

## E1 222 Stochastic Models and Applications

### Problem Sheet 3.1

(You need not submit the solutions)

1. Consider the random experiment of rolling two fair dice. Let  $X$  denote the maximum of the two numbers and let  $Y$  denote the minimum of the two numbers. Calculate the joint probability mass function of  $X, Y$  and calculate the marginal mass function of  $X$  and  $Y$  from the joint mass function. Find the conditional mass function of  $Y$  given  $X$ .

2. Let  $(X, Y)$  have joint density

$$f_{XY}(x, y) = \frac{1}{4}[1 + xy(x^2 - y^2)], \quad |x| \leq 1, \quad |y| \leq 1.$$

Find the marginal and conditional densities. Find  $P[X > 0 \mid Y = 0]$ .

3. Let  $f(x, y) = e^{-x-y}$ ,  $x > 0, y > 0$ . Show that this is a density function. Find the marginals and the conditional densities.

4. Let  $F_{XY}$  be a joint distribution function with  $F_X$  and  $F_Y$  being the corresponding marginal distribution functions. Show that

$$1 - (1 - F_X(x) + 1 - F_Y(y)) \leq F_{XY}(x, y) \leq \min(F_X(x), F_Y(y)), \quad \forall x, y$$

5. Let

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

Show that  $F$  satisfies the following:  $F(-\infty, y) = F(x, -\infty) = 0$ ;  $F(\infty, \infty) = 1$ ;  $F$  is non-decreasing in each variable. Is  $F(x, y)$  a distribution function? (Hint: If it were the joint distribution of two random variables,  $X, Y$ , what would be  $P[1/3 < X \leq 1, 1/3 < Y \leq 1]$ ).

6. Let  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  be two one dimensional continuous distribution functions with  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  being the corresponding densities. Define a function  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$f(x, y) = f_1(x)f_2(y)[1 + \alpha(2F_1(x) - 1)(2F_2(y) - 1)]$$

where  $\alpha$  is a real number. Show that  $f(x, y)$  is a two dimensional density function for all  $\alpha \in (-1, 1)$ . Show that the two marginals of  $f(x, y)$  are  $f_1$  and  $f_2$ . What does this imply about determining the joint density from the marginals? (Note that  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1(x)f_1(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$ ).