

MITx: 6.041x Introduction to Probability - The Science of Uncertainty



- Unit 0: Overview
- **Entrance Survey**
- Unit 1: Probability models and axioms
- ▶ Unit 2: Conditioning and independence
- Unit 3: Counting
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- Exam 1
- Unit 5: **Continuous** random variables

Unit overview

Lec. 8: Probability density functions

Exercises 8 due Mar 16, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

Lec. 9: Conditioning on an event; Multiple r.v.'s

Exercises 9 due Mar 16, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

Lec. 10: Conditioning on a random variable;

Independence; Bayes'

Exercises 10 due Mar 16, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

Standard normal table

Solved problems

Problem Set 5

Unit 5: Continuous random variables > Lec. 9: Conditioning on an event; Multiple r.v.'s > Lec 9 Conditioning on an event Multiple r v s vertical8

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Exercise: Joint CDFs

(3/3 points)

a) Is it always true that if x < x' , then $F_{X,Y}(x,y) \le F_{X,Y}(x',y)$?

Yes ▼ Answer: Yes

b) Suppose that the random variables $oldsymbol{X}$ and $oldsymbol{Y}$ are jointly continuous and take values on the set where $0 \le x,y \le 1$. Is $F_{X,Y}(x,y) = (x+2y)^2/9$ a legitimate joint CDF? *Hint:* Consider $F_{X,Y}(0,1)$.

No Answer: No

c) Suppose that the random variables $oldsymbol{X}$ and $oldsymbol{Y}$ are jointly continuous and take values on the unit square, i.e., $0 \leq x \leq 1$ and $0 \leq y \leq 1$. The joint CDF on that set is of the form xy(x+y)/2. Find an expression for the joint PDF which is valid for (x,y) in the unit square. Enter an algebraic function of x and y using standard notation.

Answer: x+y х+у

Answer:

a) Since x < x', the event $\{X \le x, Y \le y\}$ is a subset of the event $\{X \leq x', Y \leq y\}$, and therefore $F_{X,Y}(x,y) = \mathbf{P}(X \leq x, Y \leq y) \leq \mathbf{P}(X \leq x', Y \leq y) = F_{X,Y}(x',y).$

b) Since the random variables are nonnegative, we have

 $F_{X,Y}(0,1) = \mathbf{P}(X \le 0 \text{ and } Y \le 1) = \mathbf{P}(X = 0 \text{ and } Y \le 1) \le \mathbf{P}(X = 0) = 1$ where the last equality holds because \boldsymbol{X} is a continuous random variable. But zero is different from $(0+2\cdot 1)^2/9$. Therefore, we do not have a legitimate joint CDF.

c) The joint CDF is of the form $x^2y/2 + y^2x/2$. The partial derivative with respect to x is $xy + y^2/2$. Taking now the partial derivative with respect to y, we obtain x + y.

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