>> Randomness المراز المرازي المراز Expected value - Long-term average value of a random variable Pseudo-Random Number Generators
(PRNGS)

Linear Congruential Generator

Crypto graphically secure PRNGS

PMERSENA e Twister Algorithm Randomness // Prequency Test

Rung Test

Chi - Square Test

AutoCorrelation Test

AI (21)

>> Random Variables

Probability Mass Function (PMF)

$$P(X=x)=P(x)$$

Probability Density Function (PDF)

Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF)

Expected Value (Menn)

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$$

Variance & Standard Deviation

$$V_{\text{ar}}(x) = \sum_{x} (x - E(x))^{2} p(x)$$

$$V_{\text{ar}}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - E(x))^{2} f(x) dx$$

$$\sigma_{x} = \sqrt{V_{\text{ar}}(x)}$$

Common Pistributions

Discrete Binomial Distribution

Poisson Distribution

Continuous Vormal Distribution

Exponential Distribution

Join Distribution

piscrete: P(X=x, Y=y)

continuous: f(x,9)

Marginal Distribution

discrete: P(x=x) = Zy P(x=x, Y=y)

Continuous: $f_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}$

conditional Distribution

discrete: P(X=x/Y=y) = P(Y=y)

continuos: $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_{Y}(y)}$

Distribution >> Probability

Binomial Distribution:

$$P(X=K) = {n \choose k} P^{K} (1-P)^{n-K}$$

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Poisson Distribution:

$$P(x = K) = \frac{\lambda^{K} e^{-\lambda}}{K!}$$

در کتے بازہ زمائر لیانکا می باجہ احتکا او یکا ما بر واختصہ مورد انظر برخ می و دھر ؟

Probability Density Function (PDF):

$$P(a \le x \le b) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

Uniform Distribution:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$$
 (for $a \le x \le b$)

Normal Distribution:

$$f(\kappa) = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\kappa-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Exponential Distribution:

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$
 for $x = 0$

Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF)

discrete: FUR) =
$$P(X \le \kappa) = \sum_{t \le \kappa} P(X = t)$$

Moments of a Distribution

1. menn (Expected Value)

2. Variance

Var(x)=
$$6^2 = \sum_{n} (n-\mu)^2 p(x=n)$$

$$Var(x) = \sigma^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-\mu)^2 f(x) dx$$

3. Standard Deviation

>> conditional Probability

Bayes' Theorem

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

اكر A و B از هم مستقل باسند:

AI (23)

>> Independent & Identically Distributed (i.i.d.) X1, X2, ..., Xn are independent if: P(X1 = x1) X2 = x2, ..., Xn = xn) = P(X1 = X1). P(X2 = x2) ... P(Xn = xn) # Law of Large Numbers (LLN) با زیاد شدم تعداد متغیرهای Lil ، میا نگین نمونه ها به میاتگین توزیع جاسعه Strong LLN -> sing LLN -> sing lawina LLN -> single winder LLN -> single winder LLN -> single winder winder LLN -> single winder # Central Limit Theorem سے) و کند کہ تقداد زیاد ارا، ا یا نگین و واریانس محدود ، به طور تقریبی دارای توزیع نرمال خواهلابود. (صرف نظرانه توزیع اولیه متغیرها) >> Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) Fx (x) = P(X < K) # ويزرها Non-decreasing - Fx(b) > Fx(a) for b> a

Right - Continuous - > lim $F_x(x) = F_x(a)$ Limits $\lim_{x \to -\infty} F_{x}(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \to -\infty} F_{x}(x) = 1$

Asserte:
$$F_{X}(x) = \sum_{x \in X} P(X = x_{i}) = \sum_{x \in X} P_{i}$$

continuos: $F_{X}(x) = \int_{\infty}^{x} f_{X}(t) dt$

>>> Probability Density Function (PDF)

Non-negativity $\Rightarrow f_{X}(x) \geqslant 0$, for all x

Normalization $\Rightarrow \int_{\infty}^{x} f_{X}(x) dx = 1$

$$f_{X}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_{X}(x)$$

Probability Calculation

$$P(\alpha \leq X \leq b) = \int_{\alpha}^{b} f_{X}(x) dx$$

$$E[X] = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} x f_{X}(x) dx$$

$$V_{\alpha Y}(x) = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} (x - E[X])^{2} f(x) dx$$

>> Probability Mass Function (PMF)

$$P_{X}(x) = P(X = x)$$

Legico #

Normalization -> Px(x)>0

Normalization -> Ex(x)=1

 $F_{\times}(\times) = P(\times \leq \times) = \sum_{t < \times} P_{\times}(t)$

: CDF ball

$$E[X] = \sum_{x} x P_{x}(x)$$

$$Var(X) = \sum_{x} (x - E[X])^{2} P_{x}(x)$$