LECTURE 10: Conditioning on a random variable; Independence; Bayes' rule

- Conditioning X on Y
  - Total probability theorem
  - Total expectation theorem
- Independence
  - independent normals
- A comprehensive example
- Four variants of the Bayes rule

Conditional PDFs, given another r.v.

$p_{X,Y}(x,y)$	$f_{X,Y}(x,y)$
$p_{X\|A}(x)$	$f_{X\|A}(x)$
$p_{X\|Y}(x \mid y)$	$f_{X\|Y}(x \mid y)$

$$p_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \mathbf{P}(X = x \mid Y = y) = \frac{p_{X,Y}(x,y)}{p_Y(y)}, \quad \text{if } p_Y(y) > 0$$

Definition: $f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \dfrac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$ if $f_Y(y) > 0$

$$\mathbf{P}(x \le X \le x + \delta \mid A) \approx f_{X|A}(x) \cdot \delta, \qquad \text{where } \mathbf{P}(A) > 0$$

$$\mathbf{P}(x \le X \le x + \delta \mid y \le Y \le y + \epsilon)$$

Definition: $\mathbf{P}(X \in A \mid Y = y) = \int_A f_{X \mid Y}(x \mid y)\, dx$

Comments on conditional PDFs

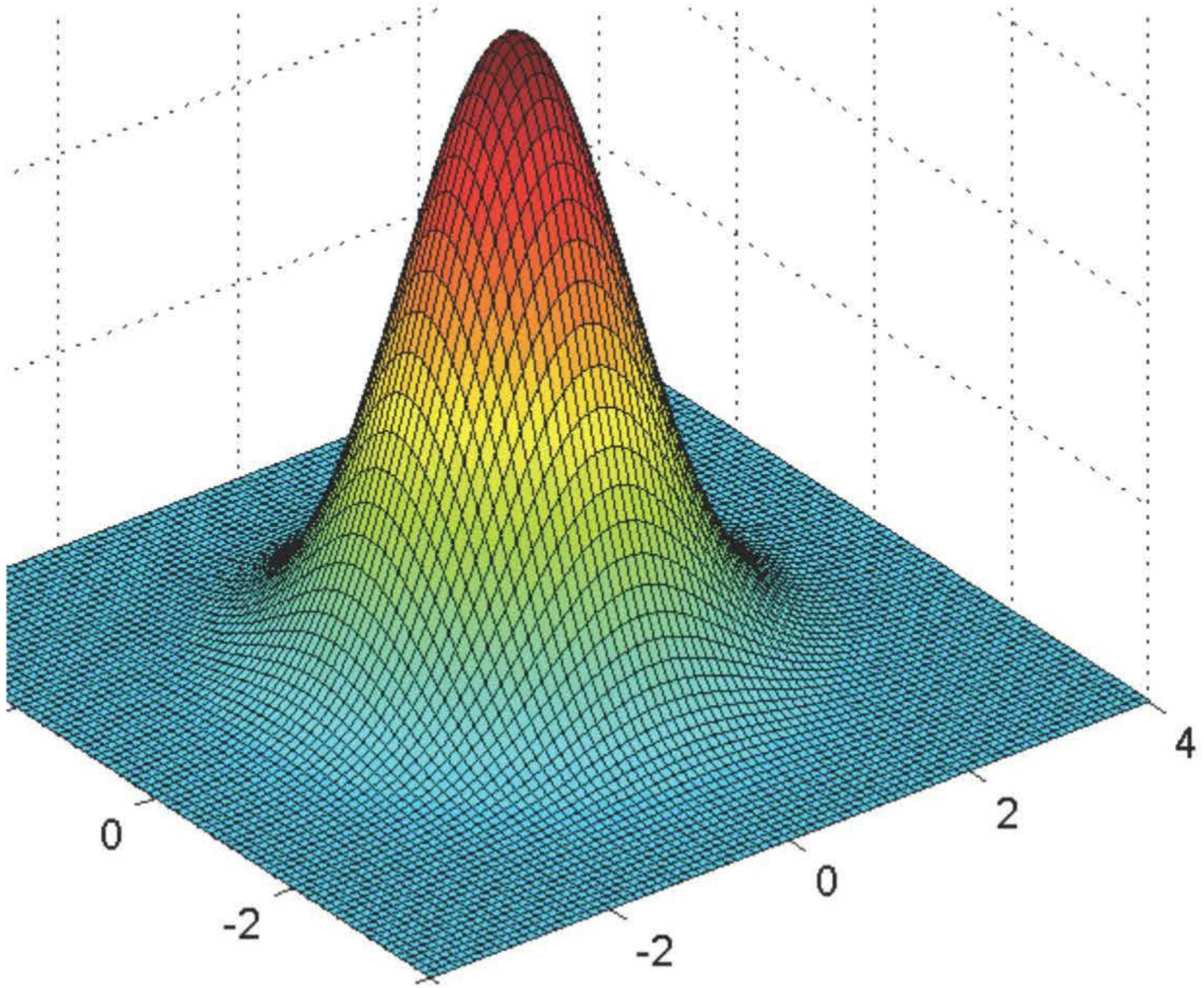
$$f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

- $f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) \geq 0$

- Think of value of Y as fixed at some y
  shape of $f_{X|Y}(\cdot \mid y)$: slice of the joint

- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X|Y}(x \mid y)\, dx = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y)\, dx}{f_Y(y)} = 1$

- Multiplication rule:
  $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_Y(y) \cdot f_{X|Y}(x \mid y)$
  $= f_X(x) \cdot f_{Y|X}(y \mid x)$



Total probability and expectation theorems

$$p_X(x) = \sum_y p_Y(y) p_{X|Y}(x \,|\, y)$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(y) f_{X|Y}(x \,|\, y)\, dy$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X \mid Y = y] = \sum_x x p_{X|Y}(x \,|\, y)$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X \mid Y = y] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_{X|Y}(x \,|\, y)\, dx$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X] = \sum_y p_Y(y) \mathbf{E}[X \mid Y = y]$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(y) \mathbf{E}[X \mid Y = y]\, dy$$

- Expected value rule...

Independence

$p_{X,Y}(x,y) = p_X(x)\,p_Y(y)$, for all x, y

$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)\,f_Y(y)$, for all x and y

$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_{X|Y}(x\,|\,y)\,f_Y(y)$

- equivalent to: $f_{X|Y}(x\,|\,y) = f_X(x)$, for all y with $f_Y(y) > 0$ and all x

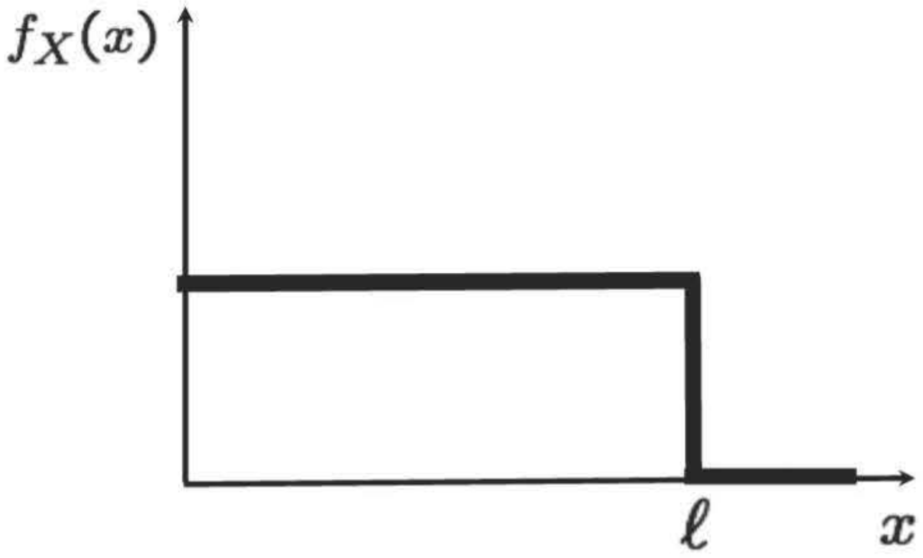
If X, Y are **independent:** $\mathbf{E}[XY] = \mathbf{E}[X]\mathbf{E}[Y]$

$\text{var}(X+Y) = \text{var}(X) + \text{var}(Y)$

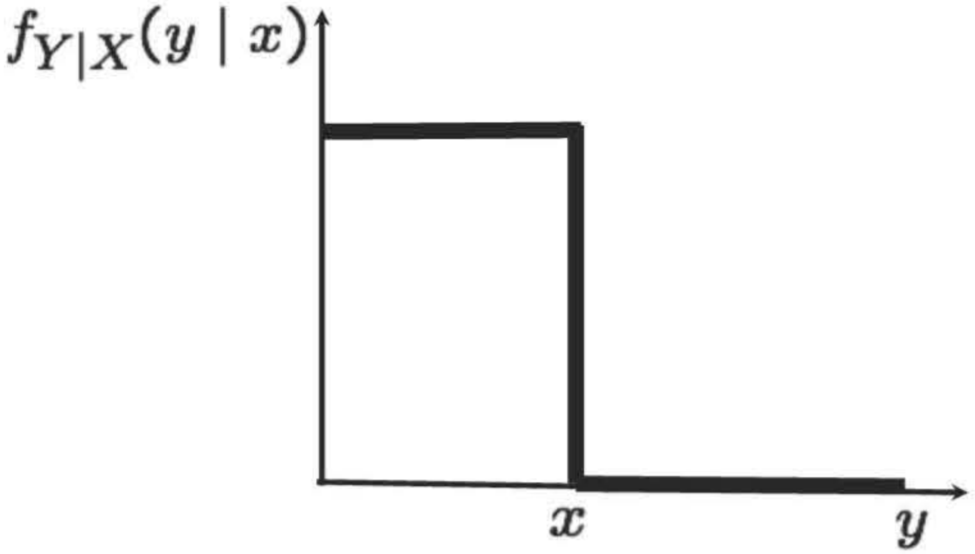
$g(X)$ and $h(Y)$ are also independent: $\mathbf{E}[g(X)h(Y)] = \mathbf{E}[g(X)] \cdot \mathbf{E}[h(Y)]$

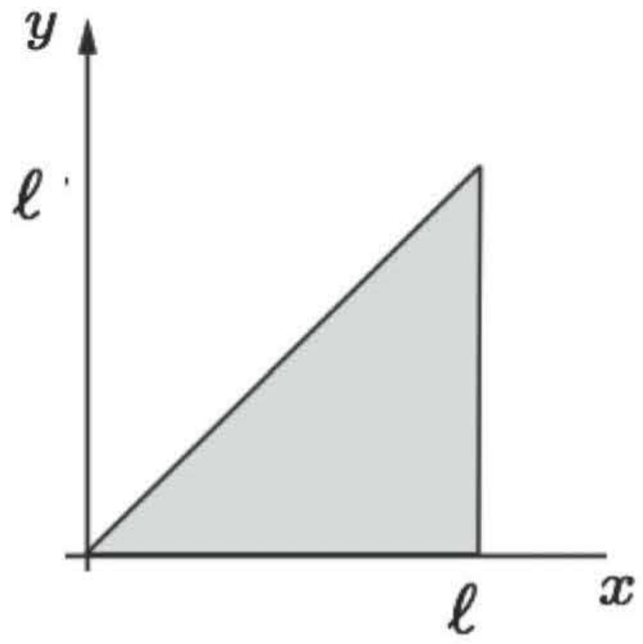
Stick-breaking example

- Break a stick of length ℓ twice
  - first break at X: uniform in $[0, \ell]$
  - second break at Y: uniform in $[0, X]$

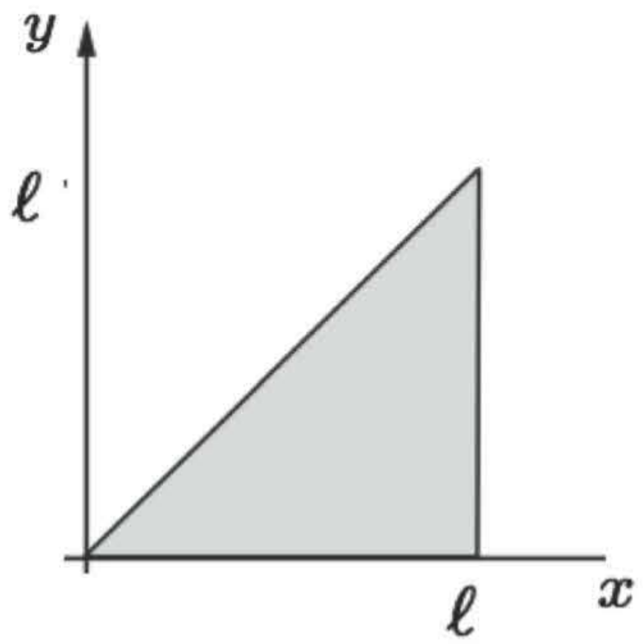


$$f_{X,Y}(x, y) = f_X(x) f_{Y|X}(y \mid x) =$$





Stick-breaking example



$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{1}{\ell x}, \qquad 0 \le y \le x \le \ell$$

$$f_Y(y) \ =$$

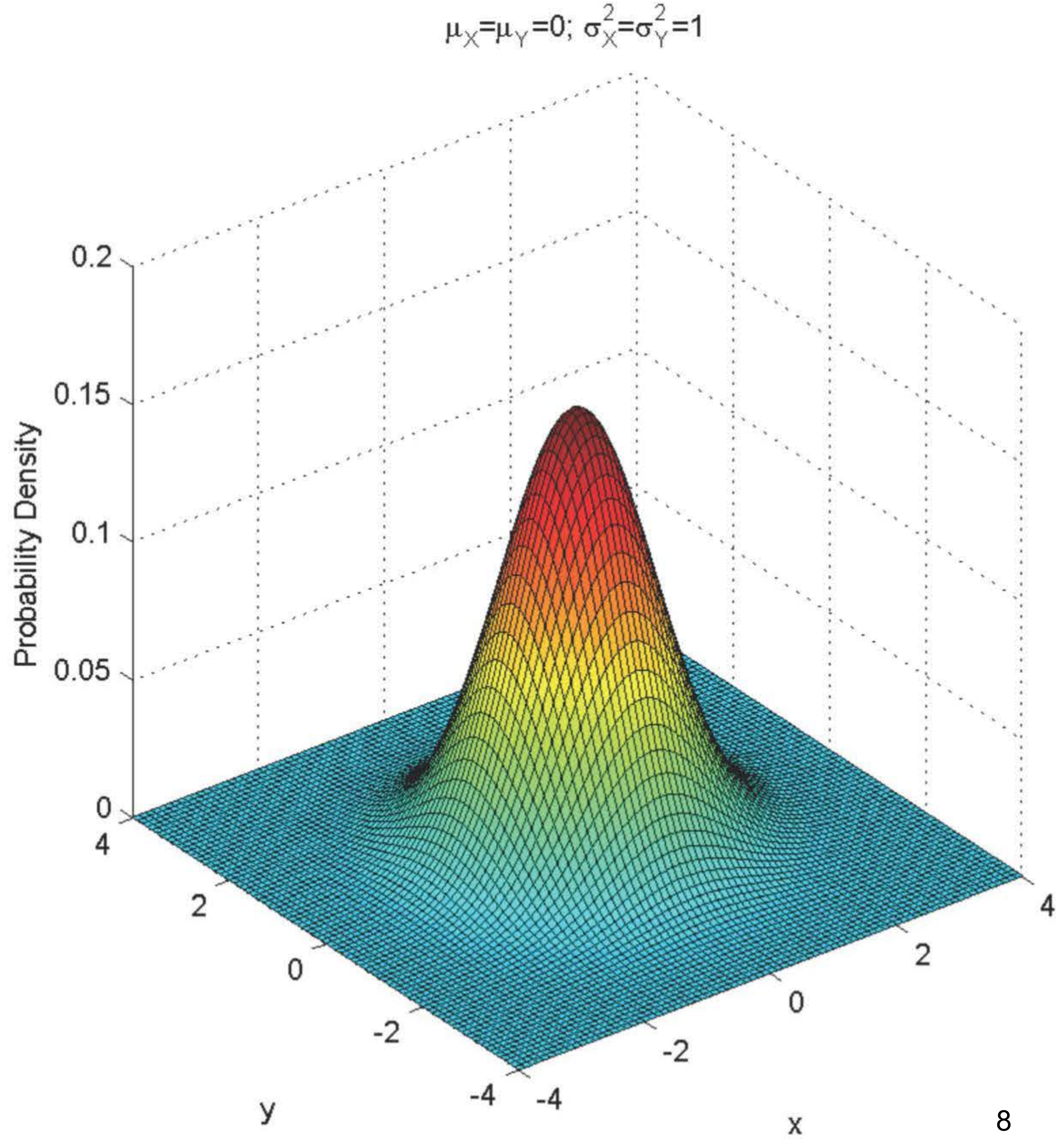
$$\mathbf{E}[Y] =$$

- Using total expectation theorem:

Independent standard normals

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$$

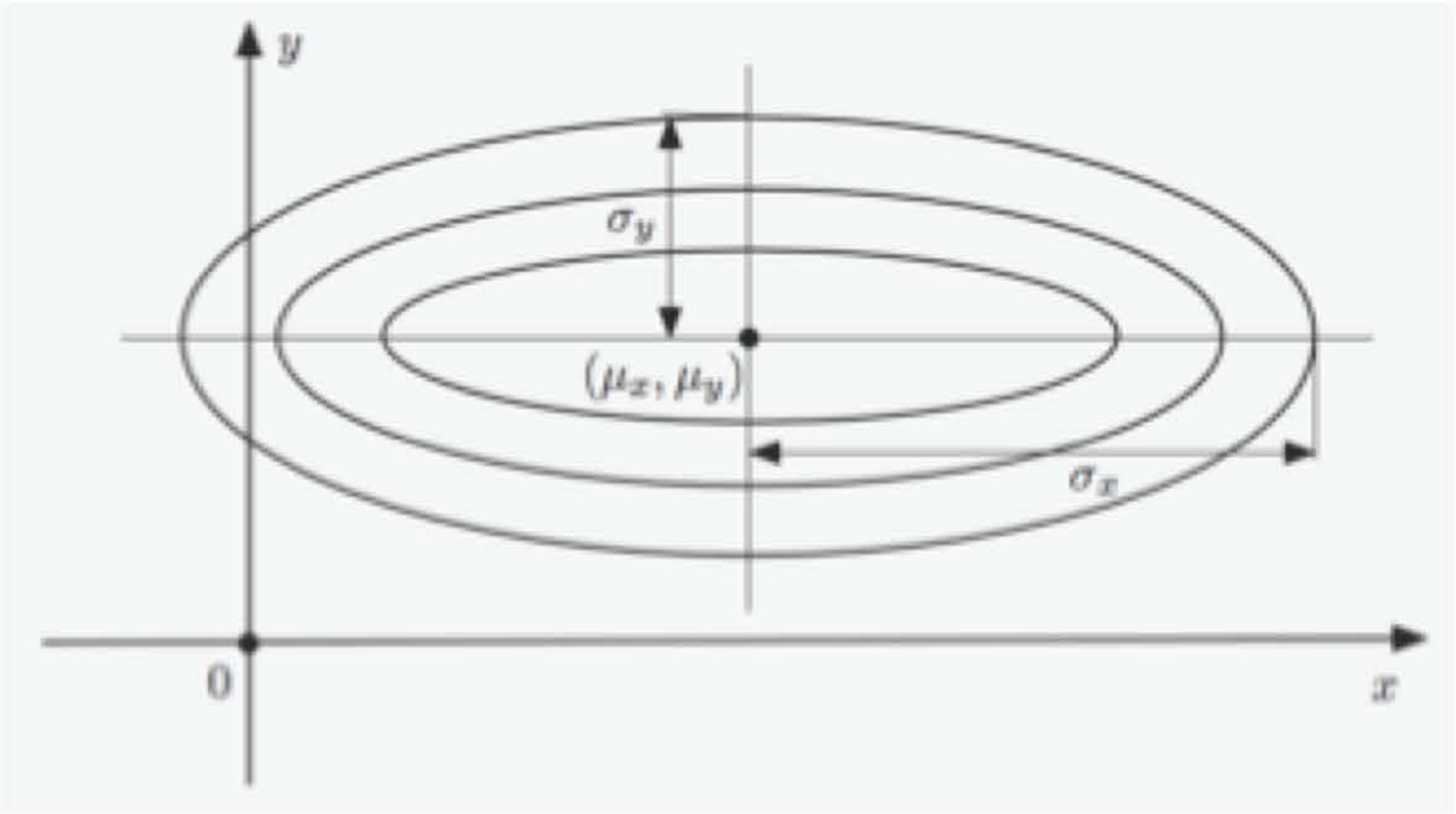
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2}{2}\right\}$$

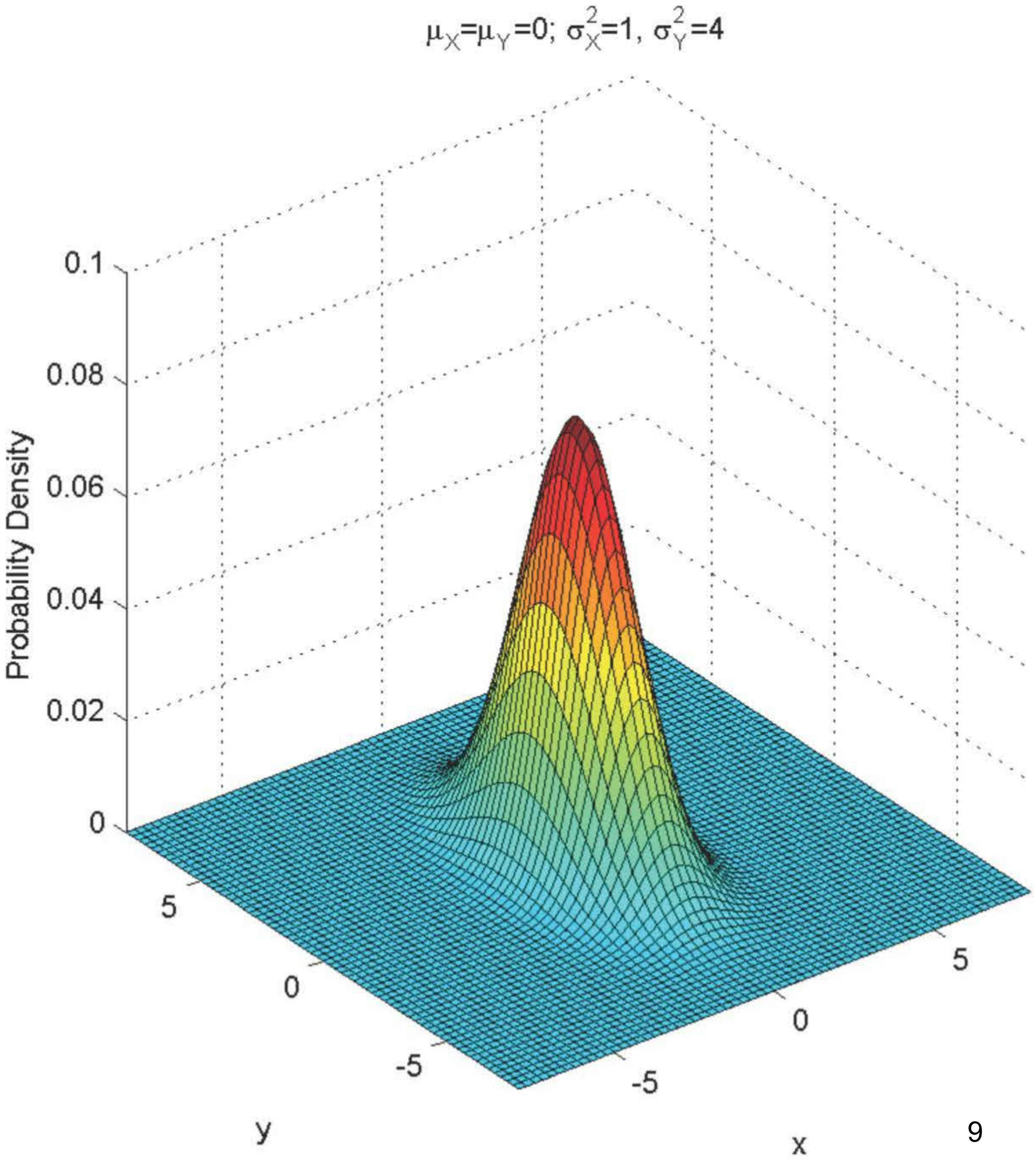


Independent normals

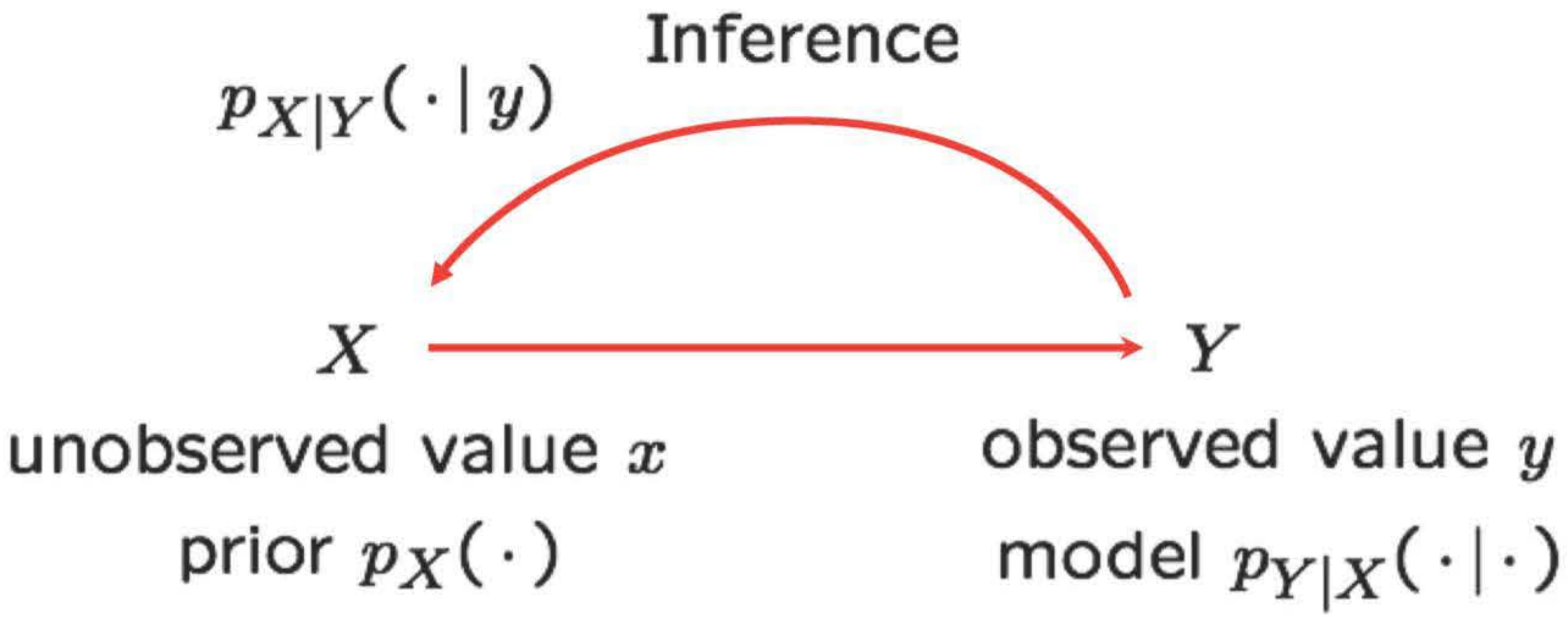
$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y} \exp\left\{ -\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2} - \frac{(y-\mu_y)^2}{2\sigma_y^2} \right\}$$





The Bayes rule — a theme with variations



$$
\begin{aligned}
p_{X,Y}(x,y) &= p_X(x)\, p_{Y|X}(y \,|\, x) \\
&= p_Y(y)\, p_{X|Y}(x \,|\, y)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
f_{X,Y}(x,y) &= f_X(x)\, f_{Y|X}(y \,|\, x) \\
&= f_Y(y)\, f_{X|Y}(x \,|\, y)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$p_{X|Y}(x \,|\, y) = \frac{p_X(x)\, p_{Y|X}(y \,|\, x)}{p_Y(y)}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x \,|\, y) = \frac{f_X(x)\, f_{Y|X}(y \,|\, x)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$p_Y(y) = \sum_{x'} p_X(x')\, p_{Y|X}(y \,|\, x')$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int f_X(x')\, f_{Y|X}(y \,|\, x')\, dx'$$

The Bayes rule — one discrete and one continuous random variable

K: discrete $\quad\quad Y$: continuous

$$p_{K|Y}(k \mid y) = \frac{p_K(k)\, f_{Y|K}(y \mid k)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$f_{Y|K}(y \mid k) = \frac{f_Y(y)\, p_{K|Y}(k \mid y)}{p_K(k)}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_{k'} p_K(k')\, f_{Y|K}(y \mid k')$$

$$p_K(k) = \int f_Y(y')\, p_{K|Y}(k \mid y')\, dy'$$

The Bayes rule — discrete unknown, continuous measurement

- unkown K: equally likely to be -1 or $+1$
- measurement Y: $Y = K + W$; $W \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$

- Probability that $K = 1$, given that $Y = y$?

$$p_{K|Y}(k \,|\, y) = \frac{p_K(k)\, f_{Y|K}(y \,|\, k)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$p_K(k) =$ $\qquad$ $f_{Y|K}(y \,|\, k) =$

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_{k'} p_K(k')\, f_{Y|K}(y \,|\, k')$$

$f_Y(y) =$

$p_{K|Y}(1 \,|\, y) =$

The Bayes rule — continuous unknown, discrete measurement

- measurement K: Bernoulli with parameter Y

$$f_{Y|K}(y \mid k) = \frac{f_Y(y)\, p_{K|Y}(k \mid y)}{p_K(k)}$$

- unkown Y: uniform on $[0, 1]$

$$p_K(k) = \int f_Y(y')\, p_{K|Y}(k \mid y')\, dy'$$

- Distribution of Y given that $K = 1$?

$f_Y(y) =$

$p_{K|Y}(1 \mid y) =$

$p_K(1) =$

$f_{Y|K}(y \mid 1) =$