

**ECE 313**  
**Probability with Engineering Applications**

**Lecture 36 – Expectation**

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**Last Time**

Last Time  
 For  $W = g(X, Y), Z = h(X, Y)$ ,  

$$f_{WZ}(x, \beta) = \sum_i \frac{f_{XY}(u_i, v_i)}{|\det \{J(u_i, v_i)\}|}$$
 with  $u_i, v_i$  are such that  $\alpha = g(u_i, v_i)$ ,  
 $\beta = h(u_i, v_i)$  — sum over all solns.  
 we need  $g(u, v) = \alpha, h(u, v) = \beta$  can be solved  
 for  $u, v$  in terms of  $\alpha, \beta$

- $g+h$  have cont partial's &  $\det(J) \neq 0$ .

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**Example**

Example  $W = g(X, Y) = X + Y; Z = h(X, Y) = X + Y^2$   
 $(\alpha - v)^2 + v^2 = \beta$ ,  $u + v = \alpha, u^2 + v^2 = \beta$   
 $u = \frac{\alpha}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2\beta - \alpha^2}}{2}, v = \frac{\alpha}{2} \mp \frac{\sqrt{2\beta - \alpha^2}}{2}$   
 For  $\alpha^2 > 2\beta \Rightarrow$  No soln.  
 $J(u, v) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2u & 2v \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(J) = 2(v - u) = \pm \sqrt{2\beta - \alpha^2} = 0$  at  $\alpha^2 = 2\beta$   
 $f_{WZ}(\alpha, \beta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{XY}(u, v) \frac{1}{|\det(J)|} du dv$   
 suppose  $X + Y \sim N(0, 1), X + Y$  independent:  
 $f_{WZ}(\alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\beta - \alpha^2}} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\alpha^2/4} & : \sqrt{2\beta} > |\alpha| \\ 0 & : \text{else} \end{cases}$

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**Expectation**

Expectation  
 For discrete rv's:  
 $E[X] = \sum_i u_i p_X(u_i) = \sum_i u_i \sum_j p_{XY}(u_i, v_j)$   
 $E[g(X)] = \sum g(u_i) p_X(u_i) = \sum g(u_i) \sum_j p_{XY}(u_i, v_j)$  (marginal for X)  
 For continuous rv's:  
 $E[X] = \int \int u f_X(u, v) du dv = \int u \left[ \int f_{XY}(u, v) dv \right] du$   
 $E[g(X)] = \int \int g(u) f_X(u, v) du dv = \int g(u) \left[ \int f_{XY}(u, v) dv \right] du$

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**For functions of multiple rv's**

For functions of multiple rv's  
 For  $Z = g(X, Y)$   
 $E[Z] = E[g(X, Y)] = \int \int g(u, v) f_{XY}(u, v) du dv$   
 For discrete rv's  
 $E[Z] = E[g(X, Y)] = \sum \sum g(u_i, v_j) p_{XY}(u_i, v_j)$   
 Of particular interest:  
 $E[g(X)h(Y)] = \int \int g(u)h(v) f_{XY}(u, v) du dv$   
 If  $X + Y$  independent  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\int \int g(u)h(v) f_X(u) f_Y(v) du dv = \int g(u) f_X(u) du \int h(v) f_Y(v) dv = E[g(X)] E[h(Y)]$   
 - Prop. 2.1 chpt 7, prop 3.1 chpt 7.

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**Another Special Case**

Another Special Case  
 $Z = X + Y$   
 $E[Z] = E[X + Y] = \int \int (u + v) f_{XY}(u, v) du dv$   
 $= \int \int u f_{XY}(u, v) du dv + \int \int v f_{XY}(u, v) du dv$   
 $= \int u \left[ \int f_{XY}(u, v) dv \right] du + \int v \left[ \int f_{XY}(u, v) du \right] dv$   
 $= E[X] + E[Y]$   
 In general  
 $E[\sum a_i X_i] = \sum a_i E[X_i]$

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## Recall

Recall  
 $\text{Var}(X) = E\{(X-\mu)^2\}$ :  $(X-\mu)^2$  is the square of dev. of  $X$  from mean  
 ave.

For a pair of rv's,  $X, Y$ :

$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E\{(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)\}$  = ave. of dev of  $X$  from  $\mu_X$  times dev. of  $Y$  from  $\mu_Y$

$$E\{XY\} - \mu_X E\{Y\} - \mu_Y E\{X\} + \mu_X \mu_Y$$

$$= E\{XY\} - \mu_X \mu_Y = E\{XY\} - E\{X\}E\{Y\}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0 \Rightarrow X \text{ \& } Y \text{ are uncorrelated}$$

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## Properties of cov(X, Y)

Properties of cov(X, Y)

$$\bullet \text{cov}(aX, bY) = E\{(aX - E\{aX\})(bY - E\{bY\})\}$$

$$= ab E\{(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)\} = ab \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\bullet \text{cov}(\sum_i X_i, \sum_j Y_j) = \sum_i \sum_j \text{cov}(X_i, Y_j)$$

Thus:

$$\text{cov}(aX + bY, cX + dY) = \text{cov}(aX, cX) + \text{cov}(aX, dY)$$

$$+ \text{cov}(bY, cX) + \text{cov}(bY, dY)$$

$$= ac \text{Var}(X) + bd \text{Var}(Y) + (ad + bc) \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

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## Suppose X &amp; Y independent

Suppose  $X \& Y$  independent

$$E\{XY\} = E\{X\}E\{Y\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{cov}(X, Y) = E\{XY\} - E\{X\}E\{Y\} = 0$$

• Independent rv's are uncorrelated!

But uncorrelated rv's not necessarily indep.!

Why? — "correlated" is an "average" prop.

— Ind. implies  $f_X(u, v) = f_X(u)f_Y(v)$

for all  $u, v$

$X \& Y$  jointly uniform on unit circle

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