

Chapter # 3 :- Probability Distributions For more than one Random Variable.

Example Let x and y be two R.V with the following joint PMF:-

$$P(X=x, Y=y) = \begin{cases} 1/16 & , x=-1, y=-1 \\ 2/16 & x=-1, y=0 \\ 2/16 & x=0, y=-1 \\ 3/16 & x=0, y=1 \\ 2/16 & x=1, y=0 \\ 6/16 & x=1, y=1 \\ 0 & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

x \ y	-1	0	1
-1	1/16	2/16	
0	2/16		3/16
1		2/16	6/16

a) $P(X=0, Y=-1) = 2/16 = 1/8$

b) $P(X=0, Y \leq 0) = 2/16 + 0 = 2/16 = 1/8$

c) $P(X \leq 0, Y \leq 0) = (1/16) + (2/16) + (2/16) = 5/16$

d) $F_{X,Y}(0,0) = P(X \leq 0, Y \leq 0) = \frac{5}{16}$
 \hookrightarrow CDF

$$\textcircled{e} F_{x,y}(-1,0) = P(X \leq -1, Y \leq 0) \\ = P(X = -1, Y = -1) + P(X = -1, Y = 0) \\ = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\textcircled{f} F_{x,y}(-1,0) = P(X \leq -1, Y \leq 0) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\textcircled{g} F_{y,x}(-1,0) = P(X \leq -1, X \leq 0) = \frac{3}{16}$$

بالصيغة
ذات المتغيرين
التي حصلنا عليها

$$\therefore F_{y,x}(-1,0) = F_{x,y}(0,-1)$$

الترتيب مهم جداً
في المتغيرين

$$\textcircled{h} F_{x,y}(-\infty, -\infty) = P(X \leq -\infty, Y \leq -\infty) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{i} F_{x,y}(\infty, \infty) = P(X \leq \infty, Y \leq \infty) = 1$$

لأن كل متغيرين
R.V. كان
محدوداً

$$\textcircled{j} F_{x,y}(\infty, -\infty) = P(X \leq \infty, Y \leq -\infty) = 0$$

لأن كل متغيرين
محدوداً

بالتالي
النتيجة هي
0

$$\textcircled{k} P(X = -1) = \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} P(X = -1, Y = y) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\textcircled{l} P(X = 0) = \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} P(X = 0, Y = y) = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$\textcircled{m} P(Y = 0) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} P(X = x, Y = 0) = \frac{4}{16}$$

\textcircled{n} Determine the marginal PMF of X?

$$P(X = 0) = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$P(X = -1) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$P(X = 1) = \frac{8}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X = x) = \begin{cases} 3/16 & , x = -1 \\ 5/16 & , x = 0 \\ 8/16 & , x = 1 \\ 0 & , \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

⊙ Determine the Marginal PMF of Y?

$$P(Y=-1) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} P(X=x, Y=-1) = 3/16$$

$$P(Y=0) = 4/16$$

$$P(Y=1) = 9/16$$

Ⓟ Are X and Y statistically Independent?

Note: X and Y are said to be statistically independent if $P(X=x, Y=y) = P(X=x)P(Y=y)$ for all values of x and y

$$P(X=-1, Y=1) \stackrel{?}{=} P(X=-1)P(Y=1)$$

$$1/16 \neq \frac{3}{16} * \frac{3}{16} = \frac{9}{16^2}$$

So X and Y are not S. Independent

لا إحصائي عن كل القيم التي لا بد لها ولازم يتوافق على الصادق بالتالي

• SI يتكلم

$$\textcircled{Q} P(X=0/Y=-1) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(X=0, Y=-1)}{P(Y=-1)} = \frac{2/16}{3/16} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{Q} P(X \geq 0/Y \leq 0) = \frac{P(X \geq 0, Y \leq 0)}{P(Y \leq 0)} = \frac{4/16}{7/16} = 4/7$$

$$\textcircled{R} P(X \geq 0/Y \leq 0, X \leq 0) = \frac{P(X=0, Y \leq 0)}{P(Y \leq 0, X \leq 0)} = \frac{2/16}{5/16} = \frac{2}{5}$$

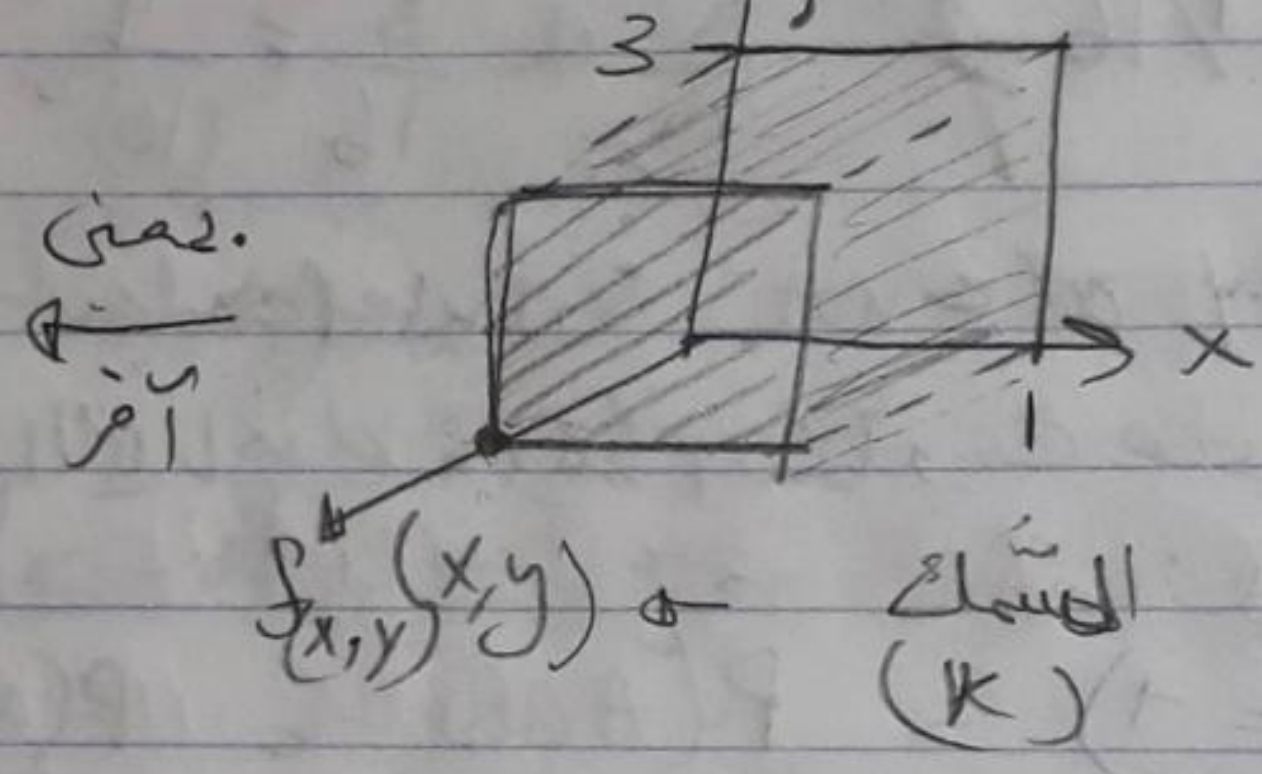
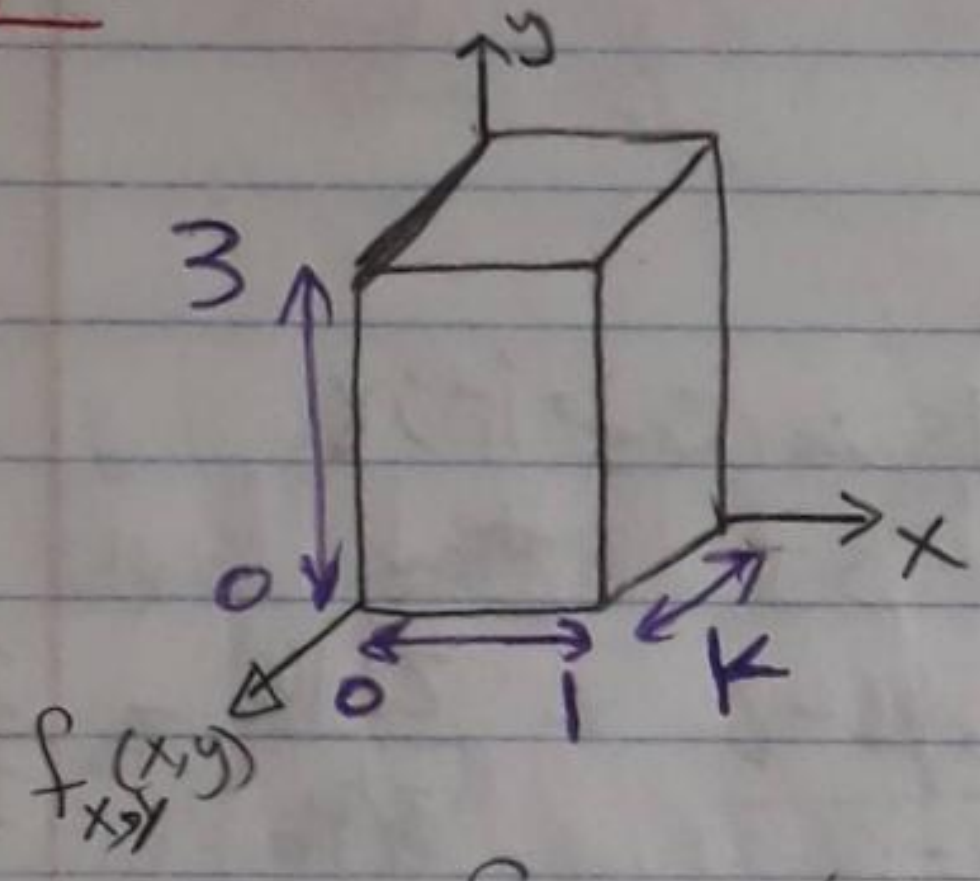
Continuous case

Example let x and y be two RVs with the following joint pdf :-

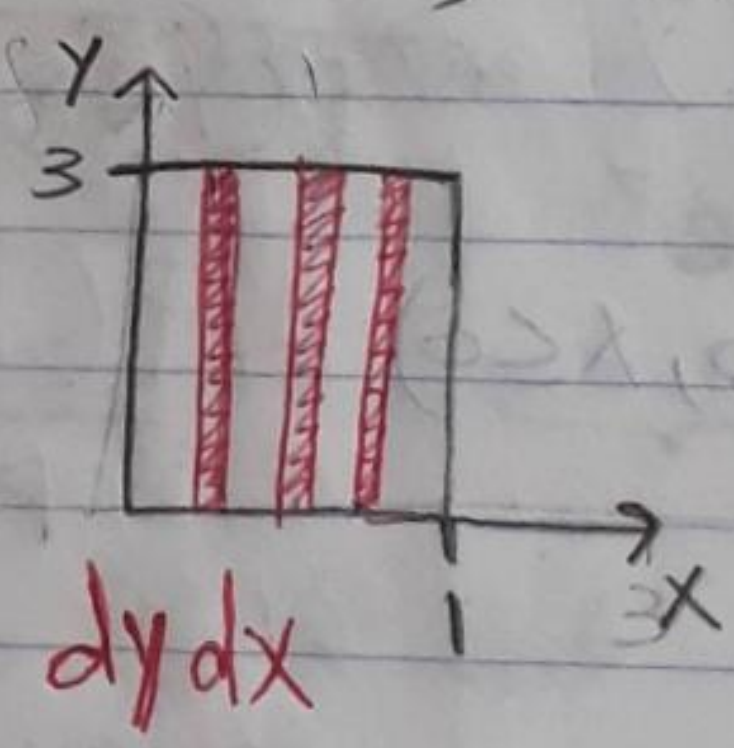
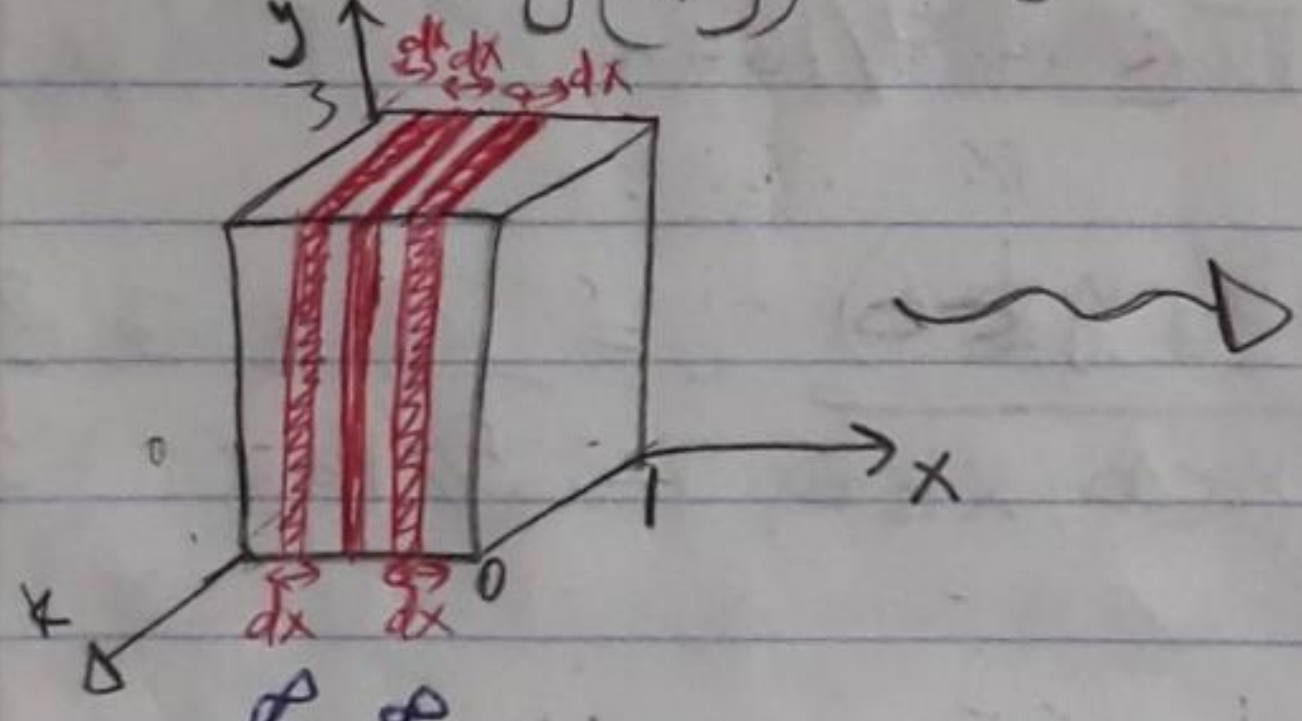
$$f_{x,y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} k, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

a) Determine the value of the constant k .

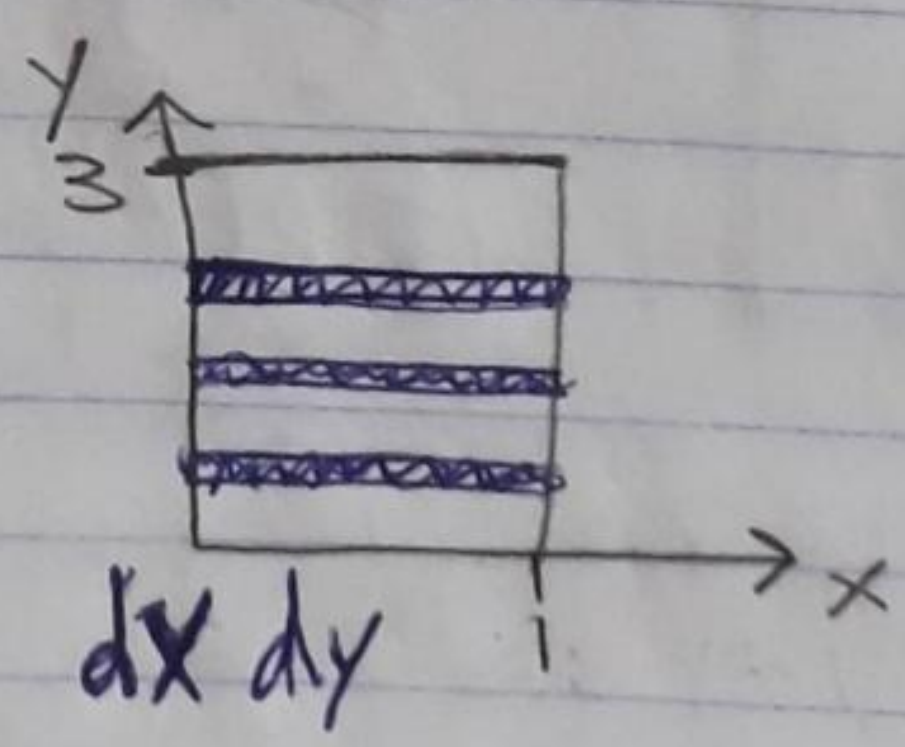
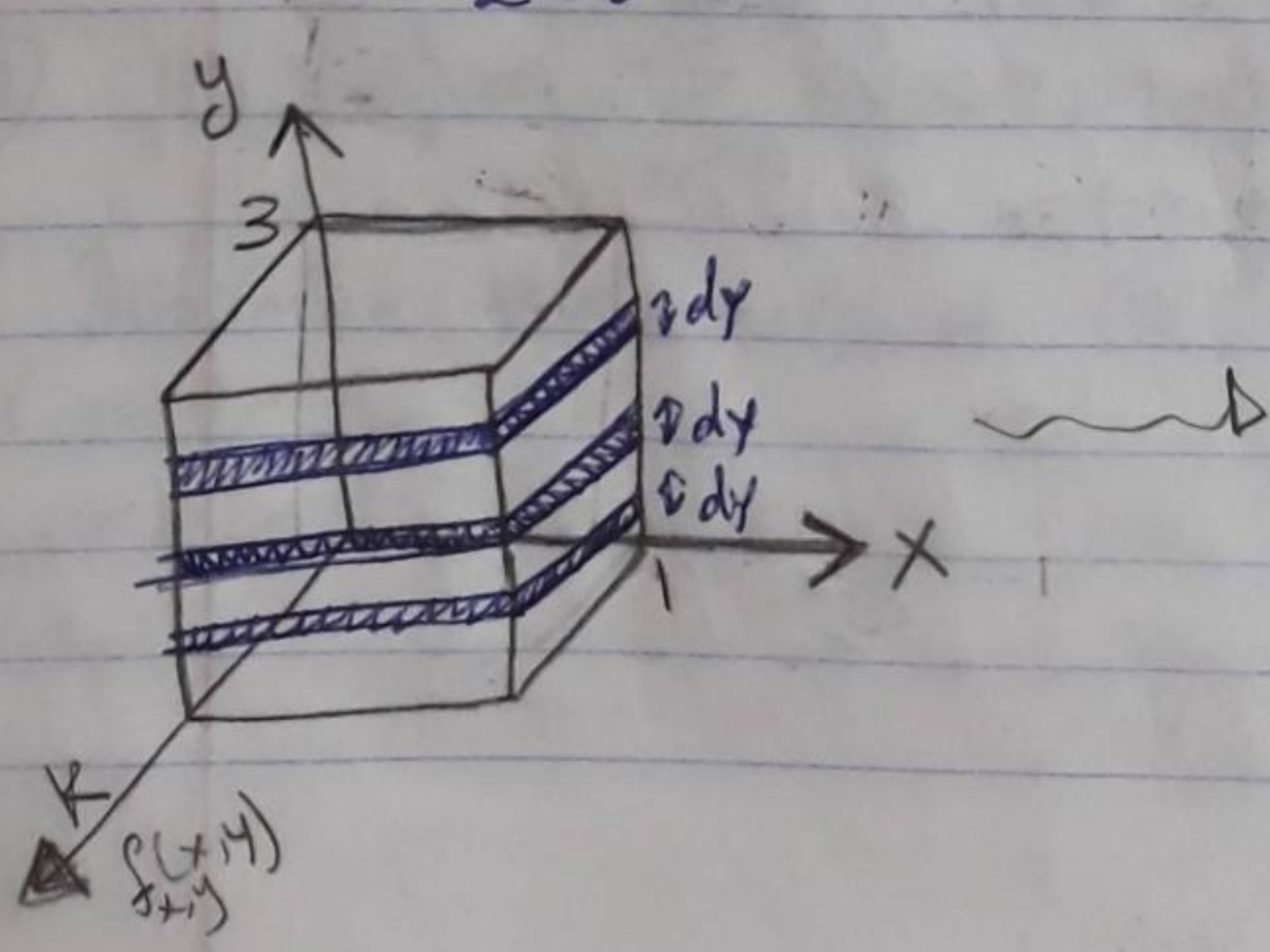
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy \right] dx = 1 \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dx \right] dy$$



$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy dx = k$ إذا برى أولها k



$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy = k$ إذا برى أولها k



الترتيب الثاني

(I) $\iint_{D} f(x,y) dy dx$

$= \int_0^1 \int_0^3 k dy dx$

$= \int_0^1 k y \Big|_0^3 dx$

$= \int_0^1 k [3-0] dx = 3kx \Big|_0^1 = 3k = 1$

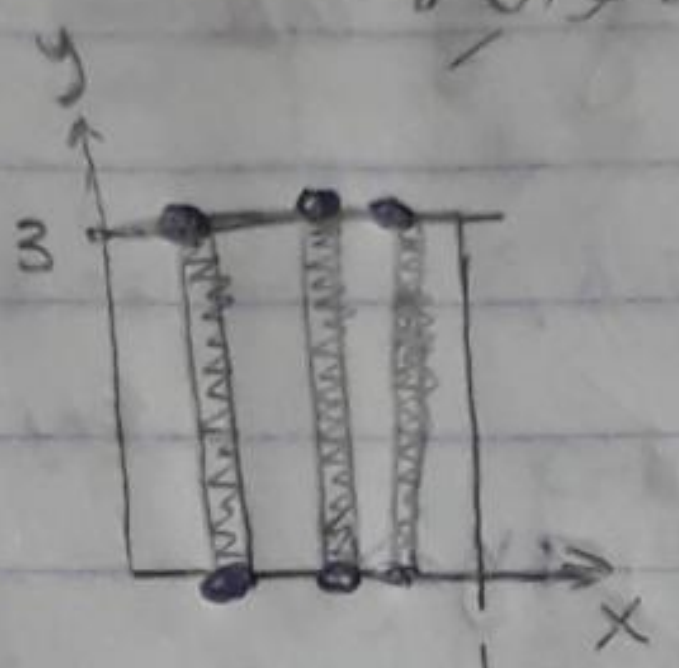
$\Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{3}$

صفر و يطرح نتيجة
الحد الثاني

استكمال المثال (أي قيمة أو متغير بدلالة الآخر)

إذا كان dy ، ثم إذا كان dx فهو
يفتح الناتج بدلالة dx ويكون فيه
الحد فاطم على الآخر

حل السؤال :-



$\int_0^1 dx = 1$ فاطم على الآخر

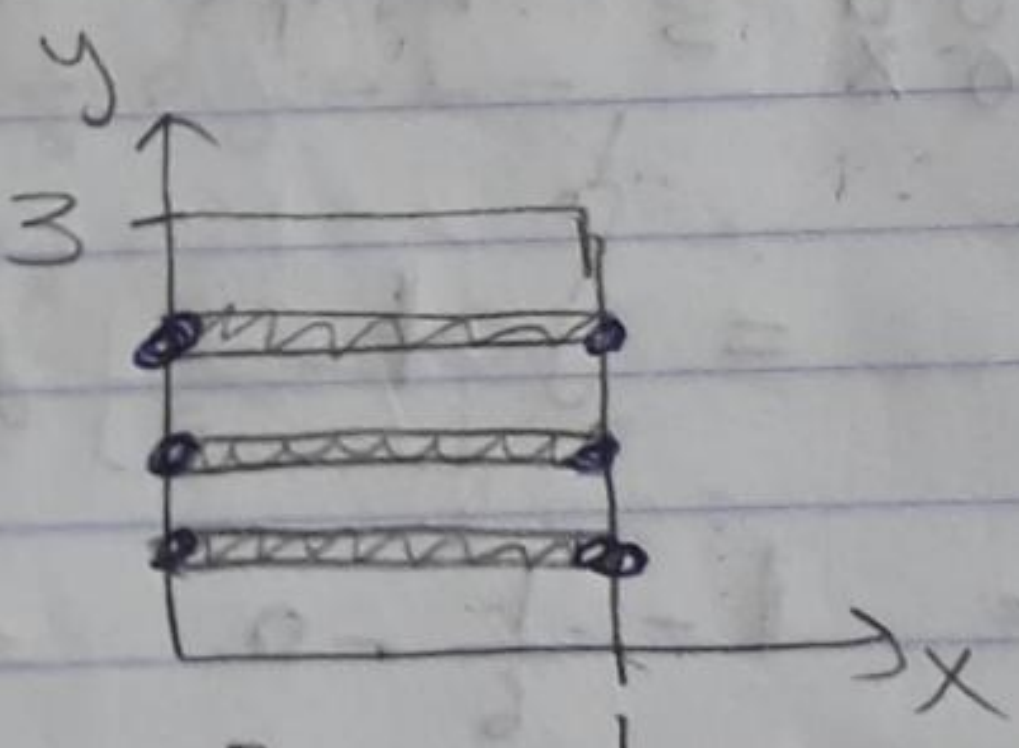
$= 1$

(II) $\iint_{D} f(x,y) dx dy = 1$

$= \int_0^3 \int_0^1 k dx dy = 1$

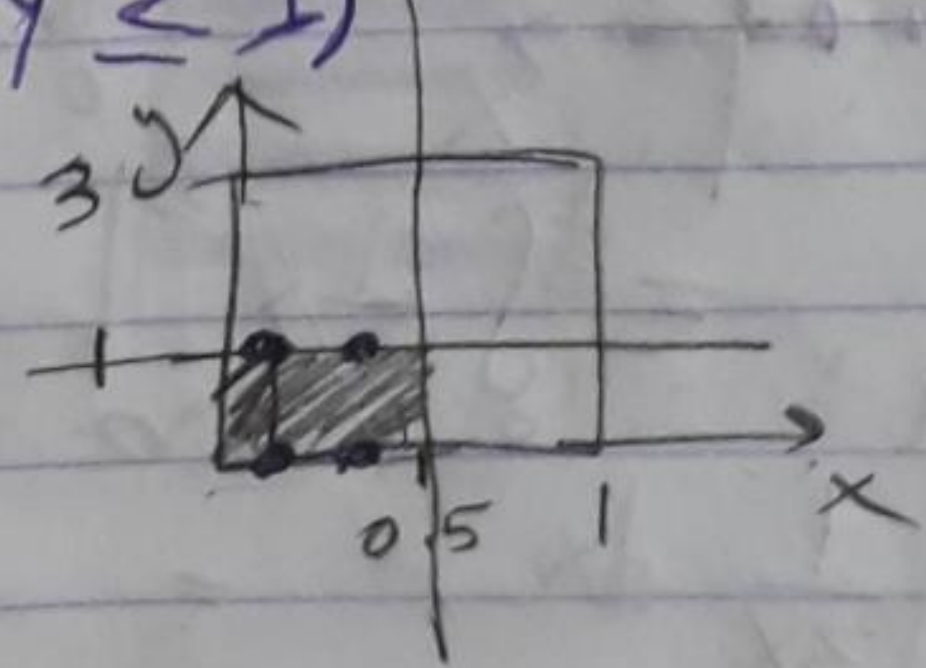
$= \int_0^3 k x \Big|_0^1 dy = \int_0^3 k [1-0] dy = \int_0^3 k dy$

$= k y \Big|_0^3 = k [3-0] = 3k = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{3}$



(b) $P(0 \leq x \leq 0.5, 0 \leq y \leq 1)$

$\int_0^1 \int_0^{0.5} f(x,y) dy dx$
 $= \int_0^1 \int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{3} dy dx$



$$= \int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{3} y \Big|_0^1 dx = \int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} x \Big|_0^{0.5} = \frac{1}{3} [0.5 - 0] = \frac{1}{6}$$

© $P(x \leq y) = ?$ → $y = x$... اول ایشی رسم

دوسری کوروی اریم اسی تقاطع ہوگا

تینا $x \leq y$

or $< 0.75, 3$

→ when $x = 0.75$

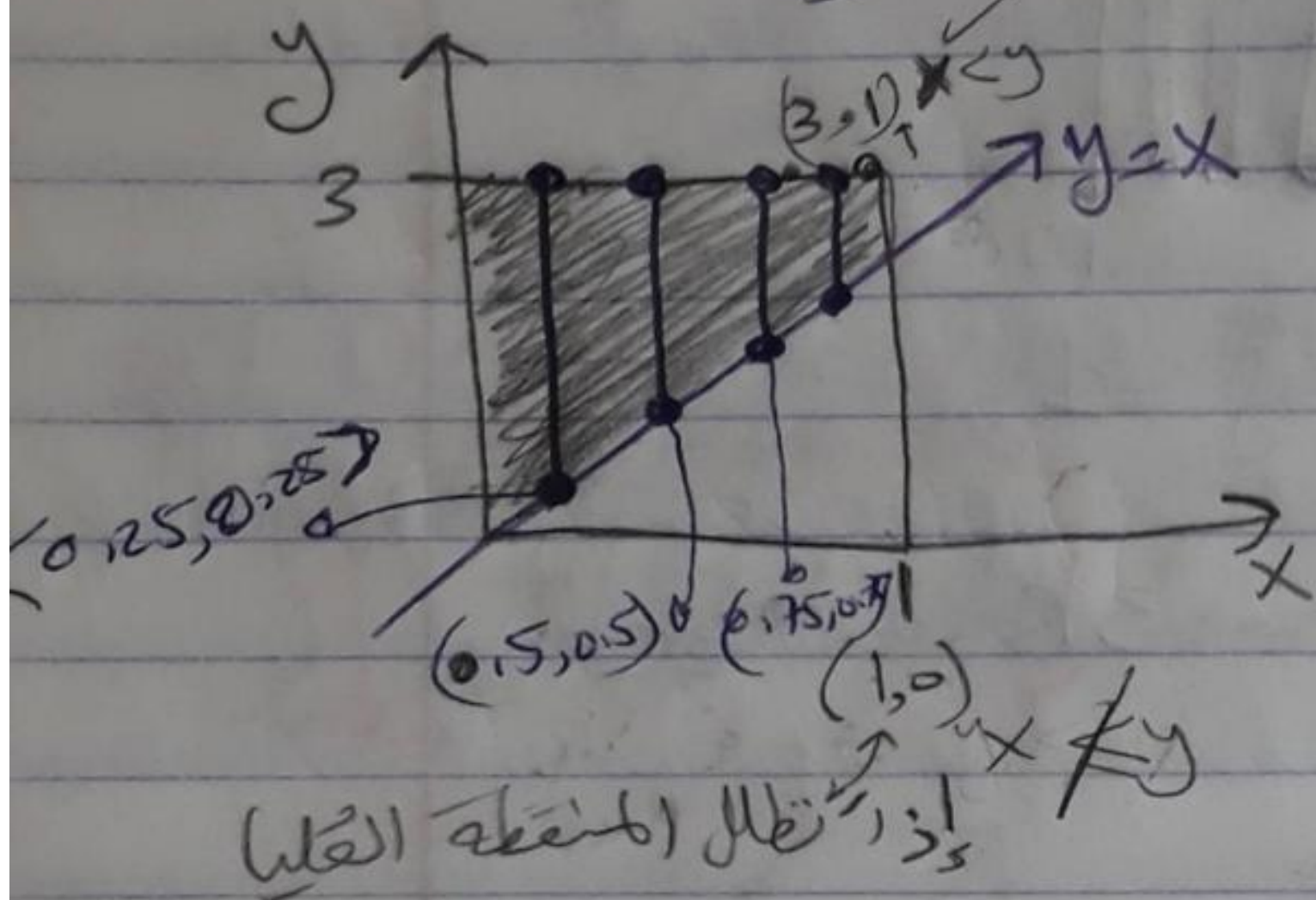
or $< 0.75, 0.75$ or

یعنی اگر کسے بقدر

کسی کو لیں x

ال x کا ہے

علاقہ میں
میں کسے
تینا $y = x$



اگر اسی تقاطع (منطقہ الفلک)

$$\therefore P(x \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_x^3 \frac{1}{3} dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} y [3-x] dx$$

خاکس x

تینا

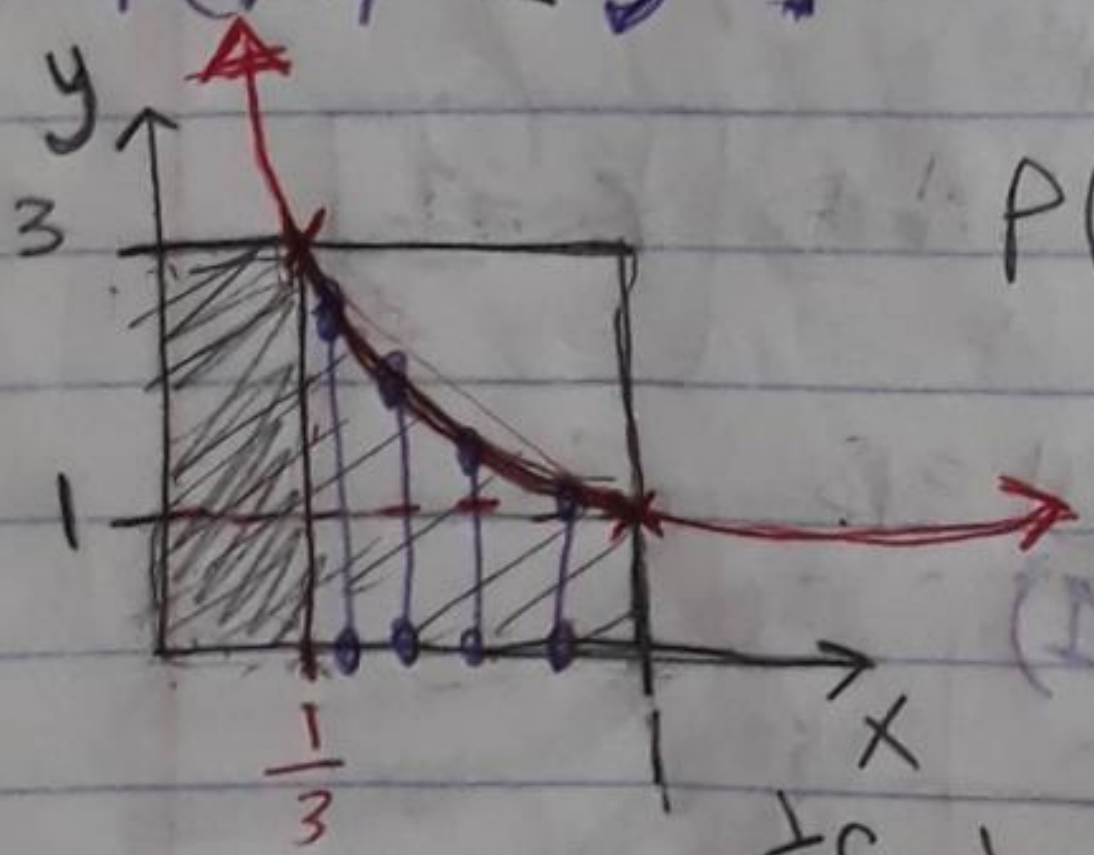
بہت کسے لیں
تینا

$$= \int_0^1 \left[1 - \frac{x}{3} \right] dx = x - \frac{x^2}{6} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{6} - 0 = \frac{5}{6}$$

© $P(xy \leq 1) = ?$

$$xy = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x}$$



$$P(xy \leq 1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{3} dy dx + \int_1^3 \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{3} dy dx$$

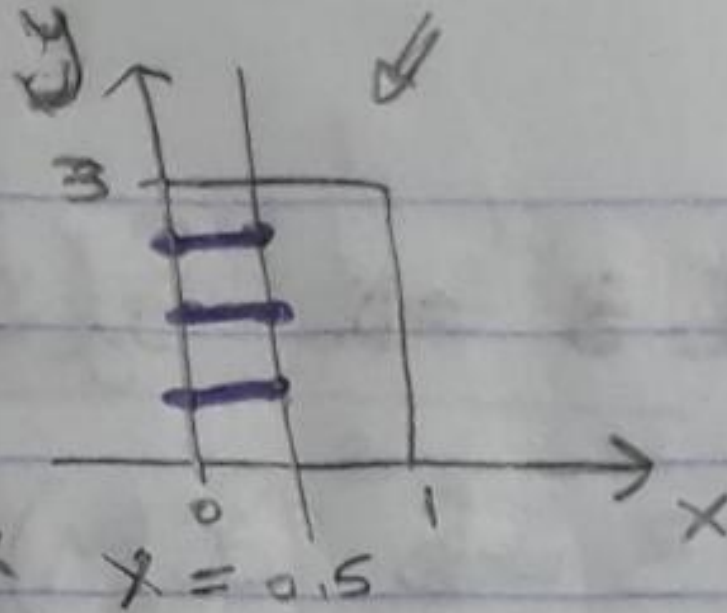
$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{3} y \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{x}} dx + \int_1^3 \frac{1}{3} y \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{x}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} 1 dx + \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{1}{3x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \ln |x| \Big|_{\frac{1}{3}}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} [0 - \ln |\frac{1}{3}|] = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \ln 3$$

مساحة المنطقة المظلمة هي $\frac{1}{3}$ ، وبما أن المساحة الكلية هي 1 ، فإن كثافة الاحتمال هي $\frac{1}{3}$ في المنطقة المظلمة.



Ⓐ $P(X \leq 0.5) = ?$

$$P(X \leq 0.5) = \int_0^{0.5} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{3} dy dx$$

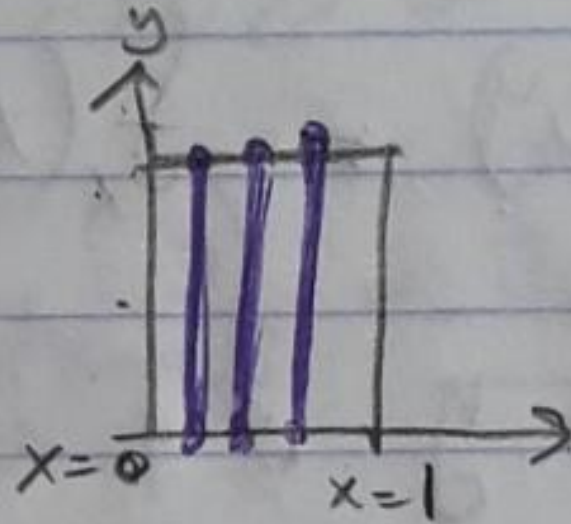
$$= \int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{3} [3-0] dx = \int_0^{0.5} 1 dx = 1(0.5-0) = 0.5$$

Ⓕ Determine the marginal pdf of X?

لإيجاد دالة الكثافة الحدية لـ x ، نكامل y في دالة الكثافة الاحتمالية المشتركة $f_{x,y}$ بالنسبة إلى y .

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy \leftarrow \text{Marginal pdf of } x$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy$$



Case #1 $x < 0 \rightarrow f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 0 dy = 0$

Case #2 $0 < x < 1 \rightarrow f_x(x) = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{3} dy = 1$

Case #3 $x > 1 \rightarrow f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 0 dy = 0$

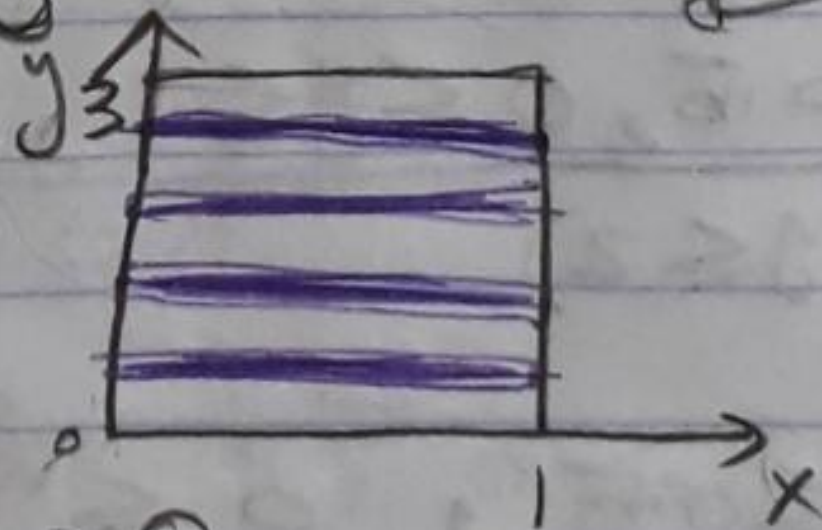
$$\therefore f_x(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

Ⓖ Determine the marginal pdf of Y?

لإيجاد دالة الكثافة الحدية لـ y ، نكامل x في دالة الكثافة الاحتمالية المشتركة $f_{x,y}$ بالنسبة إلى x .

$$f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dx \leftarrow \text{Marginal pdf of } y$$

$$\therefore f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dx$$



Case #1 $y < 0 \Rightarrow f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 0 dx = 0$

Case #2 $0 \leq y \leq 3 \Rightarrow f_y(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3}$

Case #3 $y > 3 \Rightarrow f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 0 dx = 0$

$\therefore f_y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & 0 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$

h) Are x and y statistically independent?

X is said to be statistically independent if $f_{x,y}(x,y) = f_x(x) f_y(y)$ for all values of x and y .

$\Rightarrow f_{x,y}(x,y) \stackrel{?}{=} f_x(x) f_y(y)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & 0 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

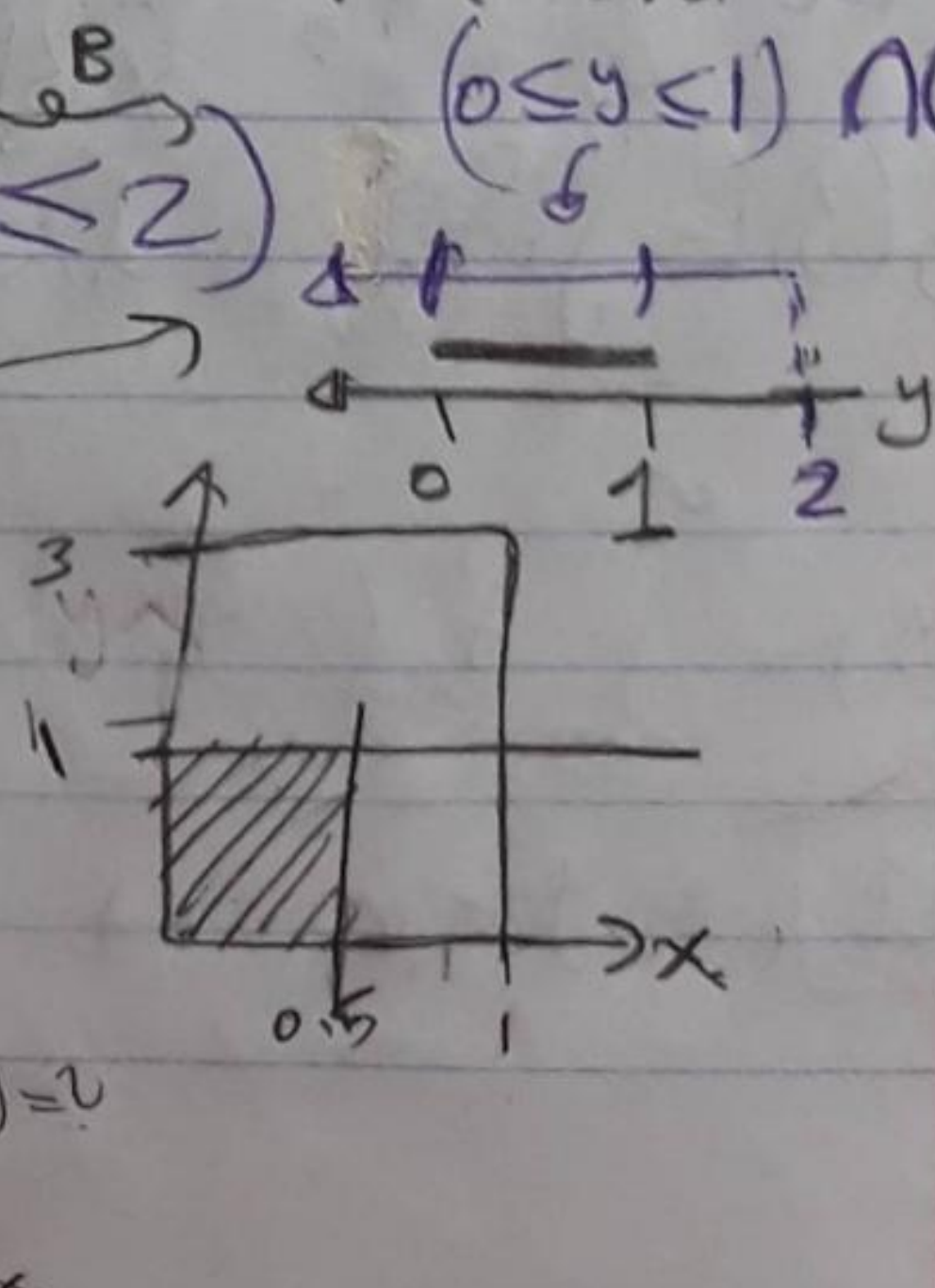
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore x$ and y are statistically independent.

i) $P(0 \leq x \leq 0.5, 0 \leq y \leq 1 / y \leq 2)$

$= \frac{P(0 \leq x \leq 0.5, 0 \leq y \leq 1, y \leq 2)}{P(y \leq 2)}$

$= \frac{P(0 \leq x \leq 0.5, 0 \leq y \leq 1)}{P(y \leq 2)}$



$$= \frac{\int_0^{0.5} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} dy dx}{\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} dy dx} = \frac{\int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{3} y \Big|_0^1 dx}{\int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} y \Big|_0^2 dx} = \frac{\int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{3} dx}{\int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} dx}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} x \Big|_0^{0.5}}{\frac{2}{3} x \Big|_0^1} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

ج) $P(y \leq 1 / X=0.5) = ?$ ← مشتركة نفس الفترة قبل $x=0.5$ و نفس الفترة بعد التكامل $x=0.5$

Conditional Pdf of y given $x=0.5$ $f_{y/x=0.5}(y) = \frac{f_{xy}(x,y)}{f_x(x)} \Big|_{x=0.5}$

Conditional Pdf of x given $y=1$ $f_{x/y=1}(x) = \frac{f_{xy}(x,y)}{f_y(y)} \Big|_{y=1}$

$$f_{y/x=0.5}(y) = \frac{f_{xy}(x,y)}{f_x(x)} \Big|_{x=0.5} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & , 0 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0 & , o.w \end{cases}$$

← $y \leq 1$ $f_x(x)$ تقسيم $x=0.5$ $o.w$

$$\therefore f_{y/x=0.5}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & , 0 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0 & , o.w \end{cases}$$

Probability \rightarrow

$$\therefore P(y \leq 1 / X=0.5) = \int_{-\infty}^1 f_{y/x=0.5}(y) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

ك) $P(0.5 \leq x \leq 0.75 / y=1) = ?$

$$f_{x/y=1}(x) = \frac{f_{xy}(x,y)}{f_y(y)} \Big|_{y=1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & , 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & , o.w \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f_{x/y=1}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

conditional
 $f_{x/y=1}(x)$ بلکہ ان شرط/تقسیم کے تحت
 X کی ڈسٹریبیوشن ہے
 we SI

$$P(0.5 \leq X \leq 0.75 / Y=1) = \int_{0.5}^{0.75} f_{x/y=1}(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0.5}^{0.75} 1 dx = 0.75 - 0.5 = 0.25$$

① $P(0.5 \leq X \leq 0.75 / Y=4)$

$$f_{x/y=y} = \frac{f_{x,y}(x,y)}{f_y(y)} \Big|_{y=4} = 0$$

$f_{x,y}(x,y) \sim (2-x/y)^2$
 $y=4$ کے لیے
 شرطی ڈسٹریبیوشن

یہ اس کا جواب ہے۔ مختصر مبالغہ آمیزگی سے یہ جواب ہے۔

$$f_{x/y=4}(x) = \frac{0}{4} = 0$$

بڑھتی ہے

$$\therefore P(0.5 \leq X \leq 0.75 / Y=4) = 0$$

Addition of Mean and variance

Example 1 X and Y are two R.V with the following joint PMF:-

X \ Y	-1	0	1
-1	1/8	1/2	0
1	0	1/4	1/8

Ⓐ $E\{XY\} = ??$

$$E\{g(x,y)\} = \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} g(x,y) P(X=x, Y=y)$$

$$= \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} xy P(X=x, Y=y)$$

$$= (-1)(-1)P(X=-1, Y=-1) + (-1)(0)P(X=-1, Y=0) + \dots$$

$$= (-1)(-1)(1/8) + (-1)(0)(1/2) + (-1)(1)(0) + (1)(-1)(0) + (1)(0)(1/4) + (1)(1)(1/8)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$$

Ⓑ $E\{X^2Y\} = \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} X^2Y P(X=x, Y=y)$

$$= (-1)^2(-1)(1/8) + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + (1)(1)(1/8)$$

$$= -1/8 + 1/8$$

$$= 0$$

Ⓒ $E\{(X+1)Y\} = ??$

$$= \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} (x+1)y P(X=x, Y=y) = (0)(1)(1/8) + 0 + 0$$

$$+ (1+1)(-1)(0) + (1+1)(0)(1/4) + (1+1)(1)(1/8)$$

$$= \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Probability distribution
(X=1, Y=1) بقية
بدون ال +1

Example x and y are two RVs with the following joint pdf:-

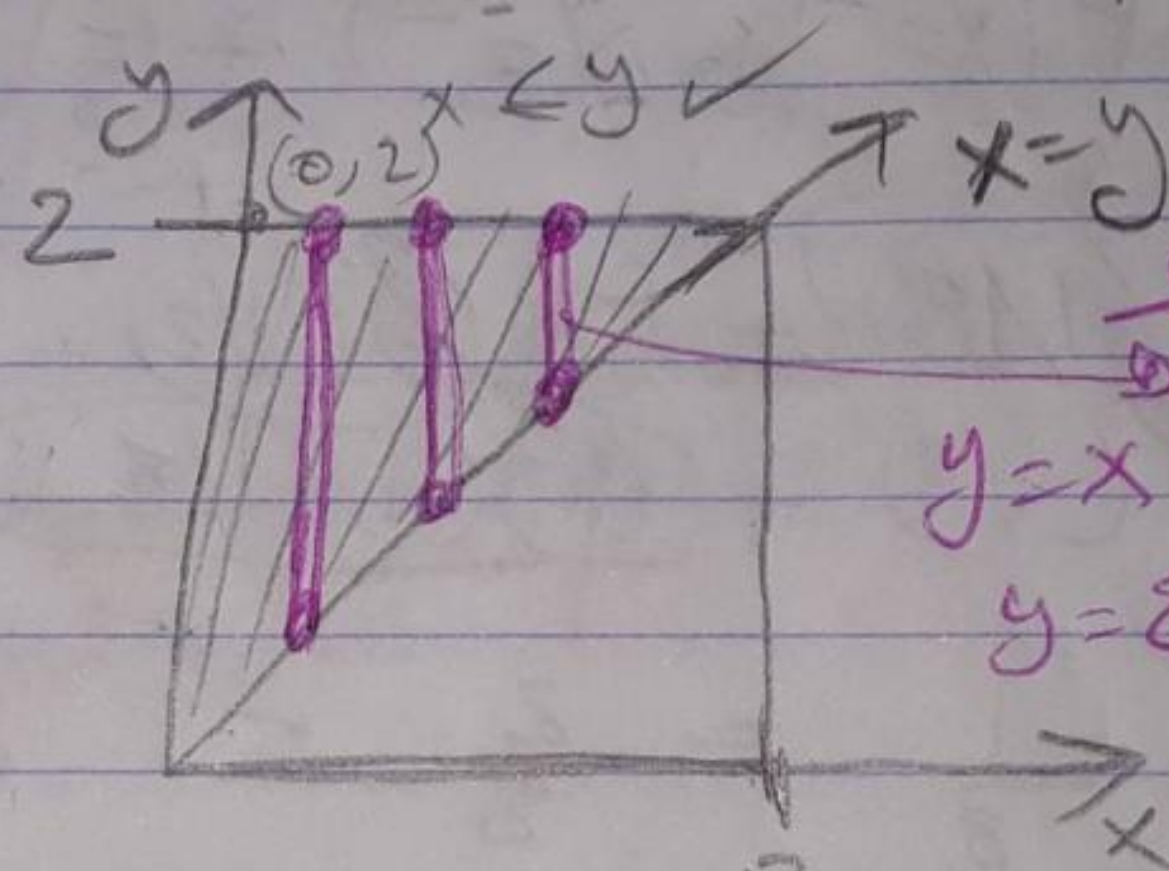
$$f_{x,y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{2} x^2 y, & 0 \leq x \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

① Determine the value of the constant k .

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ x \leq y \end{cases}$$

منه الفترة \therefore

نرسم ال area التي بتدورها في الشروط



منه الفترة $y=x$ من $y=2$ وتبقى عند $y=2$

منه الفترة $y=x$ من $y=2$ وتبقى عند $y=2$

إذا حل ال وال \therefore

$$\int_0^2 \int_x^2 f_{x,y}(x,y) dy dx = 1$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_x^2 kx^2 y dy dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^2 kx^2 \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_x^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{kx^2}{2} [4 - x^2] dx = \int_0^2 \frac{k}{2} [4x^2 - x^4] dx$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} \left[\frac{4x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{k}{2} \left[\frac{32}{3} - \frac{32}{5} \right] = 1$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} \left[\frac{160}{3 \times 5} - \frac{96}{3 \times 5} \right] = \frac{k}{2} \times \frac{64}{15} = \frac{32k}{15} = 1$$

$$\therefore \boxed{k = \frac{15}{32}}$$

⑥ $E\{x(y+1)\} = ??$

Interval \rightarrow area

صورتی صورتی صورتی
 $E\{x(y+1)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(y+1) f_{xy}(x,y) dy dx$

$= \int_0^2 \int_x^2 x(y+1) x^2 y dy dx = \frac{15}{32} \int_0^2 \int_x^2 (x^3 y^2 + x^3 y) dy dx$

$= \frac{15}{32} \int_0^2 \left(\frac{x^3 y^3}{3} + \frac{x^3 y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_x^2 dx = \frac{15}{32} \int_0^2 x^3 \left[\left(\frac{8}{3} + 2 \right) - \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \right]$

$= \frac{15}{32} \left(\frac{8}{3} x^4 + \frac{2x^4}{4} - \frac{x^7}{21} - \frac{x^6}{12} \right) \Big|_0^2$

=

Notes:- ① $E\{x+y\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x+y) f_{xy}(x,y) dy dx$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_{xy}(x,y) dy dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_{xy}(x,y) dy dx$

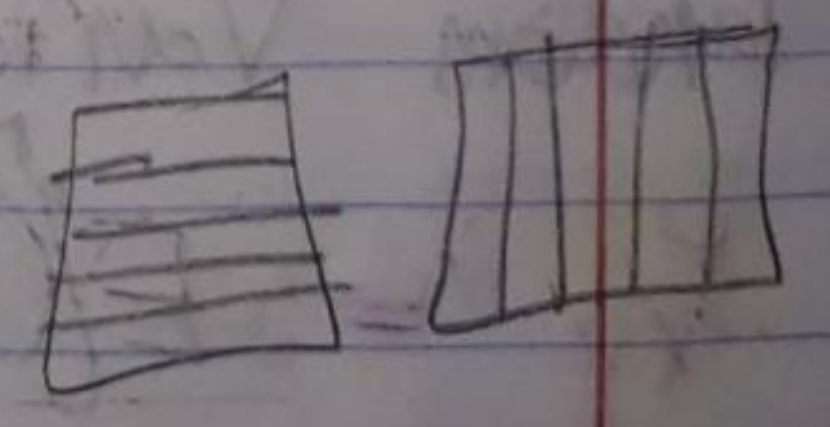
$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{xy}(x,y) dy dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{xy}(x,y) dx dy$

کلیتاً تبدیل
 یه و x و y
 الحدود متکافیه
 یعنی مساواً

$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_x(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_y(y) dy$

$= E\{x\} + E\{y\}$

وارثاً مفروض
 بائی constant، عادی کل بائی سیزد
 از یه مساوی



② $E\{a_1xy\} = ??$ Only if (x) and (y) are Statistically Independent

$$E\{a_1xy\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_1xy f_{x,y}(x,y) dy dx$$

⇓ If x & y are SI :-

$$f_{x,y}(x,y) = f_x(x) f_y(y)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_1xy f_x(x) f_y(y) dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_1x f_x(x) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_y(y) dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_1x f_x(x) M_y dx$$

constant a_1 is a scalar

$$= a_1 M_y \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_x(x) dx = a_1 M_y M_x = a_1 E\{x\} E\{y\}$$

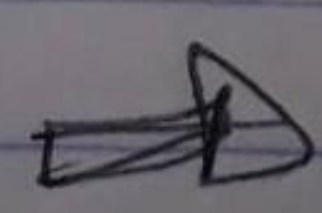
$\therefore E\{a_1xy\} = a_1 E\{x\} E\{y\}$
only if x & y are SI

Theorem - Addition of variances

CO: r_{xy} relation: r_{xy} \rightarrow r_{yx}

Definition:- The correlation coefficient between two random variables (x) and (y) is:-

$$r_{xy} = \frac{E\{(x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y)\}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} = \frac{M_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$



توزيع مشترك
 Variance مشترك
 \neq

where M_{xy} is called the covariance.

ρ_{xy} is bounded between $-1 \leq \rho_{xy} \leq 1$

When $\rho_{xy} = 0$, X and Y are said to be uncorrelated.
 ما هي بينه علاقة ما يعني، إذا عرفت قيمة X بعرفت قيمة Y من خلال قيمة X

When $\rho_{xy} = \pm 1$, X and Y are said to be fully correlated.
 إذا عرفت قيمة X بعرفت قيمة Y

إذا كان ρ_{xy} سالباً معناه أن العلاقة بينهما عكسية، إذا زاد X يقل Y، أو إذا قل X يزداد Y.
 أما إذا كان ρ_{xy} موجباً معناه أن العلاقة بينهما طردية، إذا زاد X يزداد Y، وإذا قل X يقل Y.

Talking about the covariance:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{xy} &= E\{(x - M_x)(y - M_y)\} \\
 &= E\{xy - xM_y - yM_x + M_xM_y\} \\
 &= E\{xy\} - M_y E\{x\} - M_x E\{y\} + M_xM_y \\
 \therefore M_{xy} &= E\{xy\} - M_xM_y
 \end{aligned}$$

* إذا عرفت ان Covariance بقدر بكل سهولة أحب ان correlation coefficient

Example : X and Y are two RVs with the following joint PMF

Random variables

$X \backslash Y$	-1	1
-1	1/4	1/4
1	1/4	1/4

a) Determine $\rho_{x,y} = ??$

$$\rho_{x,y} = \frac{\mu_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}, \quad \mu_{xy} = E\{(X - \mu_x)(Y - \mu_y)\}$$

$$P(X=x) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & x = -1 \\ 1/2 & x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

$$P(Y=y) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & y = -1 \\ 1/2 & y = 1 \\ 0 & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \mu_x = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} x P(X=x) = (-1)(1/2) + 1(1/2) = 0$$

$$\mu_y = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} y P(Y=y) = (-1)(1/2) + 1(1/2) = 0$$

$$\mu_{xy} = E\{(X - \mu_x)(Y - \mu_y)\} = E\{XY\}$$

$$= \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} xy P(X=x, Y=y)$$

$$= (-1)(-1)(1/4) + (-1)(1)(1/4) + 1(-1)(1/4) + 1(1)(1/4)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore \rho_{x,y} = \frac{0}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} = 0 \quad \leftarrow \therefore X \text{ and } Y \text{ are uncorrelated.}$$

b) Are X and Y Statistically Independent?

$$P(X=x, Y=y) \stackrel{?}{=} P(X=x) P(Y=y) \text{ for all values of } x \& y$$

$$\langle x = -1, y = 1 \rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \neq \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle x = 1, y = 1 \rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \neq \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle x = 1, y = -1 \rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \neq \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

} So X and Y are Statistically Independent

* If x and y are Independent, then they are Uncorrelated ($\rho_{xy} = 0$), But the converse is NOT Necessarily true.

$$\text{AS: } - \mu_{xy} = E \{ (x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y) \}$$

$$= E \{ xy \} - \mu_x \mu_y$$

↓ if x and y are S.I.e.

$$= E \{ x \} E \{ y \} - \mu_x \mu_y$$

$$= 0$$

يعني إذا ما بيني والبالأون هل هو مستقل؟

والفرع التالي سألني هو ان correlation coefficient

$$0 = \text{هو سألني انو}$$

Example let x be a R.V with $\mu_x = 1$ and $\sigma_x^2 = 4$. y is another R.V with $\mu_y = -1$ and $\sigma_y^2 = 9$, $R = 2x - y$, and $\rho_{xy} = 0.5$

a) $\mu_R = ??$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_R &= 2\mu_x - \mu_y \\ &= 2(1) + 1 \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

الخطوة

⑥ $\text{Var}\{R\} = ??$ $R = 2x - y \Rightarrow a_1 = 2, a_2 = -1$

$$\text{Var}\{R\} = \sigma_R^2 = (a_1)^2 \sigma_x^2 + (a_2)^2 \sigma_y^2 + 2a_1 a_2 \sigma_x \sigma_y \rho_{xy}$$

$$= (2)^2(4) + (-1)^2(9) + 2(2)(-1)(\sqrt{4})(\sqrt{9})(0.5)$$

$$= 16 + 9 - 12 = 13$$

* **Theorem**: let $Y = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2$, then

$$\sigma_y^2 = a_1^2 \sigma_{x_1}^2 + a_2^2 \sigma_{x_2}^2 + 2a_1 a_2 \sigma_{x_1} \sigma_{x_2} \rho_{xy}$$

إذا كانت x, y مستقلين $\rho_{xy} = 0$ في كل الجزاء ما بيننا

Functions of Random Variables.

Example:-
Consider the joint Pdf shown in the table,

Let $Z = X + Y$

Find the Probability mass function of Z , $P(Z=z)$.

X \ y	1	2	3	4
1	0.1	0	0.1	0
2	0.3	0	0.1	0.2
3	0	0.2	0	0

احتمالية فردية = $P(X=x, Y=y)$
 الاحتمالية المشتركة = $P(Z=z)$
 الاحتمالية المشروطة = $P(X=x | Y=y)$

X	Y	Z
1	1	2
1	2	3
1	3	4
2	1	3
2	2	4
2	3	5
2	4	6
3	1	4
3	2	5
3	3	6
3	4	7

$P(Z=2) = P(X=1, Y=1) = 0.1$
 $P(Z=3) = P(X=2, Y=1) = 0.3$
 $P(Z=4) = P(X=1, Y=3) + P(X=3, Y=1) = 0.1 + 0 = 0.1$
 $P(Z=5) = P(X=2, Y=3) + P(X=3, Y=2) = 0.1 + 0.2 = 0.3$
 $P(Z=6) = P(X=2, Y=4) = 0.2$
 $P(Z=7) = 0$

$\therefore P(Z=z) = \begin{cases} 0.1, & z=2 \\ 0.3, & z=3 \\ 0.1, & z=4 \\ 0.3, & z=5 \\ 0.2, & z=6 \\ 0, & 0 < z < 7 \end{cases}$

جدول الاحتمالات
 الاحتمال المشترك
 الاحتمال الفردي
 الاحتمال المشروط
 tuples

$$\boxed{2} \text{ Find } P(X=Y)=?$$

$$= P(X=1, Y=1) + P(X=2, Y=2) + P(X=3, Y=3)$$

$$= 0.1 + 0 + 0$$

$$= 0.1$$

$$\boxed{3} \text{ } E\{X+Y\}=?$$

$$E\{X+Y\} = E\{Z\} = \sum_{z=0}^{\infty} z P(Z=z)$$

$$= 2(0.1) + 3(0.3) + 4(0.1) + 5(0.3) + 6(0.2)$$

$$= 4.2$$

بیرک سوال ازا کاہ طالب $E\{X+Y\}$ بیرون ما رابطہ Z ، فن Z با بالاول
 ا Z و Z انا Z عادی زی ما نقل دایا.

The Continuous R.V case

Note: X and Y are two continuous R.Vs. $f_{X,Y}(x,y)$ is the joint pdf of X and Y . A new R.V $Z = X+Y$ is defined. Determine the pdf of Z .

In such a question, we can't find the pdf directly.
 Thus, we know that: $f_z(z) = \frac{dF_z(z)}{dz}$ ← cdf → pdf

$$F(z) = P(Z \leq z)$$

Random Variable Value

$$= P(X+Y \leq z)$$

$$\therefore F(z) = P(Y \leq -X+z)$$

∴ Z مورد اسکالری

محوري z
 • $y = -x + z$ هي تقاطع القاطع مع x و y مثل z

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{x+z} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy dx$$

If x & y are S.I

$$F(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-x+z} f_x(x) f_y(y) dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) \int_{-\infty}^{-x+z} f_y(y) dy dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) \left[F_y(y) \Big|_{-\infty}^{-x+z} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) f_y(-x+z) - f_y(-\infty) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) f_y(-x+z) dx$$

$$f_z(z) = \frac{dF_z(z)}{dz} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) \frac{df_y(-x+z)}{dz} dx$$

هنا استخدام هوو من كل التفاضل استخدام
 بالنسبة إلى z من x إلى x

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) f_y(-x+z) dx$$

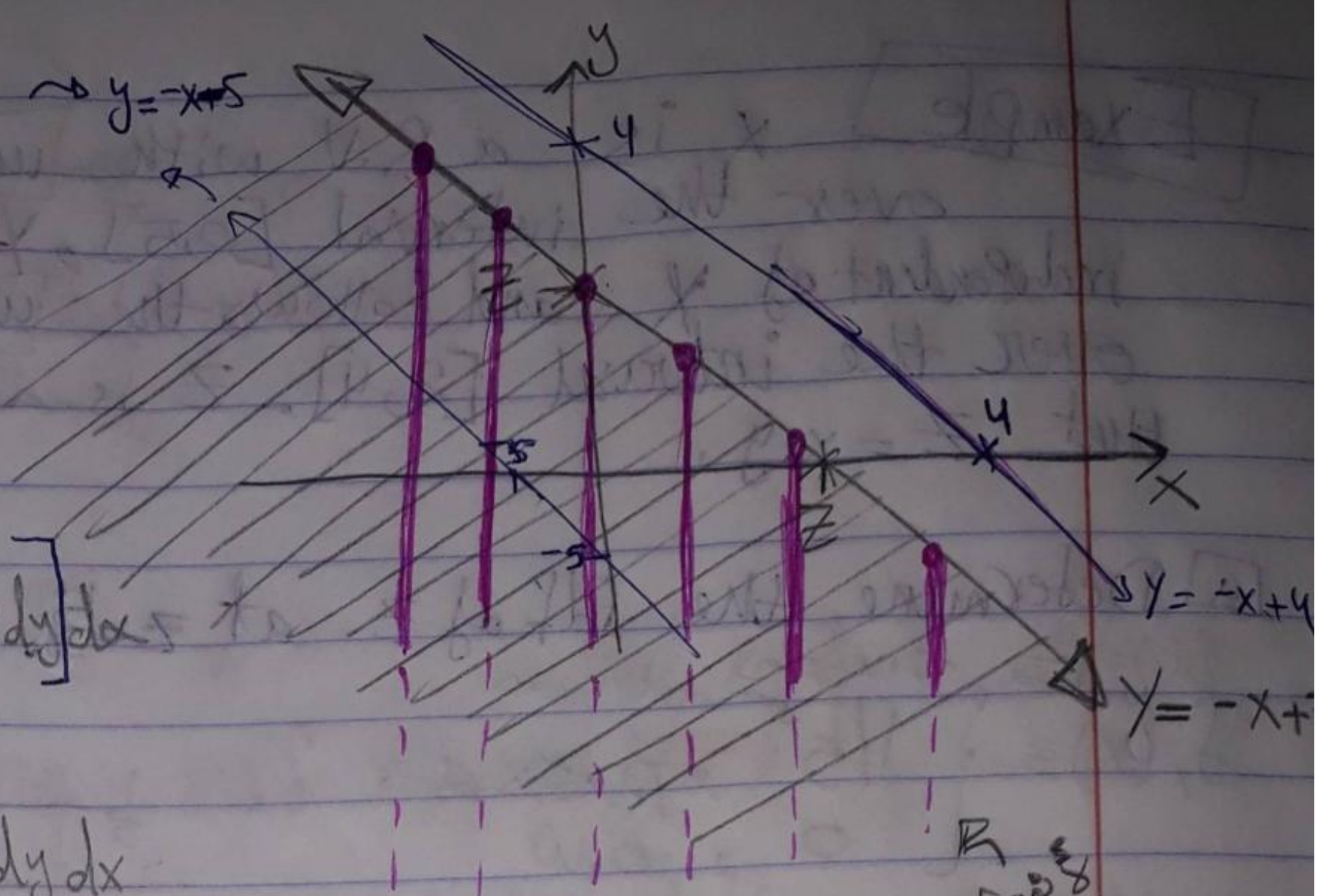
$$f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) f_y(z-x) dx \quad \rightarrow \text{Only if } x \& y \text{ are S.I.}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_y(y) f_x(z-y) dy \quad \rightarrow \text{كحول اليفين اسهم :-}$$

Convolutional integral

كحول طبعاً
 خافين بار
 $z = x + y$
 من كل ا

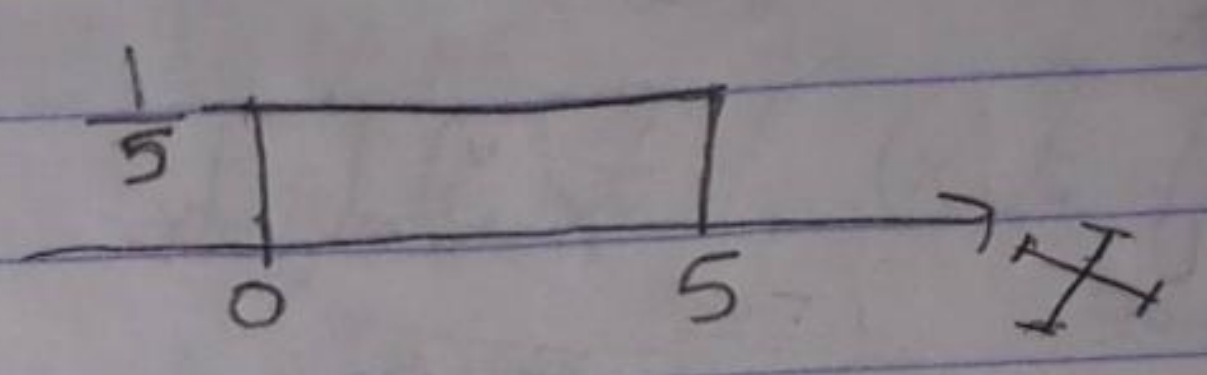
منطقة هادي طاب
 نزلنا
 المنطقة هادي طاب
 فيها تكون الـ $-x+z \leq y$
 لزا افنا فيساي في زون
 مرتب على منوه التوقعه
 + مكره
 قدرتي و كنا نشوف
 المصنف في الـ $-x+z$ فوقه
 أو $z = x + y$
 بتحقق المعادله
 ليقع $z = x + y$



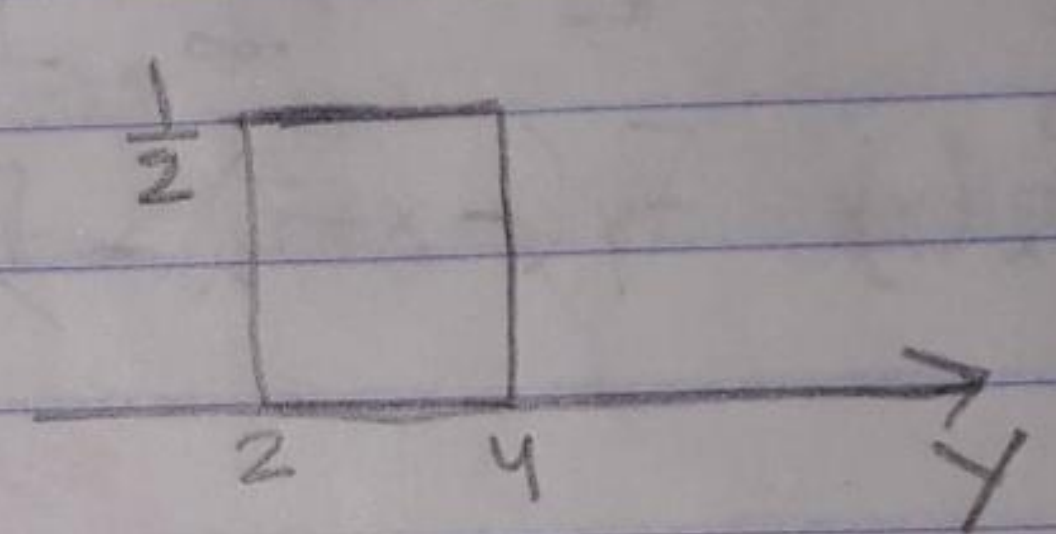
Example X is a R.V with uniform distribution over the interval $[0,5]$, Y is another R.V independent of X and follows the uniform distribution over the interval $[2,4]$. Z is a new R.V such that $Z = X + Y$.

a) Determine the Pdf of Z at $z=4$.

$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$ -: unif(m)
 $f_x(x) = \begin{cases} 1/5, & 0 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 0, & o.w \end{cases}$



$f_y(y) = \begin{cases} 1/(4-2), & 2 \leq y \leq 4 \\ 0, & o.w \end{cases}$

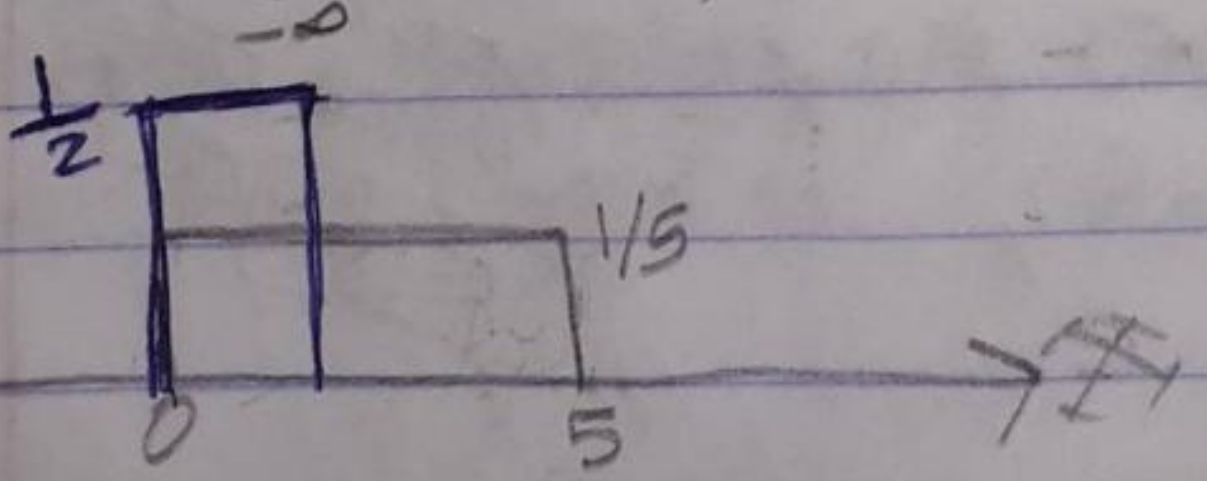


$= \begin{cases} 1/2, & 2 \leq y \leq 4 \\ 0, & o.w \end{cases}$

-: حسب القانون الذي اقترناه بالفترة التي كانت فيها

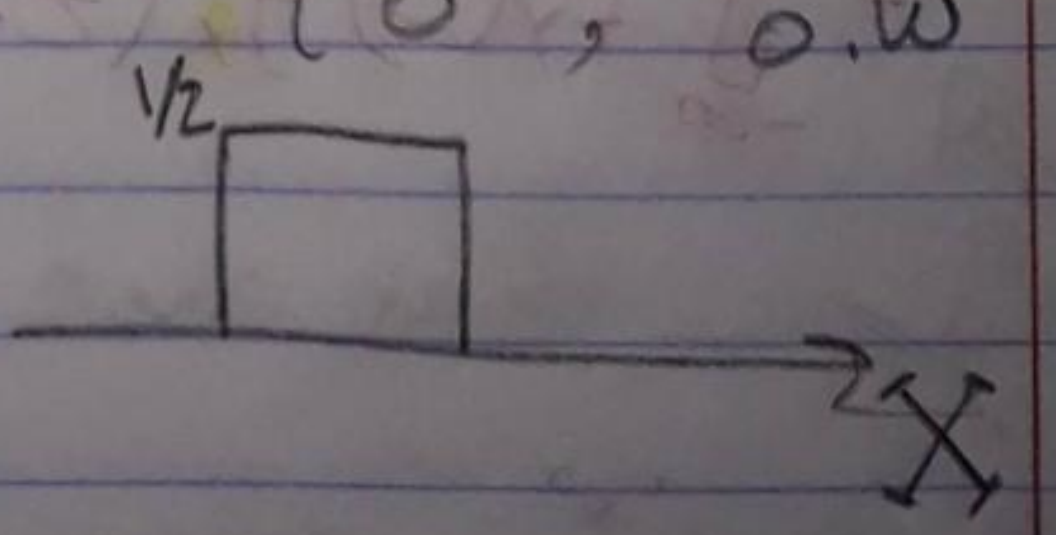
$f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) f_y(z-x) dx$

$f_z(z) = \int_{-10}^0 f_x(x) f_y(4-x) dx \Rightarrow f_y(4-x) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & 2 \leq 4-x \leq 4 \\ 0, & o.w \end{cases}$



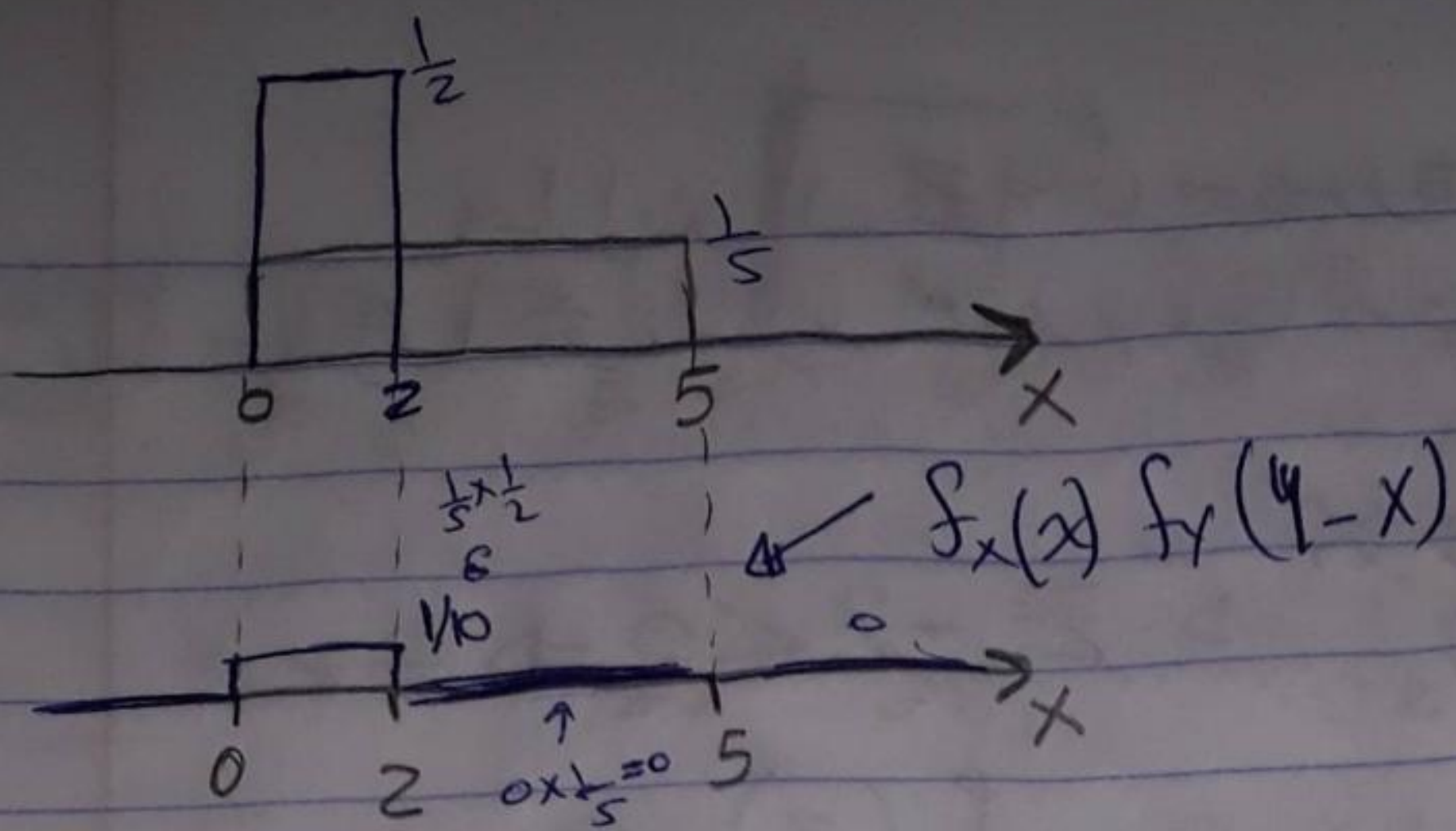
" = $\begin{cases} 1/2, & -2 \leq -x \leq 0 \\ 0, & o.w \end{cases}$

$\therefore f_y(4-x) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & o.w \end{cases}$



فهرنا قدر سماع
 معها 5 x
 لا تقضي خط الكسر
 الخ

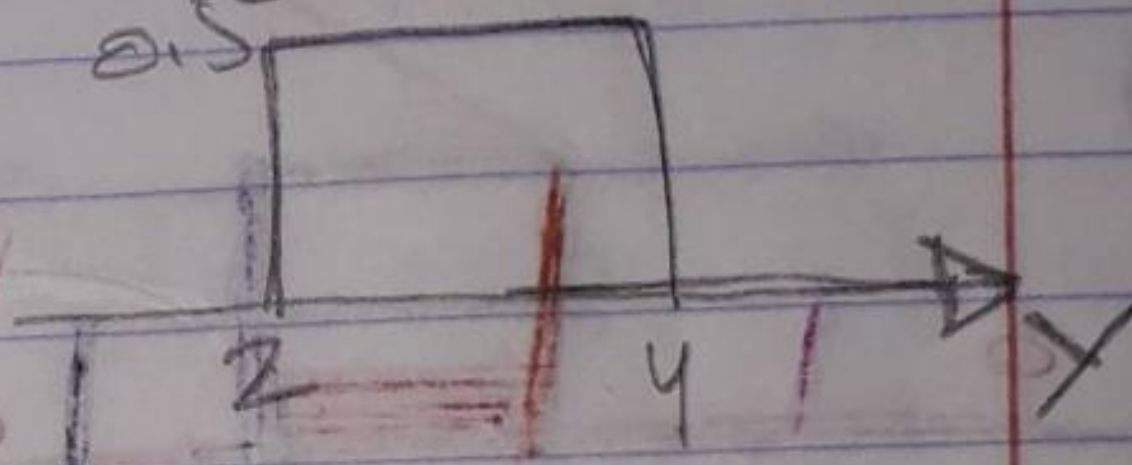
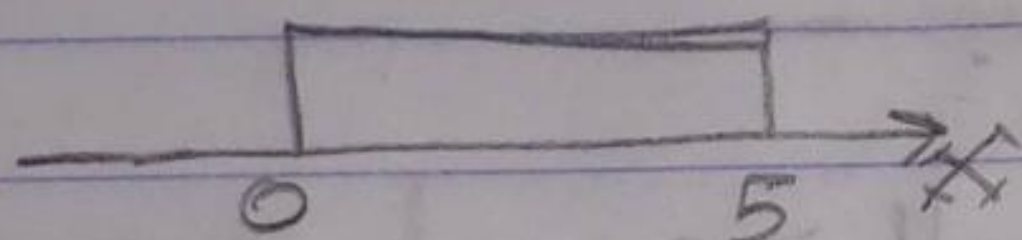
التي =>



$$\therefore f_z(z) = \int_0^z \frac{1}{10} dx = \frac{z}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

b Determine the pdf of z ?

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} 1/5, & 0 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}, \quad f_y(y) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & 2 \leq y \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$



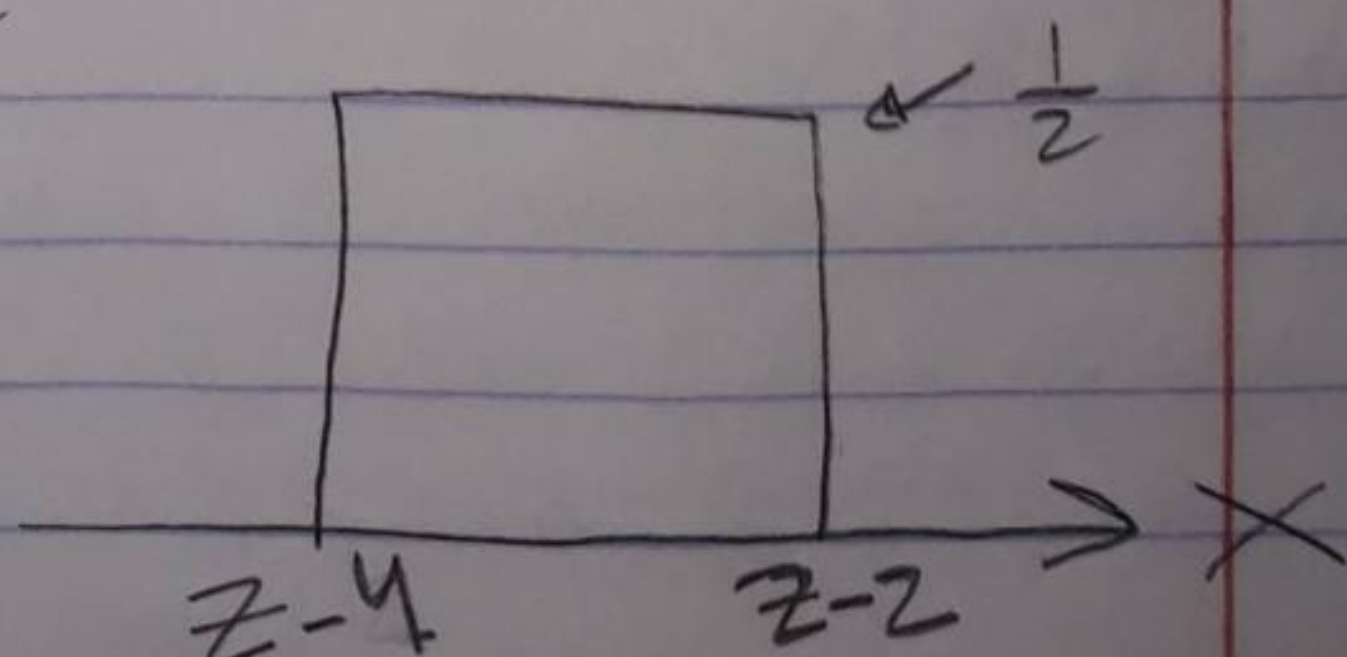
$$f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) f_y(y) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) f_y(z-x) dx$$

but $f_y(z-x) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & 2 \leq z-x \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$

$$= \begin{cases} 1/2, & -z+2 \leq -x \leq -z+4 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

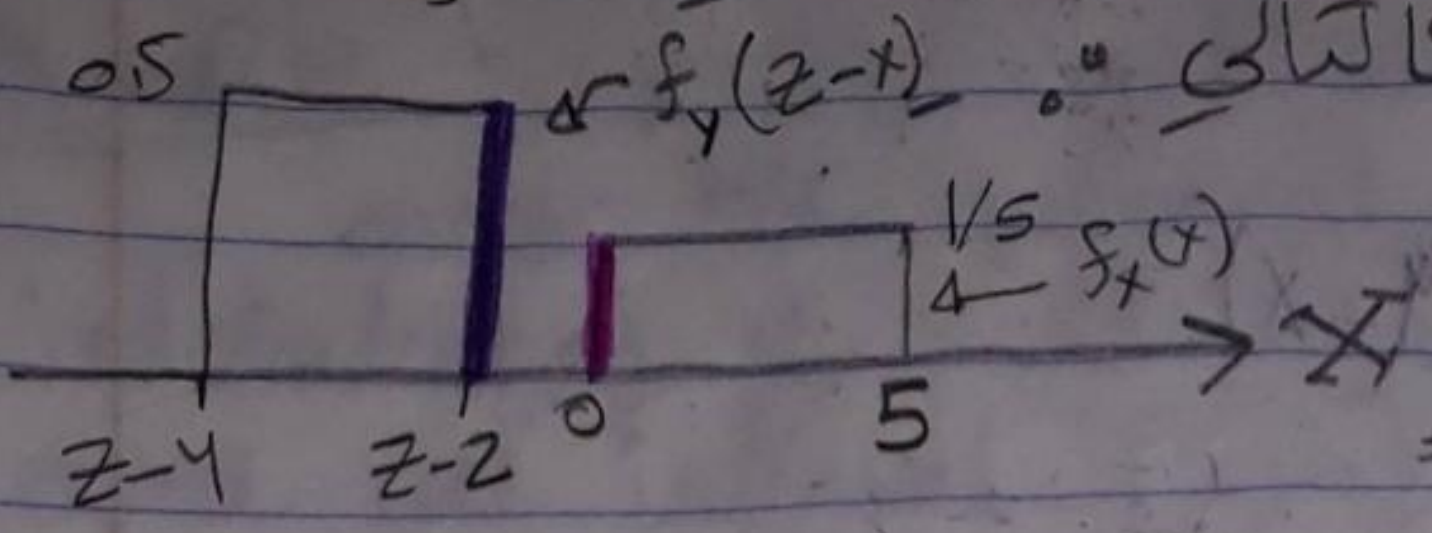
$$f_y(z-x) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & z-4 \leq x \leq z-2 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

$\overline{u} \overline{v}$



بما اننا نريد ان نحل مسألة لابلاس اذا
 في اكرمنا Case كالتالي $f_y(z-x)$

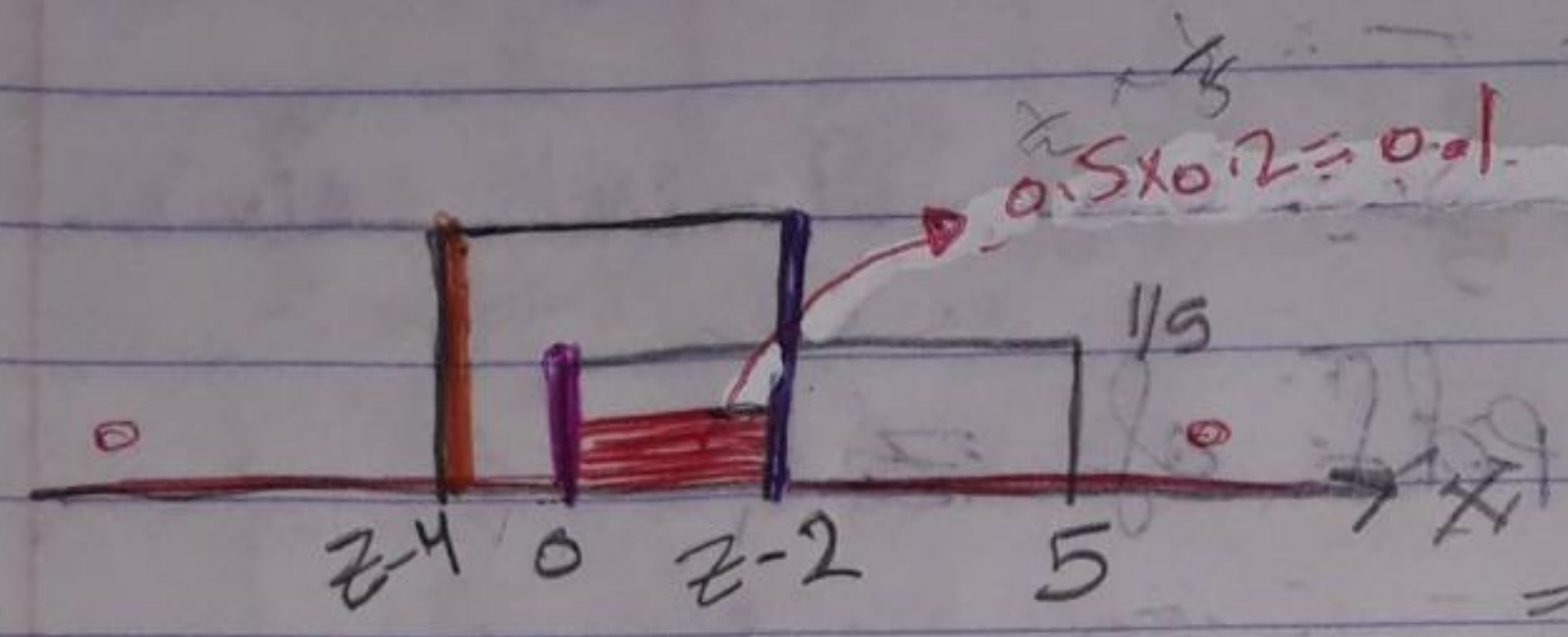
I



$$\Rightarrow z-2 < 0 \Rightarrow z < 2$$

$$f_z(z) = 0$$

II

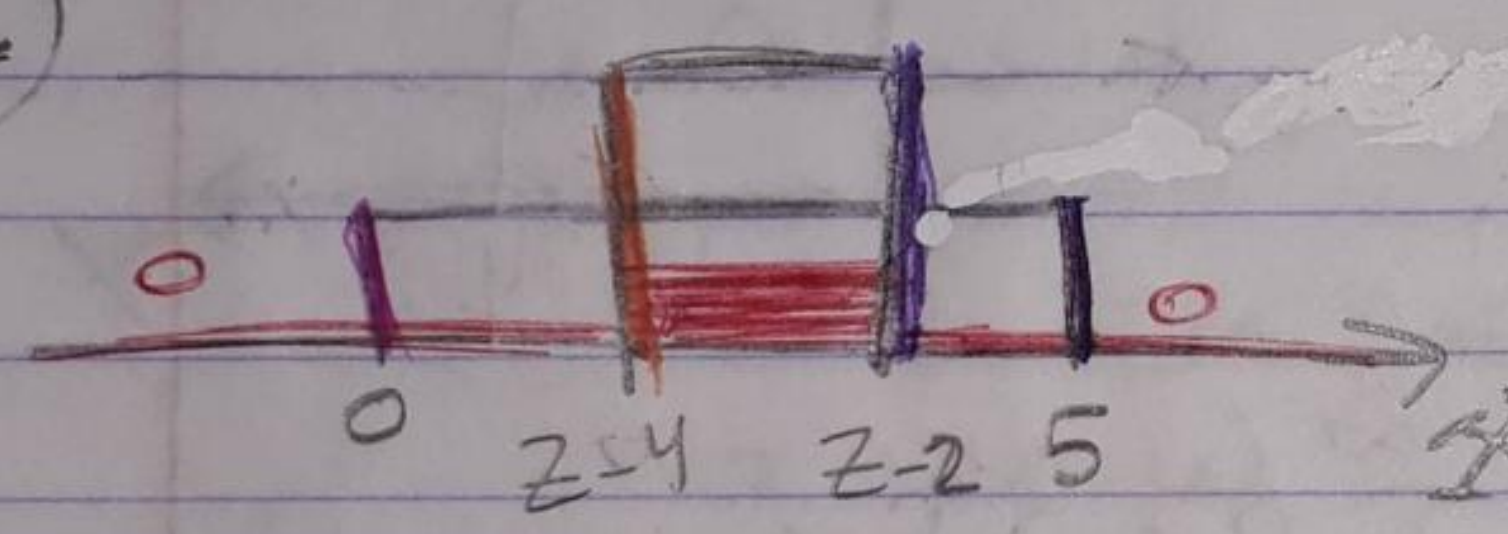


$$\Rightarrow z-2 > 0 \text{ and } z-4 < 0$$

$$z > 2 \text{ and } z < 4$$

$$\therefore f_z(z) = \int_0^{z-2} \frac{1}{10} dx = \frac{1}{10} (z-2)$$

III



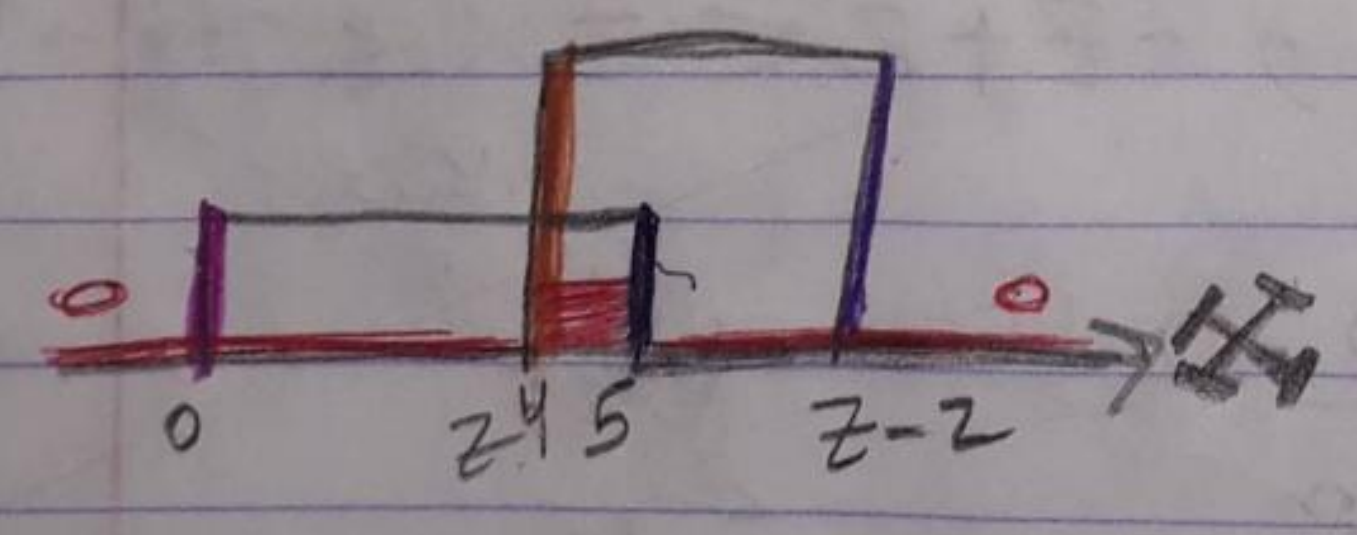
$$\Rightarrow z-4 > 0 \text{ and } z-2 < 5$$

$$z > 4 \text{ and } z < 7$$

$$f_z(z) = \int_{z-4}^{z-2} \frac{1}{10} dx = \frac{1}{10} x \Big|_{z-4}^{z-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} [z-2 - z+4] = \frac{1}{10} [2] = \frac{1}{5}$$

IV

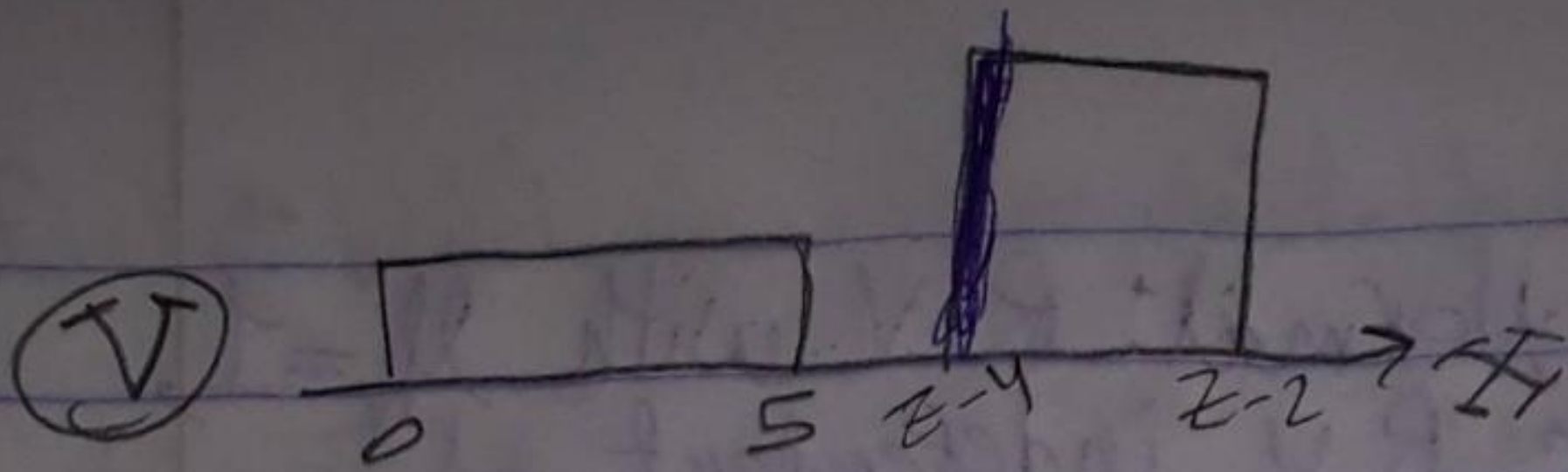


$$z-2 > 5 \text{ and } z-4 < 5$$

$$z > 7 \text{ and } z < 9$$

$$\therefore f_z(z) = \int_{z-4}^5 \frac{1}{10} dx = \frac{1}{10} [5-z+4]$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} [9-z]$$

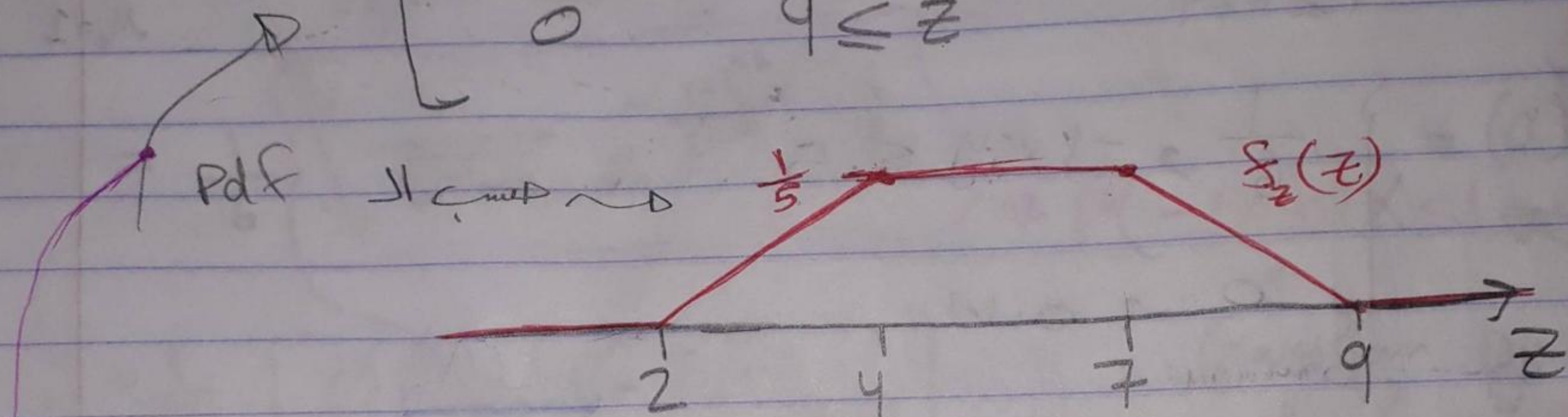


$$z-4 > 5$$

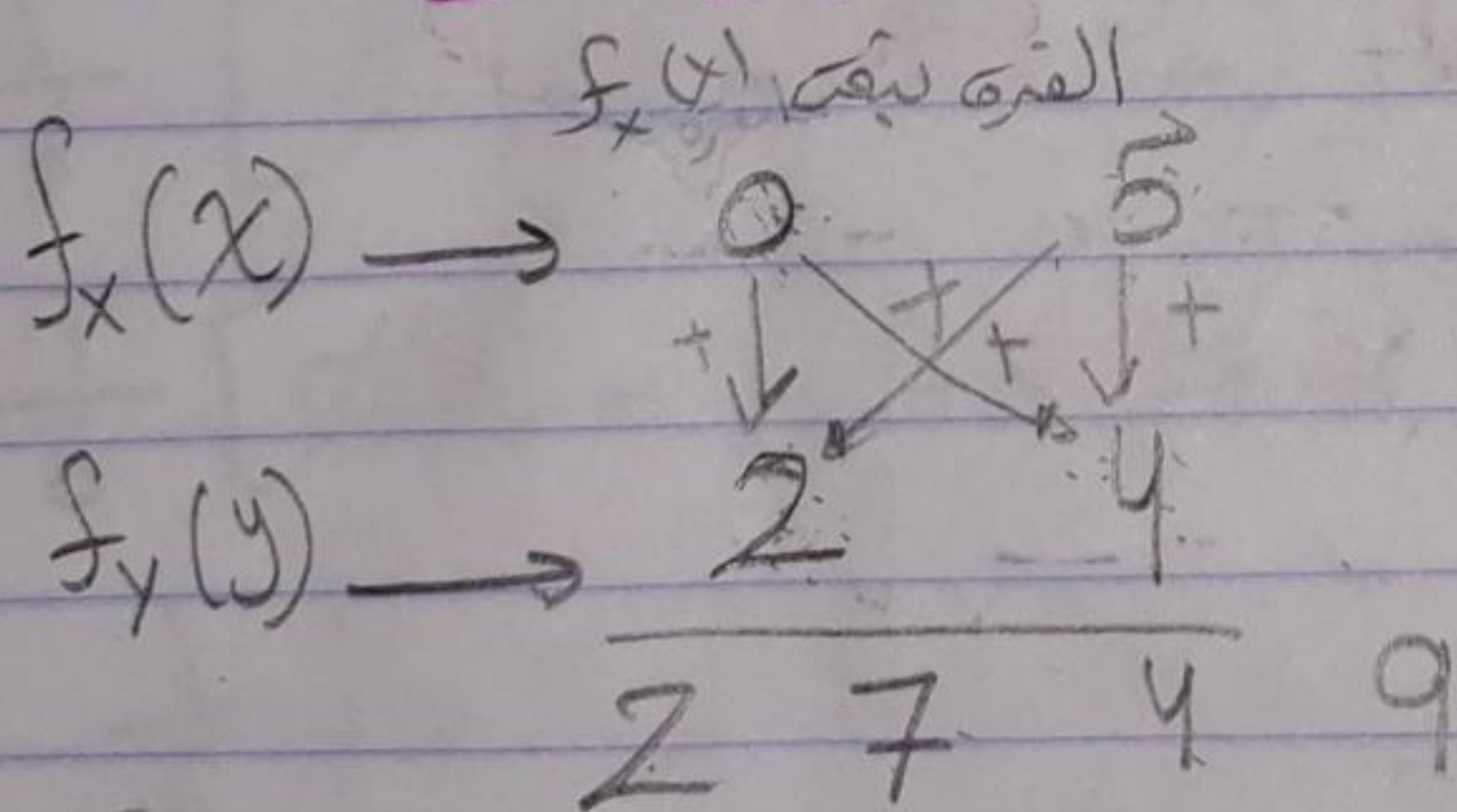
$$z > 9$$

$$f_z(z) = 0$$

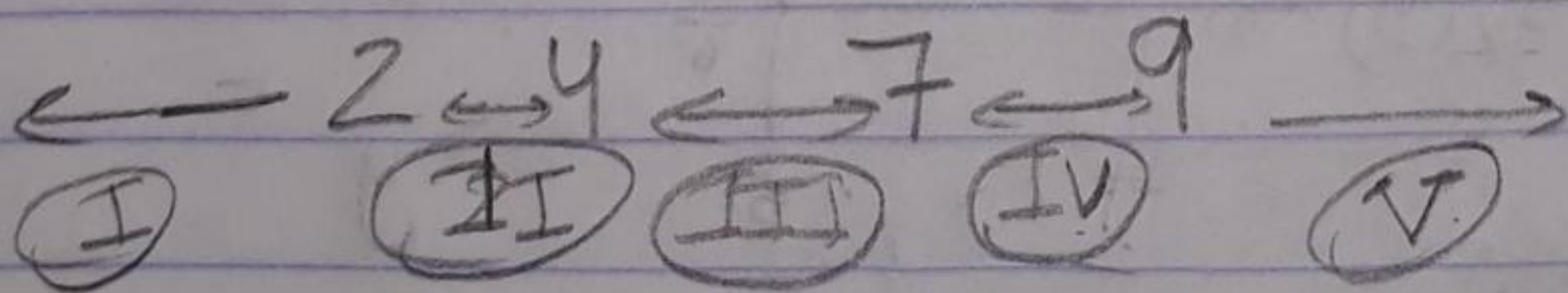
$$\therefore f_z(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & , z < 2 \\ (1/10)(z-2) & , 2 \leq z < 4 \\ 1/5 & , 4 \leq z < 7 \\ (1/10)(9-z) & , 7 \leq z < 9 \\ 0 & , z \geq 9 \end{cases}$$



طريقة سريعة من أجل معرفة الفترات التي أنا عاملهم هنا



بفترتها

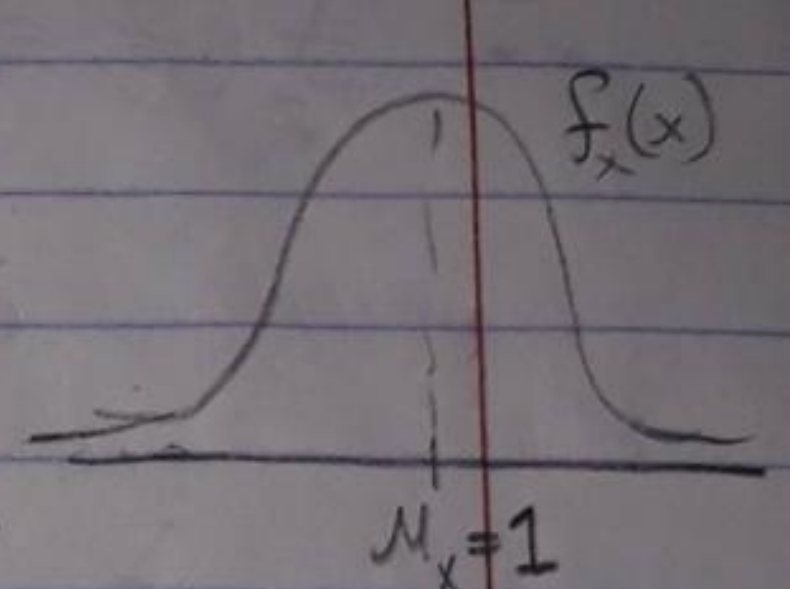


Example let x be a Normal R.V with $\mu_x = 1$, and $\sigma_x^2 = 9$. y is another R.V independent of x with a uniform distribution over the interval $[-1, 5]$. $Z = x + y$. Determine the pdf of Z at $Z=0$.

$$f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) f_y(z-x) dx$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \cdot 9}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2 \cdot 9}}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

Normal / Gaussian

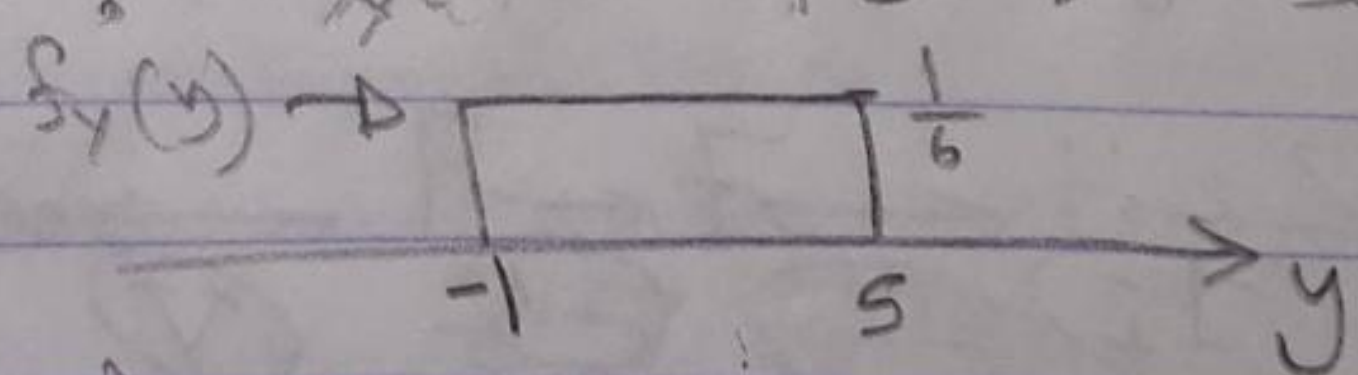


$$f_y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & -1 \leq y \leq 5 \\ 0, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f_y(z-x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & -1 \leq z-x \leq 5 \\ 0, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

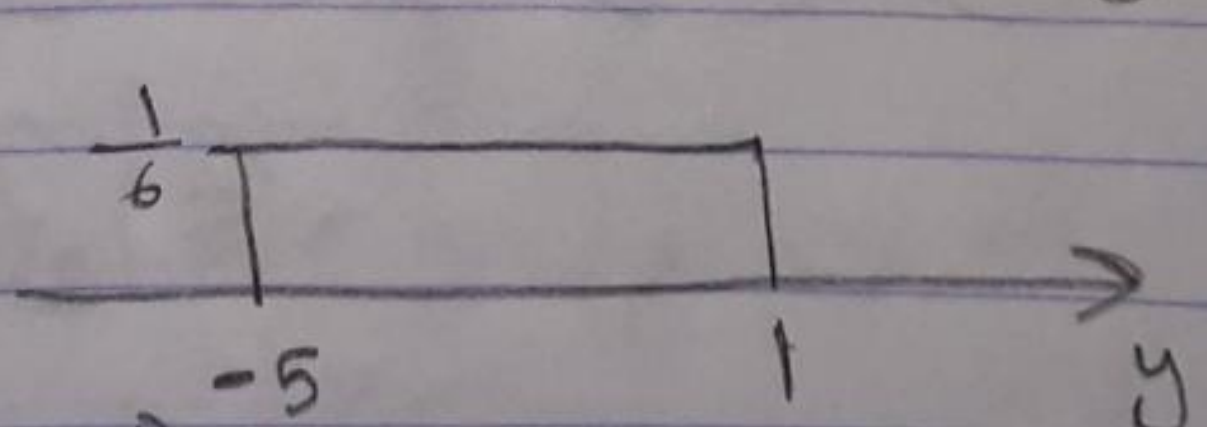
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & z-5 \leq x \leq z+1 \\ 0, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

الرسم سيرة لرسم $f_y(z-x)$ ، بعدما y بدلالة z و x أول بعين الرسم



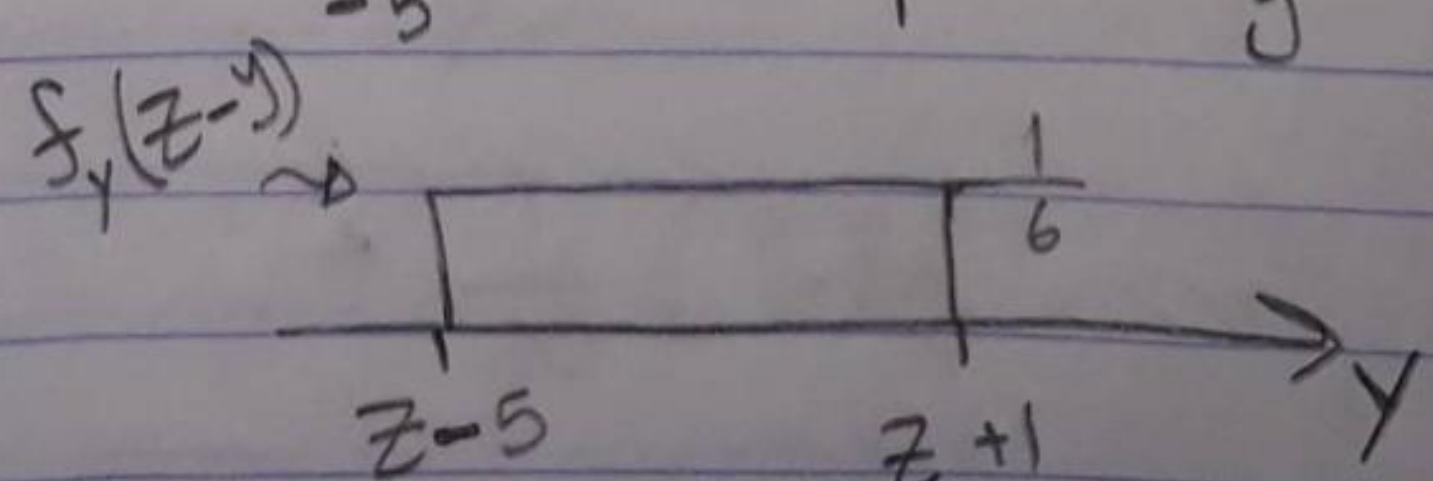
1] برسم بدلالة y عادي نفس هاد

2] برسم $f_y(-y)$ ، ليس بعين حدود

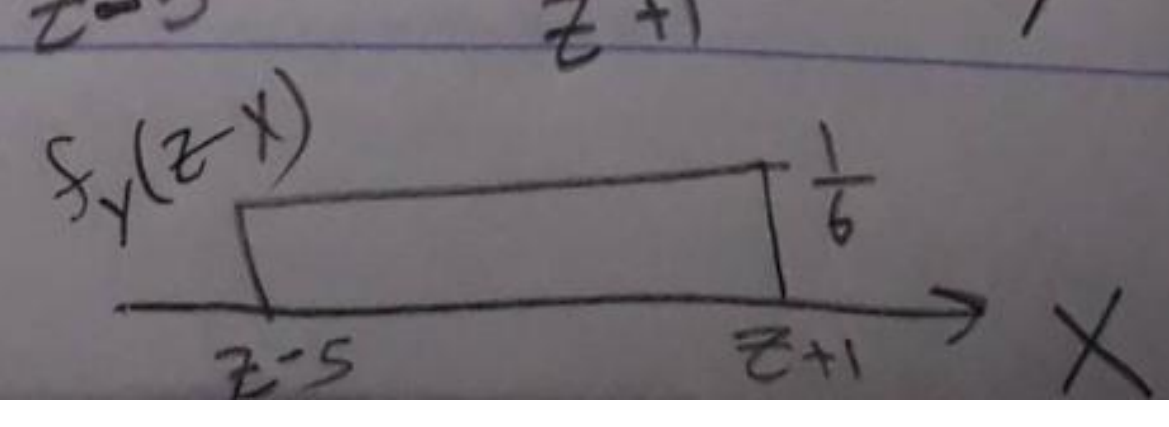


و y سالبة ما بالتالي رج انعكس
أما كنهم كائنوا الكبر بعين ما و الصغر بعين
بعبر العكس

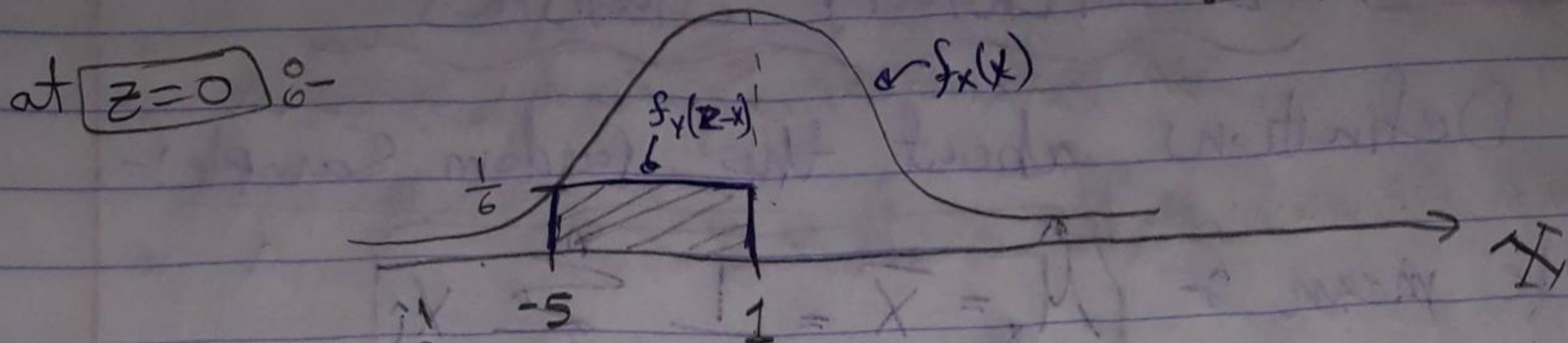
3] بعين z الحدود و لداخل ال $f_y(-y)$
و تصبع $f_y(z-y)$



4] بد ال رمز y ، بخط ال رمز x



وہیجے کی صورت میں $f_y(z-x)$ کی رفتار سے زیادہ، وبقدر اقل $f_x(x)$ کی



$$\therefore f_z(z=0) = \int_{-5}^1 f_x(x) f_y(z-x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-5}^1 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \times 9}}\right) e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2 \times 9}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_{-5}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \times 9}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2 \times 9}} dx \rightarrow P(-5 \leq X \leq 1)$$

$$\therefore = \frac{1}{6} \left[\Phi\left(\frac{0-1}{\sqrt{9}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-5-1}{\sqrt{9}}\right) \right]$$

Gaussian Distribution
 $\mu_x = 1, \sigma_x^2 = 9$

$$= \frac{1}{6} [\Phi(0) - \Phi(-2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} [\Phi(0) - [1 - \Phi(2)]]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} [0.5 - 1 + \Phi(2)]$$

دیکھو کہ اس کی شکل