

Homework Notes: Add information here on your study group, number of hours you spent on the homework, and other relevant information.

Problem 1

You can write aligned equations as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} a &\sim p(a) \\ b &\sim p(b). \end{aligned}$$

(7 points) Pairwise independence does not imply mutual independence. Two random variables, X_i , $i=1,2$ are independent if $P(X_i | X_j) = P(X_i)$, for $i,j=1,2$, $i \neq j$ and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_i, X_j) &= P(X_j)P(X_i) \\ P(X_i | X_j) &= P(X_i)P(X_j) \end{aligned}$$

Now, given n random variables, we say that there are mutually independent if $P(X_i | X_S) = P(X_i)$ for all subsets S of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ which do not contain i , and therefore $P(X_1, \dots, X_n) = P(X_1) \cdots P(X_n)$

You can write inline equations: $a \sim p(b)$, or one line equations:

$$a \sim p(a).$$

- (1) **Show that pairwise independence between all pairs of variables (X_i, X_j) , does NOT imply mutual independence. Note: it is enough to give an example.**

SUPPOSE A BOX CONTAINS 4 TICKETS LABELLED BY 331 323 233 333
LET US CHOOSE ONE TICKET AT RANDOM, AND CONSIDER THE RANDOM EVENTS $A_1=1$ OCCURS AT THE FIRST PLACE $A_2=1$ OCCURS AT THE SECOND PLACE $A_3=1$ OCCURS AT THE THIRD PLACE $P(A_1)=1/2$ $P(A_2)=1/2$ $P(A_3)=1/2$

$A_1A_2=112$ $A_1A_3=121$ $A_2A_3=211$ $P(A_1A_2)=P(A_1A_3)=P(A_2A_3)=1/4$. So we conclude that the three events A_1, A_2, A_3 are pairwise independent. However $A_1A_2A_3=f$ $P(A_1A_2A_3)=0$ $P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3)=(1/2)^3$

- (2) **Show mutual independence implies pairwise independence.**

For example, for four events A, B, C, D to be mutually independent, we must have $P(ABCD) = P(A)P(B)P(C)P(D)$, $P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$, $P(ABD) =$

$P(A)P(B)P(D)$, $P(ACD) = P(A)P(C)P(D)$, $P(BCD) = P(B)P(C)P(D)$, $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$, $P(AC) = P(A)P(C)$, $P(AD) = P(A)P(D)$, $P(BC) = P(B)P(C)$, $P(BD) = P(B)P(D)$, $P(CD) = P(C)P(D)$.

Problem 2

(8 points) Let X and Y be two discrete random variables which are identically distributed but not necessarily independent.

Define

$$R = 1 - H(Y|X) / H(X)$$

(a) **Show that $R = I(X,Y) / H(X)$**

(b) **Show that $0 \leq R \leq 1$**

(c) **When is $R = 0$?**

(d) **When is $R = 1$?**

Problem 3

You can also add bullet points:

(a) This is the first bullet point. It can be the solution to the first part of the question

(b) This is the solution to the second part of the question.

You can also add figures (Figure 1).

Figure 1: example caption

And tables (Table 1)

```
SELECT S.Course_number,
       COUNT(*) as Number_students
FROM   SECTION S, GRADE_REPORT G
WHERE  G.Section_identifier = S.Section_identifier AND
       S.Instructor='King'
GROUP BY S.Course_number;
```

Problem 4

Problem 5

Table 1: Table captions are better up top

Animal	Description	Price (\$)
Gnat	per gram	13.65
	each	0.01
Gnu	stuffed	92.50
Emu	stuffed	33.33
Armadillo	frozen	8.99