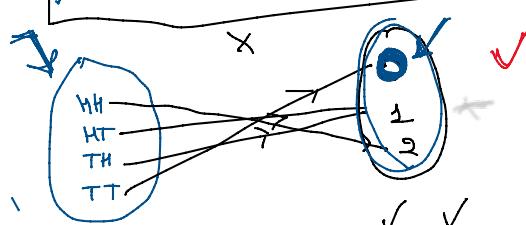
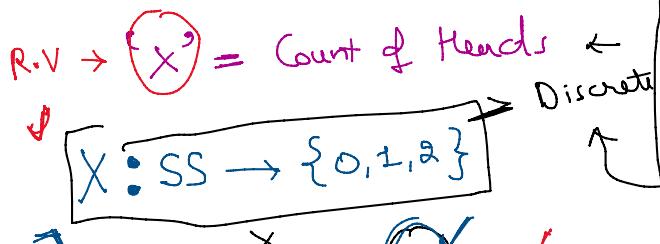
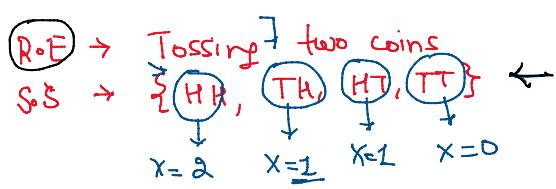


Starting @ 4:05 PM

Topic ↗

→ Random Variables ←

Random Variable → Random Variable is a function which will take Sample Space as input & give you some number
 $\langle X \rangle : SS \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots\}$



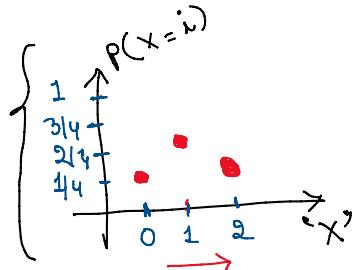
$$\{S \cdot S\} = \{\text{HH}, \text{HT}, \text{TH}, \text{TT}\}$$

$x=2 \quad x=1 \quad x=1 \quad x=0$

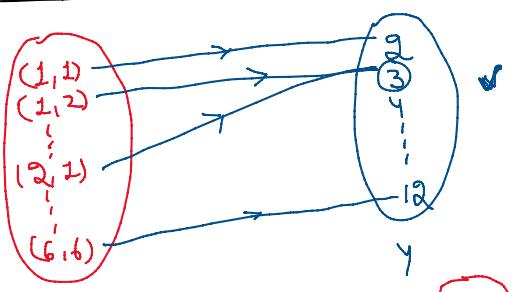
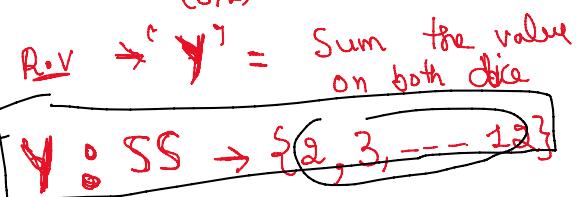
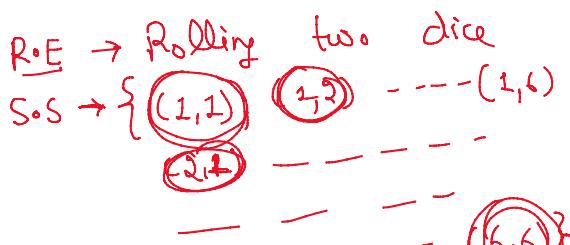
$$P(x=0) = P(\{\text{TT}\}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(x=1) = P(\{\text{HT}, \text{TH}\}) = \frac{2}{4}$$

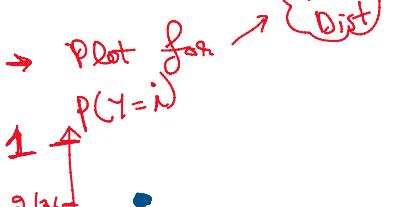
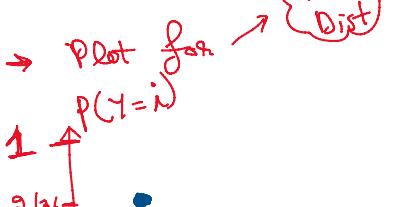
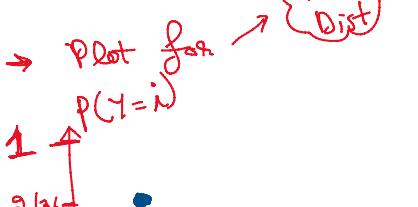
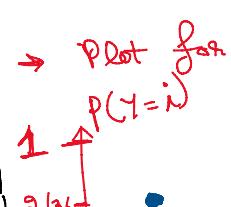
$$P(x=2) = P(\{\text{HH}\}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

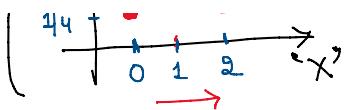


Distribution of probability for R.V $\langle X \rangle$

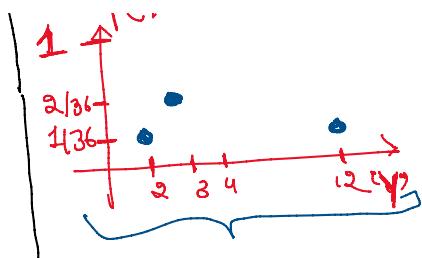


$$\begin{cases} P(Y=2) = P(\{(1,1)\}) = \frac{1}{36} \\ P(Y=3) = P(\{(1,2), (2,1)\}) = \frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18} \\ P(Y=4) = \dots \\ P(Y=12) = P(\{(6,6)\}) = \frac{1}{36} \end{cases}$$

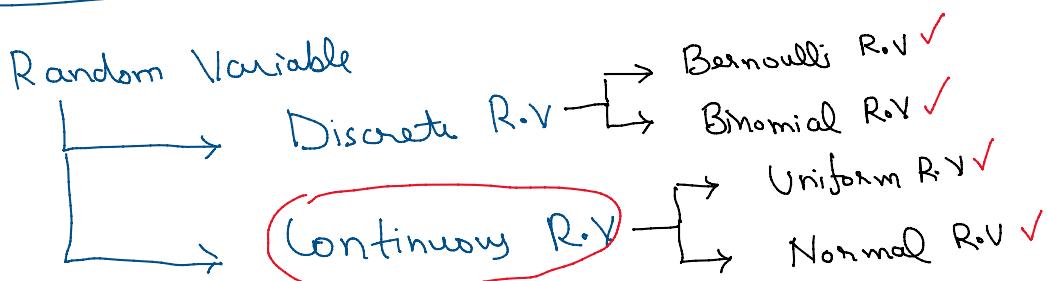
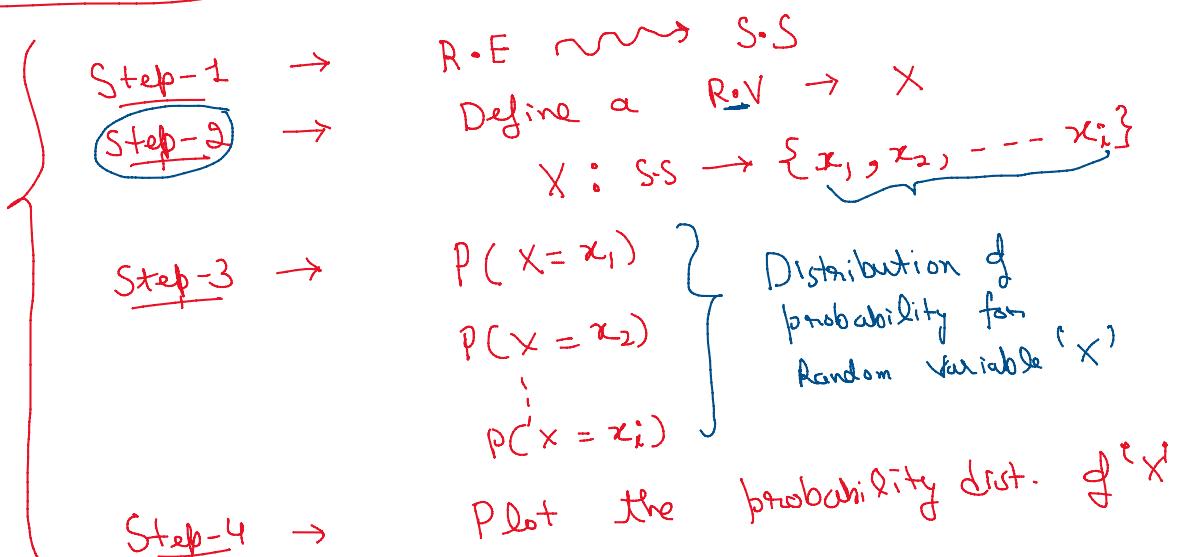




$$P(X) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$



$$P(SS) = 1$$



$X: SS \rightarrow \{ \}$

Countable set \Rightarrow Discrete R.V

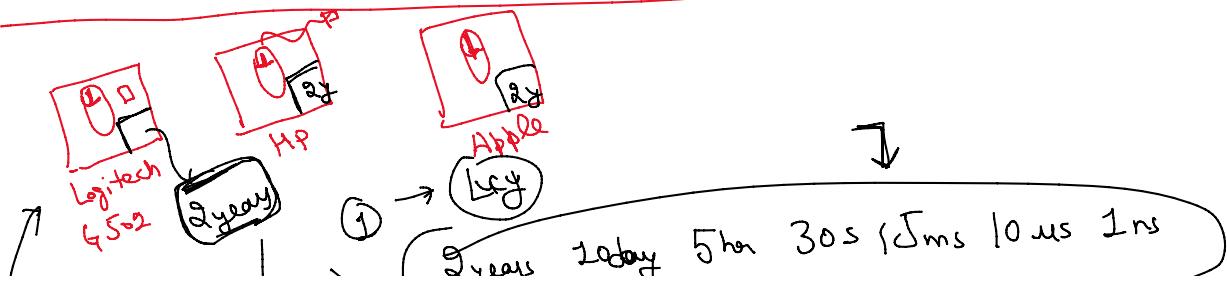
Uncountable set \Rightarrow Continuous R.V

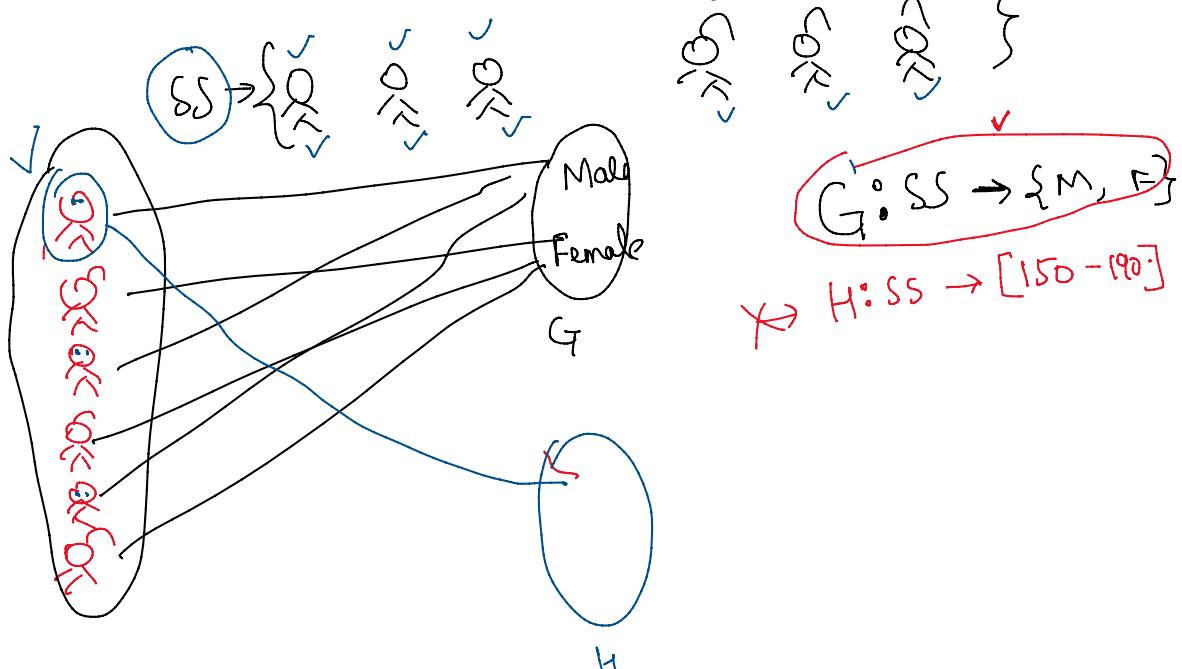
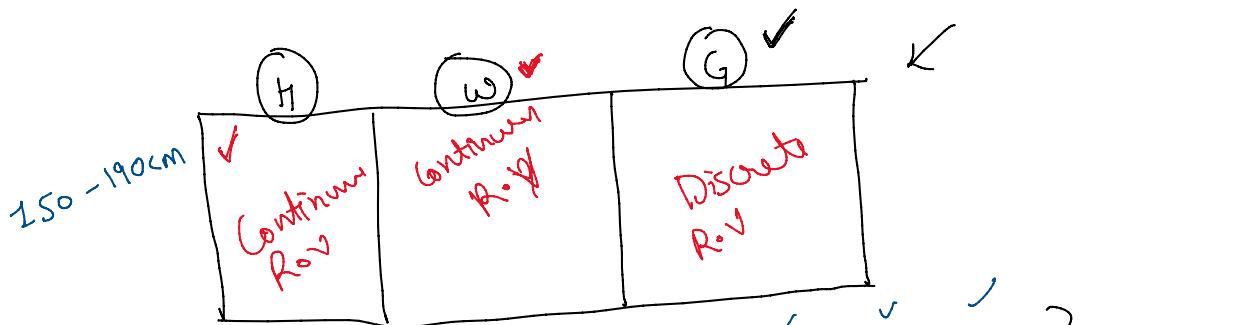
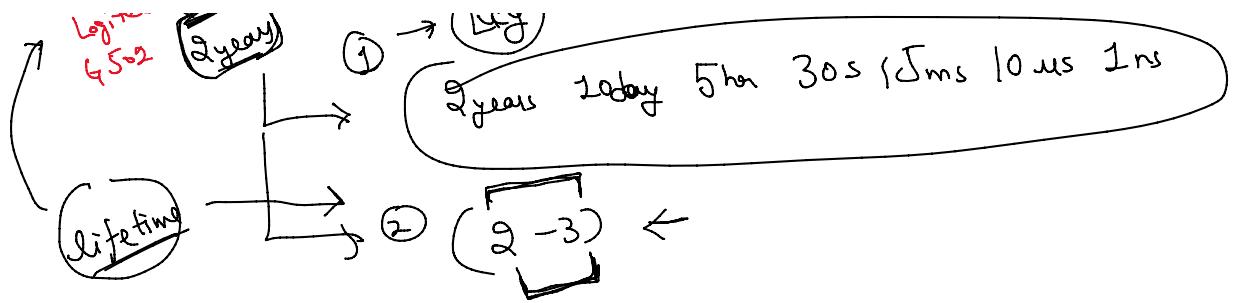
PMF \rightarrow Probability Mass function

Discrete R.V

PDF \rightarrow Probability density func

Continuous R.V

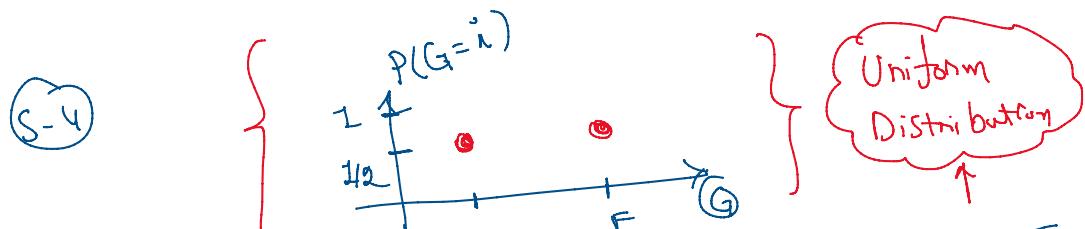


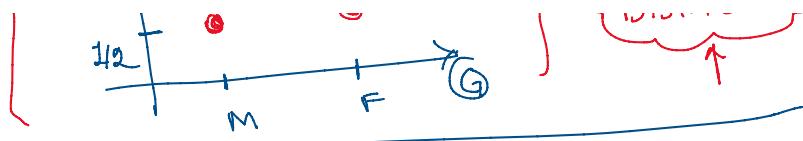


S → collecting data → R. → S-S
 SS → M - - - F

S → G: SS → {M, F}
 S → P(G = 'M') = P(M, M, M) = $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(G = 'F') = P(F, F, F) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$





5:00 - 5:05 PM

BREAK

→ Discrete R.V

1. Bernoulli R.V ↴

$$X : S.S \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & 1 \\ T & F \\ S & F \end{cases}$$

↳ $P(X=0) = p$

$P(X=1) = 1-p$

Probability Mass Function

Discrete Set
2 values

S-1

R.E →

Tossing a coin

S.S →

$$\{H, T\}$$

X=1

X=0

S-2

R.V → $X =$ Getting a Head is Success = 1

Bernoulli

X: S.S →

$$\{1, 0\}$$

DISC

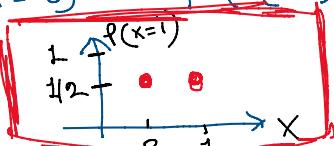
2 values

S-3

$$P(X=1) = P(\{H\})$$

$$P(X=0) = P(\{T\})$$

S-4



S-1

R.E → Rolling a dice

$$S.S \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

S-2

R.V → $y =$ Getting a '6' is success

S-3

$$y : S.S \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

S-4

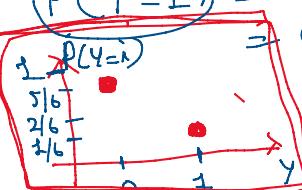
$$P(Y=0) = P(\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\})$$

$$= \frac{5}{6}$$

$$P(Y=1) = P(\{6\})$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

S-5



2. BINOMIAL R.V ↴

Collection of Bernoulli R.V

S-1

R.E → Flip 5 coins

. S {HHHHH, HHHHT, HTTTT, TTTTT}

(S-1) $\underline{R.E} \rightarrow$ Flip 5 coins
 $\rightarrow \underline{S.S} \rightarrow \{ \text{HHHHH}, \text{HHHHT}, \dots, \text{HTTTT} \}$

(S-2) $\underline{R.V} \rightarrow X = \text{Count no. of Heads}$

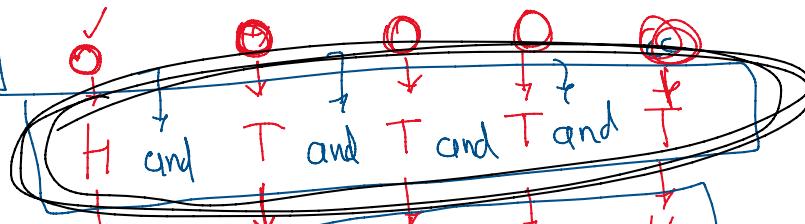
$\rightarrow X: SS \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \rightarrow \text{Discrete}$

(S-3) $\underline{R.E} \rightarrow$ Flipping 5 wins
 $\rightarrow P(X=1) = P(S \text{ H T T T}) = \frac{1}{32}$

Getting Head
 $P(\text{success}) = \frac{1}{2}$

$P(\text{fail}) = \frac{1}{2}$

$P(X=1) = \frac{1}{32}$



$P(\text{Success}) = p$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 * \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{32} * 5$$

$$P(X=1) \Rightarrow [P(\text{Success})]^1 * [P(\text{fail})]^4 * {}^5C_1$$

$$P(X=i) = {}^nC_i * p^i * (1-p)^{n-i}$$

Binomial R.V

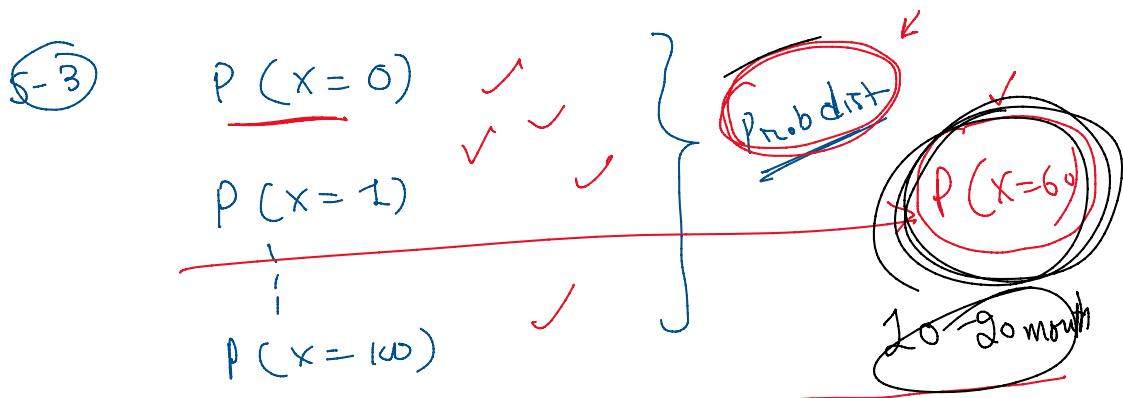
(S-1)

$\underline{R.E} \rightarrow$ Flipping 100 coins
 $\rightarrow S.S \rightarrow \{ \text{---, } \underbrace{\text{---}}_{2/100}, \dots, \underbrace{\text{---}}_{2/100}, \text{TTTTTTT} \}$

(S-2)

$\underline{R.V} \rightarrow X = \text{Count no. of heads}$

⑤ R.V $\rightarrow X = \text{Count no. of neans}$
 $\rightarrow X: \text{SS} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 100\}$

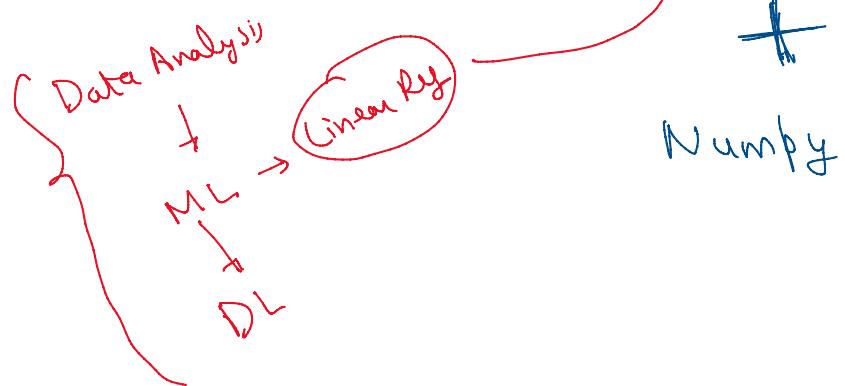
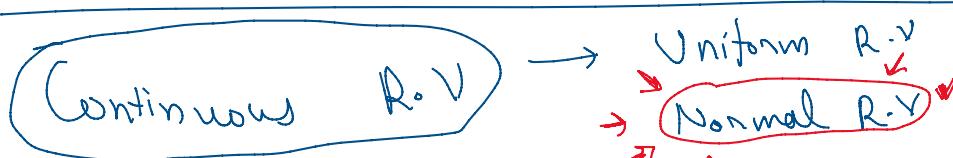


(S-4) Plot

$$P(X=60) = C_{60}^{100} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{60} * \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{100-60}$$

$$C_n^r = \frac{n!}{r! (n-r)!}$$

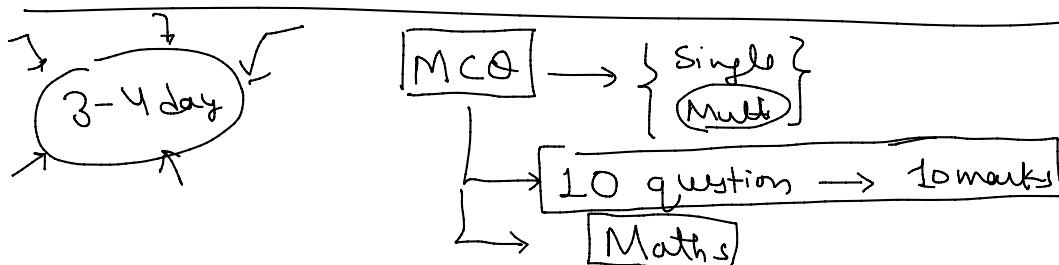
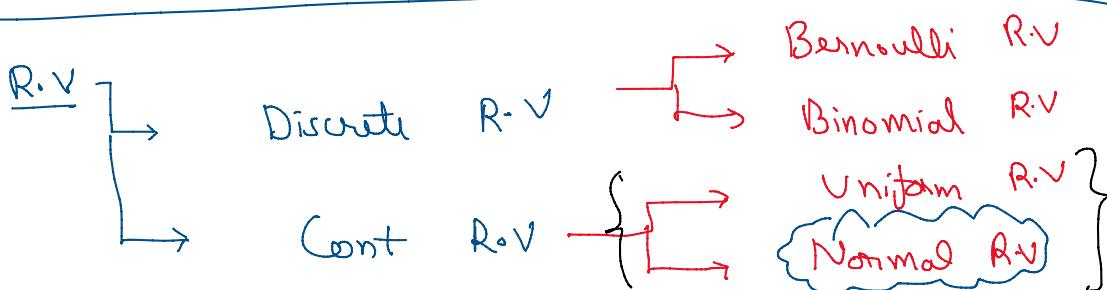
$$\frac{100!}{(60!) (40!)}$$



Starting @ 4:10 PM

→ Topic :

- Random Variable } Tuesday
 - Numpy ✓
 - - Pandas → } Wednesday
 - - Matplotlib & Seaborn } Friday
 - - EDA } Sat
- Miniproject



Uniform R.V

S-1 R.E
SS ↗

S-2 X : SS → Ω }

↳ S-3 Prob dist Binomial

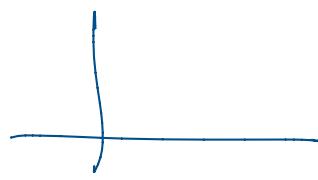
$$P(X=i) = {}^n C_i p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$$

Bernoulli → PMF →

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=1) &= p \\ P(X=0) &= 1-p \end{aligned}$$

Bernoulli \rightarrow PMF \rightarrow $P(X=0) = 1-p$

(S4)

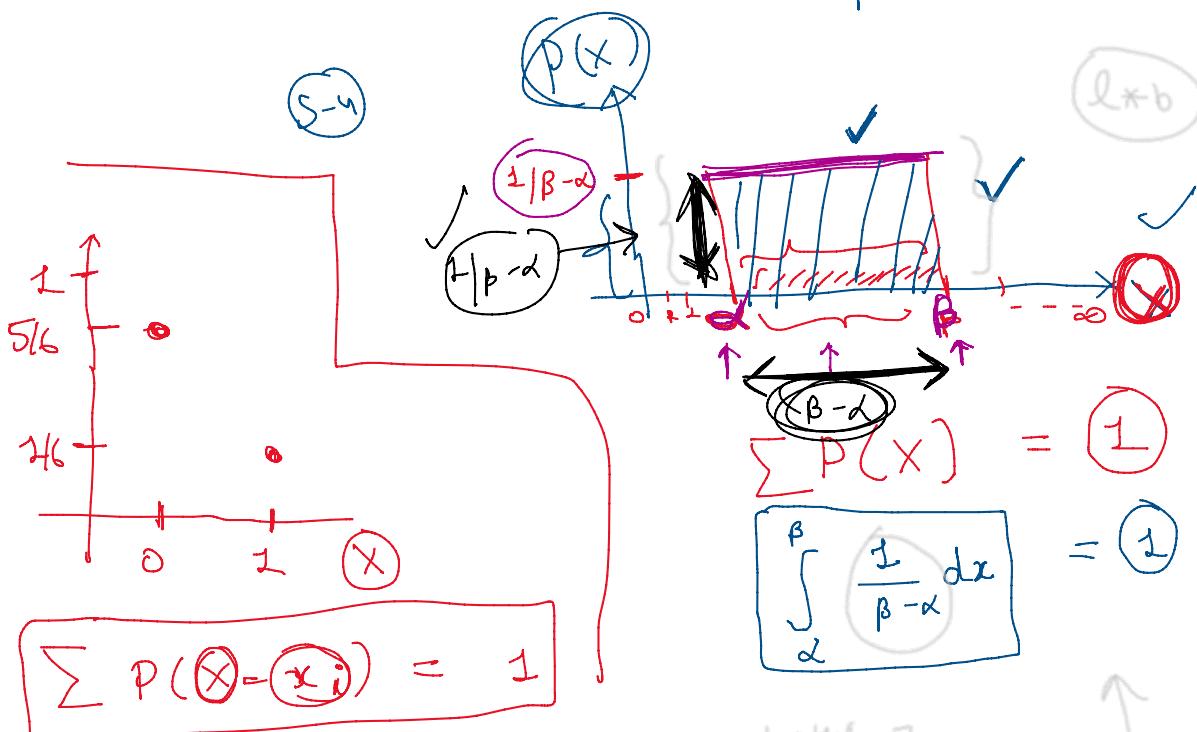


Plot form PMF

Continuous RV

UNIFORM R-X
S-3
(PDA)

$$P(X=i) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{B-\alpha} & \text{if } \alpha \leq i \leq B \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$\sum P(X) = 1$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{\beta-\alpha} dx = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta-\alpha} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} dx = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta-\alpha} \left[x \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta-\alpha} * (\beta-\alpha) = 1$$

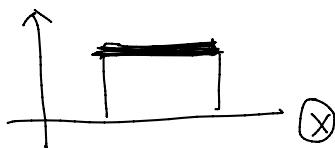
= ① ↗

Uniform R.V

PDF

$$P(X=i) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta-\alpha}, & \alpha \leq i \leq \beta \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Plot



→ Normal R.V

PDF

$$P(X=x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

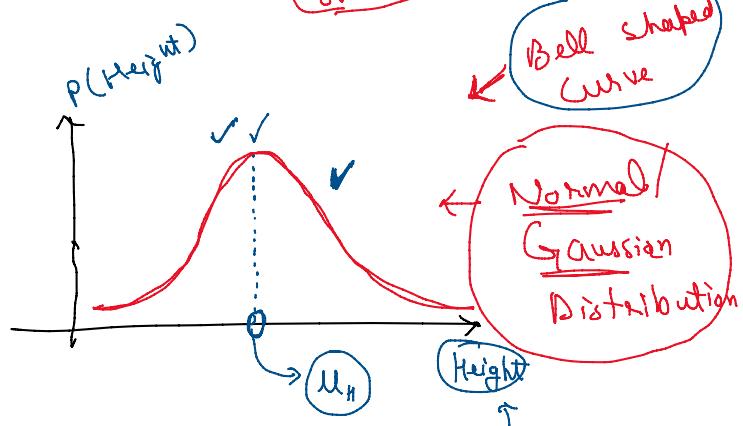
(Height, Weight, Marks)

mean μ

variance σ^2

std dev

Plot



Dis Binomial R.V

$$P(X=i) = \binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$$

follows

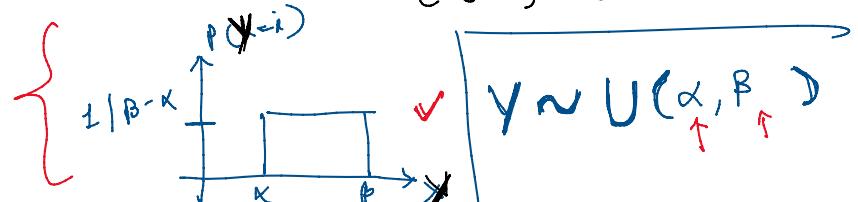
$\text{Bin}(n, p)$

$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$

$R \sim \text{Binomial}$

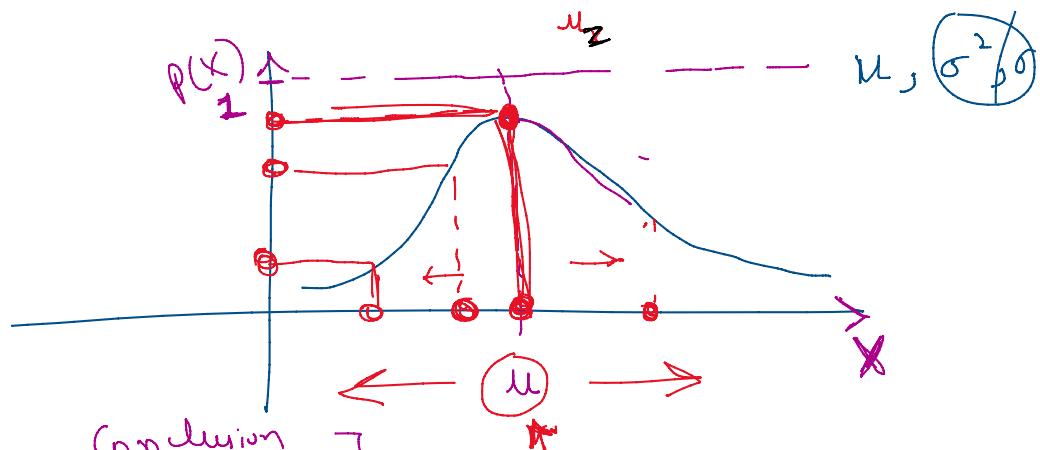
Cont Uniform R.V

$$P(Y=i) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta-\alpha}, & \alpha \leq i \leq \beta \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Cont Normal R.V PDF

$$P(Z=i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} * \exp\left\{-\frac{(i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$



Conclusion

→ Symmetric (Left \rightarrow 50% Right \rightarrow 50% $\Rightarrow \mu$)

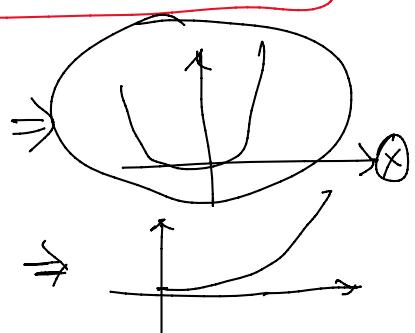
→ As X moves away from μ , $P(X)$ reduce.

Normal R.V PDF

$$P(X=i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} * \exp\left\{-\frac{(i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$

function

$$f(x) = x^2$$

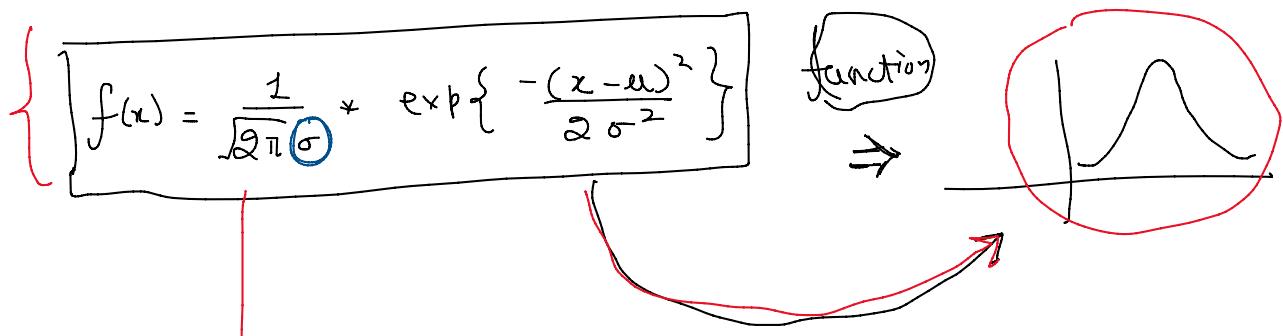


$$f(x) = e^x$$



$$f(x) = \log x$$





$$\hookrightarrow X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

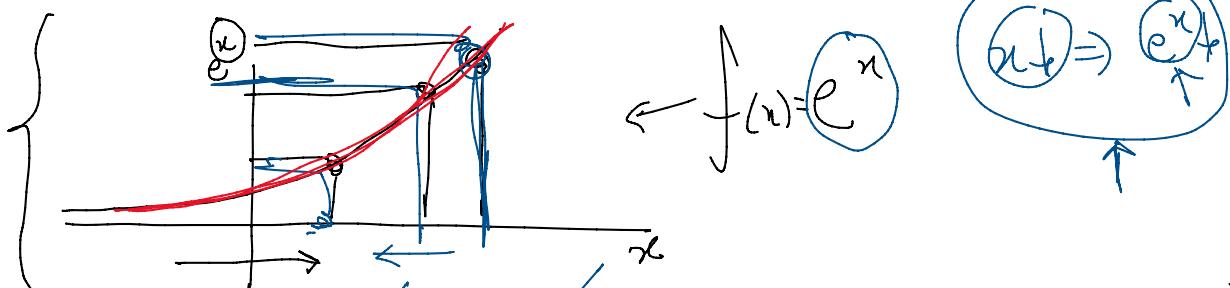
$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$0 \quad 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} * \exp\left\{ -\frac{(x-0)^2}{2} \right\}$$

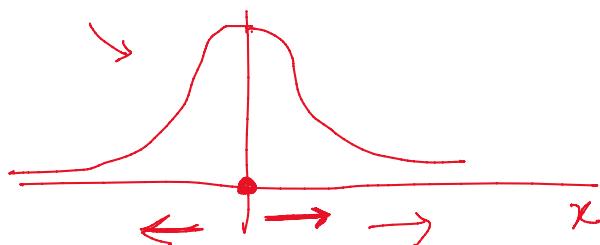
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} * \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \approx \exp\{-x^2\} \\ X \sim N(0, 1) \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \uparrow \Rightarrow e^x \uparrow \\ x \downarrow \Rightarrow e^x \downarrow \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} & \cancel{x^2} \uparrow \Rightarrow \cancel{-x^2} \downarrow \\ & -x^2 \downarrow \Rightarrow \exp\{-x^2\} \downarrow \end{aligned} = \exp\{-\cancel{x^2}\} \downarrow$$

$$\exp\{-x^2\} \downarrow$$

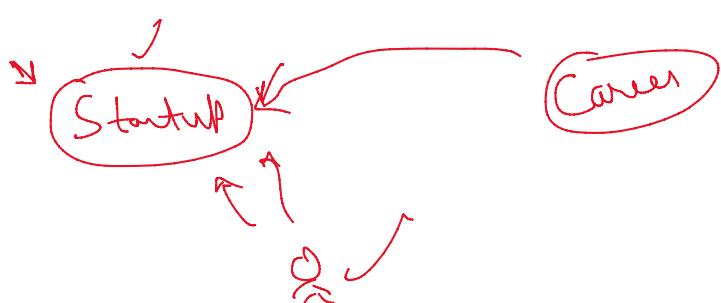
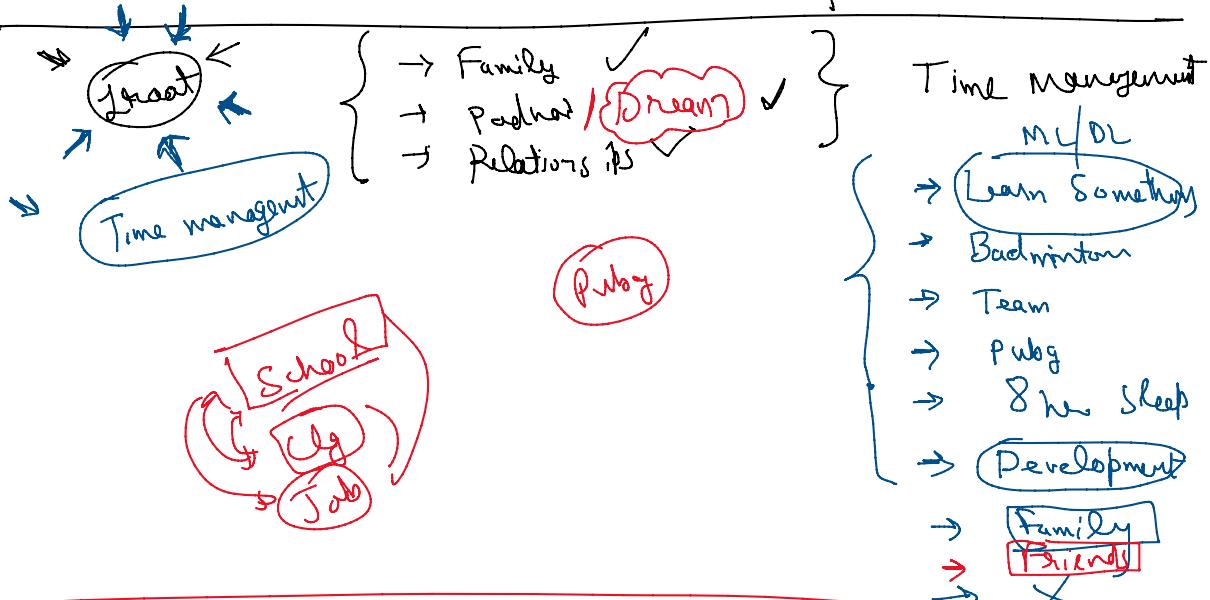
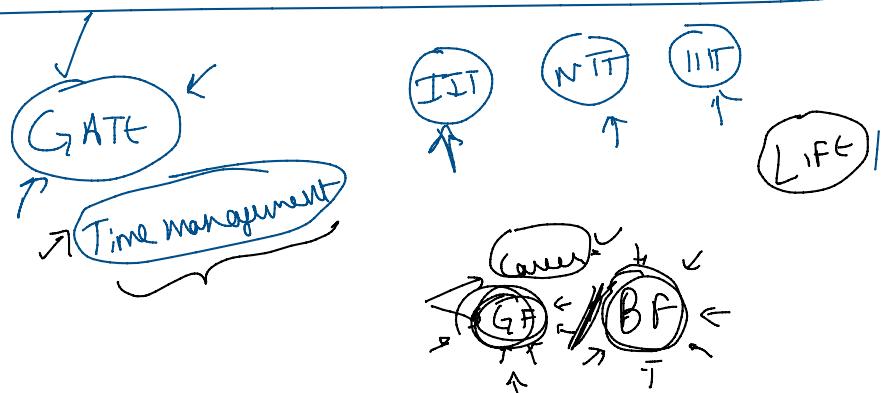
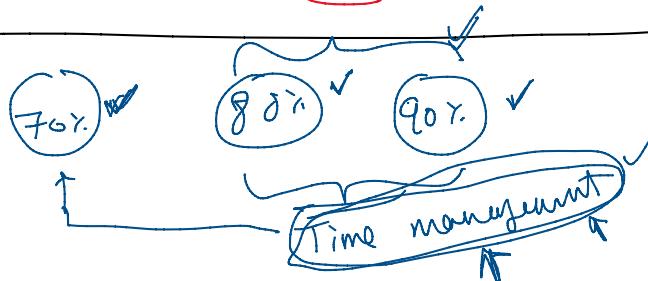


5:12

5:18

BREAK

90% +



1. System Crashes

2. Chat freeze

1 month

1 account → 60k → 50k

→ 1..ear.../

4

