

**Answer on Question #53441 – Math –Statistics and Probability**

The joint distribution of two variables X and Y is given below.

Table 1

|   | Y   |     |
|---|-----|-----|
|   | 0   | 1   |
| X |     |     |
| 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 2 | 0.1 | 0   |

Evaluate the following:

- (i) Marginal distribution of X and Y;
- (ii)  $E(XY)$
- (iii)  $COV(X, Y)$ ,
- (iv)  $P(X + Y > 1)$ ,
- (v) verify that X and Y are not independent.

**Solution**

- (i) X can take on values 0, 1 and 2.

Evaluate

$$P(X = 0) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) + P(X = 0, Y = 1) = 0.1 + 0.2 = 0.3$$

$$P(X = 1) = P(X = 1, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 1) = 0.4 + 0.2 = 0.6$$

$$P(X = 2) = P(X = 2, Y = 0) + P(X = 2, Y = 1) = 0.1 + 0 = 0.1$$

Y can take on values 0 and 1.

Evaluate

$$P(Y = 0) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 0) + P(X = 2, Y = 0) = 0.1 + 0.4 + 0.1 = 0.6$$

$$P(Y = 1) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 1) + P(X = 2, Y = 1) = 0.2 + 0.2 + 0 = 0.4$$

So marginal distribution of X is

Table 2

|            |     |     |     |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| $X=x_i$    | 0   | 1   | 2   |
| $P(X=x_i)$ | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 |

So marginal distribution of Y is

Table 3

|            |     |     |
|------------|-----|-----|
| $Y=y_i$    | 0   | 1   |
| $P(Y=y_i)$ | 0.6 | 0.4 |

- (ii) XY can take on values 0, 1, 2.  
Evaluate

$$P(XY = 0) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) + P(X = 0, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 0) + P(X = 2, Y = 0) \\ = 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.4 + 0.1 = 0.8$$

$$P(XY = 1) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) = 0.2$$

$$P(XY = 2) = P(X = 2, Y = 1) = 0$$

$$E(XY) = \sum t \cdot P(XY = t) = 0 \cdot 0.8 + 1 \cdot 0.2 + 2 \cdot 0 = 0.2$$

**(iii)** Compute

$$E(X) = \sum t \cdot P(X = t) = 0 \cdot 0.3 + 1 \cdot 0.6 + 2 \cdot 0.1 = 0.8$$

$$E(Y) = \sum t \cdot P(Y = t) = 0 \cdot 0.6 + 1 \cdot 0.4 = 0.4$$

$$\text{COV}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) = 0.2 - 0.8 \cdot 0.4 = 0.2 - 0.32 = -0.12$$

**(iv)**  $X+Y$  can take on values 0, 1, 2, 3

$$P(X + Y > 1) = P(X + Y = 2) + P(X + Y = 3) = P(X = 2, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 1) + \\ + P(X = 2, Y = 1) = 0.1 + 0.2 + 0 = 0.3.$$

**(v)** If  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent, then  $E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$ , but in this problem that rule breaks, because  $E(XY) = 0.2 \neq 0.32 = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$ . Thus,  $X$  and  $Y$  are not independent.