LECTURE 10: Conditioning on a random variable; Independence; Bayes' rule

- Conditioning X on Y
  - Total probability theorem
  - Total expectation theorem
- Independence
  - independent normals
- A comprehensive example
- Four variants of the Bayes rule

Conditional PDFs, given another r.v.

$$p_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \mathbf{P}(X = x \mid Y = y) = \frac{p_{X,Y}(x,y)}{p_Y(y)}, \quad \text{if } p_Y(y) > 0$$

$p_{X,Y}(x,y)$	$f_{X,Y}(x,y)$
$p_{X|A}(x)$	$f_{X|A}(x)$
$p_{X|Y}(x \mid y)$	$f_{X|Y}(x \mid y)$

Definition: $f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \dfrac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$ if $f_Y(y) > 0$

$$\mathbf{P}(x \le X \le x + \delta \mid \underbrace{A}_{Y=y \;\; Y \approx y}) \approx f_{X|A}(x) \cdot \delta, \qquad \text{where } \mathbf{P}(A) > 0$$

$$\mathbf{P}(x \le X \le x + \delta \mid y \le Y \le y + \epsilon) \approx \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)\,\delta\,\cancel{\epsilon}}{f_Y(y)\,\cancel{\epsilon}} = f_{X|Y}(x \mid y)\,\delta$$

Definition: $\mathbf{P}(X \in A \mid Y = y) = \int_A f_{X \mid Y}(x \mid y)\,dx$

Comments on conditional PDFs

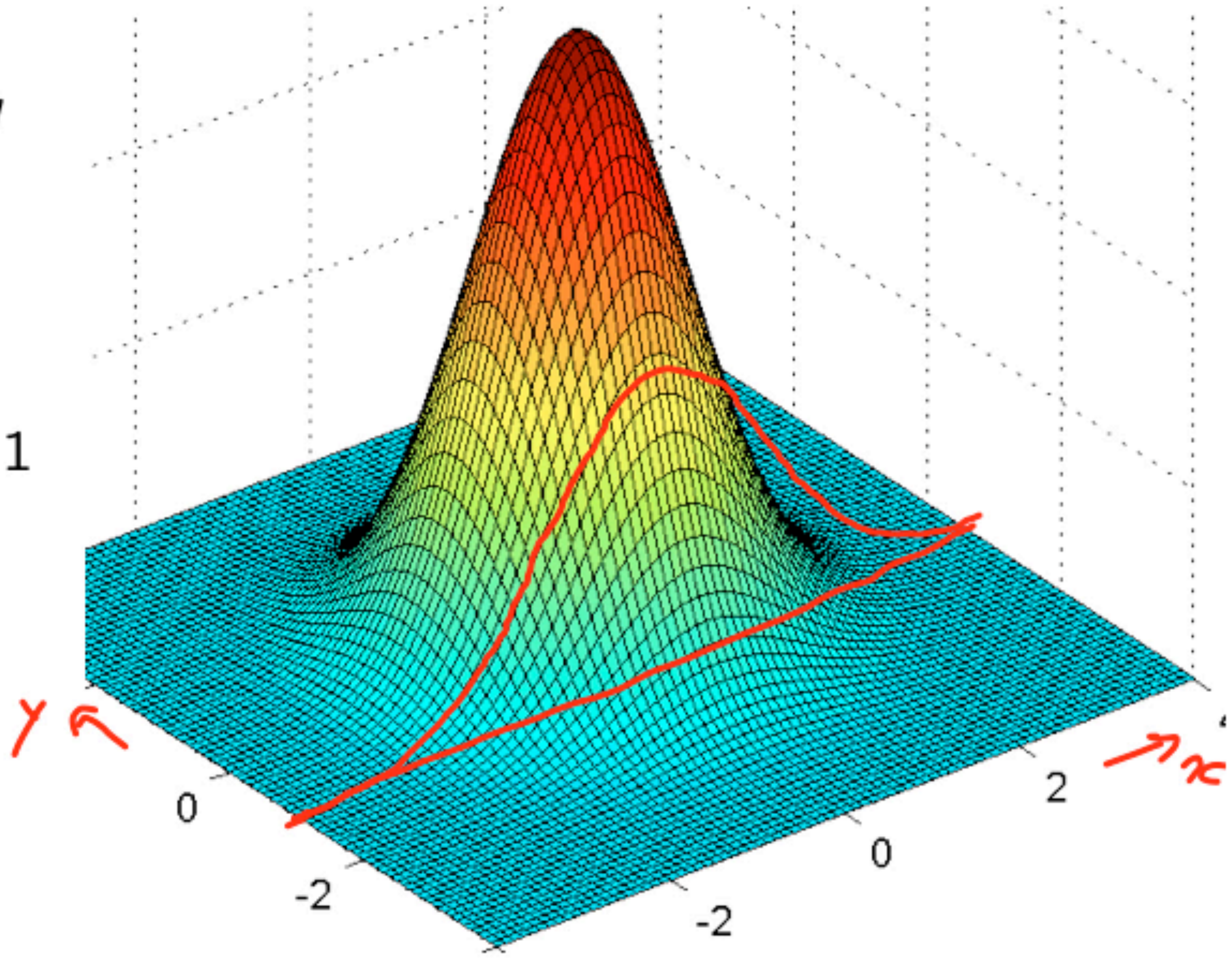
$$f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

- $f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) \geq 0$

- Think of value of Y as fixed at some y
  shape of $f_{X|Y}(\cdot \mid y)$: slice of the joint

- $\displaystyle\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X|Y}(x \mid y)\,dx = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y)\,dx}{f_Y(y)} = 1$

- Multiplication rule:
  $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_Y(y) \cdot f_{X|Y}(x \mid y)$
  $\qquad\quad = f_X(x) \cdot f_{Y|X}(y \mid x)$



Total probability and expectation theorems

$$p_X(x) = \sum_y p_Y(y) p_{X|Y}(x \mid y) \qquad f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{f_Y(y) f_{X|Y}(x \mid y)}_{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}\, dy \qquad \text{TRm.}$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X \mid Y = y] = \sum_x x p_{X|Y}(x \mid y) \qquad \mathbf{E}[X \mid Y = y] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_{X|Y}(x \mid y)\, dx \qquad \text{Def.}$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X] = \sum_y p_Y(y) \mathbf{E}[X \mid Y = y] \qquad \mathbf{E}[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(y) \mathbf{E}[X \mid Y = y]\, dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(y) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_{X|Y}(x|y)\, dx\, dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(y) f_{X|Y}(x|y)\, dy}\, dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x)\, dx = E[X]$$

- Expected value rule...

$$E[g(X) \mid Y = y] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f_{X|Y}(x|y)\, dx$$

Independence

$p_{X,Y}(x,y) = p_X(x)\,p_Y(y)$, for all x, y

$\boxed{f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \underline{f_X(x)}\,f_Y(y), \quad \text{for all } x \text{ and } y}$

$f_{Y|X} = f_Y$

$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \underline{f_{X|Y}(x\,|\,y)}\,f_Y(y)$

- equivalent to: $f_{X|Y}(x\,|\,y) = f_X(x)$, for all y with $f_Y(y) > 0$ and all x

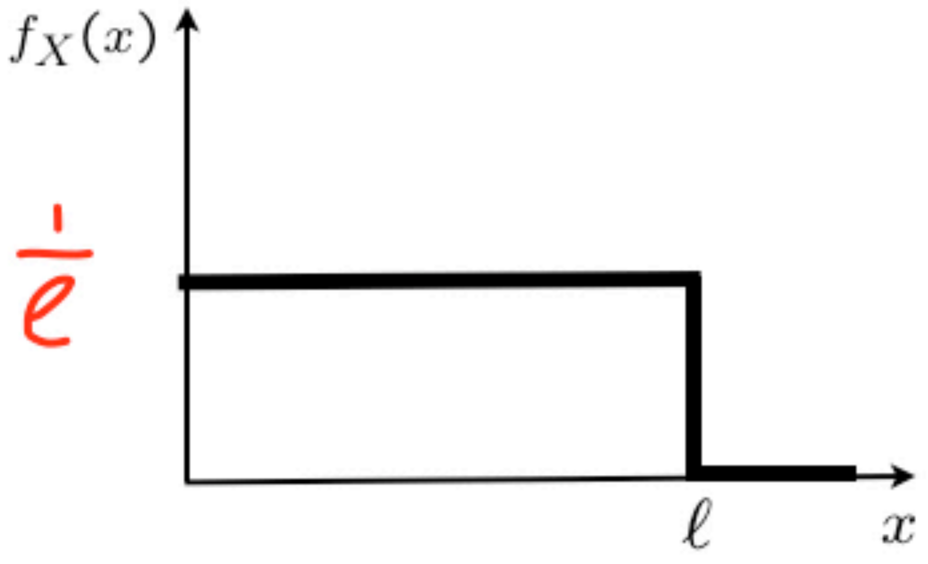
If X, Y are **independent:** $\mathbf{E}[XY] = \mathbf{E}[X]\mathbf{E}[Y]$

$\text{var}(X+Y) = \text{var}(X) + \text{var}(Y)$

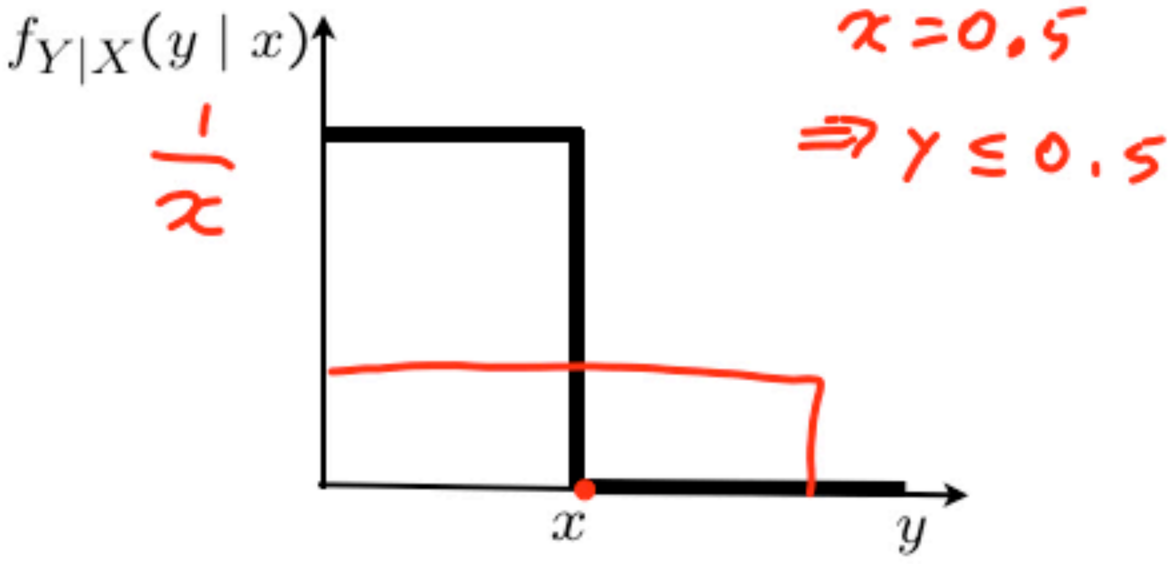
$g(X)$ and $h(Y)$ are also independent: $\mathbf{E}[g(X)h(Y)] = \mathbf{E}[g(X)] \cdot \mathbf{E}[h(Y)]$

Stick-breaking example

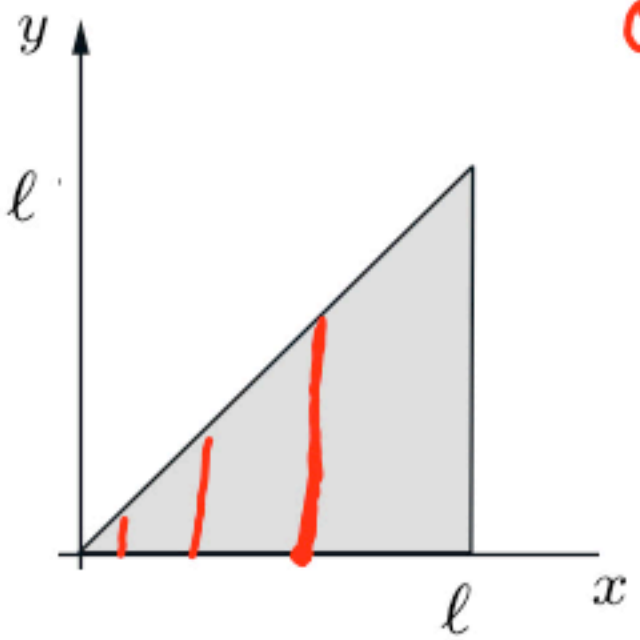
- Break a stick of length ℓ twice
  - first break at X: uniform in $[0, \ell]$
  - second break at Y: uniform in $[0, X]$



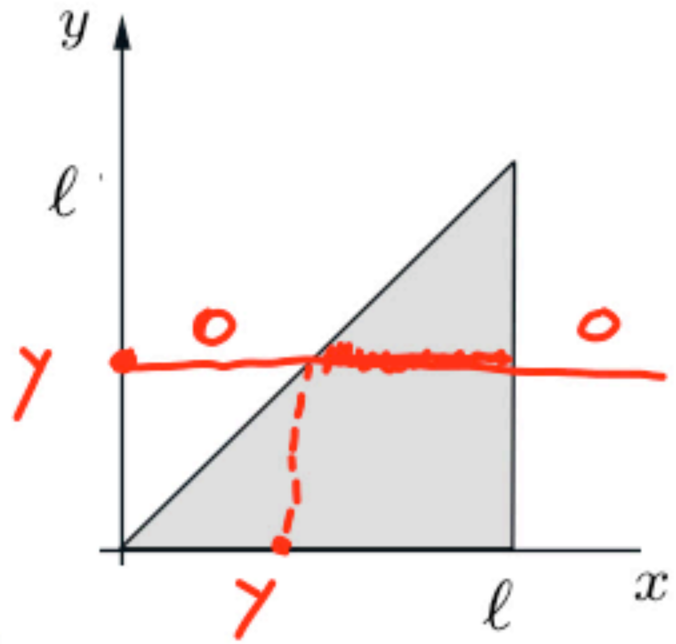
$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) f_{Y|X}(y \mid x) = \frac{1}{\ell x}$$



$0 \le y \le x \le \ell$

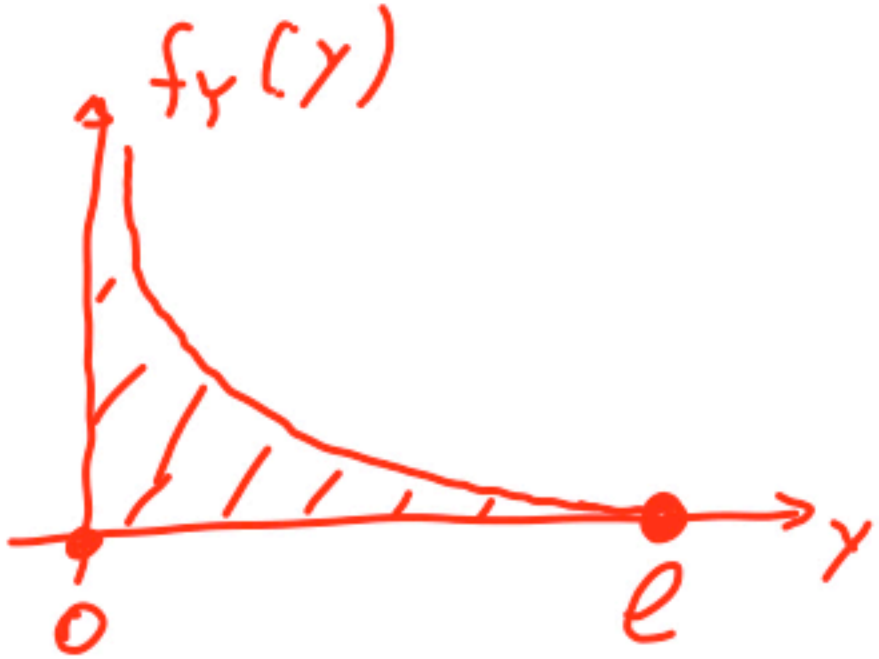


Stick-breaking example



$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{1}{\ell x}, \qquad 0 \le y \le x \le \ell$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_y^{\ell} f_{X,Y}(x,y)\,dx = \int_y^{\ell} \frac{1}{\ell x}\,dx = \frac{1}{\ell}\log\left(\frac{\ell}{y}\right)$$



$$\mathbf{E}[Y] = \int_0^{\ell} y\,\frac{1}{\ell}\log\left(\frac{\ell}{y}\right)dy$$

- Using total expectation theorem:

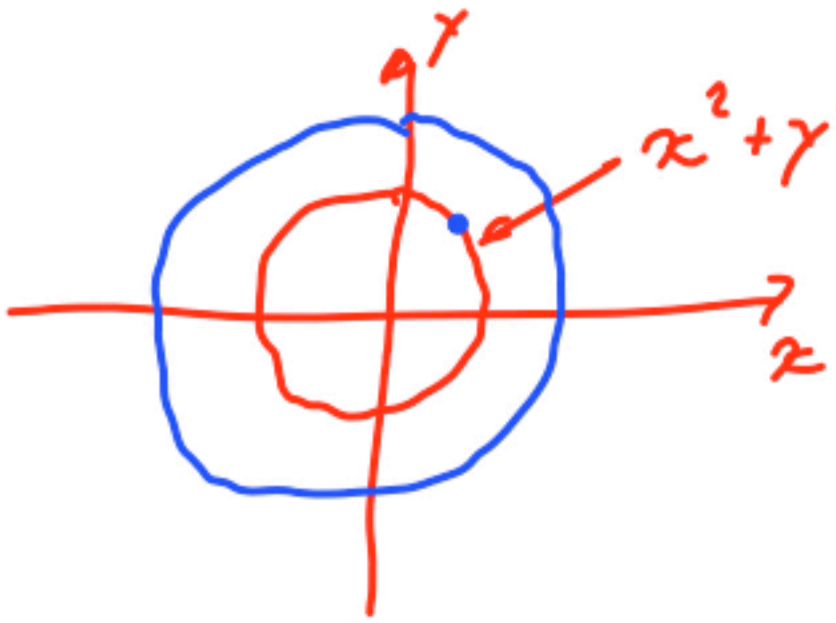
$$E[Y] = \int_0^{\ell} \frac{1}{\ell}\,E[Y \mid X = x]\,dx = \int_0^{\ell} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\ell}}_{f_X(x)} \cdot \frac{x}{2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}E[X] = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\ell}{2} = \frac{\ell}{4}.$$

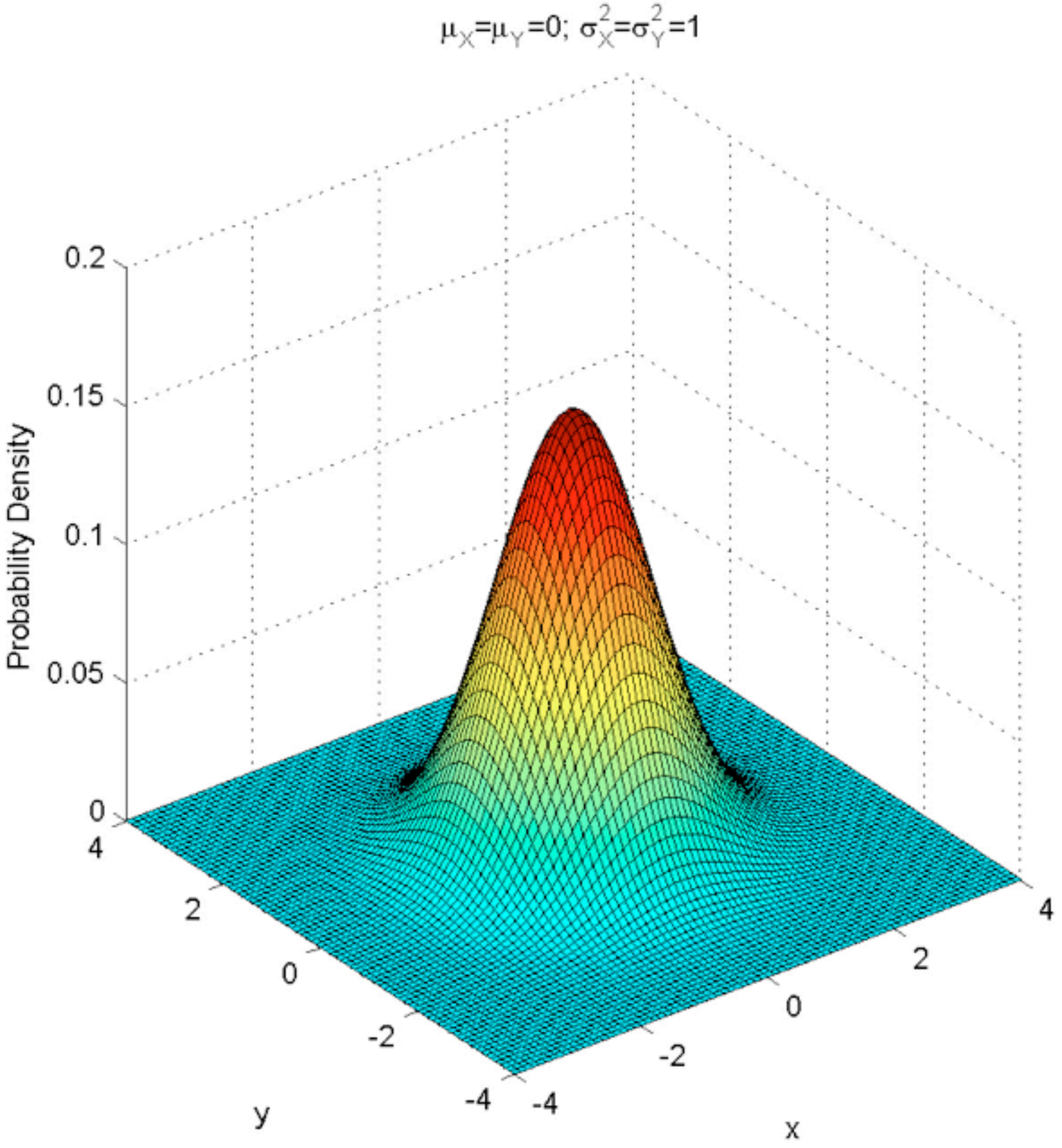
Independent standard normals

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{ -\frac{x^2}{2} \right\} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{ -\frac{y^2}{2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \right\}$$

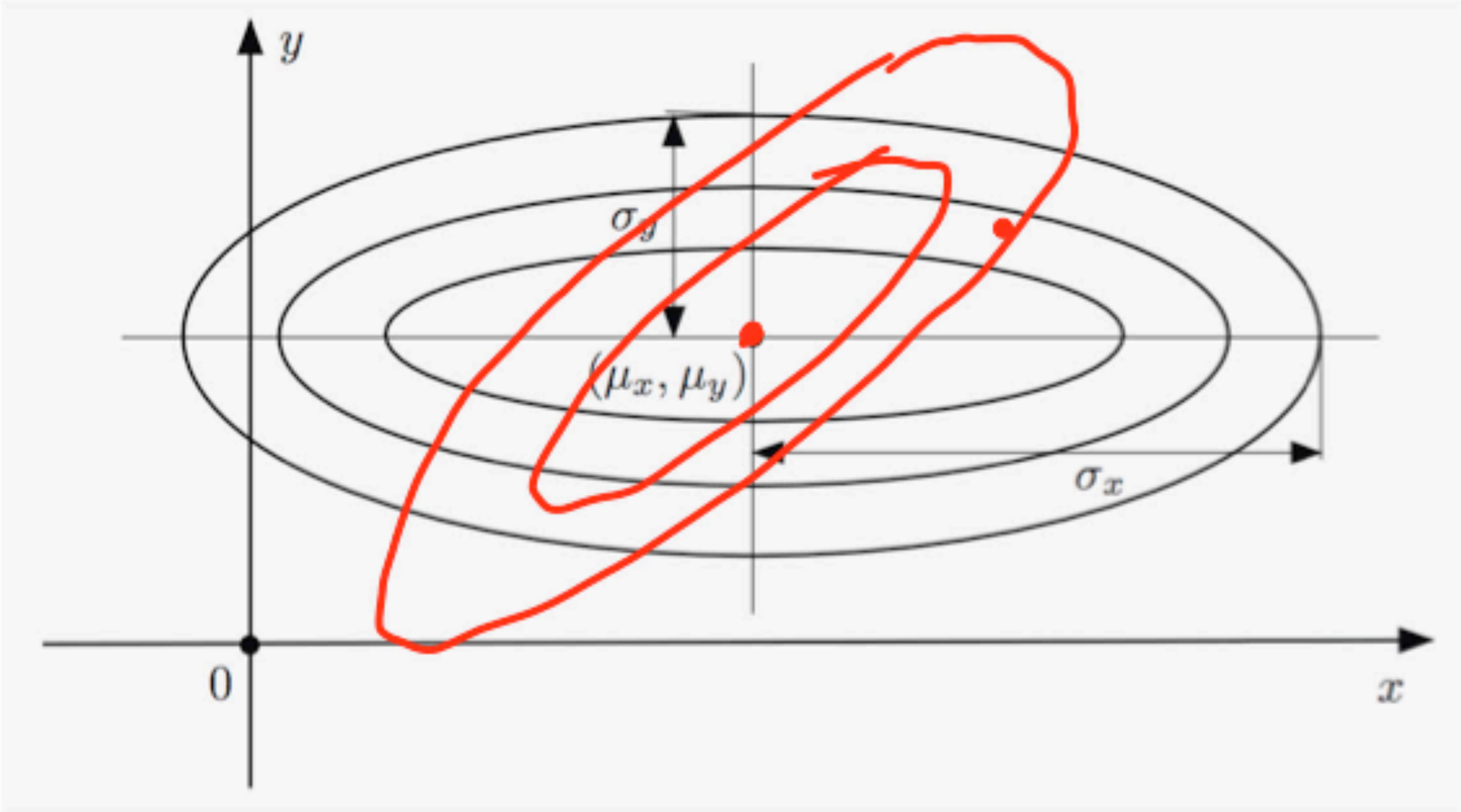


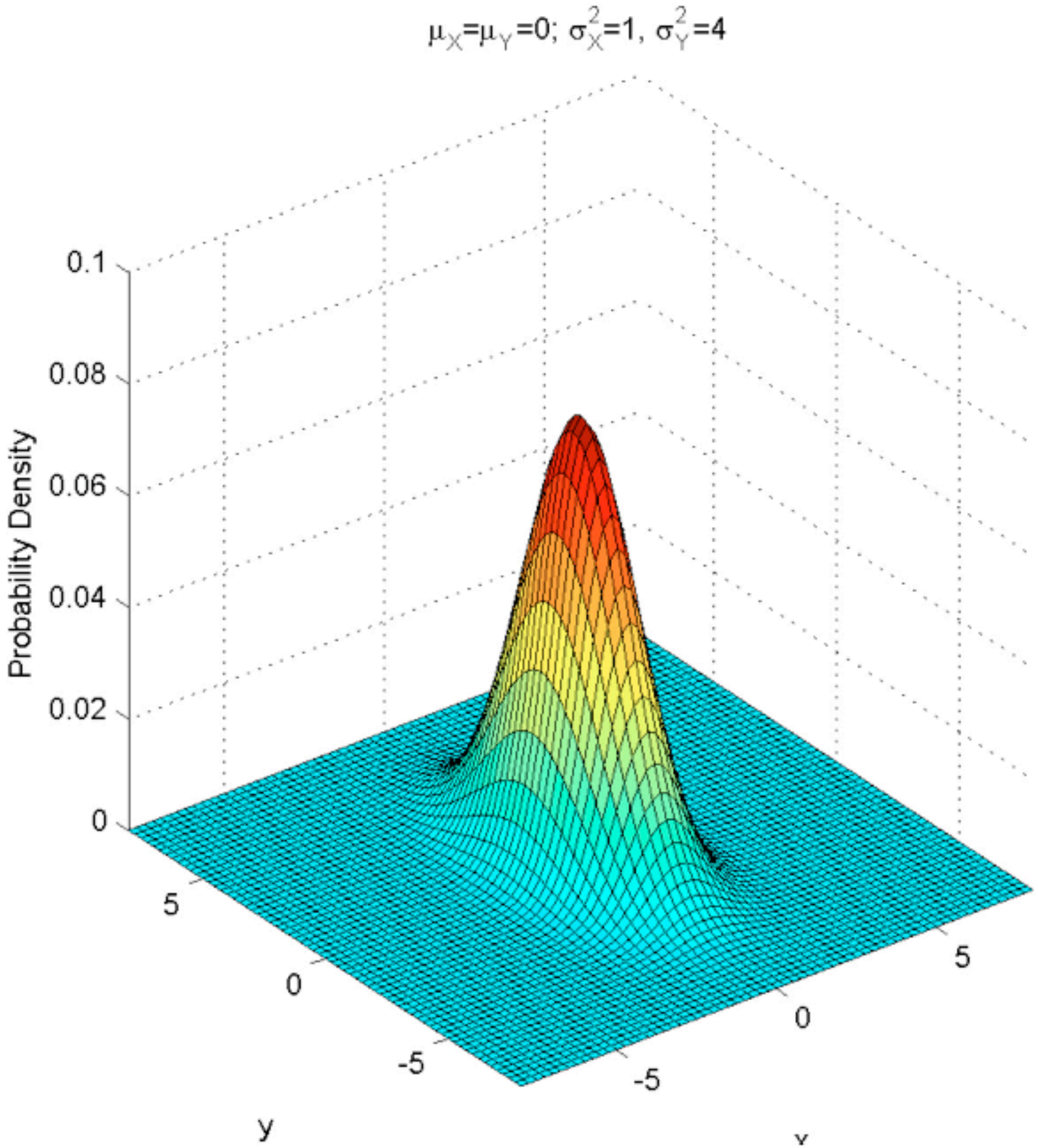


Independent normals

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y} \exp\left\{ -\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2} - \frac{(y-\mu_y)^2}{2\sigma_y^2} \right\}$$





The Bayes rule — a theme with variations

$p_{X|Y}(\cdot \mid y)$

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[r] & Y \arrow[l, bend right, "\text{Inference}"'] \end{tikzcd}$$

unobserved value x | observed value y

prior $p_X(\cdot)$ | model $p_{Y|X}(\cdot \mid \cdot)$

$$\begin{aligned} p_{X,Y}(x,y) &= p_X(x)\, p_{Y|X}(y \mid x) \\ &= p_Y(y)\, p_{X|Y}(x \mid y) \end{aligned}$$

$$p_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \frac{p_X(x)\, p_{Y|X}(y \mid x)}{p_Y(y)}$$

posterior

$$p_Y(y) = \sum_{x'} p_X(x')\, p_{Y|X}(y \mid x')$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{X,Y}(x,y) &= f_X(x)\, f_{Y|X}(y \mid x) \\ &= f_Y(y)\, f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \frac{f_X(x)\, f_{Y|X}(y \mid x)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int f_X(x')\, f_{Y|X}(y \mid x')\, dx'$$

The Bayes rule — one discrete and one continuous random variable

K: discrete $\qquad$ Y: continuous

$P(K=k,\ y \le Y \le y+\delta)$ $\qquad$ $\delta > 0,\ \delta \approx 0$

$= P(K=k)\, P(y \le Y \le y+\delta \mid K=k) \approx p_K(k)\, f_{Y|K}(y \mid k)\, \cancel{\delta}$

$= P(y \le Y \le y+\delta)\, P(K=k \mid y \le Y \le y+\delta) \approx f_Y(y)\, \cancel{\delta}\, p_{K|Y}(k \mid y)$

$$\boxed{p_{K|Y}(k \mid y) = \frac{p_K(k)\, f_{Y|K}(y \mid k)}{f_Y(y)}}$$

$$\boxed{f_{Y|K}(y \mid k) = \frac{f_Y(y)\, p_{K|Y}(k \mid y)}{p_K(k)}}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_{k'} p_K(k')\, f_{Y|K}(y \mid k')$$

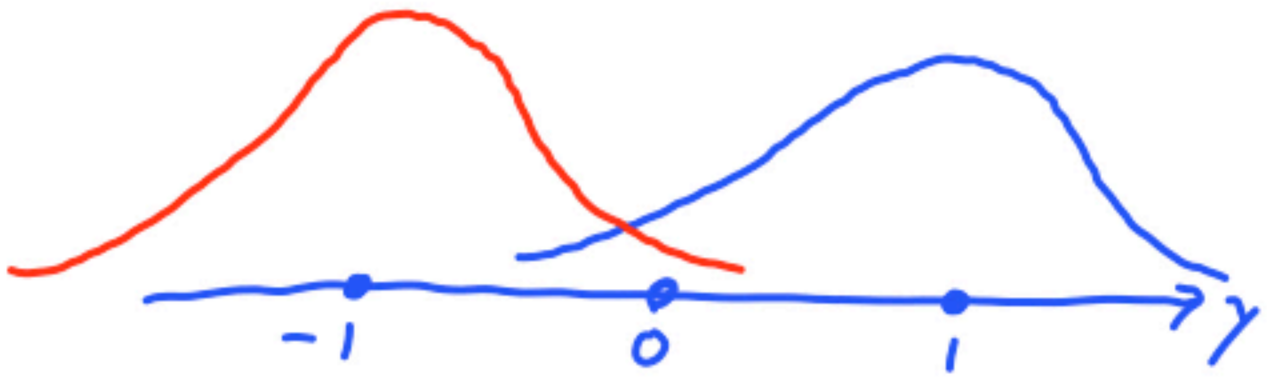
$$p_K(k) = \int f_Y(y')\, p_{K|Y}(k \mid y')\, dy'$$

The Bayes rule — discrete unknown, continuous measurement

- unkown K: equally likely to be -1 or $+1$
- measurement Y: $\quad Y = K + W; \;\; W \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$

$Y|K=1 \sim N(1,1)$

$Y|K=-1 \sim N(-1,1)$



- Probability that $K=1$, given that $Y=y$? $\quad P_{K|Y}(1|y)$

$$p_{K|Y}(k\,|\,y) = \frac{p_K(k)\, f_{Y|K}(y\,|\,k)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$p_K(k) = 1/2 \qquad f_{Y|K}(y\,|\,k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\, e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y-k)^2}$

$k = -1, +1$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\, e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\, e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y-1)^2}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_{k'} p_K(k')\, f_{Y|K}(y\,|\,k')$$

$$p_{K|Y}(1\,|\,y) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-2y}}$$

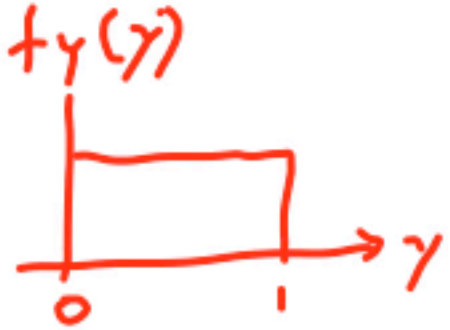
algebra

The Bayes rule — continuous unknown, discrete measurement

$$f_{Y|K}(y\,|\,\underset{1}{k}) = \frac{f_Y(y)\,p_{K|Y}(k\,|\,y)}{p_K(k)}$$

- measurement K: Bernoulli with parameter Y

- unkown Y: uniform on $[0,1]$



$$p_K(k) = \int f_Y(y')\,p_{K|Y}(k\,|\,y')\,dy'$$

- Distribution of Y given that $K=1$? $f_{Y|K}(y|1)$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & y\in[0,1] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$p_{K|Y}(1\,|\,y) = y$$

$$p_K(1) = \int_0^1 1\cdot y\,dy = \frac{y^2}{2}\Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{Y|K}(y\,|\,1) = \frac{1\cdot y}{1/2} = 2y\,,\quad y\in[0,1]$$