

Expected Value $E[X]$

In probability theory, the expected value of a random variable X , often denoted $E(X)$, $E[X]$...and EX ...is a generalization of the weighted average, and is intuitively the arithmetic mean of a large number of independent realizations of X .

The expected value is also known as the expectation, mathematical expectation, mean, average, or first moment. Expected value is a key concept in economics, finance, and many other subjects

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Equation:

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i p_i$$

where:

EX: expected value

X : the outcome value

P: the occurring propability of X

exemple :

assume that your are a retailer , you want to buy a product (A), you find two quality of the same product ... original with price of 1000\$.. and fake with price = 600\$ if you buy the original.. the propability to sell it in 2 month =0.6 ... and the propability of sell it in 4 month = 0.2 , as for the fake product the propa of sell it in 3 month = 0.2 and the propability of sell it in 8 month=0.7.... where the profits for both products is equal ..

whats the decision that you gonna make????

lets calc the Expected value for Original

$$E[X] = (2*0.6) + (4*0.2)$$

$$E[X] = 2$$

for Fake:

$$E[X] = (3*0.2) + (8*0.7)$$

$$E[X] = 6.2$$

its better to buy the original product because its take short time to sell it, unlike fake product ..it may take a long time

another exemple:

you are stock exchange trader , and after analysis you conclude that if you trade on gold at the current price the propability of acheive 5000\$ of profit is 0.6 and the stop loss = -1500 with propability of 0.5,
on the other hand you see another appportunity on oil , if you trade on oil you earn 3500\$ with propability of 0.8 .. but also you can loss -200 . propa-bility of loss = 0.2

you are confused! ...you trade on gold or oil ?

the exepected value of gold:

$$E[X] = (5000*0.6)+(-1500*0.5)$$

$$E[X] = 3000 - 750 = 2250\$$$

the expected value of oil:

$$E[X] = (3500*0.8)+(-200*0.2)$$

$$E[X] = 2800 - 40 = 2760\$$$

its better to trade on Oil

exempe 3:

assume that you want to buy a car , the price of new car = 120,000\$
, you find same car with price = 88,000\$ but its old and broken ..and
need to be fixed , the renovation cost you from 25,000\$ to 48,000\$,
nothing is for sure!! the propability of fixing your car for 25,000\$ is
0.2 where the propability of fix it with price of 32,000\$ is 0.4
..and the propabiliy of fix it with price of 45,000\$ is 0.8 ??

wich car you gonna buy ??????????

you can buy the old car , and if you lucky , the renovation it will cost
you only 25,000\$ but dont be sure ? it may also cost you 45,000\$

ok lets calc the expected value

$$E[x] = (25000*0.2)+(32000*0.4)+(45000*0.8)$$

$$E[x] = 53800\$$$

total cost of the old car = 88000+ renovation = 141800\$

where the new car its cost you only 120000\$

its better to buy a new car

this is the general idea of the expected value .

exemple of the expected value using pascal

```
// Expected VALUE
// M.Aek Progs Angedevil AD

program Project1;

{$APPTYPE CONSOLE}

{$R *.res}

uses
  System.SysUtils;

var
  i,N,input:longint;
  x:array of double;
  p:array of double;
  E: double;
begin

  setlength(x,1000);
  setlength(p,1000);
  writeln('-----Expected Value (M.Aek Progs AD) -----');

  i:=0;
```

```

        while(true) do begin
writeln('input outcome (x):'+i.ToString());
            try
                readln(x[i]);
            except
                on E: exception do begin
writeln('Invalid value!!!');
                    i:=0;
                    continue;
                end;
            end;
writeln('input propability (p):'+i.ToString());

```

```

            try
                readln(p[i]);
            except
                on E: exception do begin
writeln('Invalid value!!!');
                    i:=0;
                    continue;
                end;
            end;

```

```

writeln('Calc E[X]: 1      Input Next data: 2 ');
            try
                readln(input);
            except
                on E: exception do begin
writeln('Invalid value!!!');
                    i:=0;
                    continue;
                end;
            end;

```

```
        if(input = 2) then begin
            i:= i+1;
            continue;
        end

        else if(input = 1) then begin
            N:=i;
            E:=0;
            for I := 0 to N do begin
                E := E + (x[i]*p[i]);
            end;
            writeln('Expected Value: E[X]= '+E.ToString());
            writeln('');
            writeln('');
            writeln('');
            i:=0;
        end

        else begin
            i:=0;
            E:=0;
            N:=0;
        end;

    end;

end.
```