

# Last lecture

## Joint PMF (Ch 4.2)

- Definition
- Example

## Joint PDF (Ch 4.3)

- Definition
- Example

# Agenda

## Joint PDF (Ch 4.3)

- Example
  - Uniform distribution
  - Conditional distribution

## Independent RV (Ch 4.4)

- From event to RV - CDF
- Check using PDF

# Uniform joint PDF

If pdf are constant over support  $S$

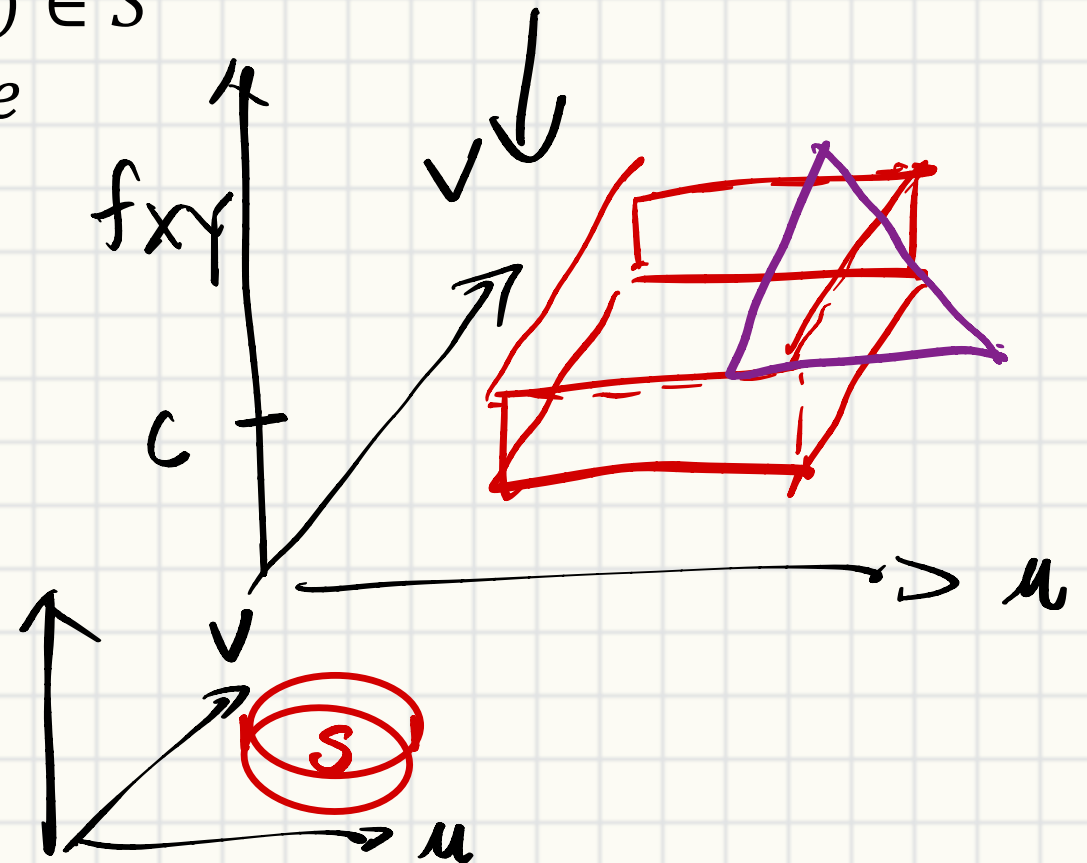
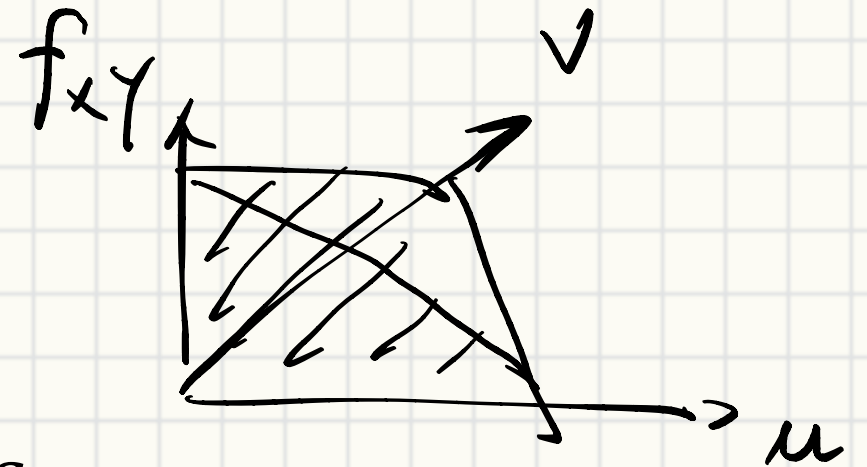
$$AUC = \text{Area}(S) \times H = 1$$

$$\bullet \text{ } \underline{f_{X,Y}(u,v)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\text{area}(S)} & \text{if } (u,v) \in S \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

- $S$  can be none-rectangular

$$\bullet \text{ } \underline{P\{(X,Y) \in A\}} = \frac{\text{area}(A \cap S)}{\text{area}(S)}$$

↪ target area



# Example

Let  $(X, Y)$  uniformly distributed over the uniform disk.

- $f_{X,Y}(u, v) = \begin{cases} c & \text{if } u^2 + v^2 \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ , solve

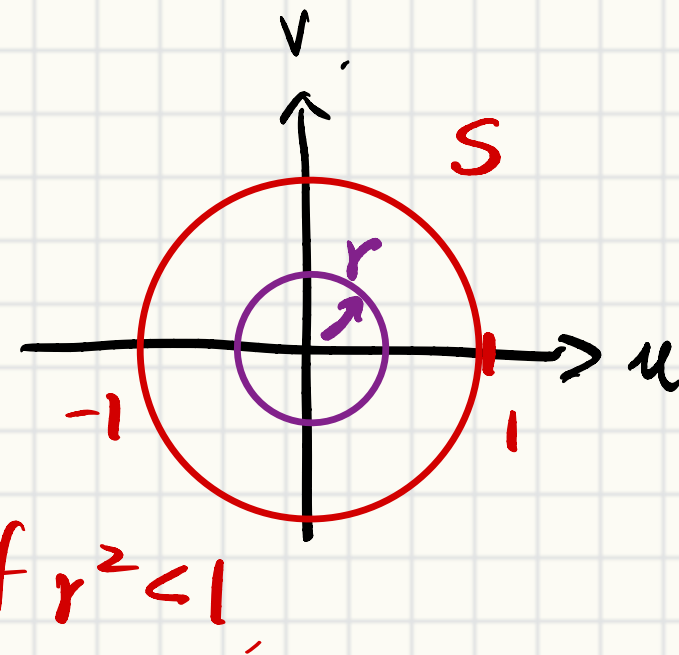
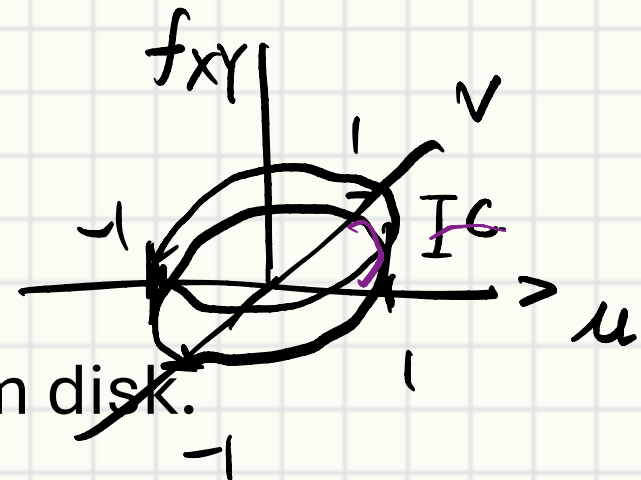
- $c = \frac{1}{\text{Area}(S)} = \frac{1}{\pi}$

- $P\{X \geq 0 \cap Y \geq 0\} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}\pi}{\pi} = \frac{1}{4}$

- $P\{X^2 + Y^2 \leq r^2\} \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } r^2 \geq 1 \\ \frac{\text{Area}(A)}{\text{Area}(S)} = \frac{r^2}{1} = r^2 & \text{if } r^2 < 1 \end{cases}$

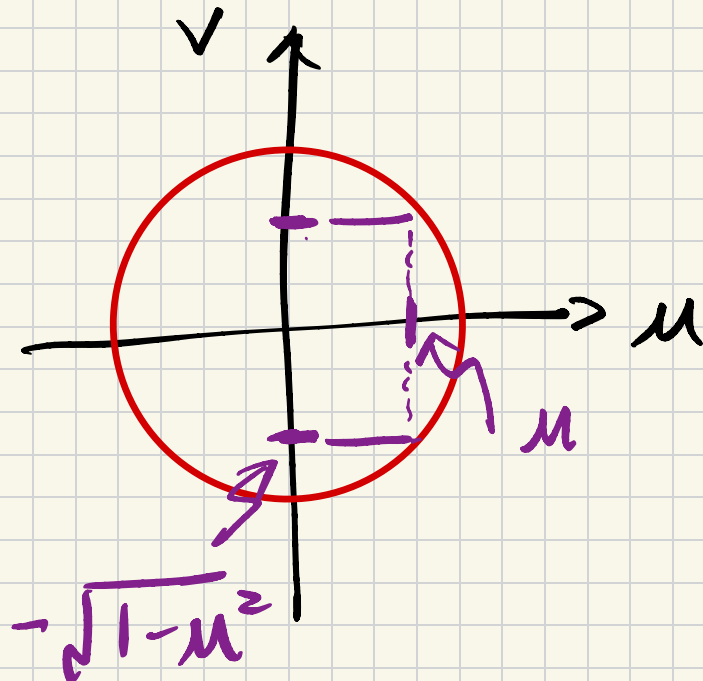
- $f_X(u)$

- $f_{Y|X}(v|u_0)$



$$f_X(\mu) = \int_{-\sqrt{1-\mu^2}}^{\sqrt{1-\mu^2}} f_{XY}(\mu, v) dv,$$

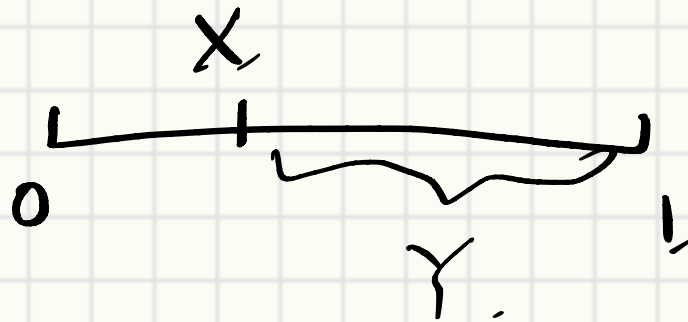
$$= \frac{2\sqrt{1-\mu^2}}{\pi} \quad -1 \leq \mu \leq 1$$



$$f_{Y|X}(v|\mu_0) = \frac{f_{XY}(\mu_0, v)}{f_X(\mu_0)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\pi}}{\frac{2\sqrt{1-\mu_0^2}}{\pi}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-\mu_0^2}}$$

$$\text{if } -\sqrt{1-\mu_0^2} \leq v \leq \sqrt{1-\mu_0^2}$$

# Example



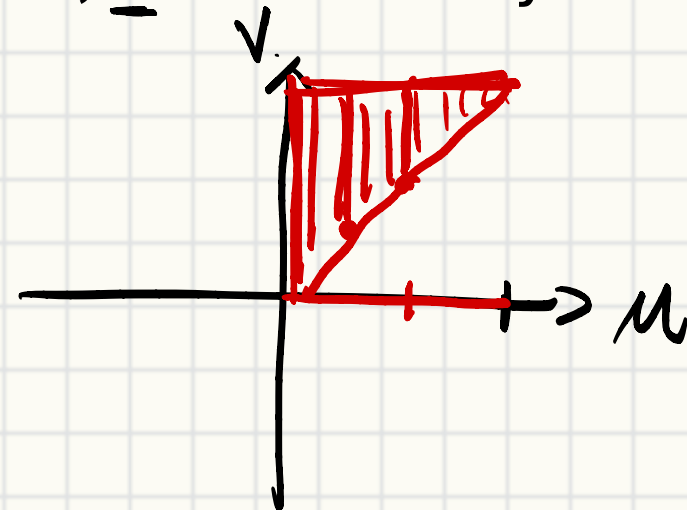
Let  $X$  uniformly distributed over  $[0,1]$ . Given  $X = u$ ,  $Y$  is uniformly distributed over  $[u, 1]$ , find

- $f_{Y|X}(v|u_0) = \frac{1}{1-u_0}$  if  $u_0 \leq v \leq 1$

- $f_{XY}(u, v) = f_{Y|X}(v|u) \cdot f_X(u)$

- $f_Y(v) = f_{Y|X}(v|u) = \frac{1}{1-u}$  if  $0 \leq u \leq v \leq 1$

$$f_Y(v) = \int_0^v \frac{1}{1-u} du = -\ln(1-v) \quad \text{if } 0 < v \leq 1 \quad \text{0 else}$$



**Independent RV**

# Definition

RV  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent if for any event pairs  $\{X \in A\}$  and  $\{Y \in B\}$

- $P\{X \in A, Y \in B\} = P\{X \in A\} \times P\{Y \in B\}$

- Let  $A = \{u: u \leq u_0\}$  and  $B = \{v: v \leq v_0\}$

$$F_{XY}(u_0, v_0) = F_X(u_0) \times F_Y(v_0)$$

Even more powerful - for region  $R = (a, b] \times (c, d]$  *independent.*

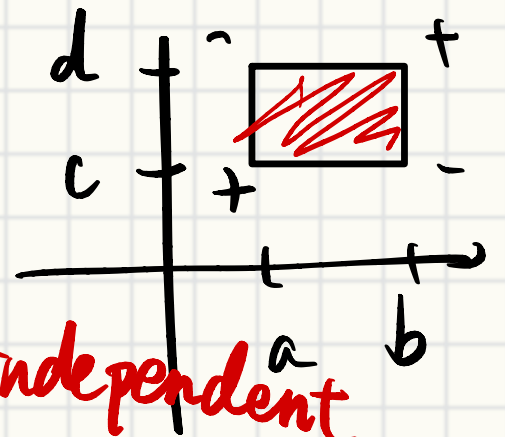
- $P\{a < X \leq b, c < Y \leq d\} = F_X(b)F_Y(d) - F_X(b)F_Y(c) -$

$$F_X(a)F_Y(d) + F_X(a)F_Y(c) = (F_X(b) - F_X(a))(F_Y(d) - F_Y(c))$$

For PDF and CDF, independent iff

$$P_{XY}(u, v) = P_X(u) P_Y(v)$$

$$f_{XY}(u, v) = f_X(u) f_Y(v)$$





# Determining independence from PDF

RV  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent if and only if

- $f_{XY}(u, v) = f_X(u)f_Y(v)$ ... but others?

Proposition -  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent if and only if the following condition holds: For all  $u \in \mathbb{R}$ , either  $f_X(u) = 0$  or  $f_{Y|X}(v|u) = f_Y(v)$  for all  $v \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\underline{f_{Y|X}} = \frac{f_{XY}}{f_X} = \frac{\cancel{f_X} f_Y}{\cancel{f_X}}$$

# Product Set

Let  $A, B$  denote a finite union of intervals

- $|A|$  denotes the total length of  $A$

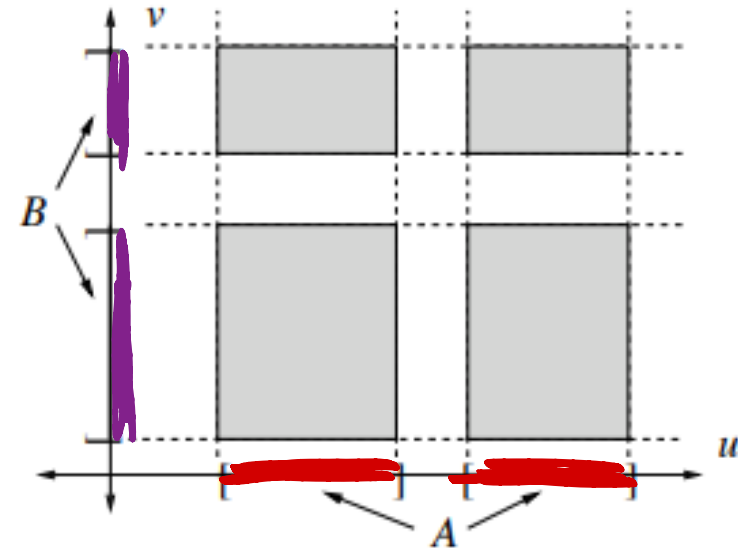
The **product set**  $A \times B = \{(u, v) : u \in A, v \in B\}$

- The total area  $|A \times B| = |A| \times |B|$

Swap property:  $S \in \mathbb{R}^2$  has the **swap property** if

- For any pair of points  $(a, b), (c, d) \in S$ ,  $(a, d)$  and  $(c, b)$  also in  $S$

Proposition -  $S \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $S$  is a product set if and only if it has the swap property



# Properties of independent

- If  $X, Y$  are independent and jointly continuous type RVs, then support of  $f_{X,Y}$  is a product set

$$f_{X,Y}(u,v) > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_X(u) > 0 &\quad \& \quad \rightarrow \quad |A| \\ f_Y(v) > 0 &\quad \rightarrow \quad |B| \end{aligned}$$

- ★ Support  $X, Y$  are uniformly distributed over set  $S \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , then  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent iif  $S$  is a product set

