

## Problem Set 6, P 3, 4, 5

### Problem 3.

$X_1$  only depend on  $U$

$X_2$  only depend on  $V$ .

•  $U, V$  are independent.  $\Rightarrow X_1, X_2$  are independent.

Independence  $\Leftrightarrow$  outer product of marginal distribution is the joint distribution.

$$P(X_1 = 1) = P(U \geq 3) = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6  
4 out of 6.

$$P(X_1 = -1) = 1 - P(X_1 = 1) = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

For  $X_2$ , the marginal distribution is the same.

		$x_2$		(independent case).
		$-1 \frac{1}{3}$	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	
$x_1$	$-1 \frac{1}{3}$	$1/9$	$2/9$	
	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$2/9$	$4/9$	

		1	2	3	4	5	6	
	1							
	2	$\frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$			$\frac{8}{36} = \frac{2}{9}$			} $x_1 = -1$
u	3							
	4							} $x_1 = 1$
	5	$\frac{8}{36} = \frac{2}{9}$			$\frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$			
	6							
		} $x_2 = -1$		} $x_2 = 1$				

# Problem 4

		y				marginal dist. of x
		0	1	2	3	
x	0	42	21	15	6	$\frac{7}{8}$
	1	6	3	1	2	$\frac{1}{8}$
marginal dist. of y		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	

96.  
(causal)

outer product:

	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$
$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{32}$	$\frac{7}{48}$	$\frac{7}{96}$
$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{96}$

this is not identical to the joint dist.,  
 $\Rightarrow$  they are not independent.

$$\text{e.g. } P(Y=0 | X=1) = \frac{P(Y=0, X=1)}{P(X=1)}$$

$$\left( \frac{1/16}{1/8}, \frac{1/32}{1/8}, \frac{1/96}{1/8}, \frac{1/48}{1/8} \right)$$

row sum.

$$\left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{6} \right)$$

this is the conditional  
 dist. of Y given X=1.

It is different from the marginal distribution.

Problem 5.

		y			
		-1	0	1	
x	0	2	5	1	$\frac{1}{7}$
	1	8	20	4	$\frac{4}{7}$
	2	6	15	3	$\frac{3}{7}$
		$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	

$\Rightarrow$  independent. if the rows / columns are proportional.

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The probabilities sum up to  $\frac{8}{7}$ .  
 Which means that this is not a probability distribution.