

Set07 - Multiple random variables

STAT 401 (Engineering) - Iowa State University

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Multiple discrete random variables

Real problems very seldom concern a single random variable. As soon as more than 1 variable is involved it is not sufficient to think of modeling them only individually - their joint behavior is important.

Definition

If X and Y are two discrete variables. Their **joint probability mass function** is defined as

$$p_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X = x \cap Y = y) = P(X = x, Y = y).$$

Example

A box contains 5 unmarked PowerPC G4 processors of different speeds:

#	speed
2	400 mHz
1	450 mHz
2	500 mHz

Select two processors out of the box (without replacement) and let

- X be speed of the first selected processor
- Y be speed of the second selected processor

Example (cont.)

Enumerate all the equal probability events:

	Ω	1st processor (X)				
		400 ₁	400 ₂	450	500 ₁	500 ₂
2nd processor (Y)	400 ₁	-	x	x	x	x
	400 ₂	x	-	x	x	x
	450	x	x	-	x	x
	500 ₁	x	x	x	-	x
	500 ₂	x	x	x	x	-

Probability mass function:

	mHz	1st processor (X)		
		400	450	500
2nd processor (Y)	400	2/20	2/20	4/20
	450	2/20	0/20	2/20
	500	4/20	2/20	2/20

Example (cont.)

What is the probability that $X = Y$?

$$\begin{aligned}P(X = Y) &= p_{X,Y}(400, 400) + p_{X,Y}(450, 450) + p_{X,Y}(500, 500) \\&= 2/20 + 0/20 + 2/20 = 4/20 = 0.2\end{aligned}$$

What is the probability that $X > Y$?

$$\begin{aligned}P(X > Y) &= p_{X,Y}(450, 400) + p_{X,Y}(500, 400) + p_{X,Y}(500, 450) \\&= 2/20 + 4/20 + 2/20 = 8/20 = 0.4\end{aligned}$$

Marginal distribution

Definition

For discrete random variables X and Y , the **marginal probability mass functions** are

$$p_X(x) = \sum_y p_{X,Y}(x, y)$$

$$p_Y(y) = \sum_x p_{X,Y}(x, y)$$

In the CPU example, we have

x	400	450	500 (mHz)
$p_X(x)$	0.4	0.2	0.4

y	400	450	500 (mHz)
$p_Y(y)$	0.4	0.2	0.4

Expectation

Definition

The **expected value** of a function $h(x, y)$ is

$$E[h(X, Y)] = \sum_{x, y} h(x, y) p_{X, Y}(x, y).$$

Example (cont.)

What is $E[|X - Y|]$ (the average speed difference)?

Here, we have the situation $E[|X - Y|] = E[h(X, Y)]$, with $h(X, Y) = |X - Y|$. Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E[|X - Y|] &= \sum_{x,y} |x - y| p_{X,Y}(x, y) = \\ &= |400 - 400| \cdot 0.1 + |400 - 450| \cdot 0.1 + |400 - 500| \cdot 0.2 \\ &+ |450 - 400| \cdot 0.1 + |450 - 450| \cdot 0.0 + |450 - 500| \cdot 0.1 \\ &+ |500 - 400| \cdot 0.2 + |500 - 450| \cdot 0.1 + |500 - 500| \cdot 0.1 \\ &= 0 + 5 + 20 + 5 + 0 + 5 + 20 + 5 + 0 = 60. \end{aligned}$$

Covariance

The most important cases for $h(X, Y)$ in this context are linear combinations of X and Y .

Definition

The **covariance** between two random variables X and Y is

$$Cov(X, Y) = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])].$$

This definition looks very much like the definition for the variance of a single random variable. In fact, if we set $Y = X$ in the above definition, then $Cov(X, X) = Var(X)$.

Correlation

Definition

The **correlation** between two variables X and Y is

$$\rho = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X) \cdot Var(Y)}}.$$

Properties:

- ρ is between -1 and 1
- if $\rho = 1$ or -1, Y is a linear function of X
 $\rho = 1 \rightarrow Y = aX + b$ with $a > 0$,
 $\rho = -1 \rightarrow Y = aX + b$ with $a < 0$,
- ρ is a measure of linear association between X and Y
- ρ near ± 1 indicates a strong linear relationship, ρ near 0 indicates lack of linear association.

Example (cont.)

What is $\rho(X, Y)$ in our box with five chips?

Use marginal pmfs to compute:

- $E[X] = E[Y] = 450$
- $Var[X] = Var[Y] = 2000$

The covariance between X and Y is:

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X, Y) &= \sum_{x,y} (x - E[X])(y - E[Y])p_{X,Y}(x, y) = \\ &= (400 - 450)(400 - 450) \cdot 0.1 + (450 - 450)(400 - 450) \cdot 0.1 + \\ &\quad \cdots + (500 - 450)(500 - 450) \cdot 0.1 \\ &= 250 + 0 - 500 + 0 + 0 + 0 - 500 + 250 + 0 = -500. \end{aligned}$$

The correlation there is

$$\rho = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X)Var(Y)}} = \frac{-500}{2000} = -0.25,$$

and thus there is a weak negative (linear) association.

Example (cont.)

Definition

Two discrete random variables are **independent** if

$$P(X = x, Y = y) = P(X = x)P(Y = y).$$

Are X and Y independent?

Intuition: No, since if we know X then it will change what we think about Y .

Definition: independence if $p_{x,y}(x, y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y)$ for all x and y .

Since

$$p_{X,Y}(450, 450) = 0 \neq 0.2 \cdot 0.2 = p_X(450) \cdot p_Y(450)$$

they are **not** independent.

Continuous random variables

All the properties have continuous analogs.

Definition

Suppose X and Y are two continuous random variables with **joint probability density function** $p_{X,Y}(x, y)$. Then the **marginal probability density functions** are

$$\begin{aligned}p_X(x) &= \int p_{X,Y}(x, y) dy \\p_Y(y) &= \int p_{X,Y}(x, y) dx.\end{aligned}$$

Two continuous random variables are **independent** if

$$p_{X,Y}(x, y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y).$$

The expected value is

$$E[h(X, Y)] = \int \int p_{X,Y}(x, y) dx dy.$$

Properties of variances and covariances

For any random variables X , Y , W and Z ,

$$\begin{aligned}Var(aX + bY + c) &= a^2Var(X) + b^2Var(Y) + 2abCov(X, Y) \\Cov(aX + bY, cZ + dW) &= acCov(X, Z) + adCov(X, W) \\&\quad + bcCov(Y, Z) + bdCov(Y, W) \\Cov(X, Y) &= Cov(Y, X) \\ \rho(X, Y) &= \rho(Y, X)\end{aligned}$$

If X and Y are independent, then

$$\begin{aligned}Cov(X, Y) &= 0 \\Var(aX + bY + c) &= a^2Var(X) + b^2Var(Y).\end{aligned}$$