## Tutorial - 8

(1) X = 0,1,2,3 for white, red, black and blue balls respectively

Y = number in the balls = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

- roamos m												
		, m	nginal fy.									
	XX	0		2	-	3		(8)				
	0	14	14		14	14	Í	1 14				
		ty	14		14	14		14				
	2	14	1 14		4	0		<u>3</u> 14				
	3	14	14		0	0		2 14				
	4	14	O		0	0		14				
$\omega = f_{x}(x)$		1 711	1 4/1	4	3/14	1 2/10	1	1	_			

marginal of X

$$P(x=0, Y=0) = \frac{1}{14}$$

similarly for other

lim F(x,y) = 1 = G(y). G(y) is not a different (marginal) so F is rule a distribute.

$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \text{ or } x + y < 1 \text{ or } y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(\frac{1}{4} < x \le 1, \frac{1}{4} < y \le 1) = F(1,1) - F(\frac{1}{4},1) - F(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4})$$

$$= 1 - 1 - 1 + 0 = -1 < 0$$

(3) 
$$\beta(x_1 y) = \begin{cases} c(x+2y), & x=1,2, \\ 0, & 1/\omega \end{cases}$$

(a) 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (x_{i}y_{j}) = 1 \Rightarrow c [3+5+u+6]=1$$

$$= 1 c = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{X} (x) = \int_{X} \frac{1}{18} (x+2y) = \frac{1}{18} [(x+2) + (x+4)] \\
y=1 = \frac{1}{18} (2x+6), x=1,2$$

b) 
$$y(y) = \begin{cases} \sum_{18}^{2} \frac{1}{18}(x+2y) = \frac{1}{18}(3+4y), & = 1,2 \\ 0, & = 1 \end{cases}$$

(c) 
$$\beta(x,y) \neq \beta_{x}(x) \beta_{y}(y) \Rightarrow x \text{ and } y \text{ aree not}$$
independent

(d) For 
$$y \in \{1,2\}$$
  

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x + 2y}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x + 2y}{x + 2y}\right), \quad x = 1, 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x + 2y}{x + 2y}\right), \quad \sqrt[4]{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\chi}{\gamma + 2} \right) = \frac{\chi + 49}{11}, \quad \chi = 1, 2$$

$$q^{y}$$
 we can calculate  $\frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times$ 

$$= \int \frac{2+24}{2(2+3)}, \quad \chi=1,2$$

$$0, \quad \forall \omega.$$

$$\frac{1}{P}(x,y) = \int cxy, \quad x = 1,2, \quad y = 1,2, \quad x \leq y$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \quad y = 2 = \frac{1}{2} p(x,y)$$

(c) 
$$\beta_{Y|X}(y|1) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta(\mathbf{1}|\mathbf{3})}{\beta_{X}(1)}, & y=1,2\\ 0, & \sqrt{\omega} \end{cases}$$
  $y=1,2$ 

$$\frac{|\varphi_{\gamma}|_{\chi}(y|_{2})}{|\varphi_{\chi}(z)|} = \frac{|\varphi_{(2,y)}|_{\gamma}}{|\varphi_{\chi}(z)|_{\gamma}}, \quad y=2 \quad (0) \quad y\geqslant 2)$$

$$\frac{|\varphi_{\gamma}|_{\chi}(y|_{2})}{|\varphi_{\chi}(z)|_{\gamma}} = \frac{|\varphi_{(2,y)}|_{\gamma}}{|\varphi_{\chi}(z)|_{\gamma}}, \quad y=2 \quad (0) \quad y\geqslant 2)$$

(e) 
$$P(x > y) = \sum_{x>y} p(x,y) = 0$$
  
 $P(x=y) = \sum_{x=y} p(x,y) = c [x + 2x^2] = 7$ 

$$P(X \angle \frac{3}{3}Y) = P(X \angle \frac{1}{3}, Y = 1) + P(X \angle \frac{1}{3}, Y = 2)$$

$$= 0 + P(X = 1, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(x+y>3) = 1 - P(x+y<3)$$

$$= 1 - P(x+y\leq2) = 1 - P(x=1,y=1)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}.$$

(F)	The j	hio	p.m.f. is given				
	×		0		$\int f^{\times}(x)$		
	0		1/3	0	1/3		
	1	Y <sub>3</sub>	Ō	<b>/</b> 3	43		
	4469	1 43	43	1/3	1		

(i) 
$$f_{x}(\alpha) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & \alpha = 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}, & x = 1 \\ \frac{6}{3}, & \sqrt{20} \end{cases}$$
  $f_{y}(\beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & y = -1, 0, 1 \\ 0, & \sqrt{20} \end{cases}$ 

(ii) 
$$f_{x}(0) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad f_{x}(0) = \frac{1}{3}$$
  
 $f_{x}(0) f_{y}(0)$ 

So X and y aree not independent.

$$= \left\{ (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (2,2), (2,3) \right\}$$

$$(2,4), (3,3), (3,4)$$

$$\sum \left( \gamma, \gamma \right) \in S \qquad \qquad C = \frac{1}{26}.$$

$$\left( \gamma, \gamma \right) \in S$$

(b) 
$$p_{x}(x) = \int \frac{4}{26} = \int \frac{5}{13}, x=1$$
  
 $y=x$ 
 $y=x$ 
 $\frac{4}{26}, x=1$ 
 $\frac{4}{26}, x=1$ 
 $\frac{4}{26}, x=1$ 
 $\frac{4}{26}, x=1$ 
 $\frac{4}{26}, x=1$ 
 $\frac{7}{26}, x=2$ 
 $\frac{7}{26}, \frac{7}{26}$ 

For 
$$y \in \{1,2,3,4\}$$

$$f_{y}(y) = \int \frac{y}{26} = \int \frac{1}{26}, \quad y=1$$

$$\frac{2}{13}, \quad y=2$$

$$\frac{9}{26}, \quad y=3$$

$$\frac{6}{13}, \quad y=9$$

$$0, \quad \sqrt{6}$$

© 
$$P(X+Y>4) = P(X=1, Y=4) + P(X=2,Y=3)$$
  
+  $P(X=3,Y=3) + P(X=2, Y=4) +$   
 $P(X=3, Y=4) = \frac{9}{13}$ 

The joint dist fun of 
$$(x,y)$$
 is given

or

$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & \alpha < 0, & \beta < 0 \\ 1+my, & 0 \leq \alpha < 1, & 0 \leq \gamma < 1 \\ \hline 2, & 0 \leq \alpha < 1, & \gamma > 1 \\ \hline 1+\alpha, & 0 \leq \alpha < 1, & \gamma > 1 \\ \hline 1+\alpha, & 0 \leq \alpha < 1, & \gamma > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1+\alpha}{2}, & \alpha > 1, & 0 \leq \gamma < 1$$

$$\frac{1+\gamma}{2}, & \alpha > 1, & 0 \leq \gamma < 1$$

$$1, & \alpha > 1, & 0 \leq \gamma < 1$$

$$\frac{1+\alpha}{2}$$
,  $0\leq \alpha \leq 1$ ,  $\frac{47}{2}$ 

$$F_{X}(n) = \lim_{y \to \infty} F(n,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1+n, & 0 \leq n < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$1, & \alpha \geq 1$$

$$F_{\gamma}(y) = \lim_{n \to \infty} F(n,y) = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} \int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^{y \neq 0} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} \int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^{y \neq 0} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{y \neq 0} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{y \neq 0}$$

(b) 
$$P(\frac{1}{2} \le x \le 1, \frac{1}{4} \le x_2 \le \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= F(1, \frac{1}{2}) - F(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) - F(1, \frac{1}{4})$$

$$+ F(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} - \frac{7}{8} - \frac{9}{8} + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(x=1) = F_{x}(1) - F_{x}(1-)$$

$$P(X \ge 3/2, Y \le 1/4) = ?$$
 $\{X \ge 3/2, Y \le 1/4\} = \{X \in \mathbb{R}, Y \le 1/4\}$ 
 $-\{X \le 3/2, Y \le 1/4\}$ 

$$P(X7, 3/2, Y < 1/4) = P(Y < 1/4) - P(X < 3/2, Y < 1/4)$$

$$= F_{Y}(1/4-) - F(3/2-, \frac{1}{4}-) = 78-78 = 0$$