Probability and Statistics: Lecture-28

Monsoon-2020

by Dr. Pawan Kumar (IIIT, Hyderabad)
on October 16, 2020

» Joint Cumulative Distribution Function...

» Joint Cumulative Distribution Function...

Definition of Joint Cumulative Distribution Function

Definition of Joint Cumulative Distribution Function

Let X and Y be two random variables.

Definition of Joint Cumulative Distribution Function

Let X and Y be two random variables. The joint cumulative distribution function of X and Y is given as follows

Definition of Joint Cumulative Distribution Function

Let X and Y be two random variables. The joint cumulative distribution function of X and Y is given as follows

$$F_{XY}(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$$

» Joint Cumulative Distribution Function...

Definition of Joint Cumulative Distribution Function

Let X and Y be two random variables. The joint cumulative distribution function of X and Y is given as follows

$$F_{XY}(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$$

* $F_{XY}(x, y) = P((X \leq x) \cap (Y \leq y))$

» Joint Cumulative Distribution Function...

Definition of Joint Cumulative Distribution Function

Let X and Y be two random variables. The joint cumulative distribution function of X and Y is given as follows

$$F_{XY}(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$$

* $F_{XY}(x, y) = P((X \leq x) \cap (Y \leq y))$
* Above definition is applicable to discrete and continuous cases

» Joint Cumulative Distribution Function...

Definition of Joint Cumulative Distribution Function

Let X and Y be two random variables. The joint cumulative distribution function of X and Y is given as follows

$$F_{XY}(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$$

* $F_{XY}(x, y) = P((X \leq x) \cap (Y \leq y))$
* Above definition is applicable to discrete and continuous cases
* $0 \leq F_{XY}(x, y) \leq 1$

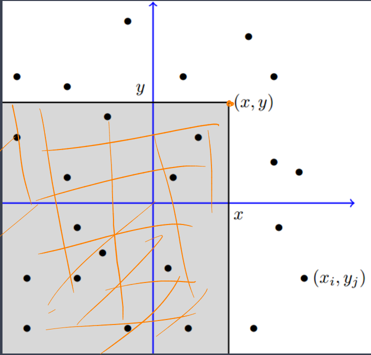
» Joint Cumulative Distribution Function...

Definition of Joint Cumulative Distribution Function

Let X and Y be two random variables. The joint cumulative distribution function of X and Y is given as follows

$$F_{XY}(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$$

* $F_{XY}(x, y) = P((X \leq x) \cap (Y \leq y))$
* Above definition is applicable to discrete and continuous cases
* $0 \leq F_{XY}(x, y) \leq 1$



» Marginal CDF...

» Marginal CDF...

Definition of Marginal CDF

» Marginal CDF...

Definition of Marginal CDF

Let X and Y be two random variables with joint CDF $F_{XY}(x, y)$.

Definition of Marginal CDF

Let X and Y be two random variables with joint CDF $F_{XY}(x, y)$. The marginal CDFs denoted by $F_X(x)$ and $F_Y(y)$ is given as follows:

» Marginal CDF...

Definition of Marginal CDF

Let X and Y be two random variables with joint CDF $F_{XY}(x, y)$. The marginal CDFs denoted by $F_X(x)$ and $F_Y(y)$ is given as follows:

$$F_{XY}(x, \infty) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq \infty) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$$

Definition of Marginal CDF

Let X and Y be two random variables with joint CDF $F_{XY}(x, y)$. The marginal CDFs denoted by $F_X(x)$ and $F_Y(y)$ is given as follows:

$$F_{XY}(x, \infty) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq \infty) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$$

Similarly, $F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty, y)$.

» Marginal CDF...

Definition of Marginal CDF

Let X and Y be two random variables with joint CDF $F_{XY}(x, y)$. The marginal CDFs denoted by $F_X(x)$ and $F_Y(y)$ is given as follows:

$$F_{XY}(x, \infty) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq \infty) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$$

Similarly, $F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty, y)$. Hence, the marginal CDFs are:

Definition of Marginal CDF

Let X and Y be two random variables with joint CDF $F_{XY}(x, y)$. The marginal CDFs denoted by $F_X(x)$ and $F_Y(y)$ is given as follows:

$$F_{XY}(x, \infty) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq \infty) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$$

Similarly, $F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty, y)$. Hence, the marginal CDFs are:

$$F_X(x) = F_{XY}(x, \infty) = \lim_{y \to \infty} F_{XY}(x, y) \quad \text{for any } x$$

Definition of Marginal CDF

Let X and Y be two random variables with joint CDF $F_{XY}(x, y)$. The marginal CDFs denoted by $F_X(x)$ and $F_Y(y)$ is given as follows:

$$F_{XY}(x, \infty) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq \infty) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$$

Similarly, $F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty, y)$. Hence, the marginal CDFs are:

$$\begin{cases} F_X(x) = F_{XY}(x, \infty) = \lim_{y \to \infty} F_{XY}(x, y) & \text{for any } x \\ F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty, y) = \lim_{x \to \infty} F_{XY}(x, y) & \text{for any } y \end{cases}$$

Definition of Marginal CDF

Let X and Y be two random variables with joint CDF $F_{XY}(x, y)$. The marginal CDFs denoted by $F_X(x)$ and $F_Y(y)$ is given as follows:

$$F_{XY}(x, \infty) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq \infty) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$$

Similarly, $F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty, y)$. Hence, the marginal CDFs are:

$$F_X(x) = F_{XY}(x, \infty) = \lim_{y \to \infty} F_{XY}(x, y) \quad \text{for any } x$$

$$F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty, y) = \lim_{x \to \infty} F_{XY}(x, y) \quad \text{for any } y$$

Moreover, we have the following properties

» Marginal CDF...

Definition of Marginal CDF

Let X and Y be two random variables with joint CDF $F_{XY}(x, y)$. The marginal CDFs denoted by $F_X(x)$ and $F_Y(y)$ is given as follows:

$$F_{XY}(x, \infty) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq \infty) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$$

Similarly, $F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty, y)$. Hence, the marginal CDFs are:

$$F_X(x) = F_{XY}(x, \infty) = \lim_{y \to \infty} F_{XY}(x, y) \quad \text{for any } x$$

$$F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty, y) = \lim_{x \to \infty} F_{XY}(x, y) \quad \text{for any } y$$

Moreover, we have the following properties

$$F_{XY}(\underbrace{\infty, \infty}_{\text{Sample space}}) = 1,$$

Definition of Marginal CDF

Let X and Y be two random variables with joint CDF $F_{XY}(x,y)$. The marginal CDFs denoted by $F_X(x)$ and $F_Y(y)$ is given as follows:

$$F_{XY}(x,\infty) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq \infty) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$$

Similarly, $F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty, y)$. Hence, the marginal CDFs are:

$$F_X(x) = F_{XY}(x,\infty) = \lim_{y\to\infty} F_{XY}(x,y) \quad \text{for any } x$$

$$F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty,y) = \lim_{x\to\infty} F_{XY}(x,y) \quad \text{for any } y$$

ϕ

$P(\underbrace{\{X \leq -\infty\}}_{\text{empty set}} \cap \{Y \leq y\})$

$\parallel$

$P(X \leq -\infty, Y \leq y)$

Moreover, we have the following properties

$$F_{XY}(\infty,\infty) = 1, \quad F_{XY}(\underbrace{-\infty}_{\text{empty set}}, y) = 0,$$

Definition of Marginal CDF

Let X and Y be two random variables with joint CDF $F_{XY}(x, y)$. The marginal CDFs denoted by $F_X(x)$ and $F_Y(y)$ is given as follows:

$$F_{XY}(x, \infty) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq \infty) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$$

Similarly, $F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty, y)$. Hence, the marginal CDFs are:

$$F_X(x) = F_{XY}(x, \infty) = \lim_{y \to \infty} F_{XY}(x, y) \quad \text{for any } x$$
$$F_Y(y) = F_{XY}(\infty, y) = \lim_{x \to \infty} F_{XY}(x, y) \quad \text{for any } y$$

Moreover, we have the following properties

$$F_{XY}(\infty, \infty) = 1, \quad F_{XY}(-\infty, y) = 0, \quad F_{XY}(x, -\infty) = 0$$

empty

» Example of Joint PMF and Joint CDF...

» Example of Joint PMF and Joint CDF...

Solved Example on Joint PDF and Joint CDF

» Example of Joint PMF and Joint CDF...

Solved Example on Joint PDF and Joint CDF

Let $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$ and $Y \sim \text{Bernoulli}(q)$ be independent, where $0 < p, q < 1$.

» Example of Joint PMF and Joint CDF...

$P_{XY}(X=x, Y=y) =$

$X = \{0,1\}$, $Y = \{0,1\}$

Solved Example on Joint PDF and Joint CDF

Let $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$ and $Y \sim \text{Bernoulli}(q)$ be independent, where $0 < p, q < 1$. Find the joint PMF and joint CDF for X and Y.

» Answer to previous problem...

The joint range of RVs X and Y is given by

$$R_{XY} = \{(0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1)\}$$

[$0 \equiv$ Head, $1 \equiv$ Tail]

$$P_{XY}(i,j) = P_X(i)\, P_Y(j) \quad \text{for } i,j = 0,1$$

(Since X, Y are ind.)

$$P_{XY}(0,0) = P_X(0)\, P_Y(0) = (1-p)(1-q)$$

$$P_{XY}(0,1) = P_X(0)\, P_Y(1) = (1-p)\,q$$

$$P_{XY}(1,0) = p(1-q)$$

$$P_{XY}(1,1) = pq.$$

Joint CDF

$$F_{XY}(x,y) = P_{XY}(X \le x, Y \le y)$$

1. $F_{XY}(x,y) = 0$ if $x < 0$
2. $F_{XY}(x,y) = 0$ if $y < 0$
3. $F_{XY}(x,y) = 1$ if $x \geq 1$ & $y \geq 1$

$0 \le x < 1$ and $y \geq 1$

$$F_{XY}(x,y) = P_{XY}(X \le x, Y \le y)$$

$$= P(X = 0, \underbrace{Y \le 1})$$

$$= P(X = 0)$$

$$= 1 - p$$

added all y

marginal CDF w.r.t X.

» Answer to previous problem...

For $0 \leq y < 1$ and $x \geq 1$

$$F_{XY}(x, y) = 1 - q \quad (\text{Check as for } X)$$

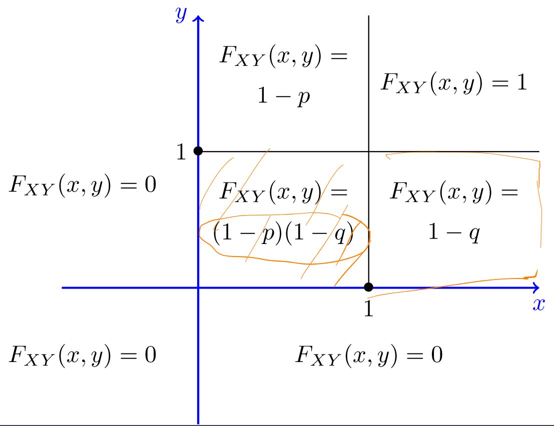
Finally for $0 \leq x < 1$ and $0 \leq y < 1$

$$F_{XY}(x,y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$$

$$= P(X = 0, Y = 0)$$

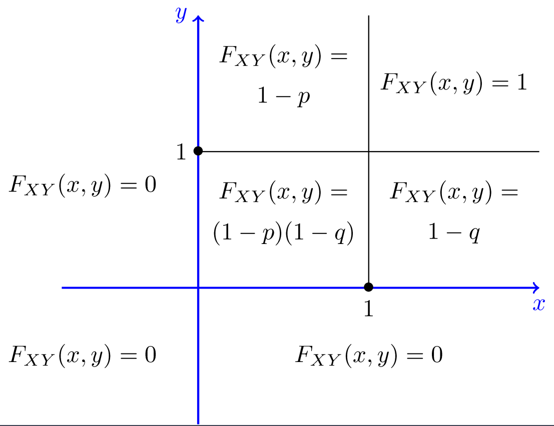
$$= (1-p)(1-q)$$

» Plot of Joint CDF



* Figure shows the values of $F_{XY}(x, y)$ in different regions

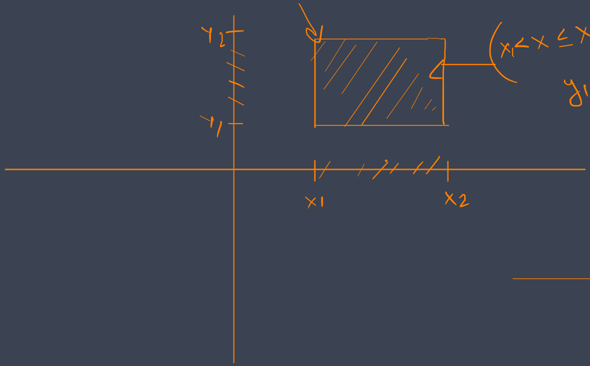
» Plot of Joint CDF



* Figure shows the values of $F_{XY}(x, y)$ in different regions
* Note that in general we need three dimensional graph to show a joint CDF of two random variables

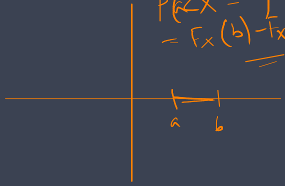
A result

$$P(x_1 < X \leq x_2, y_1 < Y \leq y_2) = F_{XY}(x_2, y_2) - F_{XY}(x_1, y_2) - F_{XY}(x_2, y_1) + F_{XY}(x_1, y_1)$$



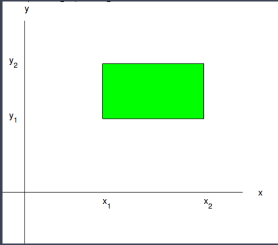
$(x_1 < X \leq x_2 \text{ \& } y_1 < Y \leq y_2)$

$P(a < X \leq b) = F_X(b) - F_X(a)$



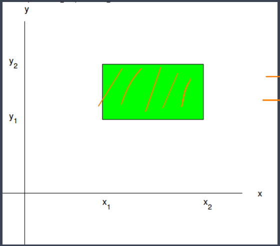
A result

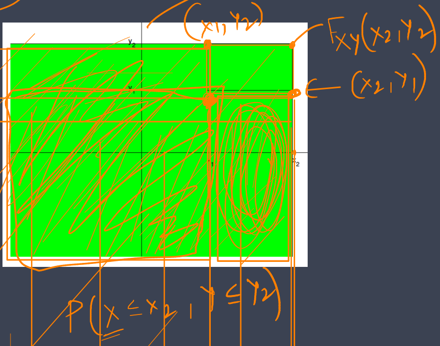
$$P(x_1 < X \leq x_2, y_1 < Y \leq y_2) = F_{XY}(x_2, y_2) - F_{XY}(x_1, y_2) - F_{XY}(x_2, y_1) + F_{XY}(x_1, y_1)$$



A result

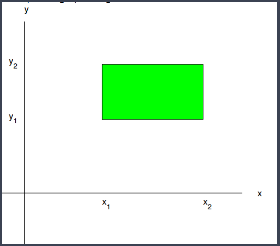
$$P(x_1 < X \le x_2, y_1 < Y \le y_2) = F_{XY}(x_2, y_2) - F_{XY}(x_1, y_2) - F_{XY}(x_2, y_1) + F_{XY}(x_1, y_1)$$

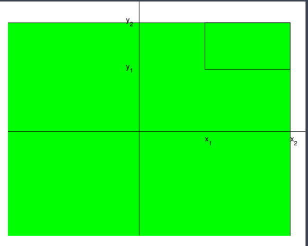


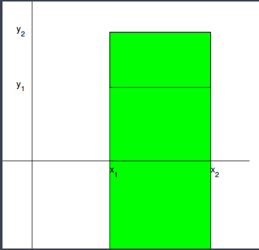


A result

$$P(x_1 < X \leq x_2, y_1 < Y \leq y_2) = F_{XY}(x_2, y_2) - F_{XY}(x_1, y_2) - F_{XY}(x_2, y_1) + F_{XY}(x_1, y_1)$$

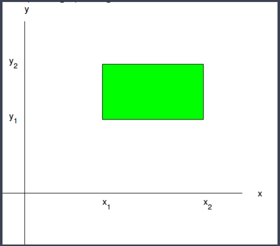


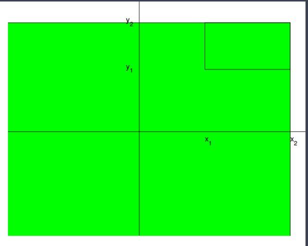


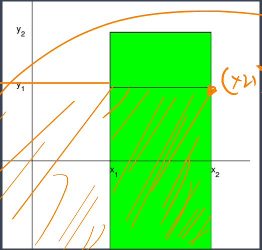


A result

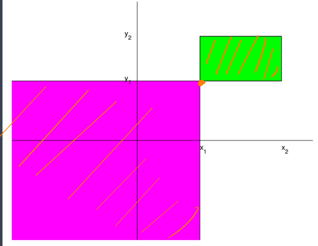
$$P(x_1 < X \le x_2, y_1 < Y \le y_2) = F_{XY}(x_2, y_2) - F_{XY}(x_1, y_2) - F_{XY}(x_2, y_1) + F_{XY}(x_1, y_1)$$







(x_2, y_1)



» Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF...

» Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF...

Example Motivation for Conditional PMF and CDF

» Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF...

Example Motivation for Conditional PMF and CDF

I roll a fair die.

Example Motivation for Conditional PMF and CDF

I roll a fair die. Let X be the observed number.

» Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF...

Example Motivation for Conditional PMF and CDF

I roll *a* fair die. Let X be the observed number. Find the conditional PMF of X given that we know the observed number was less than 5.

Solution:

$R_X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $A = \{X < 5\}$

$P_{X|A}(1) = P(X=1 \mid \underbrace{X<5}_{A}) = \dfrac{P(X=1 \text{ and } X<5)}{P(X<5)} = \dfrac{P(X=1)}{P(X<5)} = \dfrac{1}{4}.$

Similarly $P_{X|A}(2) = P_{X|A}(3) = P_{X|A}(4) = \dfrac{1}{4}$

$P_{X|A}(5) = P_{X|A}(6) = 0$

» Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF...

» Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF...

Definition of Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF

» Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF...

Definition of Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF

Let X be a discrete random variable and A be any event.

» Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF...

Definition of Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF

Let X be a discrete random variable and A be any event. The conditional PMF of X given A is defined as

Definition of Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF

Let X be a discrete random variable and A be any event. The conditional PMF of X given A is defined as

$$P_{X|A}(x_i) = P(X = x_i|A)$$

Definition of Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF

Let X be a discrete random variable and A be any event. The conditional PMF of X given A is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} P_{X|A}(x_i) &= P(X = x_i|A) \\ &= \frac{P(X = x_i \text{ and } A)}{P(A)}, \quad \text{for any } x_i \in R_X \end{aligned}$$

Definition of Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF

Let X be a discrete random variable and A be any event. The conditional PMF of X given A is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} P_{X|A}(x_i) &= P(X = x_i|A) \\ &= \frac{P(X = x_i \text{ and } A)}{P(A)}, \quad \text{for any } x_i \in R_X \end{aligned}$$

The conditional CDF of X is given by

Definition of Conditional PMF and Conditional CDF

Let X be a discrete random variable and A be any event. The conditional PMF of X given A is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} P_{X|A}(x_i) &= P(X = x_i|A) \\ &= \frac{P(X = x_i \text{ and } A)}{P(A)}, \end{aligned} \qquad \text{for any } x_i \in R_X$$

The conditional CDF of X is given by

$$F_{X|A}(x) = P(X \le x \mid A).$$

» Conditional PMF of X given Y...

» Conditional PMF of X given Y...

Conditional PMF of X and Y

Conditional PMF of X and Y

For discrete random variables X and Y,

Conditional PMF of X and Y

For discrete random variables X and Y, the conditional PMFs of X and Y is defined as follows

Conditional PMF of X and Y

For discrete random variables X and Y, the conditional PMFs of X and Y is defined as follows

$$P_{X|Y}(x_i, y_j) = \frac{P_{XY}(x_i, y_j)}{P_Y(y_j)}$$

» Conditional PMF of X given Y...

Conditional PMF of X and Y

For discrete random variables X and Y, the conditional PMFs of X and Y is defined as follows

$$P_{X|Y}(x_i, y_j) = \frac{P_{XY}(x_i, y_j)}{P_Y(y_j)}$$

$$P_{Y|X}(x_i, y_j) = \frac{P_{XY}(x_i, y_j)}{P_X(x_i)}$$

» Conditional PMF of X given Y...

Conditional PMF of X and Y

For discrete random variables X and Y, the conditional PMFs of X and Y is defined as follows

$$P_{X|Y}(x_i, y_j) = \frac{P_{XY}(x_i, y_j)}{P_Y(y_j)}$$

$$P_{Y|X}(x_i, y_j) = \frac{P_{XY}(x_i, y_j)}{P_X(x_i)}$$

for any $x_i \in R_X$ and $y_j \in R_Y$.

» Independent Random Variables...

» Independent Random Variables...

Definition of Independent Random Variables

» Independent Random Variables...

Definition of Independent Random Variables

Let X, Y be two random variables, then they are independent if

Definition of Independent Random Variables

Let X, Y be two random variables, then they are independent if

$$P_{XY}(x,y) = P_X(x)P_Y(y) \quad \text{for all } x, y$$

» Independent Random Variables...

Definition of Independent Random Variables

Let X, Y be two random variables, then they are independent if

$$P_{XY}(x, y) = P_X(x)P_Y(y) \quad \text{for all } x, y$$

In other words, X and Y are independent if

» Independent Random Variables...

Definition of Independent Random Variables

Let X, Y be two random variables, then they are independent if

$$P_{XY}(x,y) = P_X(x)P_Y(y) \quad \text{for all } x, y$$

In other words, X and Y are independent if

$$F_{XY}(x,y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y), \quad \text{for all } x, y$$

* If X and Y are independent if

Definition of Independent Random Variables

Let X, Y be two random variables, then they are independent if

$$P_{XY}(x,y) = P_X(x)P_Y(y) \quad \text{for all } x, y$$

In other words, X and Y are independent if

$$F_{XY}(x,y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y), \quad \text{for all } x, y$$

* If X and Y are independent if

$$P_{X|Y}(x_i|y_j) = P(X = x_i \mid Y = y_j) = \frac{P_{XY}(x_i, y_j)}{P_Y(y_j)} = \frac{P_X(x_i)\cancel{P_Y(y_j)}}{\cancel{P_Y(y_j)}} = P_X(x_i)$$

» Example of Joint and Marginal PDF and Conditional PMF...

» Example of Joint and Marginal PDF and Conditional PMF...

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \underbrace{|x| + |y|}_{} \leq 2\}.$$

$X = \{0, 1, -1, 2, -2\}$

$Y = \{0, 1, -1, 2, -2\}$

$G = \{(0,0), (0,1), (0,2), (1,0), (0,-2), (0,-1), (0, \ldots\}$

13

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad |x| + |y| \leq 2\}.$$

If we pick a point (X, Y) from this grid at random,

» Example of Joint and Marginal PDF and Conditional PMF...

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad |x| + |y| \leq 2\}.$$

If we pick a point (X, Y) from this grid at random, then the probability of choosing a point is $1/13$.

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad |x| + |y| \leq 2\}.$$

If we pick a point (X, Y) from this grid at random, then the probability of choosing a point is $1/13$.

1. Find the joint and marginal PMFs of X and Y.

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad |x| + |y| \leq 2\}.$$

If we pick a point (X, Y) from this grid at random, then the probability of choosing a point is $1/13$.

1. Find the joint and marginal PMFs of X and Y.
2. Find the conditional PMF of X given $Y = 1$.

$P_{XY}(X=x_i, Y=y_i) =$

$P_X(x_i) = \sum_{y_i} P_{XY}(x_i, y_i)$

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad |x| + |y| \leq 2\}.$$

If we pick a point (X, Y) from this grid at random, then the probability of choosing a point is $1/13$.

1. Find the joint and marginal PMFs of X and Y.
2. Find the conditional PMF of X given $Y = 1$.
3. Are X and Y independent?

$P_{X|Y}(X=x_i \mid Y=1) = \dfrac{P_{XY}(x_i, 1)}{P_Y(1)} =$

$P_X(x_i)$

» Answer to previous problem...

① Joint PMF

$$P_{XY}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{13} & (x,y) \in G \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P_Y(y) = \sum_{x_i \in R_X} P_{XY}(x_i, y)$$

$$P_X(x) = \sum_{y_i \in R_Y} P_{XY}(x, y_i)$$

$$P_X(\underset{x}{\underline{-2}}) = P_{XY}(\underline{-2,0}) = \frac{1}{13}$$

$$P_X(-1) = P_{XY}(-1,-1) + P_{XY}(-1,0) + P_{XY}(-1,1) = \frac{3}{13}.$$

$$P_X(0) = P_{XY}(0,-2) + P_{XY}(0,-1) + P_{XY}(0,0) + P_{XY}(0,1) + P_{XY}(0,2)$$

$$= \frac{5}{13}$$

$$P_X(i) = P_Y(i) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{13} & \text{for } i = 2, -2 \\ \frac{3}{13} & \text{for } i = -1, 1 \\ \frac{5}{13} & \text{for } i = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

» Answer to previous problem...

② $Y = 1$ Possible X : $\underline{-1, 0, 1}$

$$P_{X|Y}(i,1) = \frac{P_{X,Y}(i,1)}{P_Y(1)} = \frac{1/13}{3/13} = \frac{1}{3}$$

for $-1, 0, 1$

$$\underbrace{P_{X|Y}(i|1)}= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & \text{for } i = -1, 0, 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \underbrace{X|Y=1}$ is uniformly distr. over the set $\{-1, 0, 1\}$

③ Is X, Y ind.

Is $P_{X|Y}(i,1) \neq P_X(i)$ $\forall i$

$\Rightarrow X$ & Y are not $\underline{\text{ind.}}$

» Definition of Conditional Expectation...

» Definition of Conditional Expectation...

Definition of Conditional Expectation

Let A be *any* event.

Definition of Conditional Expectation

Let A be any event. Let X and Y be two random variables with ranges R_X and R_Y respectively.

» Definition of Conditional Expectation...

$E[X|Y] = \sum x_i P_{X|Y}$

Definition of Conditional Expectation

Let A be any event. Let X and Y be two random variables with ranges R_X and R_Y respectively. Then the conditional expectations are defined as follows

Definition of Conditional Expectation

Let A be any event. Let X and Y be two random variables with ranges R_X and R_Y respectively. Then the conditional expectations are defined as follows

$$E[X \mid A] = \sum_{x_i \in R_X} x_i P_{X|A}(x_i)$$

$$E[X \mid Y = j_j] = \sum_{x_i \in R_X} x_i P_{X|Y}(x_i \mid y_j)$$

» Example of Conditional Expectation

» Example of Conditional Expectation

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

» Example of Conditional Expectation

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad |x| + |y| \leq 2\}.$$

» Example of Conditional Expectation

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad |x| + |y| \leq 2\}.$$

If we pick a point (X, Y) from this grid at random,

» Example of Conditional Expectation

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad |x| + |y| \leq 2\}.$$

If we pick a point (X, Y) from this grid at random, then the probability of choosing a point is $1/13$.

» Example of Conditional Expectation

$$P_{X|Y} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & x = -1, 0, 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E[X|Y=1] = (-1)\frac{1}{3} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad |x| + |y| \leq 2\}.$$

If we pick a point (X, Y) from this grid at random, then the probability of choosing a point is $1/13$.

1. Find $E[X \mid Y = 1]$

$P_{X|Y}(x_i \mid -1 < Y < 2)$

$=$

$\sum x_i P_{X|Y}$

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad |x| + |y| \leq 2\}.$$

If we pick a point (X, Y) from this grid at random, then the probability of choosing a point is $1/13$.

1. Find $E[X \mid Y = 1]$
2. Find $E[X \mid -1 < Y < 2]$

» Example of Conditional Expectation

$\sum_i |a_i| P_{X|Y}$

Example

Consider the set of points in set G defined as follows

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad |x| + |y| \leq 2\}.$$

If we pick a point (X, Y) from this grid at random, then the probability of choosing a point is $1/13$.

1. Find $E[X \mid Y = 1]$
2. Find $E[X \mid -1 < Y < 2]$
3. Find $E[|X| \mid -1 < Y < 2]$