**Exercise 1.** Give a real-world example of a joint distribution P(x, y) where x is discrete and y is continuous. 1 point

**Exercise 2.** What remains if I marginalize a joint distribution P(v, w, x, y, z) over five variables with respect to variables w and y? What remains if I marginalize the resulting distribution with respect to v? **1** point

**Exercise 3.** If variables x and y are independent and variables x and z are independent, does it follow that variables y and z are independent? **1 point** 

**Exercise 4.** Show that the following relation is true:

$$P(w, x, y, z) = P(x, y)P(z|w, x, y)P(w|x, y)$$

## 2 points

**Exercise 5.** In my pocket there are two coins. Coin 1 is unbiased, so the likelihood P(h = 1|c = 1) of getting heads is 0.5 and the likelihood P(h = 0|c = 1) of getting tails is also 0.5. Coin 2 is biased, so the likelihood P(h = 1|c = 2) of getting heads is 0.8 and the likelihood P(h = 0|c = 2) of getting tails is 0.2. I reach into my pocket and draw one of the coins at random. There is an equal prior probability I might have picked either coin. I flip the coin and observe a head. Use Bayes' rule to compute the posterior probability that I chose coin 2. 3 points

**Exercise 6.** Consider a biased die where the probabilities of rolling sides  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  are  $\{1/12, 1/12, 1/12, 1/12, 1/6, 1/2\}$ , respectively. What is the expected value of the die? If I roll the die twice, what is the expected value of the sum of the two rolls? **2 points**