

- Quiz 1 Graded:
- Qn 4 Part involving X ignored
 - Grades mapped to 1/10
 $x/15 \rightarrow x/10$
 - Test 1 for 20 points

Lab Exp 1: Nov 10

Conditional distribution

$$\text{Recap: } P(E|F) = P(\frac{E \cap F}{P(F)})$$

X, Y : random variables

Discrete: Conditional pmf $P_{Y|X}(y|x)$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{Y|X}(y|x) &= P(Y=y | X=x) \\ &= \frac{P(Y=y, X=x)}{P(X=x)} \\ &= \frac{P(\{\omega: Y(\omega)=y\} \cap \underbrace{\{\omega: X(\omega)=x\}}_{P(\{\omega: X(\omega)=x\})})}{P(\{\omega: X(\omega)=x\})} \\ &= \frac{P_{XY}(x,y)}{P_X(x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{P_{XY}(x,y)}{P_X(x)}$$

Properties:

1. $P_{Y|X}(y|x)$ is a pmf

$$\sum_y P_{Y|X}(y|x) = \sum_y \frac{P_{XY}(x,y)}{P_X(x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{P_X(x)} \sum_y \underbrace{P_{XY}(x,y)}_{\rightarrow \text{Marginalization}} = \frac{1}{P_X(x)} P_X(x) = 1$$

2. Bayes' theorem

$$\begin{aligned} P_{XY}(x, y) &= P_X(x) \underbrace{P_{Y|X}(y|x)} \\ P_{X|Y}(x|y) &= \frac{P_{XY}(x,y)}{P_Y(y)} \\ &= \frac{P_X(x) P_{Y|X}(y|x)}{P_Y(y)} \end{aligned}$$

3. Chain Rule

$$P_{x_0 x_1}(x_0, x_1) = P_{x_0}(x_0) P_{x_1|x_0}(x_1|x_0)$$

$$P_{\substack{x_0 x_1 x_2 \\ \swarrow y}}(x_0, x_1, x_2) = P_{x_0}(x_0) P_{y|x_0}(y|x_0)$$

$$= P_{x_0}(x_0) \underbrace{P_{x_1 x_2 | x_0}(x_1, x_2 | x_0)}$$

$$= P_{x_0}(x_0) P_{x_1|x_0}(x_1|x_0)$$

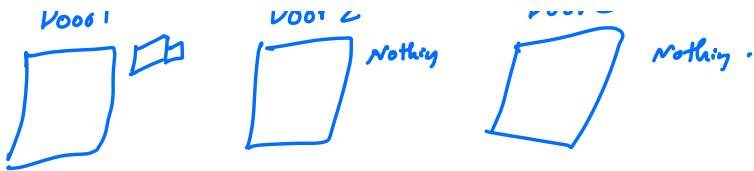
$$P_{x_2|x_1 x_0}(x_2|x_0 x_1)$$

x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}

$$P_{x_0 x_1 \dots x_{n-1}}(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) = P_{x_0}(x_0) \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} P_{x_k|x_0 \dots x_{k-1}}(x_k|x_0 \dots x_{k-1})$$

Example: Monty Hall Problem

n : n-1 ... 3 Distr 3



"Host knows the location of car"

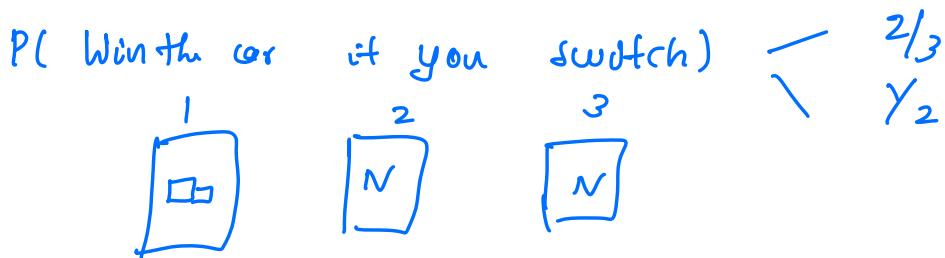
Step 1: Contestant comes & chooses one of the doors.
Host doesn't open the door the contestant chooses

Step 2: Host will open one of the 2 doors
contestant has not chosen

Step 3: Contestant given an option
(i) either to stick with previous choice
(ii) switch to the other closed door.

Winning the car

$$P(\text{Stick to original choice}) = \frac{1}{3}$$



C: Choice of contestant

H: Choice of Host (to open the door)

$$P[H=1 | C] = 0$$

"Host never opens the door with car"

$$P[H=3 | C=2] = 1$$

$$P[H=2 | C=2] = 1$$

$$P[H=2 | C=1] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P[H=3 | C=1] = \frac{1}{3}$$

P[Winning the car when you switch]

$$= \underbrace{P[C=2]}_{\frac{1}{3}} \underbrace{P[H=3 | C=2]}_1 + \underbrace{P[C=3]}_{P[H=2 | C=3]} \underbrace{\rightarrow \frac{1}{3}}_1 \\ = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{II}$$

Example: If X and Y are independent Poisson random variables with rate λ_1 and λ_2 .

conditional probability of $P_{X|X+Y}(x | X+Y=n)$

$$P(X=k | X+Y=n)$$

$$= \frac{P(X=k, X+Y=n)}{P(X+Y=n)}$$

$$= \frac{P(X=k, Y=n-k)}{P(X+Y=n)} \quad \text{independence}$$

$$= \frac{P(X=k) P(Y=n-k)}{P(X+Y=n)}$$

$$X \sim \text{Poisson } (\lambda_1)$$

$$Y \sim \text{Poisson } (\lambda_2)$$

$$X+Y \sim \text{Poisson } (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_2} \frac{\lambda_2^{n-k}}{(n-k)!}}{\overline{}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} \\
 = & \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \frac{\lambda_1^k \lambda_2^{n-k}}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^k} (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^{n-k} \\
 & \underbrace{\left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^k}_{\binom{n}{k}} \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^{n-k} \\
 & \text{Binomial } (n, \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2})
 \end{aligned}$$

Conditional distribution (continuous)

Conditional pdf

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) \triangleq \frac{f_{XY}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

Properties

$$1. \int f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy = 1$$

2. Chain Rule, Bayes' rule.

$$3. P(Y \in F | X=x) = \int_F f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy$$

$$\text{Example: } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{-x/y} & e^{-y} & 0 < x < \infty \\ 0 & \text{else} & 0 < y < \infty \end{cases}$$

$$P[X > 1 | Y=y]$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{XY}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_Y(y) &= \int_0^\infty f(x, y) dx \\
 &= \int_0^\infty e^{-x/y} e^{-y} dx \\
 &= e^{-y} \cdot \frac{e^{-x/y}}{-y} \Big|_0^\infty \\
 &= e^{-y} y
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{X|Y}(x|y) &= \frac{e^{-x/y}}{y \cdot e^{-y}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{y} e^{-x/y}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X > 1 | y, y) &= \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{y} e^{-x/y} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{y} e^{-x/y} \Big|_1^\infty \\
 &= e^{-1/y} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Exercise: } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{12}{5} x(2-x-y) & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases} \quad 0 < y < 1$$

$$\text{Find } f_{X|Y}(x|y)$$

Exercise: Consider $n+m$ trials of an experiment having common prob of success. The probability of success is unknown but is chosen from a $U(0,1)$ distribution.

What is the conditional probability of the success given n success (out of $n+m$ trials).

Coin \rightarrow Toss it 20 times

" p "

$$p \sim U(0, 1)$$

$$p = 0.33$$

10 times H (Success)

10 T (Fail)

$$f_{P|T=n}$$

\downarrow
of trials