

Chapter 6.1b Marginal PMFs

Jim Albert and Monika Hu

Chapter 6 Joint Probability Distributions

Introduction

- ▶ Once a joint probability mass function for (X, Y) has been constructed, one can find probabilities for one of the two variables.
- ▶ In our balls example, suppose one wants to find the probability that exactly three red balls are chosen, that is $P(X = 3)$.
- ▶ Find this probability by summing values of the pmf $f(x, y)$ where $x = 3$ and y can be any possible value of the random variable Y .

$$\begin{aligned}P(X = 3) &= \sum_y f(3, y) \\&= f(3, 0) + f(3, 1) + f(3, 2) \\&= \frac{3}{252} + \frac{12}{252} + \frac{6}{252}\end{aligned}$$

Repeat this calculation for all X values

- ▶ Repeat this operation is done for each of the possible values of X .
- ▶ The *marginal* probability mass function of X , $f_X()$ is defined as follows:

$$f_X(x) = \sum_y f(x, y). \quad (1)$$

- ▶ One finds this marginal pmf of X from the joint pmf table by summing the joint probabilities for each row of the table.

The Marginal pmf for X

- One obtains ...

x	$f_X(x)$
0	21/252
1	105/252
2	105/252
3	21/252

- Note that the marginal pmf of X is a legitimate probability function in that the values are nonnegative and the probabilities sum to one.

Marginal pmf of Y

- ▶ One can also find the marginal pmf of Y , denoted by $f_Y()$, by a similar operation.
- ▶ For a fixed value of $Y = y$ one sums over all of the possible values of X .

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_x f(x, y).$$

Example

- To find $f_Y(2) = P(Y = 2)$ in our example, one sums the joint probabilities in the table over the rows in the column where $Y = 2$. One obtains the probability:

$$\begin{aligned}f_Y(2) &= \sum_x f(x, 2) \\&= f(0, 2) + f(1, 2) + f(2, 2) + f(3, 2) \\&= \frac{6}{252} + \frac{54}{252} + \frac{54}{252} + \frac{6}{252} \\&= \frac{120}{252}.\end{aligned}$$

Marginal pmf of Y

- By repeating this exercise for each value of Y , one obtains the marginal pmf displayed in Table 6.3.

y	$f_Y(y)$
0	6/252
1	60/252
2	120/252
3	60/252
4	6/252

- Given a table of a joint pmf of (X, Y) , one can always find the marginal pmfs of X and Y .