Stat 134: Joint Distributions Review - Solutions

Adam Lucas

December 5th, 2018

Conceptual Review

Suppose X, Y are random variables with joint distribution $f_{X,Y}$ over the region $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < x < y\}$.

a. Are X, Y independent? No, because $\mathbb{P}(Y<1)>0$, but $\mathbb{P}(Y<1 \mid X>1)=0$.

b. Set up an integral to find each of the following:

i. $f_X(x)$;
ii. $F_Y(y)$;
iii. $P(Y < X+5)$;
iv. $\mathbb{E}(X)$;
v. $\mathbb{E}(g(X,Y))$.

i) $f_X(x) = \int_x^\infty f_{X,Y}(x,y)\,dy$

ii) $F_Y(y) = \int_0^y \int_0^y f_{X,Y}(x,z)\,dx\,dz$ — z: dummy variable

iii) $\int_0^\infty \int_x^{x+5} f(x,y)\,dy\,dx$

iv) $\int_0^\infty \int_x^\infty x f_{X,Y}(x,y)\,dy\,dx$ OR $\int_0^\infty x f_X(x)\,dx$

v) $\int_0^\infty \int_0^y g(x,y) f_{X,Y}(x,y)\,dx\,dy$

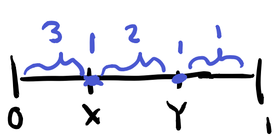
Problem 1

Based on each of the joint densities below, with minimal calculation, identify the marginal distribution of X and Y.

a. $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = 3360x^3(y-x)^2(1-y), \;\; 0 < x < y < 1$ (Bonus: how did we compute the constant of 3360?);

b. $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \lambda^3 e^{-\lambda y}(y-x), \;\; 0 < x < y$;

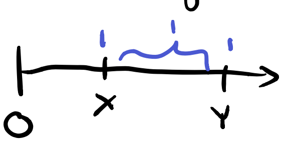
c. $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = e^{-4y}, \;\; 0 < x < 4, \;\; 0 < y$.

a) 

$X \sim Beta(3,4)$
$Y \sim Beta(6,1)$

Bonus: $3360 = \binom{8}{3,1,2,1,1}$

b) Rewriting as $\lambda e^{-\lambda x} \cdot \left(e^{-\lambda(y-x)} \cdot \frac{\lambda(y-x)}{1!}\right) \cdot \lambda$,



$X \sim Exp(\lambda)$, $Y \sim Gamma(3,\lambda)$ using Poisson Arrival Process.

c) $X \sim Unif(0,4)$, $Y \sim Exp(4)$. $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{4}}_{f_X} \cdot \underbrace{4e^{-4y}}_{f_Y}$

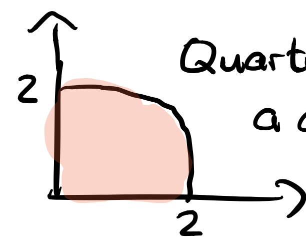
Problem 3

Let (X, Y) represent a point chosen uniformly at random from the region $\{(x,y) : x > 0,\ y > 0,\ x^2 + y^2 < 4\}$. Let R represent the distance from the origin to the random point (X, Y), i.e. $R = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$. Find:

a. $f_{X,Y}(x, y)$;

b. $f_R(r)$;

c. $P(cX > Y)$, for some $c > 0$.

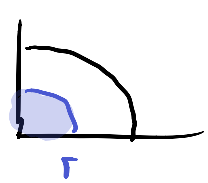


Quarter of a disc.

a) Area of region $= \frac{\pi (2)^2}{4} = \pi$.

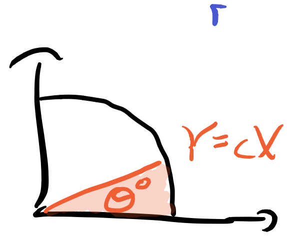
$\Rightarrow f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{1}{\pi}$ for (x,y) in region.

b) Use CDF. $F_R(r) = \mathbb{P}(R < r) = \dfrac{\left(\frac{\pi r^2}{4}\right)}{\pi} = \frac{r^2}{4}$

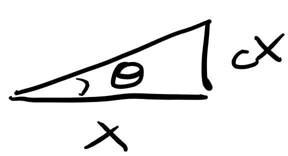


$\Rightarrow f_R(r) = \frac{r}{2},\ 0 < r < 2.$

c)



Reduces to finding θ.



$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{cX}{X}\right)$
$= \arctan(c)$

$\mathbb{P}(cX > Y) = \dfrac{\arctan(c)}{(\pi/2)}.$

Prepared by Brian Thorsen