6 Topics: Expectation, independence of random variables, probability generating functions

6.1 Prerequisites: Lecture 14

Exercice 6- 1: (Suggested for personal/peer tutorial) Indicator variables and their expectation: Recall that we defined the indicator of an event $A \in \mathcal{F}$ in Definition 7.3.2 as follows: For an event $A \in \mathcal{F}$, we denote by

$$\mathbb{I}_A(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \omega \in A, \\ 0, & \text{if } \omega \notin A, \end{cases}$$

the *indicator variable of the event* A.

(a) For events $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$, show that

i. $(\mathbb{I}_A)^k = \mathbb{I}_A$ for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

ii. $\mathbb{I}_{A^c} = 1 - \mathbb{I}_A$,

iii. $\mathbb{I}_{A\cap B} = \mathbb{I}_A \mathbb{I}_B$,

iv. $\mathbb{I}_{A\cup B} = \mathbb{I}_A + \mathbb{I}_B - \mathbb{I}_A \mathbb{I}_B$.

(b) Prove the fundamental bridge between probability and expectation, i.e. show that there is a one-to-one correspondence between events and indicator random variables and for any $A \in \mathcal{F}$ we have

$$\mathrm{P}(A) = \mathrm{E}(\mathbb{I}_A).$$

Solution:

(a) i. This follows from the fact that $0^k = 0$ and $1^k = 1$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

ii. We note that

$$\mathbb{I}_{A^c}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \omega \in A^c, \\ 0, & \text{if } \omega \notin A^c, \end{cases}$$

and

$$1 - \mathbb{I}_A(\omega) = 1 - \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \omega \in A, \\ 0, & \text{if } \omega \notin A, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \omega \in A, \\ 1, & \text{if } \omega \notin A, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \omega \notin A^c, \\ 0, & \text{if } \omega \in A^c, \end{cases},$$

which implies (ii).

iii. The identity holds since

$$\mathbb{I}_{A\cap B} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \omega \in A\cap B, \\ 0, & \text{if } \omega \notin A\cap B, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \omega \in A \text{ and } \omega \in B, \\ 0, & \text{if } \omega \in A^c \text{ or } \omega \in B^c, \end{cases},$$

and

$$\mathbb{I}_A \mathbb{I}_B = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \omega \in A \text{ and } \omega \in B, \\ 0, & \text{if } \omega \in A^c \text{ or } \omega \in B^c. \end{cases}$$

iv.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{I}_{A\cup B} &= 1 - \mathbb{I}_{(A\cup B)^c} = 1 - \mathbb{I}_{A^c\cap B^c} = 1 - \mathbb{I}_{A^c}\mathbb{I}_{B^c} \\ &= 1 - (1-\mathbb{I}_A)(1-\mathbb{I}_B) = \mathbb{I}_A + \mathbb{I}_B - \mathbb{I}_A\mathbb{I}_B. \end{aligned}$$

(b) For any event $A \in \mathcal{F}$ we can define the indicator random variable $\mathbb{I}_A$ uniquely, and vice versa given an indicator random variable $\mathbb{I}_A$ we can get the event A back by noting that $A = \{\omega \in \Omega : \mathbb{I}_A(\omega) = 1\}$.

Also, we have that $\mathbb{I}_A \sim \text{Bern}(p)$ with $p = \mathrm{P}(A)$, since

$$\mathrm{P}(\mathbb{I}_A = 1) = \mathrm{P}(A), \quad \mathrm{P}(\mathbb{I}_A = 0) = \mathrm{P}(A^c) = 1 - \mathrm{P}(A), \quad \mathrm{P}(\mathbb{I}_A = x) = 0 \text{ for } x \notin \{0, 1\}.$$

Hence

$$\mathrm{E}(\mathbb{I}_A) = 0 \cdot \mathrm{P}(\mathbb{I}_A = 0) + 1 \cdot \mathrm{P}(\mathbb{I}_A = 1) = \mathrm{P}(\mathbb{I}_A = 1) = \mathrm{P}(A).$$

Exercice 6- 2: Prove Theorem 10.2.5: Consider a discrete/continuous random variable X with finite expectation.

(a) If X is non-negative, then $\mathrm{E}(X) \geq 0$.

(b) If $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, then $\mathrm{E}(aX + b) = a\mathrm{E}(X) + b$.

Solution: First, consider the case when X is discrete:

(a) Since X is assumed to be non-negative, we have that $\mathrm{Im}X \subseteq [0, \infty)$. Also recall that probabilities are by definition non-negative. Hence the expectation

$$\mathrm{E}(X) = \sum_{x \in \mathrm{Im}X} x\mathrm{P}(X = x)$$

is given by a sum of non-negative terms. Hence it must be non-negative itself.

(b) We apply Theorem 10.2.1:

$$\mathrm{E}[aX + b] = \sum_x (ax + b)p_X(x) = a\sum_x xp_X(x) + b\sum_x p_X(x) = a\mathrm{E}(X) + b.$$

Next, consider the case when X is continuous:

(a) Since X is assumed to be non-negative, we have that $\mathrm{Im}X \subseteq [0, \infty)$. Also recall that the density is by definition non-negative. Hence the expectation

$$\mathrm{E}(X) = \int_0^\infty xf_X(x)dx$$

is given as an integral of non-negative terms. Hence it must be non-negative itself.

(b) We apply Theorem 10.2.3:

$$\mathrm{E}[aX + b] = \int_{-\infty}^\infty (ax + b)f_X(x)dx = a\int_{-\infty}^\infty xf_X(x)dx + b\int_{-\infty}^\infty f_X(x)dx = a\mathrm{E}(X) + b.$$

Exercice 6- 3: Prove Theorem 10.3.3: Let X be a discrete random variable with finite variance and consider deterministic constants $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Then

$$\mathrm{Var}(aX + b) = a^2\mathrm{Var}(X).$$

Solution: From Theorem 10.2.5 we note that

$$\mathrm{E}(aX+b) = a\mathrm{E}(X) + b.$$

We apply Theorem 10.2.5 once more in the following derivation:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Var}(aX+b) &= \mathrm{E}[(aX+b-\mathrm{E}(aX+b))^2] = \mathrm{E}[(aX+b-a\mathrm{E}(X)+b)^2]\\ &= \mathrm{E}[(aX-a\mathrm{E}(X))^2] = \mathrm{E}[a^2(X-\mathrm{E}(X))^2]\\ &= a^2\mathrm{E}[(X-\mathrm{E}(X))^2] = a^2\mathrm{Var}(X).\end{aligned}$$

6.2 Prerequisites: Lecture 15

Exercice 6- 4: Consider a sequence of *Bernoulli* random variables $X_1, ..., X_n$ each with parameter θ resulting from independent binary trials, so that

$$\mathrm{P}(X=0) = 1-\theta, \quad \mathrm{P}(X=1) = \theta.$$

Find the probability mass functions of the random variables

(a) $Y = \text{Min}\,\{X_1, ..., X_n\}$

(b) $Z = \text{Max}\,\{X_1, ..., X_n\}$

[*Hint: find the ranges of* Y *and* Z, *and consider* $\mathrm{P}(Y=1)$, $\mathrm{P}(Z=0)$.]

Solution:

(a) $Y = \text{Min}\,\{X_1, ..., X_n\}$, so $\mathrm{Im}Y = \{0, 1\}$.

$$\begin{aligned}&\mathrm{P}(Y=1) = \mathrm{P}(\text{Min}\,\{X_1, ..., X_n\} = 1) = \mathrm{P}(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1, ..., X_n = 1) = \theta^n,\\ &\mathrm{P}(Y=0) = 1-\theta^n.\end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1-\theta^n, & y=0\\ \theta^n, & y=1\end{cases}$$

(b) $Z = \text{Max}\,\{X_1, ..., X_n\}$, so $\mathrm{Im}Z = \{0, 1\}$.

$$\begin{aligned}&\mathrm{P}(Z=0) = \mathrm{P}(\text{Max}\,\{X_1, ..., X_n\} = 0) = \mathrm{P}(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0, ..., X_n = 0) = (1-\theta)^n,\\ &\mathrm{P}(Z=1) = 1-(1-\theta)^n.\end{aligned}$$

$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} (1-\theta)^n, & z=0\\ 1-(1-\theta)^n, & z=1\end{cases}$$

6.3 Prerequisites: Lecture 16

Exercice 6- 5: Suppose that $F_{X,Y}(x, y)$ is the joint distribution function of (X, Y). Find an expression for $\mathrm{P}(X \le x, Y > y)$ in terms of $F_{X,Y}$.

Solution: Since $\mathbb{P}(Y > y) + \mathbb{P}(Y \leq y) = 1$, we can apply the law of total probability and find that

$$\mathrm{P}(X \leq x, Y > y) + \mathrm{P}(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \mathrm{P}(X \leq x) = F_{X,Y}(x, \infty).$$

Hence $\mathrm{P}(X \leq x, Y > y) = F_{X,Y}(x, \infty) - F_{X,Y}(x, y)$.

Exercice 6- 6: Consider a probability space given by $\Omega = \{-1, 0, 1\}$, $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ and P is defined by

$$\mathrm{P}(-1) = \mathrm{P}(0) = \mathrm{P}(1) = \frac{1}{3}.$$

We define two discrete random variables by $X(\omega) = \omega$ and $Y(\omega) = |\omega|$.

(a) Compute $\mathrm{P}(X = 0, Y = 1)$, $\mathrm{P}(X = 0)$ and $\mathrm{P}(Y = 1)$. What can you conclude?

(b) Compute $\mathrm{E}(XY)$ and $\mathrm{E}(X)\mathrm{E}(Y)$. What can you conclude?

Solution:

(a) We have

$$\mathrm{P}(X = 0, Y = 1) = \mathrm{P}(\{\omega : X(\omega) = \omega = 0, Y(\omega) = |\omega| = 1\} = \mathrm{P}(\emptyset) = 0,$$

and

$$\mathrm{P}(X = 0) = \mathrm{P}(\{\omega : X(\omega) = \omega = 0\} = \mathrm{P}(\{0\}) = 1/3,$$

$$\mathrm{P}(Y = 1) = \mathrm{P}(\{\omega : Y(\omega) = |\omega| = 1\} = \mathrm{P}(\{-1, 1\}) = \mathrm{P}(\{-1\}) + \mathrm{P}(\{1\}) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

So, we have that

$$\mathrm{P}(X = 0, Y = 1) = 0 \neq \frac{2}{3} = \mathrm{P}(X = 0)\mathrm{P}(Y = 1),$$

hence X and Y are dependent.

(b) For the joint probability mass function, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{P}(X = 0, Y = 1) &= \mathrm{P}(\{\omega : X(\omega) = \omega = 0, Y(\omega) = |\omega| = 1\} = \mathrm{P}(\emptyset) = 0,\\
\mathrm{P}(X = 1, Y = 1) &= \mathrm{P}(\{\omega : X(\omega) = \omega = 1, Y(\omega) = |\omega| = 1\} = \mathrm{P}(\{1\}) = \frac{1}{3},\\
\mathrm{P}(X = -1, Y = 1) &= \mathrm{P}(\{\omega : X(\omega) = \omega = -1, Y(\omega) = |\omega| = 1\} = \mathrm{P}(\{-1\}) = \frac{1}{3},\\
\mathrm{P}(X = 0, Y = 0) &= \mathrm{P}(\{\omega : X(\omega) = \omega = 0, Y(\omega) = |\omega| = 0\} = \mathrm{P}(\{0\}) = \frac{1}{3},\\
\mathrm{P}(X = 1, Y = 0) &= \mathrm{P}(\{\omega : X(\omega) = \omega = 1, Y(\omega) = |\omega| = 0\} = \mathrm{P}(\emptyset) = 0,\\
\mathrm{P}(X = -1, Y = 0) &= \mathrm{P}(\{\omega : X(\omega) = \omega = -1, Y(\omega) = |\omega| = 0\} = \mathrm{P}(\emptyset) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\mathrm{E}(XY) = \sum_x \sum_y xy\mathrm{P}(X = x, Y = y) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + (-1)\frac{1}{3} + 0\frac{1}{3} = 0.$$

Also,

$$\mathrm{E}(X) = (-1+0+1)\frac{1}{3} = 0, \quad \mathrm{E}(Y) = 1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

Altogether, we have

$$\mathrm{E}(XY) = 0 = \mathrm{E}(X)\mathrm{E}(Y),$$

although X and Y are dependent! So we conclude that from Theorem 11.6.4 we know that if X and Y are independent, then the product formula (11.6.1) for the expectations holds. If, however, the product formula holds, that does not in general imply that the random variables are independent.

Exercice 6- 7: Show that discrete random variables X and Y on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathrm{P})$ are independent if and only if

$$\mathrm{E}(g(X)h(Y)) = \mathrm{E}(g(X))\mathrm{E}(h(Y)), \tag{6.1}$$

for all functions $g, h : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ for which the expectations on the right hand side exist.

Solution: Let us assume that X and Y are independent. We use Theorem 11.5.1 again. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathrm{E}(g(X)h(Y)) = \sum_x \sum_y g(x)h(y)\mathrm{P}(X=x, Y=y) \\
&= \sum_x \sum_y g(x)h(y)\mathrm{P}(X=x)\mathrm{P}(Y=y) \quad \text{(by independence)} \\
&= \sum_x g(x)\mathrm{P}(X=x) \sum_y h(y)\mathrm{P}(Y=y) \quad \text{(using the existence of } \mathrm{E}(g(X)), \mathrm{E}(h(Y))) \\
&= \mathrm{E}(g(X))\mathrm{E}(h(Y)).
\end{aligned}$$

Next we assume that (6.1) holds for all functions $g, h : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ for which the corresponding expectations on the right hand side exist. We want to show that for any $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$\mathrm{P}(X=x, Y=y) = \mathrm{P}(X=x)\mathrm{P}(Y=y).$$

Consider any $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Let us now specify the functions g and h in a suitable way. We define

$$g(z) = \mathbb{I}_{\{x\}}(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } z = x, \\ 0, & \text{if } z \neq x, \end{cases}, \qquad h(z) = \mathbb{I}_{\{y\}}(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } z = y, \\ 0, & \text{if } z \neq y, \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{E}(g(X)h(Y)) &= 0 \cdot \mathrm{P}(g(X)h(Y) = 0) + 1 \cdot \mathrm{P}(g(X)h(Y) = 1) \\
&= \mathrm{P}(g(X) = 1, g(Y) = 1) = \mathrm{P}(X = x, Y = y).
\end{aligned}$$

Also,

$$\mathrm{E}(g(X)) = \mathrm{P}(g(X) = 1) = \mathrm{P}(X = x), \qquad \mathrm{E}(h(Y)) = \mathrm{P}(h(Y) = 1) = \mathrm{P}(Y = y).$$

By our assumption, we have

$$\mathrm{E}(g(X)h(Y)) = \mathrm{E}(g(X))\mathrm{E}(h(Y)),$$

hence

$$\mathrm{P}(X=x, Y=y) = \mathrm{P}(X=x)\mathrm{P}(Y=y). \tag{6.2}$$

Since the identity 6.2 holds for any $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ we have shown the independence of X and Y.

Exercice 6- 8: Convolution theorem: Consider jointly discrete/continuous random variables X and Y and define their sum as $Z = X + Y$. Find the probability mass function/density function of Z (leaving your expression as a sum/integral). If you assume that X and Y are independent, can you simplify the p.m.f./p.d.f. of Z?

Solution:

(a) Discrete case: We use the law of total probability: If $Z = z$ and we know that $X = x$, then $Y = z - x$. Similarly, if $X = x$ and $Y = z - x$, then this implies that $Z = z$. So we can write for any $z \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{P}(Z = z) &= \sum_x \mathrm{P}(Z = z, X = x) = \sum_x \mathrm{P}(Z = z, X = x, Y = z - x) \\ &= \sum_x \mathrm{P}(X = x, Y = z - x). \end{aligned}$$

If we assume independence of X and Y, then

$$\mathrm{P}(Z = z) = \sum_x \mathrm{P}(X = x, Y = z - x) = \sum_x \mathrm{P}(X = x)\mathrm{P}(Y = z - x).$$

You can imagine that the above sum can be rather tedious to compute in practice!

(b) Continuous case: We first derive the c.d.f. of Z: For any $z \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) = \mathrm{P}(Z \leq z) &= \int\int_{\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2 : x+y\leq z\}} f_{X,Y}(x,y)dxdy \\ &= \int_{y=-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{x=-\infty}^{z-y} f_{X,Y}(x,y)dxdy \\ &= \int_{v=-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{u=-\infty}^{z} f_{X,Y}(u-v,v)dudv \\ &= \int_{u=-\infty}^{z}\int_{v=-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(u-v,v)dvdu. \end{aligned}$$

Differentiating with respect to z gives us the density function:

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(z-v,v)dv \left(= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(u, z-u)du\right).$$

If X and Y are independent, then their joint density factorises and we have

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(z-v)f_Y(v)dv \left(= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(u)f_Y(z-u)du\right).$$

Exercice 6- 9: Prove Theorem 11.6.2: For jointly discrete/continuous random variables X, Y with finite expectations, we have

$$\mathrm{Cov}(X,Y) = \mathrm{E}(XY) - \mathrm{E}(X)\mathrm{E}(Y).$$

Solution: We use the linearity of the expectation (Theorem 11.5.3):

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Cov}(X,Y) = \mathrm{E}[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)] &= \mathrm{E}[XY - X\mu_Y - \mu_X Y + \mu_X\mu_Y] \\ &= \mathrm{E}(XY) - \mathrm{E}(X)\mu_Y - \mu_X \mathrm{E}(Y) + \mu_X\mu_Y \\ &= \mathrm{E}(XY) - \mu_X\mu_Y - \mu_X\mu_Y + \mu_X\mu_Y = \mathrm{E}(XY) - \mu_X\mu_Y.\end{aligned}$$

Exercice 6- 10: Prove Theorem 11.6.6: Let X, Y denote two jointly discrete/continuous random variables with finite variances. Then

$$\mathrm{Var}(X+Y) = \mathrm{Var}(X) + \mathrm{Var}(Y) + 2\mathrm{Cov}(X,Y).$$

Solution: Using the definition of the variance and the linearity of the expectation, we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\mathrm{Var}(X+Y) = \mathrm{E}[(X+Y-\mathrm{E}(X+Y))^2] \\ &= \mathrm{E}[(X+Y)^2 - 2(X+Y)\mathrm{E}(X+Y) + (\mathrm{E}(X)+\mathrm{E}(Y))^2] \\ &= \mathrm{E}(X^2) + 2\mathrm{E}(XY) + \mathrm{E}(Y^2) - 2\{[\mathrm{E}(X)]^2 + 2\mathrm{E}(X)\mathrm{E}(Y) + [\mathrm{E}(Y)]^2\} \\ &\qquad + [\mathrm{E}(X)]^2 + 2\mathrm{E}(X)\mathrm{E}(Y) + [\mathrm{E}(Y)]^2 \\ &= \mathrm{E}(X^2) + 2\mathrm{E}(XY) + \mathrm{E}(Y^2) - [\mathrm{E}(X)]^2 - 2\mathrm{E}(X)\mathrm{E}(Y) - [\mathrm{E}(Y)]^2 \\ &= \mathrm{Var}(X) + \mathrm{Var}(Y) + 2\mathrm{Cov}(X,Y).\end{aligned}$$

6.4 Prerequisites: Lecture 17

Exercice 6- 11: Suppose that $X_1, \dots, X_n$ are independent $\mathrm{Ber}(p)$ random variables. Define $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$. Use probability generating functions to show that $S_n \sim \mathrm{Bin}(n,p)$.

Solution: We have

$$G_{S_n}(s) = \mathrm{E}(s^{S_n}) = \mathrm{E}(s^{X_1+\cdots+X_n}) = \mathrm{E}(s^{X_1}\cdots s^{X_n}) = \mathrm{E}(s^{X_1})\cdots\mathrm{E}(s^{X_n}) = (sp+1-p)^n,$$

which is the pgf of a $\mathrm{Bin}(n,p)$ random variable. Theorem 12.1.2 allows us to conclude.

Exercice 6- 12: Suppose that $X_1, \dots, X_n$ are independent Poisson random variables – not necessarily with the same parameter, i.e. $X_i \sim \mathrm{Poi}(\lambda_i)$. Define $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$. Use probability generating functions to show that $S_n \sim \mathrm{Poi}(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i, p)$.

Solution: As above, we have

$$\begin{aligned}G_{S_n}(s) = \mathrm{E}(s^{S_n}) &= \mathrm{E}(s^{X_1+\cdots+X_n}) = \mathrm{E}(s^{X_1}\cdots s^{X_n}) = \mathrm{E}(s^{X_1})\cdots\mathrm{E}(s^{X_n}) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \exp(\lambda_i(s-1) = \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(s-1)\right),\end{aligned}$$

which is the p.g.f. of a $\mathrm{Poi}(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i)$ random variable. Again, Theorem 12.1.2 allows us to conclude.