Proof that the French and English ways of calculating Variance are the same

$$V(X) = \sum_{i} p_{i}(x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2} = \overline{x^{2}} - \bar{x}^{2}$$

We can start by defining $\sum_i p_i x_i = \bar{x} = E(X)$:

$$\begin{split} V(x) &= \sum_{i} p_{i}(x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i} p_{i} \left((\bar{x}^{2} - 2\bar{x}x_{i} + (x_{i})^{2}) \right) \\ &= \sum_{i} p_{i}(\bar{x})^{2} - 2\bar{x}p_{i}x_{i} + p_{i}(x_{i})^{2} \\ &= (\bar{x})^{2} \left(\sum_{i} p_{i} \right) - 2\bar{x} \left(\sum_{i} x_{i}p_{i} \right) + \sum_{i} p_{i}(x_{i})^{2} \\ &= (\bar{x})^{2} \cdot 1 - 2\bar{x}\bar{x} + \sum_{i} p_{i}(x_{i})^{2} \\ &= (\bar{x})^{2} - 2(\bar{x})^{2} + \overline{x^{2}} \\ &= \overline{x^{2}} - \bar{x}^{2} \end{split}$$

Donc, $V(x) = \sum_i p_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2 \square$