

## Solution to FM 5002 Homework 1

### Problem 1-1

$$\begin{aligned}E[X] &= 4 \cdot Pr[X = 4] + 10 \cdot Pr[X = 10] = 4 \cdot 0.65 + 10 \cdot 0.35 = 2.6 + 3.5 = 6.1 \\Var[X] &= E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = 4^2 \cdot Pr[X = 4] + 10^2 \cdot Pr[X = 10] - (6.1)^2 = 8.19 \\SD[X] &= \sqrt{Var[X]} = 2.861818\end{aligned}$$

### Problem 1-2

#### 1-2(a)

$$Pr[(Y = 3)|(X = 4)] = \frac{Pr[(Y = 3) \& (X = 4)]}{Pr[X = 4]} = \frac{0.2}{0.65} = 4/13 = 0.3076923.$$

#### 1-2(b)

$$\begin{aligned}E[Y|(X = 4)] &= 3 \cdot Pr[(Y = 3)|(X = 4)] + 7 \cdot Pr[(Y = 7)|(X = 4)] \\&= 3 \cdot Pr[(Y = 3) \& (X = 4)] / Pr[X = 4] + 7 \cdot Pr[(Y = 7) \& (X = 4)] / Pr[X = 4] \\&= 75/13 = 5.769231.\end{aligned}$$

### Problem 1-3

$$\begin{aligned}Pr[B|A] &= \frac{Pr[B \& A]}{Pr[A]} \\&= \frac{Pr[A|B]Pr[B]}{Pr[A]} \\&= \frac{0.3 \cdot 0.8}{0.4} \\&= 0.6.\end{aligned}$$

### Problem 1-4

$$Odds[A|(B \& C)] = \frac{Pr[A|(B \& C)]}{1 - Pr[A|(B \& C)]}$$

And

$$\begin{aligned}Pr[A|(B \& C)] &= \frac{Pr[A \& B \& C]}{Pr[B \& C]} \\&= \frac{Pr[C|A \& B]Pr[A \& B]}{Pr[B \& C]} \\&= \frac{Pr[C|A \& B] \cdot Pr[B|A] \cdot Pr[A]}{Pr[B \& C]}\end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Odds}[A] = 3/2 &\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Pr}[A]}{1 - \text{Pr}[A]} = 3/2 \Rightarrow \text{Pr}[A] = 0.6 \\ \text{Pr}[B] &= \text{Pr}[B|A] \cdot \text{Pr}[A] + \text{Pr}[B|A^c] \cdot \text{Pr}[A^c] = 0.4 * 0.6 + 0.4 * (1 - 0.6) = 0.4. \\ \text{Pr}[B\&A] &= \text{Pr}[B|A] \cdot \text{Pr}[A] = 0.24. \\ \text{Pr}[B\&A^c] &= \text{Pr}[B|A^c] \cdot \text{Pr}[A^c] = 0.16. \\ \text{Pr}[B\&C] &= \text{Pr}[C\&B\&A] + \text{Pr}[C\&B\&A^c] \\ &= \text{Pr}[C|B\&A] \cdot \text{Pr}[B\&A] + \text{Pr}[C|B\&A^c] \cdot \text{Pr}[B\&A^c] \\ &= 0.2 * 0.24 + 0.1 * 0.16 = 0.064. \\ \text{Pr}[A|(B\&C)] &= \frac{0.2 * 0.4 * 0.6}{0.064} = 0.048/0.064 = 0.75. \\ &\Rightarrow \text{Odds}[A|(B\&C)] = 0.75/(1 - 0.75) = 3. \end{aligned}$$

### Problem 1-5

Problem (a), (b), (c), (d) are on the attached paper.

**e**

By definition, a **Partition** of a PCRV  $v$  is  $\{V^{-1}|y \in V[0, 1]\}$ , then

$$\wp = \{[0, 0.4), [0.4, 1]\}.$$

**f**

$$\mathfrak{R} = \{[0, 0.5), [0.5, 1]\}.$$

**g**

Since the partition of  $X$  belongs to  $\wp$ , then  $X$  is  $\wp$ -measurable.

**h**

Since  $Y = -2$  in the subset  $[0.4, 0.5)$ , while in the subset  $[0.5, 1]$ ,  $Y = -1$ , then  $Y$  is not constant in the subset  $[0.4, 1]$  of partition  $\wp$ .  $Y$  is not  $\wp$ -measurable.

**i**

Since the partition of  $E[Y|X]$  is  $\{[0, 0.4), [0.4, 1]\} = \wp$ , then  $E[Y|X]$  is  $\wp$ -measurable.

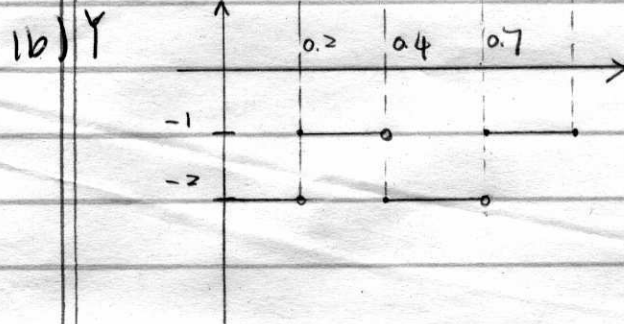
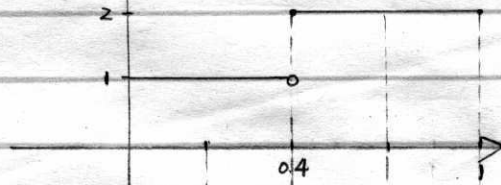
**j**

Since  $X$  and  $Y$  are different, then  $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$ , and

$$\text{covar}[X, Y] = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] = 0.$$

There can be many PLPVs <sup>satisfy</sup> ~~satisfies~~ the conditions, you just need

(a)  $X$   $\uparrow$  to show one of them.



By independence, we should have

$$\Pr[X=1, Y=-1] = 0.4 \cdot 0.5 = 0.2$$

$$\Pr[X=1, Y=-2] = 0.4 \cdot 0.5 = 0.2$$

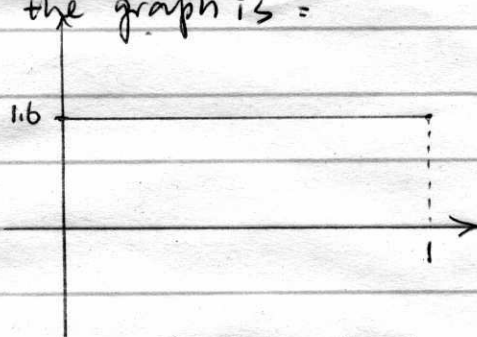
$$\Pr[X=2, Y=-1] = 0.6 \cdot 0.5 = 0.3$$

$$\Pr[X=2, Y=-2] = 0.6 \cdot 0.5 = 0.3$$

(c)  $E[X|Y=-1] = 1 \cdot \Pr[X=1|Y=-1] + 2 \cdot \Pr[X=2|Y=-1]$   
 (By independence)  $= 1 \cdot \Pr[X=1] + 2 \cdot \Pr[X=2]$   
 $= 1 \cdot 0.4 + 2 \cdot 0.6 = 1.6$

and  $E[X|Y=-2] = 1.6$

then the graph is =



(d)  $E[Y|X] \stackrel{\text{By independence}}{=} -1 \cdot 0.5 - 2 \cdot 0.5 = -1.5$

