

Lab 4: Theory

1) a) All probability masses are non-negative & add up to 1
 \Rightarrow IP is a probability measure.

b) If IP can be written as a product measure, then

$$IP(x, y) = IP(x) IP(y) \quad \forall (x, y) \in \{1, 2, 3\}^2$$

$$\text{Hence, } IP(3, 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow IP(3) IP(2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow IP(3) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad IP(2) = 0 \quad \text{or both}$$

If $IP(3) = 0$, then $IP(3, 1) = 0$
but it is not so.

If $IP(2) = 0$, then $IP(2, 1) = 0$
but it is not so.

\therefore Writing IP as a product measure leads to a contradiction w.r.t. the given definition of IP

\Rightarrow IP cannot be written as a product measure.

c) The marginals of IP are

$\pi_1 * IP$, where $\pi_1: \{1, 2, 3\}^2 \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}, (x, y) \mapsto x$

$\pi_2 * IP$, where $\pi_2: \{1, 2, 3\}^2 \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}, (x, y) \mapsto y$

$$\pi_1 * IP(1) = \cancel{IP(\{1\})}$$

$$= IP(\{(x, y) \mid \pi_1(x, y) = 1, \forall (x, y) \in \{1, 2, 3\}^2\})$$

[Definition of pushforward leads to this]

$$= IP(\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\})$$

$$= 1/10 + 2/10 + 1/10 = 4/10$$

$$\text{Similarly, } \pi_1 * IP(2) = 4/10$$

$$\pi_1 * IP(3) = 2/10$$

Likewise,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \pi_2 * P(1) \\
 &= P(\{(x, y) \mid \pi_2(x, y) = 1, \forall (x, y) \in \{1, 2, 3\}^2\}) \\
 &= \cancel{P(\{(2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3)\})} \\
 &= P(\{(2, 1), (3, 1), (1, 1)\}) \\
 &= 3/10
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Similarly, } \pi_2 * P(2) &= 3/10 \\
 \pi_2 * P(3) &= 4/10
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Mean of 1st marginal

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_1 &= 1 \cdot \frac{4}{10} + 2 \cdot \frac{4}{10} + 3 \cdot \frac{2}{10} \\
 &= 1.8
 \end{aligned}$$

Mean of 2nd marginal

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_2 &= 1 \cdot \frac{3}{10} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{10} + 3 \cdot \frac{4}{10} \\
 &= 2.1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(x, y) = \sum_{x \in \{1, 2, 3\}} \sum_{y \in \{1, 2, 3\}}$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \{1, 2, 3\}} \sum_{y \in \{1, 2, 3\}} (x - 1.8)(y - 2.1)P(x, y)$$

(not ~~going~~ ^{going} to calculate this...)

Variance of 1st marginal

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var} \Rightarrow \sigma_1^2 &= (1 - 1.8)^2 \cdot \frac{4}{10} + (2 - 1.8)^2 \cdot \frac{4}{10} \\
 &\quad + (3 - 1.8)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_2^2 = (1 - 2 \cdot 1)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{10} + (2 - 2 \cdot 1)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{10} + (3 - 2 \cdot 1)^2 \cdot \frac{4}{10}$$

$$\text{corr}(x, y) = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}$$