

PROBLEM SET 10
Due Friday, April 20

Question 1

Problem 9.24 in Chapter 9 McClave, Benson and Sincich.

Question 2

Problem 9.31 in Chapter 9 McClave, Benson and Sincich.

Question 3

Problem 9.32 in Chapter 9 McClave, Benson and Sincich.

Question 4

Using the joint probability distribution for X = schooling and Y = earnings discussed in class, compute the conditional probability distribution of X given $Y = \$25,000$. Repeat the same computation for X given $Y = \$100,000$. Please comment on any differences between the two.

Question 5

Let X be a random variable defined as the average number of packs of cigarettes smoked per day in one's lifetime. Let Y be another random variable defined as the age at death. The joint probability distribution of (X, Y) is reported in the following table:

	X	0	1	2	3	
Y						
60		14	12	5	4	35
70		30	10	4	1	45
80		16	3	1	0	20
		60	25	10	5	

- Compute the conditional probability distribution of Y given $X = 0$. Repeat the calculation for Y given $X = 1, 2, \text{ and } 3$. Please comment on the differences (if any) among these four different conditional distributions.
- Compute the unconditional mean of X , $E(X)$, and of Y , $E(Y)$.
- Compute the conditional mean of Y given each of the possible values for X : $E(Y|X = 0)$, $E(Y|X = 1)$, $E(Y|X = 2)$, $E(Y|X = 3)$. How do they differ from the unconditional mean (if at all)? Please comment.
- On a graph with X on the x-axis and Y on the y-axis, plot the Conditional Expectation Function $E(Y|X)$. Is it a straight line? Is it increasing or decreasing in X ? What does it tell us about the relationship between smoking and age at death?
- What is the definition of independence?
- Now suppose X and Y were independent random variables. What would the relationship be between the conditional probability distributions of Y given specific values of X and the marginal (unconditional) distribution of Y ? What would the relationship be between the conditional probability distributions of X given specific values of Y and the marginal (unconditional) distribution of X ?
- Keeping the same marginal distributions for X and Y as in the above table, draw a new table for the joint probability distribution $p(x,y)$ for the case in which X and Y are independent.