

# Multivariate Expectation Application Solutions

Lt Col Ken Horton

Professor Bradley Warner

18 June, 2020

## Exercises

1. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be continuous random variables with joint pmf:

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = x + y$$

where  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  and  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ .

a) Find  $E(X)$  and  $E(Y)$ .

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12} = 0.583$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 y \left( y + \frac{1}{2} \right) dy = 0.583$$

b) Find  $\text{Var}(X)$  and  $\text{Var}(Y)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= E(X^2) - E(X)^2 \\ E(X^2) &= \int_0^1 x^2 \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{6} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12} = 0.417 \end{aligned}$$

So,  $\text{Var}(X) = 0.417 - 0.583^2 = 0.076$ .

Similarly,  $\text{Var}(Y) = 0.076$ .

c) Find  $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$  and  $\rho$ . Are  $X$  and  $Y$  independent?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \\ E(XY) &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy(x+y) dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 y^2}{2} + \frac{xy^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{3} dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^2}{6} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} = 0.333 \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{3} - \left( \frac{7}{12} \right)^2 = -0.007$$

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{-0.007}{\sqrt{0.076 \times 0.076}} = -0.909$$

With a non-zero covariance,  $X$  and  $Y$  are not independent.

d) Find  $\text{Var}(3X + 2Y)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(3X + 2Y) &= \text{Var}(3X) + \text{Var}(2Y) + 2\text{Cov}(3X, 2Y) = 9\text{Var}(X) + 4\text{Var}(Y) + 12\text{Cov}(X, Y) \\ &= 9 * 0.076 + 4 * 0.076 + 12 * -0.007 = 0.910\end{aligned}$$

2. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be continuous random variables with joint pmf:

$$f_{X,Y}(x, y) = 1$$

where  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  and  $0 \leq y \leq 2x$ .

a) Find  $E(X)$  and  $E(Y)$ .

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2x \, dx = \left. \frac{2x^3}{3} \right|_0^1 = 0.667$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^2 y \left(1 - \frac{y}{2}\right) dy = \left. \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{6} \right|_0^2 = 2 - \frac{8}{6} = 0.667$$

b) Find  $\text{Var}(X)$  and  $\text{Var}(Y)$ .

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 2x \, dx = \left. \frac{x^4}{2} \right|_0^1 = 0.5$$

$$\text{So, } \text{Var}(X) = 0.5 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{18} = 0.056$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^2 y^2 \left(1 - \frac{y}{2}\right) dy = \left. \frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y^4}{8} \right|_0^2 = \frac{8}{3} - 2 = 0.667$$

$$\text{So, } \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{2}{3} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{9} = 0.222$$

c) Find  $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$  and  $\rho$ . Are  $X$  and  $Y$  independent?

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2x} xy \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \left. \frac{xy^2}{2} \right|_0^{2x} dx = \int_0^1 2x^3 \, dx = \left. \frac{x^4}{2} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

So,

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{18} = 0.056$$

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{18}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{18} \frac{2}{9}}} = 0.5$$

$X$  and  $Y$  appear to be positively correlated (thus not independent).

d) Find  $\text{Var}\left(\frac{X}{2} + 2Y\right)$ .

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{X}{2} + 2Y\right) = \frac{1}{4}\text{Var}(X) + 4\text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{72} + \frac{8}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = 1.014$$

3. Suppose  $X$  and  $Y$  are *independent* random variables. Show that  $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$ .

If  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent, then  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$ . So,

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$$

Thus,

$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$

4. ADVANCED: Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be independent, identically distributed random variables. (This is often abbreviated as “iid”). Each  $X_i$  has mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$  (i.e., for all  $i$ ,  $E(X_i) = \mu$  and  $\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$ ).

Let  $S = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ . And let  $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n}$ .

Find  $E(S)$ ,  $\text{Var}(S)$ ,  $E(\bar{X})$  and  $\text{Var}(\bar{X})$ .

$$E(S) = E(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) + \dots + E(X_n) = \mu + \mu + \dots + \mu = n\mu$$

Since the  $X_i$ s are all independent:

$$\text{Var}(S) = \text{Var}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) = \text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2) + \dots + \text{Var}(X_n) = n\sigma^2$$

$$E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n}E(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) = \frac{1}{n}n\mu = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n^2}\text{Var}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) = \frac{1}{n^2}n\sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$