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### 3. PMF, expectation, and variance

Problem Set due Feb 28, 2020 05:29 IST Completed

#### Problem 3. PMF, expectation, and variance

6.0/6.0 points (graded)

The random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  have the joint PMF

$$p_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} c \cdot (x+y)^2, & \text{if } x \in \{1,2,4\} \text{ and } y \in \{1,3\}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

All answers in this problem should be numerical.

1. Find the value of the constant  $c$ .

$c =$

✓ Answer: 1/128

2. Find  $\mathbf{P}(Y < X)$ .

$\mathbf{P}(Y < X) =$

✓ Answer: 83/128

3. Find  $\mathbf{P}(Y = X)$ .

$\mathbf{P}(Y = X) =$

✓ Answer: 4/128

4. Find the following probabilities.

(Hint: To avoid double jeopardy with later problem sets, the answers are  $\frac{74}{128}$ ,  $\frac{34}{128}$ ,  $\frac{20}{128}$ , 0, not necessarily in that order.)



$\mathbf{P}(X = 1) =$	20/128	✓ Answer: 20/128
$\mathbf{P}(X = 2) =$	34/128	✓ Answer: 34/128
$\mathbf{P}(X = 3) =$	0	✓ Answer: 0
$\mathbf{P}(X = 4) =$	74/128	✓ Answer: 74/128

5. Find the expectations  $\mathbf{E}[X]$  and  $\mathbf{E}[XY]$ .

$\mathbf{E}[X] =$	384/128	✓ Answer: 3
$\mathbf{E}[XY] =$	7.22	✓ Answer: 227/32

6. Find the variance of  $X$ .

$\text{Var}(X) =$	13/9	✓ Answer: 47/32
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### Solution:

1. From the joint PMF, there are six  $(x, y)$  pairs with nonzero probability mass. These pairs are  $(1, 1), (1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 3), (4, 1), (4, 3)$ . Because the probability of the entire sample space must equal 1, we have:

$$c(1+1)^2 + c(1+3)^2 + c(2+1)^2 + c(2+3)^2 + c(4+1)^2 + c(4+3)^2 = 1.$$

Solving for  $c$ , we get  $c = \frac{1}{128}$ .

2. There are three possible outcomes for which  $y < x$ :  $(2, 1), (4, 1), (4, 3)$ .

$$\mathbf{P}(Y < X) = p_{X,Y}(2, 1) + p_{X,Y}(4, 1) + p_{X,Y}(4, 3) = \frac{9}{128} + \frac{25}{128} + \frac{49}{128} = \frac{83}{128}.$$

3. There is only one possible outcome for which  $y = x$ :  $(1, 1)$ .



$$\mathbf{P}(Y = X) = p_{X,Y}(1,1) = \frac{4}{128}.$$

4. We use the formula  $p_X(x) = \sum_y p_{X,Y}(x,y)$ .

For example,  $p_X(2) = p_{X,Y}(2,1) + p_{X,Y}(2,3) = \frac{34}{128}$ . More generally, we find that

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 20/128, & \text{if } x = 1, \\ 34/128, & \text{if } x = 2, \\ 74/128, & \text{if } x = 4, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

5. We have

$$\mathbf{E}[X] = \sum_x xp_X(x) = 1 \cdot \frac{20}{128} + 2 \cdot \frac{34}{128} + 4 \cdot \frac{74}{128} = 3.$$

Using the expected value rule,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}[XY] &= \sum_x \sum_y xyp_{X,Y}(x,y) \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{4}{128} + 2 \cdot \frac{9}{128} + 4 \cdot \frac{25}{128} + 3 \cdot \frac{16}{128} + 6 \cdot \frac{25}{128} + 12 \cdot \frac{49}{128} \\ &= \frac{227}{32}. \end{aligned}$$

6. The variance of a random variable  $X$  can be computed as  $\mathbf{E}[X^2] - (\mathbf{E}[X])^2$  or as  $\mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X])^2]$ . We use the second approach here. We have

$$\text{Var}(X) = (1-3)^2 \frac{20}{128} + (2-3)^2 \frac{34}{128} + (4-3)^2 \frac{74}{128} = \frac{47}{32}.$$

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You have used 4 of 5 attempts



## Discussion

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<p><b>? Part 6; <math>\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2</math>?</b></p> <p>I calculate <math>E[X^2]</math> as: <math>\sum x (\sum y (x^2 * P_{xy}(x,y)))</math> I calculate <math>(E[X])^2</math> from part 5 When I calculate: <math>\text{Var}(X) = \text{su}...</math></p>	7
<p><b>? Is the grader correct?</b></p> <p>I think that the grader is wrong in exercises 1-3. I miscalculated the c (typo in the calculator) which I corrected fo...</p>	4
<p><b>? Is there an intuitive way to tell X and Y are dependent?</b></p> <p>I did the math myself so I know that <math>E[X*Y] \neq E[X]E[Y]</math>, indicating the dependency. Is there an intuitive way to tell X...</p>	2
<p><b>✓ Question 1</b></p> <p>Can anyone give a hint on how to approach this problem? Thanks</p>	3
<p><b>💬 <math>E[XY]</math> any hint?</b></p> <p>Any hint on how to answer this question? Any lecture I should check? I've tried to brute force it but had no luck...</p>	2 new_
<p><b>? #3</b></p> <p>I have gotten everything else correct but am scratching my head on part 3 For #3 <math>P(Y=X)</math> - occurs when <math>(X=1, Y=1...</math></p>	3
<p><b>💬 What's the difference between p and P in this question?</b></p> <p>What's the difference between p and P in this question? They seem to both represent probability to me. Can so...</p>	2

