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using case to denote discrete vs. continuous

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx = 1$$

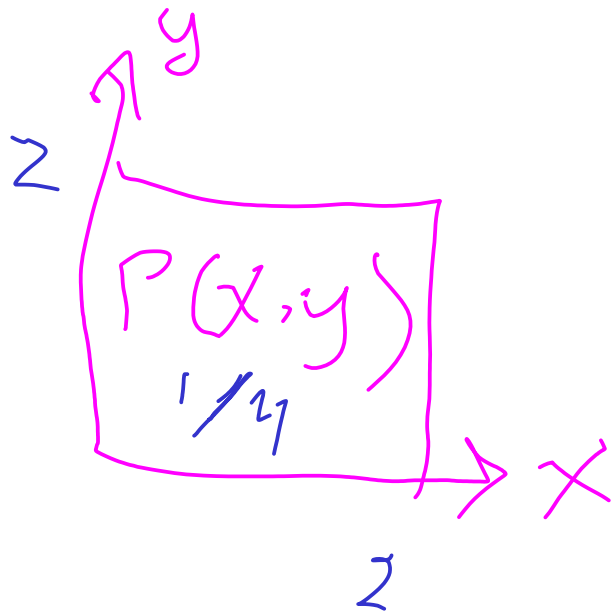
$$P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(x') dx'$$

$$p(x) = \frac{d}{dx} P(\cancel{X} \leq x)$$





Joint and conditional probability  
 $P(x,y)$  uniform over square



$$P(1,1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$P(x,y) = 1/4$  if  $0 < x < 2$  ;  $1/4$  if  $0 < y < 2$  ; 0 otherwise

$$P(x=1, y=1) = 0$$

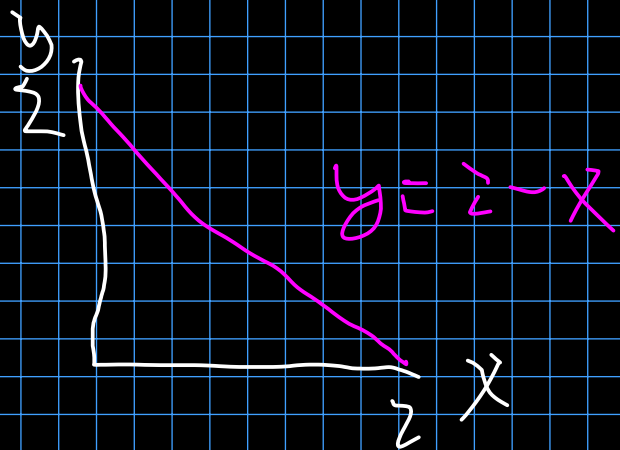
$$P(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(x,y) dy$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{4} dy = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P(x|y) = \frac{P(x, y)}{P(y)} \rightarrow \frac{1/4}{1/2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1/2 & \text{if } 0 < x < 2 \\ 1/2 & \text{if } 0 < y < 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$P(X|Y) = P(X)$  if  $X, Y$  independent

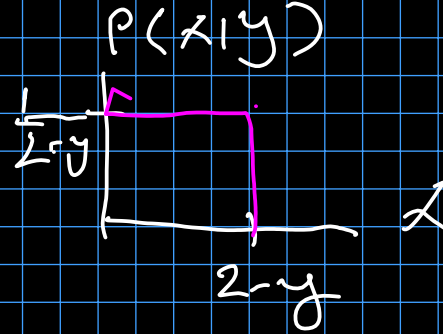
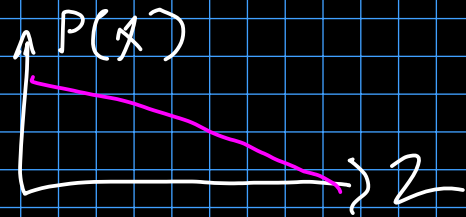


$$P(X, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } 0 < x < 2 \\ & 0 < y < 2 \\ & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P(x) = \int_0^{2-x} \frac{1}{2} dy = (2-x) \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{if } 0 < x < 2$$

$$P(x|y) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(2-x) \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2-x} \quad \text{if } \begin{matrix} 0 < y < 2 \\ 0 < x < 2-y \end{matrix}$$

otherwise



TILDR

TLDR:  $x$   $y$  not independent,  $p(x)$  depends on  $y$  vice versa













