СЕМ, лекция 8 (2020-11-19)

$$\rho(X,Y) = \frac{cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}}, \ |\rho(X,Y)| \leq 1 \ \text{if} \ |\rho(X,Y)| = 1 \Leftrightarrow Y = aX + b.$$

Когато
$$X$$
 и Y са дискретни: $cov(X,Y) = \sum_{i,j} (x_i - \mathbb{E}X)(y_i - \mathbb{E}Y)p_{ij}$

$$DX = \sum_{i} (x_i - \mathbb{E}X)^2 \mathbb{P}(X = x_i)$$

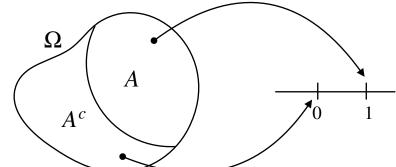
Условно математическо очакване (УМО)

Знаем, че $\min_{a\in\mathbb{R}}(X-a)^2=\mathbb{E}[X-\mathbb{E}X]=DX,\,a=\mathbb{E}X.$

Ако
$$Y = \begin{cases} 1, p \\ 0, 1-p \end{cases}$$

$$A = \{Y = 1\}$$

 $A^c = \{Y = 0\}$

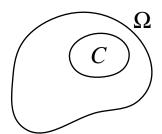


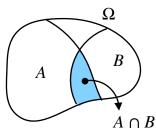
$$Y = 1_A = 1_{\{Y=1\}}$$

 $p = \mathbb{E}Y = \mathbb{E}1_A = \mathbb{E}1_{\{Y=1\}} = \mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{P}(Y=1)$

По-общо
$$C \subseteq \Omega$$
 $\mathbb{E}1_C = \mathbb{P}(C)$

$$A,B$$
 - множества. Тогава $1_A1_B=1_{A\cap B}$





Ако Y е дискретна случайна величина, то $Y=\sum_j y_j.1_{A_j}$, където A_j е пълна група от събития и $\mathbb{P}(A_j)=\mathbb{P}(Y=y_j), \ \ A_j=\{Y=y_j\}$

$$A_{k} = \{Y = y_{j}\}$$

$$Y(y)$$

$$Y(w) = 0 + \ldots + 0 + y_k \cdot 1 + 0 + \ldots + 0$$

 \oplus Случайна величина X и наблюдаваме $Y = \left\{ egin{align*} 1, \, p \\ 0, \, 1-p \end{array}, \, Y = 1_A$, където $A = \{Y = 1\}.$

(Пример: X е клиент влязъл в магазин, а Y е дали клиента е мъж или жена)

 $G: \ \{0,1\} o \mathbb{R}$ $\min_G \mathbb{E}[X - G(Y)]^2 = ?$ От всички функции G искаме да вземем тази, която минимизира квадратичната грешка.

$$\mathbb{E}[X - f(Y)]^2, f(x) = ?$$

$$G(Y) = a.1_A + b.1_B = aY + b(1 - Y)$$
, тъй като $1 - Y = 1_{A^c}$

$$\min_{a,b} \mathbb{E}[X - a1_A - b1_{A^c}]^2 = \min_{a,b} (\mathbb{E}X^2 - a^2\mathbb{E}1_A + b^2\mathbb{E}1_B - 2a\mathbb{E}X1_A - 2b\mathbb{E}X1_{A^c} - 0) = f(a,b)$$

Интересувме се от
$$\min_{a,b} f(a,b) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} = 2a\mathbb{E}1_A - 2\mathbb{E}1_A X \\ 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = 2b\mathbb{E}1_{A^c} - 2\mathbb{E}X1_{A^c} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \frac{\mathbb{E}X1_A}{\mathbb{E}1_A} \quad \text{и} \quad b = \frac{\mathbb{E}X1_{A^c}}{\mathbb{E}1_{A^c}}$$

$$G(Y) = \underbrace{\frac{\mathbb{E}X1_A}{\mathbb{E}1_A}}_{I_A} \times 1_A + \underbrace{\frac{\mathbb{E}X1_{A^c}}{\mathbb{E}1_{A^c}}}_{I_A} \times 1_{A^c} = \underbrace{\frac{\mathbb{E}XY}{\mathbb{P}(Y=1)}}_{I_A^c} \times 1_{\{Y=1\}} + \underbrace{\frac{\mathbb{E}(1-Y)}{\mathbb{P}(Y=0)}}_{I_A^c} \times 1_{\{Y=0\}}$$

<u>Дефиниция</u>: (**Условно очакване**) Нека X и Y са две случайни величини. Тогава

$$\mathbb{E}[X | Y] = f(y) : \min_{G} \mathbb{E}[X - G(Y)]^{2} = \mathbb{E}[X - f(Y)^{2}]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X|Y] = \mathbb{E}[1_B|Y] =$$

$$= \frac{\mathbb{E}1_B 1_A}{\mathbb{P}(A)} 1_A + \frac{\mathbb{E}1_B 1_A}{\mathbb{P}(A^c)} 1_{A^c} =$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(B|A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B|A^c) \times 1_{A^c}$$

<u>Твърдение</u>: Нека X и Y са случайни величини, като Y е дискретна.

Y	<i>Y</i> ₁	•••	y_j	•••
P	p_1		p_{j}	

$$Y = \sum_{j} y_{j} 1_{A_{j}}, A_{j} = \{Y = y_{j}\}, \mathbb{P}(A_{j}) = p_{j}.$$

Тогава $\mathbb{E}[X\,|\,Y] = \sum_j \frac{\mathbb{E}X1_{A_j}}{\mathbb{P}(A_j)}1_{A_j}$. Количеството $\mathbb{E}[X\,|\,Y = y_j] = \frac{\mathbb{E}X1_{A_j}}{\mathbb{P}(A_j)}$ се нарича

условно очакване на X при положение (условие) $Y=y_{j^{\star}}$

$$\bigoplus X = 1_B, B = \{X = 1\}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[1_B \mid Y = y_j] = \frac{\mathbb{E}1_B 1_{A_j}}{\mathbb{P}(A_i)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(B \cap A_j)}{\mathbb{P}(A_i)} = \mathbb{P}[B \mid A_j] = \mathbb{P}[X = 1 \mid Y = y_j]$$

 $\bigoplus X = \sum_i x_i 1_{B_i}$, X е дискретна случайна величина.

$$Y = \sum_{i} y_{j} 1_{A} \text{ if } p_{ij} = \mathbb{P}(X = x_{i} \cap Y = y_{j})$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] = \sum_{j} \frac{\mathbb{E}X \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}}}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}}; \qquad \mathbb{E}X \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\mathbf{1}_{B_{i}} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\mathbf{1}_{B_{i}} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\mathbf{1}_{B_{i}} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\mathbf{1}_{B_{i}} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_j] = \frac{\sum_i x_i p_{ij}}{\mathbb{P}(A_j)} = \sum_i x_i \frac{\mathbb{P}(A_j \cap B_i)}{\mathbb{P}(A_j)} = \sum_i x_i \mathbb{P}(B_i \mid A_j) = \sum_i \underline{x_i} \underbrace{\mathbb{P}(X = x_i \mid Y = y_i)}$$

<u>Твърдение</u>: X и Y са случайни величини, като Y е дискретна. Тогава $\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y]$ е дискретна случайна величина и $\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] = \sum_{i} \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_{j}] 1_{A_{j}}$.

$\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y]$	 $\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_j]$
P	 $\mathbb{P}(A_j)$

Свойства на условните математически очаквания

<u>Теорема</u>: Нека X, Z са случайни величини и Y е дискретна случайна величина - $Y = \sum_{i} y_{j} 1_{A_{j}}$. Тогава:

a)
$$\mathbb{E}[aX + bZ \mid Y] = a\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] + b\mathbb{E}[Z \mid Y]$$

б) Ако
$$X \perp \!\!\! \perp Y$$
, то $\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] = \mathbb{E}X$

в) Ако
$$X=g(Y)$$
, то $\mathbb{E}[X\,|\,Y]=g(Y)$

$$r) \mathbb{E} \big[\mathbb{E} [X \mid Y] \big] = \mathbb{E} X$$

д)
$$\mathbb{E}\left[f(U,Y)\,|\,Y=y_i\right]=\mathbb{E}f(U,y_i)$$
, където

U е конкретна случайна величина U = X;

U е вектор от случайни величини $U=(X_i)_{i\geq 1}$

U е редица от случайни величини $U=(X_1,\ldots,X_n)$, ако $U\perp\!\!\!\perp Y$.

Доказателство:

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{a})\,\mathbb{E}[aX+bZ\,|\,Y] = \sum_{j} \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[(aX+bZ)\mathbf{1}_{A_{j}}\right]}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = \sum_{j} \frac{a\mathbb{E}X\mathbf{1}_{A_{j}}+b\mathbb{E}Z\mathbf{1}_{A_{j}}}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = \\ &= a\,\sum_{j} \frac{\mathbb{E}X\mathbf{1}_{A_{j}}}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} + b\,\sum_{j} \frac{\mathbb{E}Z\mathbf{1}_{A_{j}}}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = a\mathbb{E}[X\,|\,Y] + b\mathbb{E}[Z\,|\,Y]. \end{aligned}$$

б) Нека X е дискретна (ще го докажем само в този случай, макар и да е вярно и ако не е дискретна)

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] = \sum_{j} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_j]}_{j} 1_{A_j} = \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_j] = \sum_{j} x_i \mathbb{P}(X = x_i \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid X = x_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid X = x_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid X = x_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid X = x_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid X = x_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid X = x_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid X = x_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid X = x_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid X = x_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid X = x_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j \mid X = x_j) = \sum_{j} x_j \mathbb{P}(X = x_j$$

$$\stackrel{X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y}{=} \sum_{j} \frac{\mathbb{P}(X = x_i) \mathbb{P}(Y = y_j)}{\mathbb{P}(Y = y_i)} = \sum_{j} \mathbb{E} 1_{A_j} = \mathbb{E} X.$$

пълна група от събития

в)
$$\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] = \sum_j \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[g(Y)1_{A_j}\right]}{\mathbb{P}(A_j)} 1_{A_j} = S,$$

имаме, че $g(Y)1_{A_i}=g(Y).1_{\{Y=y_i\}}=g(y_j)1_{\{Y=y_i\}}$

$$\Rightarrow S = \sum_{j} \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[g(y_{j})1_{A_{j}}\right]}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} 1_{A_{j}} = \sum_{j} g(y_{j}) \frac{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} 1_{A_{j}} = g(Y) = X.$$

 Γ) Нека X е дискретна.

$$\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] = \sum_{j} \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_{j}] 1_{A_{j}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y]\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{j} \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_{j}] 1_{A_{j}}\right] = \sum_{j} \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_{j}] \mathbb{E} 1_{A_{j}} =$$

$$= \sum_{j} \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_{j}] \mathbb{P}(Y = y_{j}) = \sum_{j} \frac{\mathbb{E}X 1_{A_{j}}}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} \mathbb{P}(A_{j}) = \mathbb{E}\sum_{j} X 1_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}X \sum_{j} 1_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}X.$$

д) ⊕ Имаме следния модел:

В даден магазин влизат клиенти, като знаем, че мъжете закупуват нещо с вероятност 1/3, а жените с вероятност 2/3.

$$X = \begin{cases} 1, \mathbb{P}(Y) \\ 0, \mathbb{P}(Y) \end{cases}$$
 $Y = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & \text{мъж (вероятност 1/2)} \\ \frac{2}{3}, & \text{жена (вероятност 1/2)} \end{cases}$

закупува или не

$$X=Z_1.1_{\{Y=rac{1}{3}\}}+Z_2.1_{\{Y=rac{2}{3}\}}$$
, където $Z_1\in Ber\left(rac{1}{3}
ight)$, а $Z_2\in Ber\left(rac{2}{3}
ight)$.

$$X = f(Z_1, Z_2, Y) = \begin{cases} Z_1, Y = \frac{1}{3} \\ Z_2, Y = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{E}X = \mathbb{P}(X=1) = \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y]\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{1}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{1}{3}\right) + \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y =$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{1} \mid Y = \frac{1}{3}\right] \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{2} \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbb{E}Z_{1} + \mathbb{E}Z_{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $\bigoplus U = (X_j)_{j \geq 1}, \ X_j$ са независими една от друга случайни величини и $X_j \in Ber(p)$ (хвърляне на нечестна монета с вероятност p за ези и q за тура)

Нека
$$N \in Ge(r)$$
 и N не зависи от U . Търсим $\mathbb{E} \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} X_j$.

$$f(U,N) = \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} X_j, \text{ and } N = n. \text{ Toraba}$$

$$\mathbb{E} \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} X_j = \mathbb{E} \left[f(U,N) \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{E} f(U,N) \mid N \right] = \mathbb{E} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E} \left[f(U,N) \mid N = n \right] 1_{N=n} =$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E} \left[f(U,n) \right] 1_{N=n} \right] = \mathbb{E} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\mathbb{E} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} X_j \right] 1_{\{N=n\}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} X_j. \mathbb{E} 1_{N=n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} X_j. \mathbb{P}(N=n) =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)p(1-r)^n r = pr \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(1-r)^n = T$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} \right) \stackrel{|x|<1}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow T \stackrel{x=1-r}{=} pr \frac{1}{\left(1-(1-r)\right)^2} = pr \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{p}{r}.$$

Условни разпределения

Нека X и Y са дискретни случайни величини. Тогава под разпределение на X при условие $Y=y_j$ се разбира следната таблица:

$X \mid Y = y_j$	•••	x_i	•••
P		$\mathbb{P}(X = x_i Y = y_j)$	

$$\sum_{i} \mathbb{P}(X = x_i | Y = y_j) = 1, \, \forall j$$

 \bigoplus Хвърляме два зара (1,...,6). Нека X е броят шестици, а Y е броят единици. Търси се (X,Y). За едно хвърляне може да имаме 0,1,2 шестици или единици.

$Y \setminus X$	X = 0	1	2	
Y = 0	$\frac{16}{36}$	$\frac{8}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\mathbb{P}(Y=0) = \frac{25}{36}$
1	$\frac{8}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	0	$\mathbb{P}(Y=1) = \frac{10}{36}$
2	$\frac{1}{36}$	0	0	$\mathbb{P}(Y=2) = \frac{1}{36}$
	$\mathbb{P}(X=0) = \frac{25}{36}$	$\mathbb{P}(X=1) = \frac{10}{36}$	$\mathbb{P}(X=2) = \frac{1}{36}$	

Условно разпределение:

$X \mid Y$	X = 0	1	2	
Y = 0	16 25	$\frac{8}{25}$	$\frac{1}{25}$	$\sum_{i=0}^{2} \mathbb{P}(X \mid Y = i) = 1$
1	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	0	•••
2	1	0	0	

Ж. Полиномно разпределение

Имаме n - независими експеримента. Всеки експеримент има r възможни стойности с вероятност $p_0,\,p_1,\,\ldots,\,p_{r-1}$ и $p_0+p_1+\ldots+p_{r-1}=1.$ Тогава $(X_0,\,X_1,\,\ldots,\,X_{r-1})$ са случайнит величини X_i - брой експерименти измежду n, които са върнали i за $0\leq i\leq r-1.$

Забележка: (X_0, \ldots, X_{r-1}) вече не са независими!

$$J=\mathbb{P}(X_0=k_0,\,\dots,\,X_{r-1}=k_{r-1})$$
, където $k_0+\dots+k_{r-1}=n$ и $k_i\in\mathbb{N}_0$

$$J = \binom{n}{k_0} p_0^{k_0} \binom{n - k_0}{k_1} p_1^{k_1} \dots \binom{n - k_0 - k_1 - \dots - k_{r-2}}{k_{r-1}} p_{r-1}^{k_{r-1}}.$$