## Recitation 7 Solutions September 30, 2010

- 1. See the textbook, Problem 2.35, page 130.
- 2. (a)

$$p_X(1) = \mathbf{P}(X = 1, Y = 1) + \mathbf{P}(X = 1, Y = 2) + \mathbf{P}(X = 1, Y = 3)$$
  
=  $1/12 + 2/12 + 1/12 = 1/3$ 

(b) The solution is a sketch of the following conditional PMF:

$$p_{Y|X}(y \mid 1) = \frac{p_{Y,X}(y,1)}{p_X(1)} = \begin{cases} 1/4, & \text{if } y = 1, \\ 1/2, & \text{if } y = 2, \\ 1/4, & \text{if } y = 3, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (c)  $\mathbf{E}[Y \mid X = 1] = \sum_{y=1}^{3} y \, p_{Y|X}(y \mid 1) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 2$
- (d) Assume that X and Y are independent. Because  $p_{X,Y}(3,1) = 0$  and  $p_Y(1) = 1/4$ ,  $p_X(3)$  must equal zero. This further implies  $p_{X,Y}(3,2) = 0$  and  $p_{X,Y}(3,3) = 0$ . All the remaining probability mass must go to (X,Y) = (2,2), making  $p_{X,Y}(2,2) = 5/12$ ,  $p_X(2) = 8/12$ , and  $p_Y(2) = 7/12$ . However,  $p_{X,Y}(2,2) \neq p_X(2) \cdot p_Y(2)$ , contradicting the assumption; thus X and Y are not independent.

A simpler explanation uses only two X values and two Y values for which all four (X, Y) pairs have specified probabilities. Note that if X and Y are independent, then  $p_{X,Y}(1,3)/p_{X,Y}(1,1)$ and  $p_{X,Y}(2,3)/p_{X,Y}(2,1)$  must be equal because they must both equal  $p_Y(3)/p_Y(1)$ . This necessary equality does not hold, so X and Y are not independent.

(e) Knowing that X and Y are conditionally independent given B, we must have

$$\frac{p_{X,Y}(1,1)}{p_{X,Y}(1,2)} = \frac{p_{X,Y}(2,1)}{p_{X,Y}(2,2)}$$

since the (X, Y) pairs in the equality are all in B. Thus

$$p_{X,Y}(2,2) = \frac{p_{X,Y}(1,2)p_{X,Y}(2,1)}{p_{X,Y}(1,1)} = \frac{(2/12)(2/12)}{1/12} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(f) Since  $\mathbf{P}(B) = 9/12 = 3/4$ , we normalize to obtain  $p_{X,Y|B}(2,2) = \frac{p_{X,Y}(2,2)}{\mathbf{P}(B)} = 4/9$ .

3. See the textbook, Problem 2.33, page 128.

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6.041 / 6.431 Probabilistic Systems Analysis and Applied Probability Fall 2010

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