

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
- ▼ Exam 1

Exam 1

Exam 1 due Mar 09, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

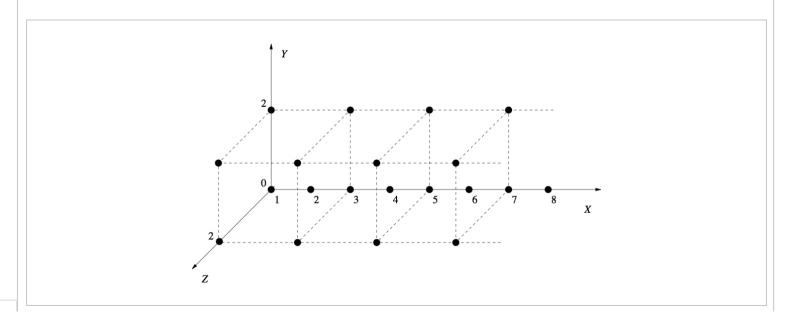
Exam 1 > Exam 1 > Exam 1 vertical5

Bookmark

Problem 5: Joint PMF calculations - Part 1

(2/4 points)

Consider three random variables X, Y, and Z, associated with the same experiment. The random variable X is geometric with parameter $p \in (0,1)$. If X is even, then Y and Z are equal to zero. If X is odd, (Y,Z) is uniformly distributed on the set $S = \{(0,0),(0,2),(2,0),(2,2)\}$. The figure below shows all the possible values for the triple (X,Y,Z) that have $X \leq 8$. (Note that the X axis starts at 1 and that a complete figure would extend indefinitely to the right.)



- Unit 5: Continuous random variables
- Unit 6: Further topics on random variables
- Unit 7: Bayesian inference
- ▶ Exam 2
- Unit 8: Limit theorems and classical statistics
- Unit 9: Bernoulli and Poisson processes
- Unit 10: Markov chains
- Exit Survey
- ▶ Final Exam

- 1. Answer the following with "Yes" or "No":
 - a) Are $oldsymbol{Y}$ and $oldsymbol{Z}$ independent?

b)Given that $oldsymbol{Z}=\mathbf{2}$, are $oldsymbol{X}$ and $oldsymbol{Y}$ independent?

c) Given that $oldsymbol{Z}=oldsymbol{0}$, are $oldsymbol{X}$ and $oldsymbol{Y}$ independent?

Yes ▼ X Answer: No

d) Given that $oldsymbol{Z}=\mathbf{2}$, are $oldsymbol{X}$ and $oldsymbol{Z}$ independent?

No ▼ **X** Answer: Yes

Answer:

- 1. a) No. If Y=2, then Z is equally likely to be 0 or 2. However, if Y=0, then Z is more likely to be 0.
 - b) Yes. Let us work in the conditional model, where Z is known to be equal to 2. If we are further given that X=x, then x is necessarily odd and Y is equally likely to be 0 or 2. Thus, the conditional PMF of Y given X=x (in this conditional model) does

not depend on $m{x}$, and this is equivalent to independence of $m{Y}$ from $m{X}$, in the conditional model.

c) No. Let us work in the conditional model, where Z is known to be equal to 0. If we are further given that X=1, then Y is equally likely to be 0 or 2, whereas if we are further given that X=2, then Y must be equal to 0. Thus, within the conditional model, knowledge of X affects the distribution of Y.

d) Yes. Within the conditional model where Z=2, the probability that Z=2 is always 1, and is not affected by the value x of X. (This is an instance of the more general fact that an event that has probability 1 is independent of every other event.)

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.

















