

## law of total expectation

Assume that we have two random variables  $X$  and  $Y$ , and that both are discrete and finite, and that  $E(X)$  exists.

The law is:  $E(X) = E(E(X|Y))$

We show this:

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_{\forall x} x \cdot P(X=x) = \sum_{\forall x} x \cdot \sum_{\forall y} P(X=x, Y=y) = \sum_{\forall x} x \cdot \sum_{\forall y} P(X=x|Y=y) \cdot P(Y=y) \\ &\stackrel{*}{=} \sum_{\forall y} \underbrace{\left( \sum_{\forall x} x \cdot P(X=x|Y=y) \right)}_{E(X|Y)} \cdot P(Y=y) \\ &= \sum_{\forall y} \underbrace{E(X|Y)}_{\substack{\text{RV} \\ \text{function of } Y}} \cdot P(Y=y) = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ Y}}{E} \left( \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ X|Y}}{E(X|Y)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

What if we have two continuous RV's and that  $f_X$  and  $f_Y$  exists, will the derivation also be on?

\* requires that we can change order of  $\int_x$  and  $\int_y$  which is on if Fubini's theorem holds (compute a double integral by using an iterated integral).

## law of total variance

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(\text{Var}(X|Y)) + \text{Var}(E(X|Y))$$

We start by remembering that - for the marginal distr. of  $X$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 \text{ from our intro course.}$$

This means that we have the same formula for the conditional distribution of  $X$  given  $Y$ .

$$\text{Var}(X|Y) = E(X^2|Y) - (E(X|Y))^2$$

trick: just take  $E$  on both sides

$$E(\text{Var}(X|Y)) = E(E(X^2|Y)) - E(E(X|Y)^2)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$   
 $E(X^2)$   
using the law of  
total  $E$

then get  $\text{Var}$  into play by  $E(X^2) = \text{Var}(X) + E(X)^2$ , so we add and subtract  $E(X)^2$

$$= \underbrace{(E(X^2) - E(X)^2)}_{\text{Var}(X)} - (E(E(X|Y)^2) - \underbrace{E(X)^2}_{\substack{\text{use the law of total } E \\ \text{again}}})$$

$$= \text{Var}(X) - \underbrace{(E(E(X|Y)^2) - E(E(X|Y))^2)}_{\text{Var}(E(X|Y)) \text{ by def}}$$

Rearranging gives — the law of total variance.

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(\text{Var}(X|Y)) + \text{Var}(E(X|Y))$$

Do you also want to look at  
The law of total covariance?

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(\text{Cov}(X, Y | Z)) + \text{Cov}(E(X|Z), E(Y|Z))$$

See if you may do that by using the definition of covariance?

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(X \cdot Y) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) \leftarrow \text{notice this is a}$$

"generalization" of  
the variance  $\text{Cov}(X, X)$ ?