

Stats April 13, 18

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$(x, y)$  discrete

$$x \perp y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P(x, y) = P_x(x) P_y(y)$$

$$V(x, y) \in S_{x, y}$$

$x, y$  Continuous

$$x \perp y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(x, y) = f_x(x) f_y(y) \quad V(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$P(x \leq x, y \leq y)$$

=

$$\sum_{t \in x} \sum_{s \in y} P_x(t) P_y(s)$$

$$= \sum_{t \in x} P_x(t) + \sum_{s \in y} P_y(s)$$

$$= P(x \leq x) P(y \leq y)$$

$$P(x \leq x, y \leq y)$$

$$= P(x \leq x) P(y \leq y)$$

Smallest  $x$  &  $y$

$$P(x \leq x, y \leq y_1)$$

$$= P(x \leq x, y \leq y)$$

$$= P(x, y) = P_x(x_1) P_y(y_1) - \diamond$$

$x_2$  second largest

$$P(x \leq x_2, y \leq y_1)$$

$$= P(x \leq x_2) P(y \leq y_1)$$

$$P(x = x, x_2, y = y_1)$$

$$= P(x = x_1, x_2) P(y = y_1)$$

$$= [P(x = x_1) + P(x = x_2)] P(y = y_1) - \star$$

$$P(x = x_2, y = y_1)$$

$$= \star - \diamond$$

$$= P(x = x_2) P(y = y_1)$$

$$F(x, y) =$$

$$P(x \leq x, y \leq y)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f_x(x) f_y(y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^x f_x(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^y f_y(y) dy$$

$$F(x, y) = F_x(x) F_y(y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} \frac{d}{dx} F(x, y) = f(x, y)$$

$$= F_X(x) F_Y(y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} \frac{d}{dx} F_X(x) F_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dx} F_X(x) \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) \\ = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$$

Independence

tells you joint distribution

can be obtained from

marginals

under independence

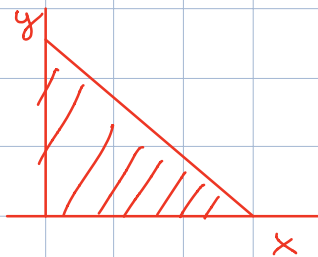
$$f_{X|Y} = \frac{f(X, Y)}{f_Y(Y)}$$

$$= f_X(x)$$

Conditioning, is just the

$$f(x, y)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 24xy & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ & x+y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$f_X(x) = \int_0^{1-x} 24xy \, dy$$

$$= 24 \left( \frac{xy^2}{2} \right)_0^{1-x} = 12 x (1-x)^2$$

By symmetry

$$f_Y(y) = 12$$

$$E[g(x)h(y)]$$

$$\iint g(x)h(y) f_X(x)f_Y(y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$\int g(x)f_X(x) \, dx \int h(y)f_Y(y) \, dy$$

$$= E[g(x)] E[h(y)]$$

$$E(XY)$$

$$= F(x)E(y)$$

by taking h as identity

$$E(Y|X=x)$$

is a constant for diff x

$$f_{Y|X=x} = \frac{f_Y(y)f_X(x)}{f_X(x)}$$

$$= f_Y(y) \text{ same identity}$$

generalization

$$X, \dots, X_n$$

independent

iff

$$P(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

$$= P_{X_1}(x_1) \dots P_{X_n}(x_n)$$

$$\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in S_{X_1} \dots X_n$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= f_{X_1}(x_1) \dots f_{X_n}(x_n)$$

$$\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

in addition if

$$X_1, \dots, X_n$$

has same

Distribution  $F(P, f)$

then we say

$$X_1, \dots, X_n$$

are independently

and identically distributed

$$X_1, \dots, X_n$$

$$i.i.d. \sim F(P, f)$$

ex,

$$X_1, \dots, X_{100}$$

$$\sim N(0, 1)$$

$$h(x, y)$$

$$E(h(x, y))$$

$$= \sum_{(x,y)} h(x,y) p(x,y) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x,y) f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$Var(h(x, y)) =$$

$$E(h^2(x, y))$$

$$- (E(h(x, y)))^2$$

		1	2
	1	.034	.134
X	2	.066	.266
	3	.1	.400

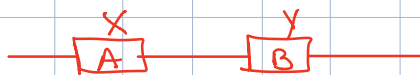
$$E(XY) = 1 \cdot .0034 + 2 \cdot .134$$

$$+ 2 \cdot .066 + 4 \cdot .266$$

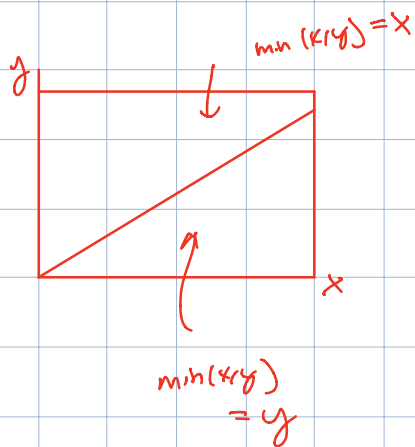
$$+ 3 \cdot .1 + 6 \cdot .4$$

$$= \mu_{xy}$$

$$V(XY) = K - \mu_{xy}^2$$



failure tree of A & B  
are independent and  $U(0,1)$



$$E(X^2Y^2)$$

$$= 1 \cdot .034 + 4 \cdot .034$$

$$+ 4 \cdot .066 + 16 \cdot .266$$

$$+ 9 \cdot .1 + 36 \cdot .4$$

$$= K$$

Find mean and variance of failure time of whole system

$$E(\min(X,Y))$$

$$V(\min(X,Y))$$

$$X \sim (0,1) \quad X+Y$$

$$Y \sim (0,1)$$

$$E(\min(X,Y))$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^y x \, dy$$

$$+ \int_0^1 \int_0^x y \, dx$$