

STAT542 HW7 SOLUTION

4.7

We will measure time in minutes past 8 A.M. So $X \sim \text{uniform}(0,30)$, $Y \sim \text{uniform}(40,50)$ and the joint pdf is $1/300$ on the rectangle $(0, 30) \times (40, 50)$.

$$P(\text{arrive before 9 A.M.}) = P(X + y < 60) = \int_{40}^{50} \int_0^{60-y} \frac{1}{300} dx dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

4.10

- a. The marginal distribution of X is $P(X = 1) = P(X = 3) = 1/4$ and $P(X = 2) = 1/2$. The marginal distribution of Y is $P(Y = 2) = P(Y = 3) = P(Y = 4) = 1/3$. But

$$P(X = 2, Y = 3) = 0 \neq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = P(X = 2)P(Y = 3).$$

Therefore, the random variables are not independent.

- b. The distribution that satisfies $P(U = x, V = y) = P(U = x)P(V = y)$ where $U \sim X$ and $V \sim Y$ is

Distribution of U and V

		U			
		1	2	3	p(V)
V	2	1/12	1/6	1/12	1/3
V	3	1/12	1/6	1/12	1/3
V	4	1/12	1/6	1/12	1/3
p(U)		1/4	1/2	1/4	

4.11

The support of the distribution of (U, V) is $\{(u, v) : u = 1, 2, 3, \dots; v = u + 1, u + 2, u + 3, \dots\}$. This is not a cross-product set. Therefore, U and V are not independent. More simply, if we know $U = u$, then we know $V > u$.

4.22

$$\begin{aligned} F_{U,V}(u, v) &= F_{U,V}(U \leq u, V \leq v) \\ &= F_{U,V}(aX + b \leq u, cY + d \leq v) \\ &= F_{X,Y}\left(X \leq \frac{u-b}{a}, Y \leq \frac{v-d}{c}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{U,V}(u,v) &= \frac{\partial F_{XY}^2\left(\frac{u-b}{a}, \frac{v-d}{c}\right)}{\partial u \partial v} \\
 &= f_{X,Y}\left(\frac{u-b}{a}, \frac{v-d}{c}\right) \cdot |J| \\
 &= \frac{1}{ac} f_{X,Y}\left(\frac{u-b}{a}, \frac{v-d}{c}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1/a & 0 \\ 0 & 1/c \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{ac}$$

4.30

a.

$$\begin{aligned}
 EY &= E[E(Y|X)] = E[X] = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \\
 VarY &= Var[E(Y|X)] + E[Var[Y|X]] = Var(X) + E(X^2) = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{12} \\
 EXY &= E[E(XY|X)] = E(XE(Y|X)) = EX^2 = \frac{1}{3} \\
 Cov(X,Y) &= EXY - EXEY = \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. let $U = Y/X$ and $V = X$. Then $X = V$, $Y = UV$ and $|J| = v$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{X,Y}(x,y) &= f_{X,Y}(y|x)f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} e^{-\frac{(y-x)^2}{2x^2}}, 0 < x < 1, -\infty < y < \infty \\
 f_{U,V}(u,v) &= f_{X,Y}(v, uv) |J| \cdot = v \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi v}} e^{-\frac{(uv-v)^2}{2v^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(u-1)^2}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $f_{U,V}(u,v)$ is free of v , U and V are independent, that is, Y/X and X are independent. The conditional distribution of $U|X = x$ is $n(1,1)$.

4.58

a.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Cov(X,Y) &= EXY - EXEY \\
 &= E(E(XY|X)) - EXE(E(Y|X)) \\
 &= E(XE(Y|X)) - EXE(E(Y|X)) \\
 &= Cov(X, E(Y|X))
 \end{aligned}$$

b.

$$Cov(X, Y - E(Y|X)) = Cov(X, Y) - Cov(X, E(Y|X)) = 0 \quad (\text{by a})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}(Y - E(Y|X)) &= E(\text{Var}((Y - E(Y|X))|X)) + \text{Var}(E((Y - E(Y|X))|X)) \\
 &= E(\text{Var}(Y|X)) + \text{Var}(E(Y|X) - E(Y|X)) \\
 &= E(\text{Var}(Y|X))
 \end{aligned}$$

4.59

$$\begin{aligned}
 &E(\text{Cov}(X, Y|Z)) + \text{Cov}(E(X|Z), E(Y|Z)) \\
 &= E(E(XY|Z) - E(X|Z)E(Y|Z)) + E(E(X|Z)E(Y|Z)) - E(E(X|Z))E(E(Y|Z)) \\
 &= E(XY) - E(X|Z)E(Y|Z) + E(X|Z)E(Y|Z) - EXEY \\
 &= E(XY) - EXEY \\
 &= \text{Cov}(X, Y)
 \end{aligned}$$

4.43

$$\text{Var}X = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma^2 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma^2 I$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, X_2 + X_3) = (1 \ 1 \ 0) \text{Var}X \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma^2$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, X_1 - X_2) = (1 \ 1 \ 0) \text{Var}X \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$