

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
- **▼** Unit 4: Discrete random variables

Unit overview

Lec. 5: Probability mass functions and expectations

Exercises 5 due Mar 02, 2016 at 23:59 UT

Lec. 6: Variance; Conditioning on an event; Multiple

r.v.'s

Exercises 6 due Mar 02, 2016 at 23:59 UT 🗗

Lec. 7: Conditioning on a random variable; Independence of r.v.'s

Unit 4: Discrete random variables > Lec. 7: Conditioning on a random variable; Independence of r.v.'s > Lec 7 Conditioning on a random variable Independence of r v s vertical5

■ Bookmark

Exercise: Independence and variances

(3/3 points)

The pair of random variables (X,Y) is equally likely to take any of the four pairs of values (0,1), (1,0), (-1,0), (0,-1). Note that X and Yeach have zero mean.

a) Find $\mathbf{E}[XY]$.

$$\mathbf{E}[XY] = \boxed{\mathbf{0}}$$
 Answer: 0

b) For this pair of random variables (X, Y), is it true that var(X + Y) = var(X) + var(Y)?

Yes ▼ Answer: Yes

c) We know that if X and Y are independent, then var(X + Y) = var(X) + var(Y). Is the converse true? That is, does the condition var(X + Y) = var(X) + var(Y) imply independence?

No **Answer:** No

Answer:

a) At each possible outcome, we have XY=0, and therefore $\mathbf{E}[XY] = 0.$

b) Since the random variables have zero mean, $\mathbf{E}[X+Y]=0$, $\mathrm{var}(X) = \mathbf{E}[X^2]$, and $\mathrm{var}(Y) = \mathbf{E}[Y^2]$. Combining this with the result from part (a), we conclude that

$$egin{aligned} ext{var}(X+Y) &= \mathbf{E}[(X+Y)^2] - (\mathbf{E}[X+Y])^2 \ &= \mathbf{E}[(X+Y)^2] \ &= \mathbf{E}[X^2] + 2\mathbf{E}[XY] + \mathbf{E}[Y^2] \ &= \mathbf{E}[X^2] + \mathbf{E}[Y^2] \ &= ext{var}(X) + ext{var}(Y). \end{aligned}$$

Exercises 7 due Mar 02, 2016 at 23:59 UT 🗗

Solved problems

Additional theoretical material

Problem Set 4

Problem Set 4 due Mar 02, 2016 at 23:59 UT (4)

Unit summary

c) We have here an example of two random variables that satisfy the condition $\mathrm{var}(X+Y)=\mathrm{var}(X)+\mathrm{var}(Y).$ But these random variables are not independent. For example, the information that X=1 tells us that the value of Y must be zero.

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

© All Rights Reserved



© edX Inc. All rights reserved except where noted. EdX, Open edX and the edX and Open EdX logos are registered trademarks or trademarks of edX Inc.

















