

## Lecture 3: Random Variable, Part I

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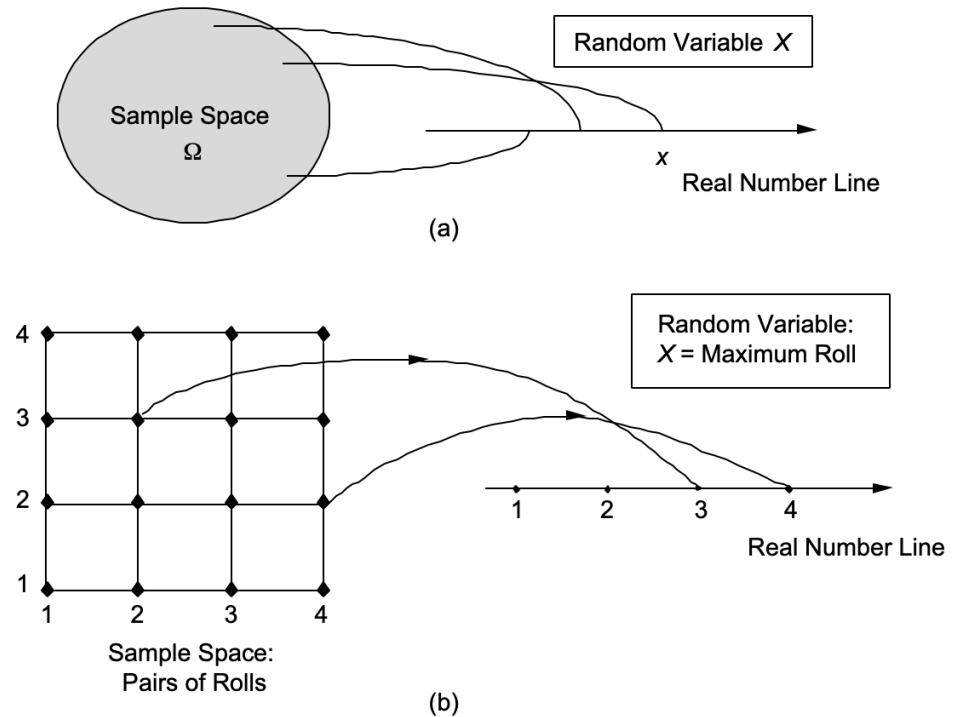
EE210: Probability and Introductory Random Processes  
KAIST EE

April 17, 2021

- Random Variable: Discrete
- PMF (Probability Mass Function)
- Representative Discrete Random Variables
- Expectation and Variance
- Functions of Random Variables
- Conditioning and Independence for Random Variables

# Random Variable: Idea

- In reality, many outcomes are **numerical**, e.g., stock price.
- Even if not, very convenient if we map numerical values to random outcomes, e.g., '0' for male and '1' for female.



- Mathematically, a random variable  $X$  is a **function** which maps from  $\Omega$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- Notation.** Random variable  $X$ , numerical value  $x$ .
- Different random variables  $X$ ,  $Y$ , etc can be defined on the same sample space.
- For a fixed value  $x$ , we can associate an **event** that a random variable  $X$  has the value  $x$ , i.e.,  $\{\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) = x\}$
- Assume that values  $x$  are discrete<sup>1</sup> such as  $1, 2, 3, \dots$ .  
For notational convenience,
$$p_X(x) \triangleq \mathbb{P}(X = x) \triangleq \mathbb{P}(\{\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) = x\})$$
- For a discrete random variable  $X$ , we call  $p_X(x)$  **probability mass function** (PMF).

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<sup>1</sup>Finite or countably infinite.

- Famous discrete random variables used in the community
  - Bernoulli, Uniform, Binomial, Geometric, Poisson, etc.
- Summarizing a random variable: Expectation and Variance
- Functions of a single random variable, Functions of multiple random variables
- Conditioning for random variables, Independence for random variables
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  - Normal, Uniform, Exponential, etc.
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- Only **binary** values

$$X = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{w.p.}^2 \quad 1 - p, \\ 1, & \text{w.p.} \quad p \end{cases}$$

In other words,  $p_X(0) = 1 - p$  and  $p_X(1) = p$  from our PMF notation.

- Models a trial that results in binary results, e.g., success/failure, head/tail
- Very useful for an **indicator rv** of an event  $A$ . Define a rv  $1_A$  as:

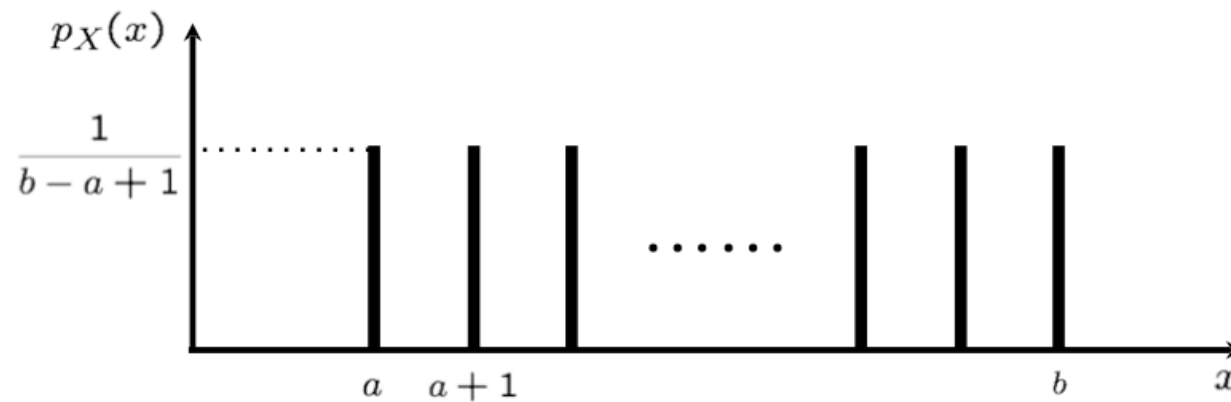
$$1_A = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } A \text{ occurs,} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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<sup>2</sup>with probability

## Uniform $X$ with parameter $a, b$

- integers  $a, b$ , where  $a \leq b$
- Choose a number of  $\Omega = \{a, a + 1, \dots, b\}$  uniformly at random.
- $p_X(i) = \frac{1}{b-a+1}$ ,  $i \in \Omega$ .



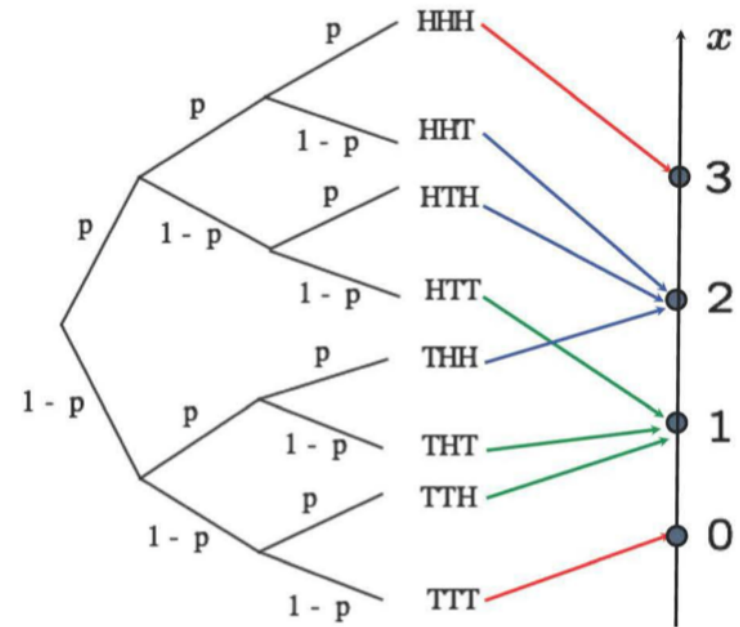
- Models complete ignorance (I don't know anything about  $X$ )



# Binomial $X$ with parameter $n, p$

- Models the number of successes in a given number of independent trials
- $n$  independent trials, where one trial has the success probability  $p$ .

$$p_X(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$



- *Binomial*( $n, p$ ): Models the number of successes in a given number of independent trials with success probability  $p$ .
- Very large  $n$  and very small  $p$ , such that  $np = \lambda$

$$p_X(k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots$$

- Is this a legitimate PMF?

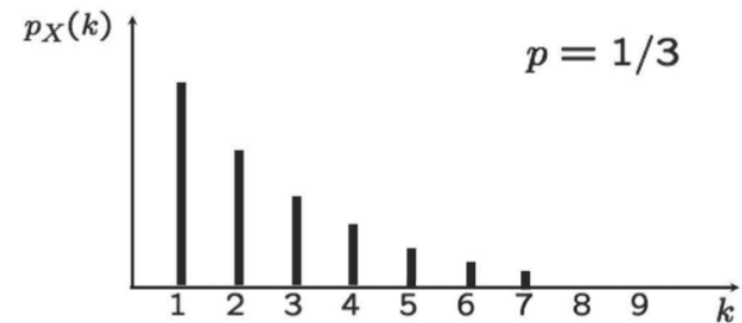
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \left( 1 + \lambda + \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} + \frac{\lambda^3}{3!} \dots \right) = e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda} = 1$$

- Prove this:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_X(k) = \binom{n}{k} (1/n)^k (1 - 1/n)^{n-k} = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

- Experiment: infinitely many independent Bernoulli trials, where each trial has success probability  $p$
- Random variable: number of trials until the **first success**.
- Models waiting times until something happens.

$$p_X(k) = (1 - p)^{k-1}p$$



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- Average.

## Definition

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_x x p_X(x)$$

- $p_X(x)$ : relative frequency of value  $x$  (trials with  $x$ /total trials)
- Example 1: Bernoulli r.v. with  $p$

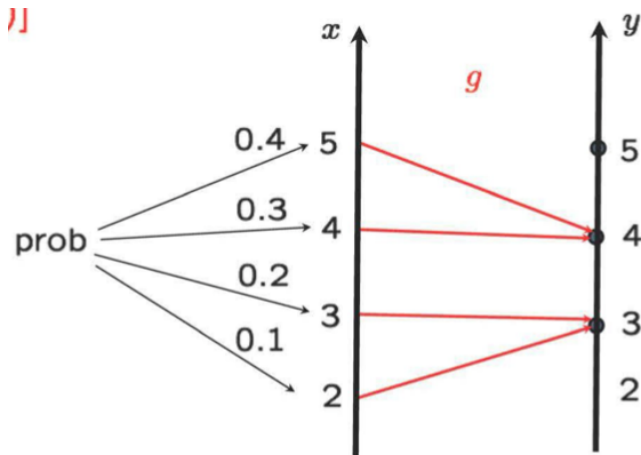
$$\mathbb{E}[X] = 1 \times p + 0 \times (1 - p) = p_X(1)$$

Not very surprising. Easy to prove using the definition.

- If  $X \geq 0$ ,  $\mathbb{E}[X] \geq 0$ .
- If  $a \leq X \leq b$ ,  $a \leq \mathbb{E}[X] \leq b$ .
- For a constant  $c$ ,  $\mathbb{E}[c] = c$ .

# Expectation of a function of a RV

- For a rv  $X$ ,  $Y = g(X)$  is also a r.v.
- $\mathbb{E}[Y] = \mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x)p_X(x)$
- Compute  $\mathbb{E}[Y]$  for the following:



$$4 \times (0.4 + 0.3) + 3 \times (0.1 + 0.2) \\ = 2.8 + 0.9 = 3.7$$

## Linearity of Expectation

$$\mathbb{E}[aX + b] = a\mathbb{E}[X] + b$$

- Measures how much the spread of a PMF is.
- What about  $\mathbb{E}[X - \mu]$ , where  $\mu = \mathbb{E}[X]$ ? Then, what about  $\mathbb{E}[(X - \mu)^2]$ ?

## Variance, Standard Deviation

$$\text{var}[X] = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mu)^2]$$

$$\sigma_X = \sqrt{\text{var}[X]}$$



- $\text{var}[X] = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X])^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{var}[X] &= \mathbb{E}[X^2 - 2\mu X + \mu^2] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[X^2] - 2\mu\mathbb{E}[X] + \mu^2 = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mu^2\end{aligned}$$

- $Y = X + b, \text{var}[Y] = \text{var}[X]$

$$\text{var}[Y] = \mathbb{E}[(X + b)^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X + b])^2$$

- $Y = aX, \text{var}[Y] = a^2\text{var}[X]$

$$\text{var}[Y] = \mathbb{E}[a^2X^2] - (a\mathbb{E}[X])^2$$

Example: Variance of a Bernoulli rv ( $p$ )

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = 1 \times p + 0 \times (1 - p) = p$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X^2] = 1 \times p + 0 \times (1 - p) = p$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{var}[X] &= \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mu^2 = p - p^2 \\ &= p(1 - p)\end{aligned}$$

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- **Joint PMF.** For two random variables  $X, Y$ , consider two events  $\{X = x\}$  and  $\{Y = y\}$ , and

$$p_{X,Y}(x,y) \triangleq \mathbb{P}(\{X = x\} \cap \{Y = y\})$$

- $\sum_x \sum_y p_{X,Y}(x,y) = 1$

- **Marginal PMF.**

$$p_X(x) = \sum_y p_{X,Y}(x,y),$$

$$p_Y(y) = \sum_x p_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

Example.

				y
4	1/20	2/20	2/20	
3	2/20	4/20	1/20	2/20
2		1/20	3/20	1/20
1		1/20		
	1	2	3	4
				x

$$p_{X,Y}(1,3) = 2/20$$

$$p_X(4) = 2/20 + 1/20 = 3/20$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X = Y) = 1/20 + 4/20 + 3/20 = 8/20$$

- Consider a rv  $Z = g(X, Y)$ . (Ex)  $X + Y, X^2 + Y^2$ . Then, PMF of  $Z$  is:

$$p_Z(z) = \mathbb{P}(g(X, Y) = z) = \sum_{(x,y): g(x,y)=z} p_{X,Y}(x, y)$$

- Similarly,

$$\mathbb{E}[Z] = \mathbb{E}[g(X, Y)] = \sum_x \sum_y g(x, y) p_{X,Y}(x, y)$$

- Remember:  $\mathbb{E}[aX + b] = a\mathbb{E}[X] + b$

- Similarly,

$$\mathbb{E}[X + Y] = \mathbb{E}[X] + \mathbb{E}[Y]$$

(easy to prove, using the definition.)

- $\mathbb{E}[X_1 + \dots + X_n] = \mathbb{E}[X_1] + \dots + \mathbb{E}[X_n]$
- $\mathbb{E}[2X + 3Y - Z] = 2\mathbb{E}[X] + 3\mathbb{E}[Y] - \mathbb{E}[Z]$

- **Example.** Mean of a binomial rv  $Y$  with  $(n, p)$
- $Y$ : number of successes in  $n$  Bernoulli trials with  $p$
- $Y = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ , where  $X_i$  is a Bernoulli rv.
- $\mathbb{E}[Y] = n\mathbb{E}[X_i] = n\mathbb{P}(X_i = 1) = np$

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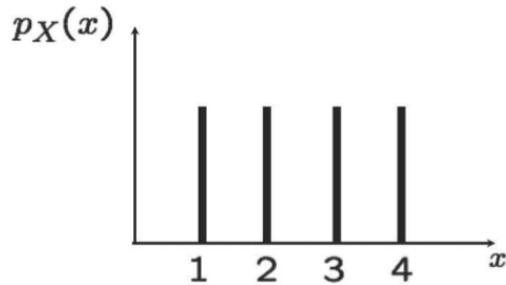
# Conditional PMF: Conditioning on an event

Remember two probability laws:  $\mathbb{P}(\cdot)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(\cdot|A)$ , for an event  $A$ .

- $p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}(X = x)$
  - $\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_x x p_X(x)$
  - $\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x) p_X(x)$
  - $\text{var}[X] = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X])^2$
- $p_{X|A}(x) \triangleq \mathbb{P}(X = x|A)$
  - $\mathbb{E}[X|A] \triangleq \sum_x x p_{X|A}(x)$
  - $\mathbb{E}[g(X)|A] \triangleq \sum_x g(x) p_{X|A}(x)$
  - $\text{var}[X|A] \triangleq \mathbb{E}[X^2|A] - (\mathbb{E}[X|A])^2$
  - **Note.**  $p_{X|A}(x)$ ,  $\mathbb{E}[X|A]$ ,  $\mathbb{E}[g(X)|A]$ , and  $\text{var}[X|A]$  are all just notations!

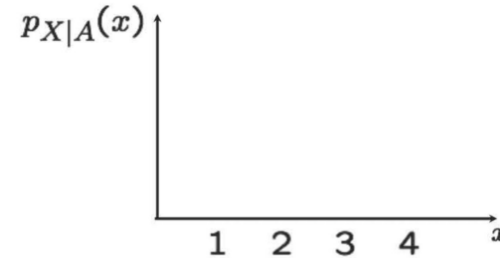
## Example: Conditional PMF

$$A = \{X \geq 2\}$$



$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2 + 3 + 4) = 2.5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}[X] &= \mathbb{E}[X^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X])^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2) - 2.5^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathbb{E}[X|A] = \frac{1}{3} (2 + 3 + 4) = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}[X|A] &= \mathbb{E}[X^2|A] - (\mathbb{E}[X|A])^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2) - 3^2 = 2/3 \end{aligned}$$



What do we mean by “conditioning on a rv”? Consider  $A = \{Y = y\}$  for a rv  $Y$ .

- $p_{X|A}(x) \triangleq \mathbb{P}(X = x|A)$
- $\mathbb{E}[X|A] \triangleq \sum_x x p_{X|A}(x)$
- $\mathbb{E}[g(X)|A] \triangleq \sum_x g(x) p_{X|A}(x)$
- $\text{var}[X|A] \triangleq \mathbb{E}[X^2|A] - (\mathbb{E}[X|A])^2$

- $p_{X|Y}(x|y) \triangleq \mathbb{P}(X = x|Y = y)$
- $\mathbb{E}[X|Y = y] \triangleq \sum_x x p_{X|Y}(x|y)$
- $\mathbb{E}[g(X)|Y = y] \triangleq \sum_x g(x) p_{X|Y}(x|y)$
- $\text{var}[X|Y = y] \triangleq \mathbb{E}[X^2|Y = y] - (\mathbb{E}[X|Y = y])^2$

- Conditional PMF

$$p_{X|Y}(x|y) \triangleq \mathbb{P}(X = x|Y = y) = \frac{p_{X,Y}(x, y)}{p_Y(y)}$$

for  $y$  such that  $p_Y(y) > 0$ .

- $\sum_x p_{X|Y}(x|y) = 1$

- Multiplication rule.

$$\begin{aligned} p_{X,Y}(x, y) &= p_Y(y)p_{X|Y}(x|y) \\ &= p_X(x)p_{Y|X}(y|x) \end{aligned}$$

- $p_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z) = p_X(x)p_{Y|X}(y|x)p_{Z|X,Y}(z|x, y)$

y \ x	1	2	3	4
4	1/20	2/20	2/20	0
3	2/20	4/20	1/20	2/20
2	0	1/20	3/20	1/20
1	0	1/20	0	0

$$p_{X|Y}(2|2) = \frac{1}{1+3+1}$$

$$p_{X|Y}(3|2) = \frac{3}{1+3+1}$$

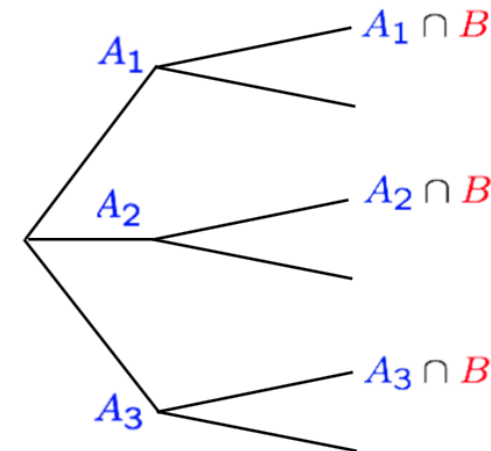
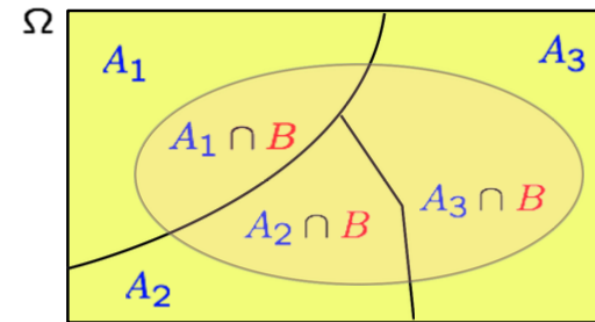
$$\mathbb{E}[X|Y = 3] = 1(2/9) + 2(4/9) + 3(1/9) + 4(2/9)$$

## Remind: Total Probability Theorem (from Lecture 2)

- Partition of  $\Omega$  into  $A_1, A_2, A_3$
- Known:  $\mathbb{P}(A_i)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(B|A_i)$
- What is  $\mathbb{P}(B)$ ? (probability of result)

### Total Probability Theorem

$$\mathbb{P}(B) = \sum_i \mathbb{P}(A_i) \mathbb{P}(B|A_i)$$

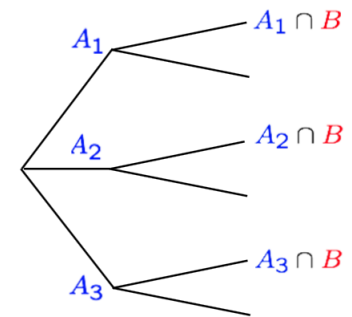
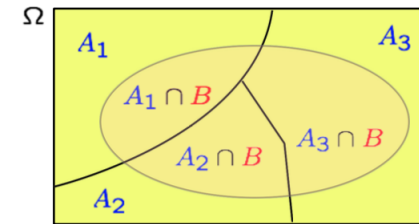


# Total Probability Theorem: $B = \{X = x\}$

- Partition of  $\Omega$  into  $A_1, A_2, A_3$

## Total Probability Theorem

$$p_X(x) = \sum_i \mathbb{P}(A_i) \mathbb{P}(X = x | A_i) = \sum_i \mathbb{P}(A_i) p_{X|A_i}(x)$$



# Total Expectation Theorem for $\{A_i\}$

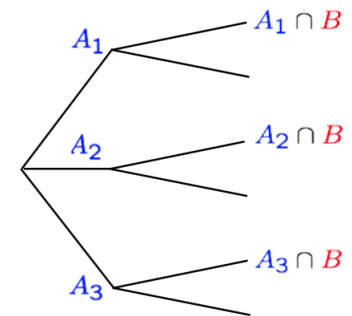
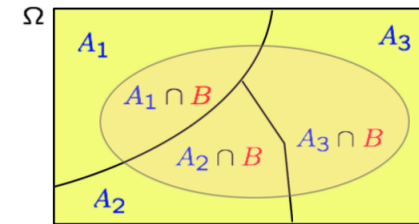
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## Total Probability Theorem

$$p_X(x) = \sum_i \mathbb{P}(A_i) \mathbb{P}(X = x | A_i) = \sum_i \mathbb{P}(A_i) p_{X|A_i}(x)$$

## Total Expectation Theorem

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_i \mathbb{P}(A_i) \mathbb{E}[X | A_i]$$



# Total Expectation Theorem for $\{Y = y\}$

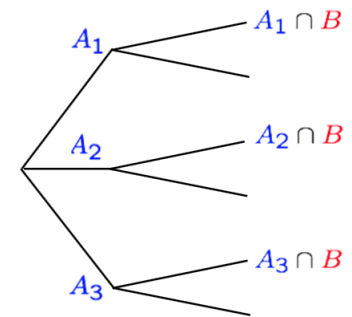
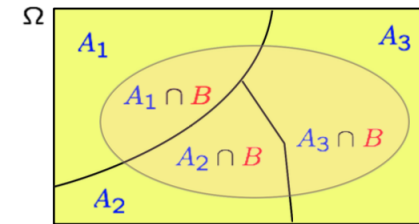
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## Total Expectation Theorem

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_i \mathbb{P}(A_i) \mathbb{E}[X|A_i]$$

## Total Expectation Theorem

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_y \mathbb{P}(Y = y) \mathbb{E}[X|Y = y] = \sum_y p_Y(y) \mathbb{E}[X|Y = y]$$



## Example 1: Total Expectation Theorem

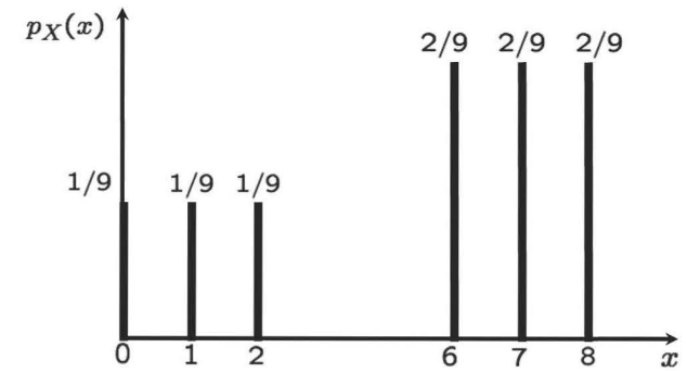
- $A_1 = \{X \in \{0, 1, 2\}\}$ ,  $A_2 = \{X \in \{6, 7, 8\}\}$

- Using TET,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[X] &= \sum_{i=1,2} \mathbb{P}(A_i) \mathbb{E}[X|A_i] \\ &= 1/3 \cdot 1 + 2/3 \cdot 7 = 7\end{aligned}$$

- Without using TET,

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{9}(0 + 1 + 2) + \frac{2}{9}(6 + 7 + 8)$$



- Some random variable often does not have **memory**.
- **Definition.** A random variable  $X$  is called **memoryless** if, for any  $n, m \geq 0$ ,

$$\mathbb{P}(X > n + m | X > m) = \mathbb{P}(X > n)$$

- **Meaning.** Conditioned on  $X > m$ ,  $X - m$ 's distribution is the same as the original  $X$ .
- **Remind.** Geometric rv  $X$  with parameter  $p$

$$\mathbb{P}(X = k) = (1 - p)^{k-1} p$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X > k) = 1 - \sum_{k'=1}^k (1 - p)^{k'-1} p = (1 - p)^k$$



- **Theorem.** Any geometric random variable is **memoryless**.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(X > n + m | X > m) &= \frac{\mathbb{P}(X > n + m \text{ and } X > m)}{\mathbb{P}(X > m)} \\ &= \frac{\mathbb{P}(X > n + m)}{\mathbb{P}(X > m)} \\ &= \frac{(1 - p)^{n+m}}{(1 - p)^m} = (1 - p)^n = \mathbb{P}(X > n)\end{aligned}$$

- **Meaning.** Conditioned on  $X > m$ ,  $X - m$  is geometric with the same parameter.

## Example 2: Mean and Variance of Geometric rv

- Write softwares over and over, and each time w.p.  $p$  of working correctly (independent from prev. programs).
- $X$ : number of tries until the program works correctly.
- Q) mean and variance of  $X$
- $X$  is geometric
- Direct computation is boring.

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1-p)^{k-1}p$$

- Total expectation theorem and memorylessness helps a lot.

- $A_1 = \{X = 1\}$  (first try is success),  
 $A_2 = \{X > 1\}$  (first try is failure).

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[X] &= 1 + \mathbb{E}[X - 1] \\ &= 1 + \mathbb{P}(A_1)\mathbb{E}[X - 1|X = 1] \\ &\quad + \mathbb{P}(A_2)\mathbb{E}[X - 1|X > 1] \\ &= 1 + (1 - p)\mathbb{E}[X]\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = 1 + (1 - p)\frac{1}{p} = 1/p.$$

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- Two events

$$\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) = \mathbb{P}(A) \cdot \mathbb{P}(B)$$

$$\mathbb{P}(A \cap B | C) = \mathbb{P}(A | C) \cdot \mathbb{P}(B | C)$$

- A rv and an event

$$\mathbb{P}(\{X = x\} \cap B) = \mathbb{P}(X = x) \cdot \mathbb{P}(B), \quad \text{for all } x$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\{X = x\} \cap B | C) = \mathbb{P}(X = x | C) \cdot \mathbb{P}(B | C), \quad \text{for all } x$$

- Two rvs

$$\mathbb{P}(\{X = x\} \cap \{Y = y\}) = \mathbb{P}(X = x) \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y), \quad \text{for all } x, y$$

$$p_{X,Y}(x, y) = p_X(x) \cdot p_Y(y)$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\{X = x\} \cap \{Y = y\} | Z = z) = \mathbb{P}(X = x | Z = z) \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y | Z = z), \quad \text{for all } x, y$$

$$p_{X,Y|Z}(x, y) = p_{X|Z}(x) \cdot p_{Y|Z}(y)$$

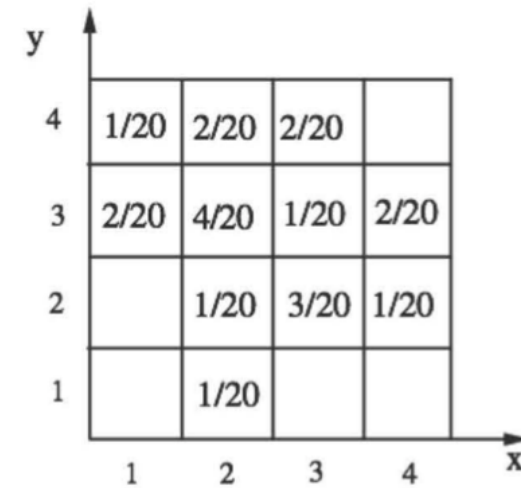
# Example

- $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$ ?

$$p_{X,Y}(1,1) = 0, \quad p_X(1) = 3/20$$

$$p_Y(1) = 1/20.$$

- $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y | \{X \leq 2 \text{ and } Y \geq 3\}$ ?
- Yes.



$Y = 4 \ (1/3)$	$1/9$	$2/9$
$Y = 3 \ (2/3)$	$2/9$	$4/9$
	$X = 1 \ (1/3)$	$X = 2 \ (2/3)$

- Always true.

$$\mathbb{E}[aX + b], \mathbb{E}[X + Y] = \mathbb{E}[X] + \mathbb{E}[Y]$$

- Generally,  $\mathbb{E}[g(X, Y)] \neq g(\mathbb{E}[X], \mathbb{E}[Y])$

- However, if  $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$ ,

$$\mathbb{E}[XY] = \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[g(X)h(Y)] = \mathbb{E}[g(X)]\mathbb{E}[h(Y)]$$

- Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[g(X)h(Y)] &= \sum_x \sum_y g(x)h(y)p_{X,Y}(x,y) \\ &= \sum_x xp_X(x) \sum_y yp_Y(y)\end{aligned}$$

- Always true.

$$\text{var}[aX] = a^2\text{var}[X], \text{var}[X + a] = \text{var}[X]$$

- Generally,  $\text{var}[X + Y] \neq \text{var}[X] + \text{var}[Y]$

- However, if  $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$ ,

$$\text{var}[X + Y] = \text{var}[X] + \text{var}[Y]$$

- Practice.

- $X = Y \implies \text{var}[X + Y] = 4\text{var}[X]$

- $X = -Y \implies \text{var}[X + Y] = 0$

- $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \implies$   
 $\text{var}[X - 3Y] = \text{var}[X] + 9\text{var}[Y]$

$$\text{var}[X + Y] \neq \text{var}[X] + \text{var}[Y]$$

- Why not generally true?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{var}[X + Y] &= \mathbb{E}[(X + Y)^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X + Y])^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}[X^2 + Y^2 + 2XY] - ((\mathbb{E}[X])^2 + (\mathbb{E}[Y])^2 + 2\mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y]) \\ &= \text{var}[X] + \text{var}[Y] + 2(\mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y])\end{aligned}$$

- $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$  is a sufficient condition for  $\mathbb{E}[XY] = \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y]$
- Also, a necessary condition? we will see later, when we study **covariance**.

## Example: The hat problem (1)

- $n$  people throw their hats in a box and then pick one at random
- $X$ : number of people with their own hat
- $\mathbb{E}[X]$ ?  $\text{var}[X]$ ?
- All permutations are equally likely as  $1/n!$ . Thus, this equals to picking one hat at a time.
- **Key step 1.** Define a rv  $X_i = 1$  if  $i$  selects own hat and 0 otherwise.

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i.$$

- $\{X_i\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ : identically distributed (symmetry)



## Example: The hat problem (2)

- $\mathbb{E}[X] = n\mathbb{E}[X_1] = n\mathbb{P}(X_1 = 1) = n \times \frac{1}{n} = 1$ .
- **Key step 2.** Are  $X_i$ s are independent? If yes, easy to get  $\text{var}(X)$ .
- Assume  $n = 2$ . Then,  $X_1 = 1 \rightarrow X_2 = 1$ , and  $X_1 = 0 \rightarrow X_2 = 0$ . Thus, **dependent**.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{var}(X) &= \mathbb{E}[X^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X])^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_i X_i^2 + \sum_{i,j:i \neq j} X_i X_j\right] - (\mathbb{E}[X])^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X_i^2] = 1 \times \frac{1}{n} + 0 \times \frac{n-1}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] = \mathbb{E}[X_1 X_2] = 1 \times \mathbb{P}(X_1 X_2 = 1) = \mathbb{P}(X_1 = 1)\mathbb{P}(X_2 = 1|X_1 = 1), \quad (i \neq j)$$

- $\mathbb{E}[X^2] = n\mathbb{E}[X_1^2] + n(n-1)\mathbb{E}[X_1 X_2] = n\frac{1}{n} + n(n-1)\frac{1}{n(n-1)} = 2$
- $\text{var}(X) = 2 - 1 = 1$

Questions?

- 1) What is Random Variable? Why is it useful?
- 2) What is PMF (Probability Mass Function)?
- 3) Explain Bernoulli, Binomial, Poisson, Geometric rvs, when they are used and what their PMFs are.
- 4) What are joint and marginal PMFS?
- 5) Describe and explain the total probability/expectation theorem for random variables?
- 6) When is it useful to use total probability/expectation theorem?
- 7) What is conditional independence?