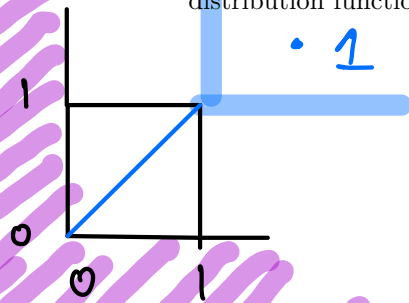


Tutorial 2

Last Updated:

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Problem 1. Let $X = Y$ having uniform $[0, 1]$ distribution. Find the joint distribution function.



$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0, \text{ or } y \leq 0 \\ 1 & x \geq 1, \text{ and } y \geq 1 \\ \min(x, y) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x, y) = P(X \leq x \text{ and } Y \leq y)$$

$$= P(X \leq \min\{x, y\})$$

$$= \min\{x, y\}.$$

Problem 2. Let C be the discrete uniform random variable on two points $\{0, 1\}$ independent from X , which has continuous uniform $[0, 1]$ distribution. Let $Z = X$ if $C = 0$, and $Z = 0.5$ if $C = 1$. Find the distribution function of Z . (Extra: Find the joint distribution function for Z and C .)

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x & x \in [0, 0.5) \\ \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} & x \in [0.5, 1] \end{cases}$$

if $x \geq 0.5$

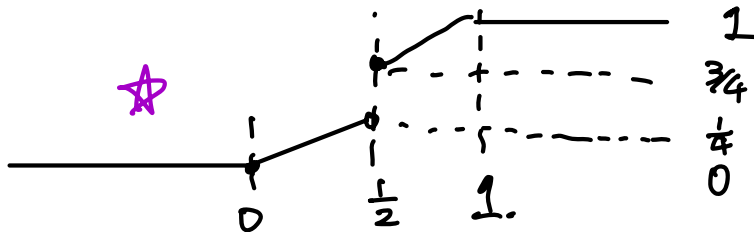
$$F(x) = P(Z \leq x) = \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{C=1} Z=0.5 \leq x \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{C=0} Z=X \leq x \quad \frac{x}{1} = x$$

if $x < 0.5$

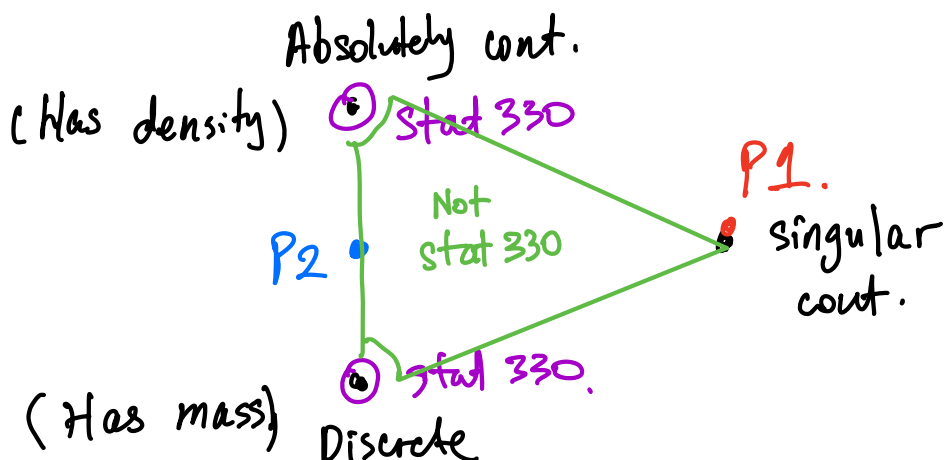
$$\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{C=1} 0.5 = Z \leq x < 0.5 \quad 0$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{C=0} Z=X \leq x \quad 0 + \frac{1}{2}x$$



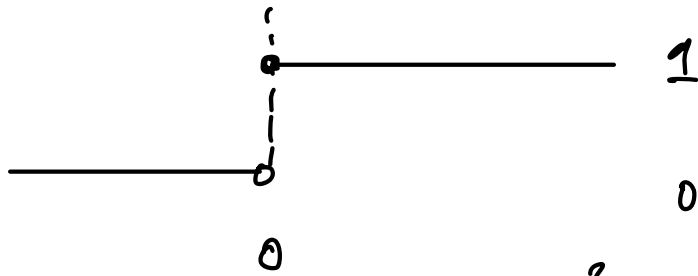
$$F = \frac{1}{2}F(\text{mass at } 0.5) + \frac{1}{2}F(\text{unif } [0, 1])$$

Double expectation
Formula is really
"discuss cases"



Problem 3. Let X be the random variable with 100% chance taking the value 0.

- What is the cdf of X ?
- Is X independent with X ?



$$P(X \in A) \cdot P(X \in B) \stackrel{?}{=} P(X \in A \text{ and } X \in B)$$

$$P(X \in A) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \in A \\ 0 & \text{if } 0 \notin A \end{cases}$$

$$\min(P(X \in A), P(X \in B))$$

So X is independent with X .

Problem 4. (Rock Paper Scissors) Suppose Player 1 and Player 2 are playing rock (R), Paper (P) and Scissors (S). against each other. They each independently randomize a choice with $1/3$ chance. Let X and Y be player 1 and player 2's choice respectively. To make X and Y random variables, we can map "R", "P", "S" to $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ but let's keep things intuitive. Let Z be player 1's payoff: -1 for a loss, 0 for a draw and 1 for a win.

- ① • find the joint p.m.f of X and Y .
- ② • find the joint p.m.f of X and Z .
- ③ • find the joint p.m.f of Y and Z .
- ④ • Show that X and Z are independent.
- ⑤ • Show that Y and Z are independent.
- ⑥ • Is (X, Y, Z) independent? Explain.

$$P(X \in A \text{ and } Y \in B \text{ and } Z \in C) \\ = P(X \in A) \cdot P(Y \in B) \cdot P(Z \in C).$$

①

		Y		
		R	P	S.
X	R	1/9	1/9	1/9
	P	"	:	"
	S	1/9	1/9	1/9

②

		Z		
		-1	0	1.
X	R	1/9	"	"
	P	"	:	"
	S	"	"	1/9

④ X, Z independent

③ ⑤ Similar.

$$P(R, R, -1.) = 0.$$

⑥

$$P(X=R) \cdot P(Y=R) \cdot P(Z=-1) = \frac{1}{27}.$$

Not independent.

Problem 5. Let X be a standard normal distribution and $Y = X^2$.

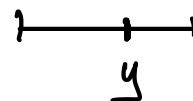
- Compute the covariance of X and Y .
- Show that X and Y are not independent.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(X, Y) &= \text{cov}(X, X^2) \\ &= \underbrace{E[X^3]}_0 - \underbrace{E[X]}_0 E[X^2] \\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(X^2 \leq 1) &= P(-1 \leq X \leq 1) \\ &= P(-1 \leq X \leq 1 \text{ and } X^2 \leq 1) \\ &\neq P(X^2 \leq 1) \cdot P(-1 \leq X \leq 1)\end{aligned}$$

Problem 6. A stick of length of 1 is split at a point X that is uniformly distributed over $(0, 1)$. Determine the expected length of the piece that contains the point y , $0 \leq y \leq 1$.

Let L be the length of the piece that contains y .



$$E[L] = E[E[L|X]]$$

$$= \int_0^1 E[L|X=x] \cdot f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^y E[L|X=x] \cdot f_X(x) dx + \int_y^1 E[L|X=x] \cdot f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^y (1-x) \cdot 1 dx + \int_y^1 x \cdot 1 dx.$$

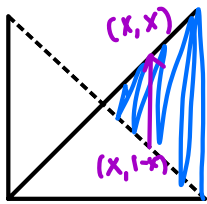
$$= \left. x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right|_0^y + \left. \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right|_y^1$$

$$= y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}y^2.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + y - y^2$$

Problem 7. Let us choose at random a point from the interval $(0, 1)$ and let the random variable X be equal to the number which corresponds to that point. Then choose a point at random from the interval $(0, x)$, where x is the experimental value of X ; and let the random variable Y be equal to the number which corresponds to this point.

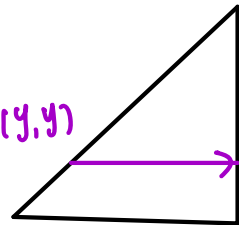
1. Find the marginal p.d.f of X and the conditional p.d.f of Y given $X = x$.
2. Compute $P(X + Y \geq 1)$.
3. Find the marginal p.d.f of Y and the conditional p.d.f of X given $Y = y$.
4. Find the conditional expectation $E(X|Y = y)$.



$$1. \quad X \sim U(0,1), \quad Y|X=x \sim U(0,x)$$

$$2. \quad \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \int_{1-x}^x \frac{1}{x} dy dx \rightarrow f(y|x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad y \in (0,x)$$

$$= 1 - \ln 2$$



$$3. \quad f_Y(y) = \int_y^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = -\ln y, \quad y \in (0,1)$$

$$f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{1}{-x \ln y}, \quad y \in (0,1), \quad x \in (y,1)$$

$$4. \quad E[X|Y=y] = \int_y^1 x \cdot f(x|y) dx$$

$$= \frac{y-1}{\ln y}, \quad y \in (0,1)$$

Slides Q7:

Let X, Y be uncorrelated. $Z = -X$. $\text{Var}(X) \neq 0$.

$$\rho(X, Y) = 0.$$

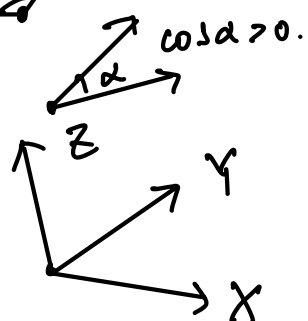
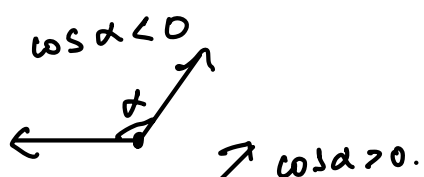
$$\rho(Y, Z) = 0.$$

$$\rho(X, Z) = \rho(X, -X) = -1 < 0$$

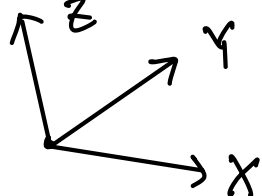
R.V with mean 0.

$\text{cov} \sim \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$

"dot product."



$$\rho \sim \cos(\angle \cdot)$$



Problem 8. Suppose X and Y are continuous random variables with joint p.d.f. $f(x, y) = 24xy$ if $0 < x, 0 < y$ and $x + y < 1$, and zero otherwise.

1. Find the covariance of X and Y
2. Find the correlation coefficient of X and Y
3. Find the correlation coefficient of $3X + 5$ and X .
4. Find the correlation coefficient of $3X + 5$ and Y .
5. Find the correlation coefficient of $3X + 5$ and $X + Y$.

$\sqrt{6}/6$ —

$$\rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma(X) \sigma(Y)}$$

$$3. \text{cor}(3X+5, X) = \text{cor}(X, X)$$

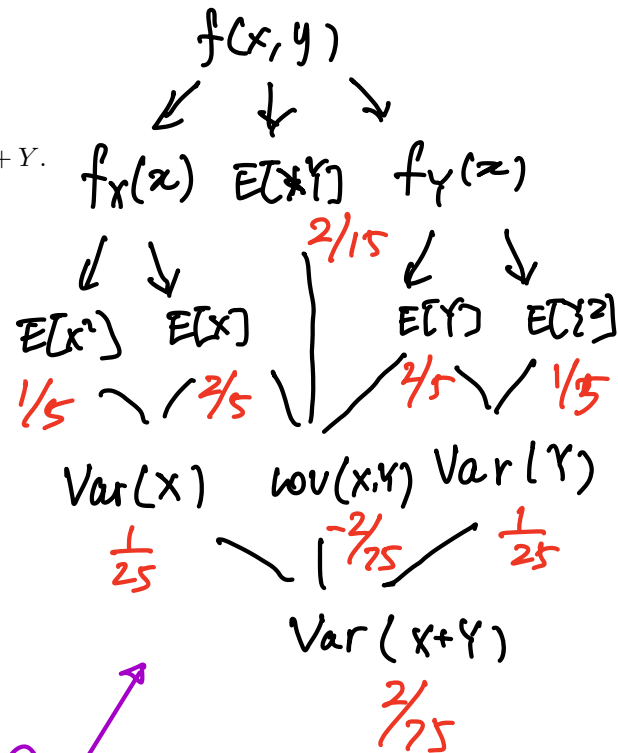
$$4. \text{cor}(3X+5, Y) = \text{cor}(X, Y)$$

$$5. \text{cor}(3X+5, X+Y)$$

$$= \text{cor}(X, X+Y)$$

$$= \frac{\text{var}(X) + \text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma(X) + \sigma(X+Y)}$$

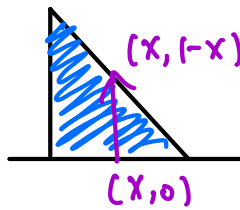
②
substitute
numbers.



①
work through
this mess

$E[XY]$ shown next page.
other computations similar.

$$E[XY] = \int_0^1 \text{vertical strips at } x \, dx$$



$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} xy \cdot f(x,y) dy dx.$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} 24x^2y^2 dy dx.$$

$$= \int_0^1 24x^2 \left. \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right|_0^{1-x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 8x^2 (1-x)^3 dx.$$

$$= \int_0^1 8x^2 - 24x^3 + 24x^4 - 8x^5 dx$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} - 6 + \frac{24}{5} - \frac{8}{6}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} - 6 + \frac{24}{5} = \frac{20 - 90 + 72}{15} = \frac{2}{15}$$