}[Y]$ and $\text{var}[Y]$?
- $\mathbb{E}[Y] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[Y|N]] = \mathbb{E}[N\mathbb{E}[X_i]] = \mathbb{E}[N]\mathbb{E}[X_i] = \mu\mathbb{E}[N]$
- $\text{var}[Y] = \mathbb{E}\Big[\text{var}(Y|N)\Big] + \text{var}[\mathbb{E}(Y|N)] = \mathbb{E}[N]\text{var}[X_i] + \mu^2\text{var}[N]$

$$\text{var}(\mathbb{E}[Y|N]) = \text{var}(N\mu) = \mu^2\text{var}[N]$$
$$\text{var}[Y|N] = N\text{var}[X_i]$$
$$\mathbb{E}[\text{var}(Y|N)] = \mathbb{E}[N\text{var}[X_i]] = \mathbb{E}[N]\text{var}[X_i]$$

Questions?





1) What are the key steps to get the derived distributions of $Y = g(X)$ or $Z = g(X, Y)$?
2) How does CDF help in computing the derived distributions?
3) How can we compute the distribution of $Z + X + Y$ when $X$ and $Y$ are independent?
4) What are covariance and correlation coefficient? Why do we need those concepts?
5) Explain the concepts of conditional expectation and conditional variance.
6) Explain law of iterative expectations and law of total variance
7) How can we apply the above two law to handle a case of random number of sum of random variables?