

Probability and Statistics I

STAT 3600 – Fall 2021

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Chapter 4. Bivariate Distributions

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§ 4.1 Bivariate Distributions of the Discrete Type

§ 4.2 The Correlation Coefficient

§ 4.3 Conditional Distributions

§ 4.4 Bivariate Distributions of the Continuous Type

§ 4.5 The Bivariate Normal Distribution

Definition 4.3-1 Let X and Y have a joint **discrete** distribution with pmf $f(x, y)$ on space \mathcal{S} . Say the marginal probability mass functions are $f_1(x)$, and $f_2(y)$ with space \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2 , respectively. The *conditional probability mass function of X* , given that $Y = y$, is defined by

$$g(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_2(y)} \quad \text{provided that } f_2(y) > 0.$$

Similarly, the *conditional probability mass function of Y* , given that $X = x$, is defined by

$$h(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_1(x)} \quad \text{provided that } f_1(x) > 0.$$

Definition 4.3-2 If (X, Y) is a discrete bivariate r.v. with joint pmf $f(x, y)$, then the *conditional mean (or conditional expectation)* of Y , given that $X = x$, is defined by

$$\mu_{Y|x} = \mathbb{E}(Y|x) = \sum_y yh(y|x),$$

and the *conditional variance* of Y , given that $X = x$, is defined by

$$\sigma_{Y|x}^2 = \mathbb{E}\{[Y - \mathbb{E}(Y|x)]^2|x\} = \sum_y [y - \mathbb{E}(Y|x)]^2 h(y|x)$$

which can be reduced to

$$\text{Var}(Y|x) = \sigma_{Y|x}^2 = \mathbb{E}(Y^2|x) - [\mathbb{E}(Y|x)]^2 = \mathbb{E}(Y^2|x) - (\mu_{Y|x})^2.$$

Example 4.3-1 Let X and Y have a uniform distribution on the set of points with integer coordinates in $\mathcal{S} = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 7, x \leq y \leq x + 2\}$. That is, $f(x, y) = 1/24, (x, y) \in \mathcal{S}$, and both x and y are integers.

(a) Find $f_1(x)$.

(b) Find $h(y|x)$.

(c) Find $\mu_{Y|x} = \mathbb{E}(Y|x)$.

(d) Find $\sigma_{Y|x}^2$.

Ans.

(a) $f_1(x) = 1/8, x = 0, 1, \dots, 7$;

(b) $h(y|x) = 1/3, y = x, x + 1, x + 2$, for $x = 0, 1, \dots, 7$;

(c) $\mu_{Y|x} = x + 1, x = 0, 1, \dots, 7$.

(d) $\sigma_{Y|x}^2 = 2/3$.

Exercises from textbook: 4.3-1, 4.3-2, 4.3-5, 4.3-6, 4.3-10