

$$p(x, y) \propto e^{-xy} \mathbb{I}(x, y \in (0, c))$$

$$p(x|y) \propto \frac{e^{-xy} \mathbb{I}(0 < x < c)}{x} \quad (1) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{dropped} \\ \text{the} \\ \text{ind. on} \\ y \end{matrix}$$

$$\propto \frac{\text{Exp}(x|y) \mathbb{I}(x < c)}{x} \quad (2)$$

why (1) (2) $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Recall: If } X \sim \text{Exp}(y) \\ \text{then } p(x|y) \stackrel{\text{defn}}{=} y e^{-yx} \mathbb{I}(x > 0) \\ \propto e^{-xy} \end{array} \right.$

See slide 9 for defn Exp dist.

$$\underline{\text{Exp}(x|y) \mathbb{I}(x < c)} \quad (2)$$

$p(x|y)$ is often called
a truncated Expon. w/ trunc.
point c .


1. Taking $X \sim \text{Exp}(y)$ and cond.
on the fact that $X < c$.

Formally, $X \sim \text{Exp}(y) \mid X < c$.

2. We'll write this as $\text{TExp}(y, (0, c))$

Next steps: we know how to

draw from Exp but we don't
know how to draw samples
from the TExp .

Thurs:  learn how to do this.