

$$\underline{\text{Ex 2}} \quad \rho(X, Y) = \frac{3.148}{0.115 \cdot 29.91} = \underline{0.9157}$$

X and Y are strictly positively correlated

Since  $\rho(X, Y) \sim 1$  and  $\rho(X, Y) > 0$

$$\underline{\text{Ex 3}} \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 8750$$

$$\rho(X, Y) = 0.9899$$

X and Y are strictly correlated. Moreover, since

$\rho(X, Y) > 0$ , we conclude that when X increases also Y is expected to increase

$$\underline{\text{Ex 4}} \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = -2.8776$$

$$\rho(X, Y) = -0.7983$$

X and Y are negatively correlated

with a moderate correlation

Ex 5 let X be the r.v. that represents the outcome of the roll of the die

" Y " " " " the score associated with the outcome of the coin toss

$$X \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$Y \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

head cross

$$Z = X + Y$$

$$E[Z] \quad ?$$

$$\text{Var}[Z] \quad ?$$

$$E[Z] = E[X + Y] = \underbrace{E[X]} + E[Y] = \dots = 4$$

$$\text{Var}(Z) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2 \underbrace{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}_0 = \dots = 3.1667$$

$$E[Z] = \sum_{x=1}^6 x \underbrace{P(X=x)}_{=1/6} + \sum_{y=0}^1 y \underbrace{P(Y=y)}_{=1/2} = \frac{21}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = 4$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sum_{x=1}^6 x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{21}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = 4$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \underbrace{E[X^2]} - (E[X])^2 = 2.9167$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex 6}} \quad \text{Var}(Y) = ?$$

$$\sum_{y_i \in T} (y_i - \mu_Y)^2 \underbrace{P(y_i)}$$

$$T = ?$$

$$Y: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Omega = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3)\}$$

$$Y: (x_1, x_2) \mapsto \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

$$T = \left\{ 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2, \frac{5}{2}, 3 \right\}$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$(1, 1)$$

$$P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(5/2) = 2/9$$

$$P(Y = 3/2) = 2/9$$

$$P(3) = 1/9$$

$$P(Y = 2) = 3/9$$

$$E[Y] = \sum_{i=1}^5 y_i P(Y = y_i) =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{9} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{9} + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{9} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = 2$$

"  $\mu_Y$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^5 (y_i - \mu_Y)^2 P(y_i) =$$

$$= (1-2)^2 \frac{1}{9} + \left(\frac{3}{2}-2\right)^2 \frac{2}{9} + (2-2)^2 \frac{3}{9} + \left(\frac{5}{2}-2\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{9}$$

$$+ (3-2)^2 \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$= \underbrace{E[Y^2]}_{39/9} - \left( \underbrace{E[Y]}_2 \right)^2$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex 7}} \quad \text{Cor}(X, Y) = \frac{7}{5} = 1.4$$

Ex 8 The covariance matrix is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 655.6 & 68.62 & -189.6 \\ 68.62 & 13.06 & -25.72 \\ -189.6 & -25.72 & 133.36 \end{pmatrix}$$

The correlation matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.7415 & \underline{-0.6412} \\ 0.7415 & 1 & -0.6162 \\ -0.6412 & -0.6162 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

For X and Z we have  $\rho(X, Z) = -0.6412$

so they are negatively correlated,

and the correlation is moderate

since  $|\rho(X, Z)| = 0.6412$

X and Y are positively correlated

with a moderate correlation

Y and Z are negatively correlated