ST2131
AY21/22 SEM 2
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01. COMBINATORIAL ANALYSIS

tricky - E18, E20-22, E23, E26

The Basic Principle of Counting

- **combinatorial analysis** $\rightarrow$ the mathematical theory of counting
- **basic principle of counting** $\rightarrow$ Suppose that two experiments are performed. If exp1 can result in any one of m possible outcomes and if, for each outcome of exp1, there are n possible outcomes of exp2, then together there are mn possible outcomes of the two experiments.
- **generalized basic principle of counting** $\rightarrow$ If r experiments are performed such that the first one may result in any of n_1 possible outcomes and if for each of these n_1 possible outcomes, and if ..., then there is a total of $n_1 \cdot n_2 \cdot \dots \cdot n_r$ possible outcomes of r experiments.

Permutations

factorials - $1! = 0! = 1$

N1 - if we know how to count the number of different ways that an event can occur, we will know the probability of the event.

N2 - there are $n!$ different arrangements for n objects.

N3 - there are $\frac{n!}{n_1!\,n_2!\dots n_r!}$ different arrangements of n objects, of which n_1 are alike, n_2 are alike, ..., n_r are alike.

Combinations

N4 - $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!\,r!}$ represents the number of different groups of size r that could be selected from a set of n objects when the order of selection is not considered relevant.

N4b - $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n-1}{r-1} + \binom{n-1}{r}, \quad 1 \le r \le n$

Proof. If object 1 is chosen $\Rightarrow \binom{n-1}{r-1}$ ways of choosing the remaining objects.
If object 1 is not chosen $\Rightarrow \binom{n-1}{r}$ ways of choosing the remaining objects.

N5 - **The Binomial Theorem** - $(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$

Proof. by mathematical induction: $n = 1$ is true; expand; sub dummy variable; combine using N4b; combine back to final term

Multinomial Coefficients

N6 - $\binom{n}{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r} = \frac{n!}{n_1!\,n_2!\dots n_r!}$ represents the number of possible divisions of n districnt objects into r distinct groups of respective sizes $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_3$, where $n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_r = n$

Proof. using basic counting principle,

$$= \binom{n}{n_1}\binom{n-n_1}{n_2}\binom{n-n_1-n_2}{n_3}\dots\binom{n-n_1-n_2-n_{r-1}}{n_r}$$
$$= \frac{n!}{(n-n_1)!\,n_1!} \times \frac{(n-n_1)!}{(n-n_1-n_2)!\,n_2!} \times \dots \times \frac{(n-n_1-n_2-\dots-n_{r-1})}{0!\,n_r!}$$
$$= \frac{n!}{n_1!\,n_2!\dots n_r!}$$

N7 - **The Multinomial Theorem**: $(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_r)^n$

$$= \sum_{(n_1,\dots,n_r):n_1+n_2+\dots+n_r=n} \frac{n!}{n_1!\,n_2!\dots n_r!} x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \dots x_r^{n_r}$$

Number of Integer Solutions of Equations

N8 - there are $\binom{n-1}{r-1}$ distinct *positive* integer-valued vectors $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r)$ satisfying $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_r = n, \quad x_i > 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, r$

! cannot be directly applied to *N8* as 0 value is not included

N9 - there are $\binom{n+r-1}{r-1}$ distinct *non-negative* integer-valued vectors $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r)$ satisfying $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_r = n$

Proof. let $y_k = x_k + 1 \Rightarrow y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_r = n + r$

02. AXIOMS OF PROBABILITY

Sample Space and Events

- **sample space** $\rightarrow$ The *set* of all outcomes of an experiment (where outcomes are not predictable with certainty)
- **event** $\rightarrow$ Any *subset* of the sample space
- **union** of events E and $F \rightarrow E \cup F$ is the event that contains all outcomes that are either in E or F (or both).
- **intersection** of events E and $F \rightarrow E \cap F$ or EF is the event that contains all outcomes that are both in E and in F.
- **complement** of $E \rightarrow E^c$ is the event that contains all outcomes that are *not* in E.
- **subset** $\rightarrow E \subset F$ is all of the outcomes in E that are also in F.
  - $E \subset F \wedge F \subset E \Rightarrow E = F$

DeMorgan's Laws

$$(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{E_i})^{\mathbf{c}} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{E_i^c}$$

Proof. to show LHS $\subset$ RHS: let $x \in (\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i)^c$
$\Rightarrow x \notin \bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i \Rightarrow x \notin E_1$ and $x \notin E_2 \dots$ and $x \notin E_n$
$\Rightarrow x \in E_1^c$ and $x \in E_2^c \dots$ and $x \in E_n^c$
$\Rightarrow x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n E_i^c$
to show RHS $\subset$ LHS: let $x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n E_i^c$

$$(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{E_i})^{\mathbf{c}} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{E_i^c}$$

Proof. using the first law of DeMorgan, negate LHS to get RHS

Axioms of Probability

definition 1: relative frequency

$$P(E) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n(E)}{n}$$

problems with this definition:

1. $\frac{n(E)}{n}$ may not converge when $n \to \infty$
2. $\frac{n(E)}{n}$ may not converge to the same value if the experiment is repeated

definition 2: Axioms

Consider an experiment with sample space S. For each event E of the sample space S, we assume that a number $P(E)$ is definned and satisfies the following 3 axioms:

1. $0 \le P(E) \le 1$
2. $P(S) = 1$
3. For any sequence of mutually exclusive events $E_1, E_2, \dots$ (i.e., events for which $E_iE_j = \emptyset$ when $i \ne j$),

$$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(E_i)$$

$P(E)$ is the probability of event E.

Simple Propositions

N1 - $P(\emptyset) = 0$

N2 - $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} E_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(E_i)$ (aka axiom 3 for a finite n)

N3 - **strong law of large numbers** - if an experiment is repeated over and over again, then with probability 1, the proportion of time during which any specific event E occurs will be equal to $P(E)$.

N6 - the definitions of probability are mathematical definitions. They tell us which set functions can be called **probability functions**. They do not tell us what value a probability function $P(\cdot)$ assigns to a given event E.

probability function $\iff$ it satisfies the 3 axioms.

N7 - $P(E_c) = 1 - P(E)$

N8 - if $E \subset F$, then $P(E) \le P(F)$

N9 - $P(E \cup F) = P(E) + P(F) - P(E \cap F)$

N10 - Inclusion-Exclusion identity where $n = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} P(E \cup F \cup G) &= P(E) + P(F) + P(G) \\ &\quad - P(EF) - P(EG) - P(FG) \\ &\quad + P(EFG) \end{aligned}$$

N11 - **Inclusion-Exclusion identity** -

$$\begin{aligned} P(E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \dots \cup E_n) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(E_i) - \sum_{i_1<i_2} P(E_{i_1}E_{i_2}) + \dots \\ &\quad + (-1)^{r+1} \sum_{i_1<i_2<\dots<i_r} P(E_{i_1}E_{i_2}\dots E_{i_r}) + \dots \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n+1} P(E_1E_2\dots E_n) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Suppose an outcome with probability ω is in exactly m of the events E_i, where $m > 0$. Then
LHS: the outcome is in $E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \dots \cup E_n$ and ω will be counted once in $P(E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \dots \cup E_n)$
RHS:

- the outcome is in exactly m of the events E_i and ω will be counted exactly $\binom{m}{1}$ times in $\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(E_i)$
- the outcome is contained in $\binom{m}{2}$ subsets of the type $E_{i_1}E_{i_2}$ and ω will be counted $\binom{m}{2}$ times in $\sum_{i_1<i_2} P(E_{i_1}E_{i_2})$
- $\dots$ and so on

hence RHS = $\binom{m}{1}\omega - \binom{m}{2}\omega + \binom{m}{3}\omega - \dots \pm \binom{m}{m}\omega$
$= \omega \sum_{i=0}^{m} \binom{m}{i}(-1)^i =$ binomial theorem where $x = -1, y = 1$
$= 0 =$ LHS

e.g. For an outcome with probability ω and $n = 3$

- *Case 1.* $w = P(E_1E_2)$
  LHS = ω
  RHS = (ω + ω + 0) - (ω + 0 + 0) + 0 = ω
- *Case 2.* $\omega = P(E_1 \cap E_2 \cap E_3)$
  LHS = ω
  RHS = (ω + ω + ω) - (ω + ω + ω) + ω = ω

N12 -

(i) $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(E_i)$

(ii) $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) \ge \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(E_i) - \sum_{j<i} P(E_iE_j)$

(iii) $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(E_i) - \sum_{j<i} P(E_iE_j) + \sum_{k<j<i} P(E_iE_jE_k)$

(iv) and so on.

Proof. $\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} E_i = E_1 \cup E_1^cE_2 \cup E_1^cE_2^cE_3 \cup \dots \cup E_1^cE_2^c \dots E_{n-1}^cE_n$

$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} E_i) = P(E_1) + P(E_1^cE_2) + P(E_1^cE_2^cE_3) + \dots + P(E_1^cE_2^c \dots E_{n-1}^cE_n)$

Sample Space having Equally Likely Outcomes

tricky - 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20

Consider an experiment with sample space $S = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$. Then $P(\{e_1\}) = P(\{e_2\}) = \dots = P(\{e_n\}) = \frac{1}{n}$ or $P(\{e_i\}) = \frac{1}{n}$.

N1 - for any event E, $P(E) = \frac{\text{\# of outcomes in } E}{\text{\# of outcomes in } S} = \frac{\text{\# of outcomes in } E}{n}$

increasing sequence of events $\{E_n, n \ge 1\} \rightarrow$
$E_1 \subset E_2 \subset \dots \subset E_n \subset E_{n+1} \subset \dots$

$\lim_{n\to\infty} E_n = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$

decreasing sequence of events $\{E_n, n \geq 1\} \rightarrow$
$E_1 \supset E_2 \supset \cdots \supset E_n \supset E_{n+1} \supset \ldots$

$\lim_{n\to\infty} E_n = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$

03. CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY AND INDEPENDENCE

tricky - E6, urns (p.37)

Conditional Probability

N1 - if $P(F) > 0$. then $P(E|F) = \frac{P(E\cap F)}{P(F)}$

N2 - **multiplication rule** - $P(E_1 E_2 \ldots E_n) = P(E_1)P(E_2|E_1)P(E_3|E_1E_2)\ldots P(E_n|E_1E_2\ldots E_{n-1})$

N3 - **axioms of probability** apply to conditional probability

1. $0 \leq P(E|F) \leq 1$
2. $P(S|F) = 1$ where S is the sample space
3. If E_i $(i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1})$ are mutually exclusive events, then
   $P(\bigcup_1^{\infty} E_i|F) = \sum_1^{\infty} P(E_i|F)$

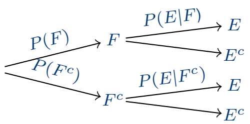
N4 - If we define $Q(E) = P(E|F)$, then $Q(E)$ can be regarded as a probability function on the events of S, hence all results previously proved for probabilities apply.

- $Q(E_1 \cup E_2) = Q(E_1) + Q(E_2) - Q(E_1E_2)$
- $P(E_1 \cup E_2|F) = P(E_1|F) + P(E_2|F) - P(E_1E_2|F)$
- **theorem of total probability**:
  - $Q(E_1) = Q(E_1|E_2)Q(E_2) + Q(E_1|E_2^c)Q(E_2^c)$
  - $P(H|F_n) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} P(H|F_n c_i)P(c_i|F_n)$

Total Probability & Bayes' Theorem

conditioning formula - $P(E) = P(E|F)P(F) + P(E|F^c)P(F^c)$

tree diagram -



$P(F|E) = \frac{P(EF)}{P(E)} = \frac{P(F)\cdot P(E|F)}{P(E)}$
$P(F^c|E) = \frac{P(EF^c)}{P(E)} = \frac{P(F^c)\cdot P(E|F^c)}{P(E)}$

Total Probabililty

theorem of total probability - Suppose $F_1, F_2, \ldots, F_n$ are mutually exclusive events such that $\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} F_i = S$, then $P(E) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(EF_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(F_i)P(E|F_i)$

Bayes Theorem

$$P(F_j|E) = \frac{P(EF_j)}{P(E)} = \frac{P(F_j)P(E|F_j)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(F_i)P(E|F_i)}$$

application of bayes' theorem

$$P(B_1 \mid A) = \frac{P(A|B_1)\cdot P(B_1)}{P(A|B_1)\cdot P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)\cdot P(B_2)}$$

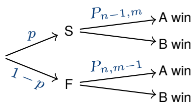
Let A be the event that the person test positive for a disease.
B_1: the person has the disease. B_2: the person does not have the disease.

true positives: $P(B_1 \mid A)$	false negatives: $P(\bar{A} \mid B_1)$
false positives: $P(A \mid B_2)$	true negatives: $P(\bar{A} \mid B_2)$

Independent Events

N1 - E and F are independent $\iff$ $P(EF) = P(E)\cdot P(F)$
N2 - E and F are independent $\iff$ $P(E|F) = P(E)$
N3 - if E and F are independent, then E and F^c are independent.
N4 - if E, F, G are independent, then E will be independent of any event formed from F and G. (e.g. $F \cup G$)
N5 - if E, F, G are independent, then $P(EFG) = P(E)P(F)P(G)$
N6 - if E and F are independent and E and G are independent,
$\not\Rightarrow$ E and FG are independent
N7 - For independent trials with probability p of success, probability of m successes before n failures, for $m, n \geq 1$,

method 1



method 2

$$P_{n,m} = \sum_{k=n}^{m+n-1} \binom{m+n-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{m+n-1-k}$$
$$= P(\text{exactly } k \text{ successes in } m+n-1 \text{ trials})$$

recursive approach to solving probabilities: see page 85 alternative approach

04. RANDOM VARIABLES

- **random variable** $\rightarrow$ a real-valued function defined on the sample space

Types of Random Variables

- X is a **Bernoulli r.v.** with parameter p if $\rightarrow$
  $p(x) = \begin{cases} p, & x = 1, \text{ ('success')} \\ 1-p, & x = 0 \quad \text{('failure')} \end{cases}$
- Y is a **Binomial r.v.** with parameters n and $p \rightarrow$ $Y = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n$ where $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ are independent Bernoulli r.v.'s with parameter p.
  - $P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$
  - $P(k$ successes from n independent trials each with probability p of success$)$
  - e.g. number of red balls out of n balls drawn with replacement
- **Negative Binomial** $\rightarrow X =$ number of trials until k successes are obtained
  - e.g. number of balls drawn (with replacement) until k red balls are obtained
- **Geometric** $\rightarrow X =$ number of trials until a success is obtained
  - $P(X = k) = (1-p)^{k-1}\cdot p$ where k is the number of trials needed
  - e.g. number of balls drawn (with replacement) until 1 red ball is obtained
- **Hypergeometric** $\rightarrow X =$ number of trials until success, *without replacement*
  - e.g. number of red balls out of n balls drawn without replacement

Summary

binomial	$X =$ number of successes in n trials with replacement
negative binomial	$X =$ number of trials until k successes
geometric	$X =$ number of trials until a success
hypergeometric	$X =$ number of successes in n trials without replacement

Properties

N1 - if $X \sim$ Binomial(n, p), and $Y \sim$ Binomial$(n-1, p)$,
then $E(X^k) = np \cdot E[(Y+1)^{k-1}]$
N2 - if $X \sim$ Binomial(n, p), then for $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$,
$P(X = k) = \frac{(n-k+1)p}{k(1-p)} \cdot P(X = k-1)$

Coupon Collector Problem

Q. Suppose there are N distinct types of coupons. If T denotes the number of coupons needed to be collected for a complete set, what is $P(T = n)$?

A. $P(T > n-1) = P(T \geq n) = P(T = n) + P(T > n)$
$\Rightarrow P(T = n) = P(T > n-1) - P(T > n)$ Let
$A_j = \{$no type j coupon is contained among the first $n\}$
$P(T > n) = P(\bigcup_{j=1}^{N} A_j)$

Using the inclusion-exclusion identity,
$P(T > n) = \sum_j P(A_j)$ - coupon j is not among the first n collected
$- \sum_{j_1}\sum_{j_2} P(A_{j_1}A_{j_2})$ - coupon j_1 and j_2 are not the first n
$+ \cdots + (-1)^{k+1} \sum_{j_1}\sum_{j_2}\cdots\sum_{j_k} P(A_{j_1}A_{j_2}\cdots A_{j_n}) + \ldots$
$+ (-1)^{N+1} P(A_1A_2\cdots A_N)$
$P(A_{j_1}A_{j_2}\cdots A_{j_n}) = (\frac{N-k}{N})^n$

Hence $P(T > n) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \binom{N}{i} \left(\frac{N-1}{N}\right)^n (-1)^{i+1}$

Probability Mass Function

- for a *discrete* r.v., we define the **probability mass function** (pmf) of X by $p(a) = P(X = a)$
  - cdf, $F(a) = \sum p(x)$ for all $x \leq a$
  - if X assumes one of the values $x_1, x_2, \ldots$, then $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p(x_i) = 1$
  - the pmf $p(a)$ is positive for at most a countable number of values of a
- e.g.

a	1	2	4
$p(a)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

- **discrete** variable $\rightarrow$ a random variable that can take on at most a countable number of possible values

Cumulative Distribution Function

- for a r.v. X, the function F defined by $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$, $\quad -\infty < x < \infty$, is called the **cumulative distribution function (cdf)** of X.
  - aka *distribution function*
  - $F(x)$ is defined on the entire real line
- e.g. $F(a) = \begin{cases} 0, & a < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq a < 2 \\ \frac{3}{4}, & 2 \leq a < 4 \\ 1, & a \leq 4 \end{cases}$

Expected Value

- aka population mean/sample mean, μ
- if X is a discrete random variable having pmf $p(x)$, the **expectation** or the **expected value** of X is defined as $E(X) = \sum_x x \cdot p(x)$

N1 - if a and b are constants, then $E(aX + b) = aE(X) + b$
N2 - the n^{th} moment of of X is given as $E(X^n) = \sum_x x^n \cdot p(x)$

- I is an indicator variable for event A if $I = \begin{cases} 1, \text{ if } A \text{ occurs} \\ 0, \text{ if } A^c \text{ occurs} \end{cases}$. then $E(I) = P(A)$.

Proof of N1. $E(aX + b) = \sum_x (aX + b)p(x)$
$= a \cdot \sum_x xp(x) + b \cdot \sum_x p(x) = a \cdot E(X) + b$

finding expectation of f(x)

- method 1, using pmf of Y: let $Y = f(X)$. Find corresponding X for each Y.
- method 2, using pmf of X: $E[g(x)] = \sum_i g(x_i)p(x_i)$
  - where X is a discrete r.v. that takes on one of the values of x_i with the respective probabilities of $p(x_i)$, and g is any real-valued function g

Variance

If X is a r.v. with mean $\mu = E[X]$, then the variance of X is defined by
$$Var(X) = E[(X-\mu)^2]$$
$$= \sum x_i (x_i - \mu)^2 \cdot p(x_i) \qquad \text{(deviation} \cdot \text{weight)}$$
$$= E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2$$

- $Var(aX + b) = a^2 Var(x)$

Poisson Random Variable

a r.v. X is said to be a **Poisson r.v.** with parameter λ if for some $\lambda > 0$,

$$P(X = i) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^i}{i!}$$

- notation: $X \sim$ Poisson(λ)
- $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} P(X = i) = 1$
- **Poisson Approximation of Binomial** - if $X \sim$ Binomial(n, p), n is large and p is small, then $X \dot\sim$Poisson(λ) where $\lambda = np$.
  - For n independent trials with probability p of success, the number of successes is approximately a *Poisson r.v.* with parameter $\lambda = np$ if n is large & p is small.
  - Poisson approximation remains even when the trials are not independent, provided that their *dependence is weak*.
- **2 ways** to look at the Poisson distribution
  1. an approximation to the binomial distribution with large n and small p
  2. counting the number of events that occur at *random* at certain points in time

Mean and Variance

if $X \sim$ Poisson(λ), then $\quad E(X) = \lambda, \quad Var(X) = \lambda$

Poisson distribution as random events

Let $N(t)$ be the number of events that occur in time interval $[0, t]$.

N1 - If the 3 assumptions are true, then $N(t) \sim$ Poisson(λt).

N2 - If λ is the rate of occurrences of events per unit time, then the number of occurrences in an interval of length t has a Poisson distribution with mean λt.

$$P(N(t) = k) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t}(\lambda t)^k}{k!}, \text{ for } k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

o(h) notation

$$o(h) \text{ stands for any function } f(h) \text{ such that } \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h)}{h} = 0$$

- $o(h) + o(h) = o(h)$
- $\frac{\lambda t}{n} + o(\frac{t}{n}) \doteq \frac{\lambda t}{n}$ for large n

Expected Value of sum of r.v.

For a r.v. X, let $X(s)$ denote the value of X when $s \in \mathcal{S}$

N1 - $E(x) = \sum_i x_i P(X = x_i) = \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} X(s)p(s)$ where $\mathcal{S}_i = \{s : X(s) = x_i\}$

N2 - $E(\sum_{i-1}^{n}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(X_i) \quad$ for r.v. $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$

examples

Selecting hats problem

Let n be the number of men who select their own hats. Let I_E be an indicator r.v. for E. E_i is the event that the i-th man selects his own hat. Let X be the number of men that select their own hats.

- $X = I_{E_1} + I_{E_2} + \cdots + I_{E_n}$
- $P(E_i) = \frac{1}{n}$
- $P(E_i | E_j) = \frac{1}{n-1} \neq P(E_j)$ for $j < i$ (hence E_i and E_j are not independent)
  - but dependence is weak for large n
- X satisfies the other conditions for binomial r.v., besides independence (n trials with equal probability of success)
- Poisson approximation of X : $X \sim$ Poisson(λ)
  - $\lambda = n \cdot P(E_i) = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1$
  - $P(X = i) = \frac{e^{-1}1^i}{i!} = \frac{e^{-1}}{i!}$
  - $P(X = 0) = e^{-1} \approx 0.37$

No 2 people have the same birthday

For $\binom{n}{2}$ pairs of individuals i and j, $i \neq j$, let E_{ij} be the event where they have the same birthday. Let X be the number of pairs with the same birthday.

- $X = I_{E_1} + I_{E_2} + \cdots + I_{E_n}$
- Each E_{ij} is only *pairwise independent*. $P(E_{ij}) = \frac{1}{365}$
  - i.e. E_{ij} and E_{mn} are independent
  - but E_{12} and $(E_{13} \cap E_{23})$ are not independent $\quad \Rightarrow P(E_{12} | E_{13} \cap E_{23}) = 1$
- $X \dot\sim$Poisson(λ), $\lambda = \frac{\binom{n}{2}}{365} = \frac{n(n-1)}{730} \qquad \Rightarrow P(X = 0) = e^{-\frac{n(n-1)}{730}}$
  - for $P(X = 0) \leq \frac{1}{2}$, $n \geq 23$

distribution of time to next event

Q. suppose an accident happens at a rate of 5 per day. Find the distribution of time, starting from now, until the next accident.

A. Let $X =$ time (in days) until the next accident.
Let $V =$ be the number of accidents during time period $[0, t]$.

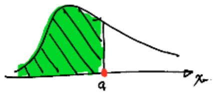
$V \sim$ Poisson$(5t) \qquad \Rightarrow P(V = k) = \frac{e^{-5t} \cdot (5t)^k}{k!}$

$P(X > t) = P($no accidents happen during $[0, t]) = P(V = 0) = e^{-5t}$

$P(X \leq t) - 1 - e^{-5t}$

05. CONTINUOUS RANDOM VARIABLES

X is a **continuous r.v.** $\rightarrow$ if there exists a nonnegative function f defined for all real $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$, such that $P(X \in B) = \int_B f(x)\,dx$



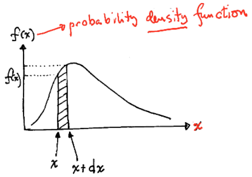
N1 - $P(X \in (-\infty, \infty)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\,dx = 1$

N2 - $P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$

N3 - $P(X = a) = \int_a^a f(x)\,dx = 0$

N4 - $P(X < a) = P(X \leq a) = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)\,dx$

N5 - interpretation of **probability density function**



$$P(x < X < x + dx) = \int_x^{x+dx} f(y)\,dy$$
$$\approx f(x) \cdot dx$$

pdf at x, $f(x) \approx \frac{P(x<X<x+dx)}{dx}$

N6 - if X is a continuous r.v. with pdf $f(x)$ and cdf $F(x)$, then $f(x) = \frac{d}{dx}F(x)$. (*Fundamental Theorem of Calculus*)

N7 - median of X, x occurs where $F(x) = \frac{1}{2}$

Generating a Uniform r.v.

if X is a continuous r.v. with cdf $F(x)$, then

- **N8** - $F(X) = U \sim uniform(0, 1)$.

Proof. let $Y = F(X)$. then cdf of Y, $F_Y(y) =$
$P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq y) = P(X \leq F^{-1}(y)) = F(F^{-1}(y)) = y$.
hence Y is a uniform r.v.

- **N9** - $X = F^{-1}(U) \sim$ cdf $F(x)$.
  - generating a r.v. from a uniform(0, 1) r.v. and a r.v. with cdf $F(x)$.

Expectation & Variance

expectation

N1 - **expectation of** X, $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x)\,dx$

N2 - for a non-negative r.v. Y, $E(Y) = \int_0^{\infty} P(Y > y)\,dy$

N3 - if X is a continuous r.v. with pdf $f(x)$, then for any real-valued function g, $E[g(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)f(x)\,dx$

- e.g. $E[aX + b] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (ax + b) \cdot f(x)\,dx = a \cdot E(X) + b$

variance

N1 - variance of X, $Var(X) = E[(X - \mu)^2] = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$

example

Q - Find the pdf of $(b - a)X + a$ where a, b are constants, $b > a$. The pdf of X is given by $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq X \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$.

A. Let $Y = (b - a)X + a$.
cdf, $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P((b - a)X + a \leq y) = P(X \leq \frac{y-a}{b-a})$

$$F_Y(y) = \int_0^{\frac{y-a}{b-a}} 1\,dx = \frac{y-a}{b-a}, \quad a < y < b$$

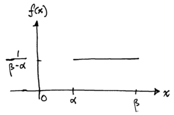
$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy}F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < y < b \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Uniform Random Variable

X is a **uniform r.v.** on the interval (α, β), $X \sim Uniform(\alpha, \beta)$
if its pdf is given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta-\alpha}, & \alpha < x < \beta \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}, \quad Var(X) = \frac{(\beta-\alpha)^2}{12}$$

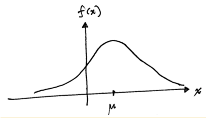


if $X \sim Uniform(\alpha, \beta)$, then $\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} \sim Uniform(0, 1)$

Normal Random Variable

X is a **normal r.v.** with parameters μ and σ^2, $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$
if the pdf of X is given by

$$f(x)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x}{\mu}\sigma)^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$
$$E(x) = \mu, \quad Var(X) = \sigma^2$$



if $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, then $\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$
if $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ and a is a constant, $F_y(a) = \Phi(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma})$

standard normal distribution $\rightarrow X \sim N(0, 1)$

- $F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{x} e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2}\,dy = \Phi(x)$

Normal Approximation to the Binomial Distribution

if $S_n \sim Binomial(n, p)$, then $\frac{S_n-np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \sim N(0, 1)$ for large n.

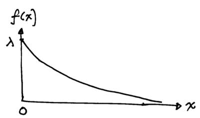
$$\mu = np, \quad \sigma^2 = np(1 - p)$$

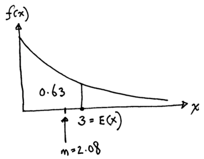
Exponential Random Variable

a *continuous* r.v. X is a **exponential r.v.**, $\quad X \sim Exponential(\lambda)$ or $Exp(\lambda)$
if for some $\lambda > 0$, its pdf is given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad Var(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$





$$P(X < a) = \int_0^a \lambda e^{-\lambda x}\,dx$$

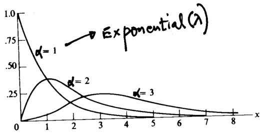
- an exponential r.v. is *memoryless*.
  - a non-negative r.v. is **memoryless** $\rightarrow$ if
    $P(X > s + t \mid X > t) = P(X > s)$ for all $s, t > 0$.

Gamma Distribution

a r.v. X has a **gamma distribution**, $\quad X \sim Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$
with parameters (α, γ), $\lambda > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$ if its pdf is given by

$$f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda x}(\lambda x)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(d)}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
$$E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} \quad Var(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

where the gamma function $\Gamma(\alpha)$ is defined as $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty e^{-y} y^{\alpha-1}\, dy$.



Gamma densities ($\lambda = 1$).

N1 - $\Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha - 1)\Gamma(\alpha - 1)$

Proof. using integration by parts of LHS to RHS

N2 - if α is an integer n, then $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$
N3 - if $X \sim Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$ and $\alpha = 1$, then $X \sim Exp(\lambda)$.

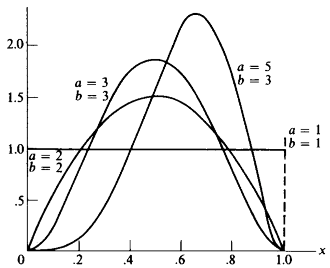
N4 - for events occurring randomly in time following the 3 assumptions of poisson distribution, the amount of time elapsed until a total of n events has occurred is a gamma r.v. with parameters (n, λ).
- time at which event n occurs, $T_n \sim Gamma(n, \lambda)$
- number of events in time period $[0, t]$, $N(t) \sim Poisson(\lambda t)$

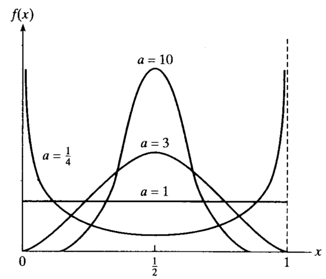
N5 - $Gamma(\alpha = \frac{n}{2}, \lambda = \frac{1}{2}) = \chi_n^2$ (chi-square distribution to n degrees of freedom)

Beta Distribution

a r.v. X is said to have a **beta distribution**, $X \sim Beta(a, b)$
if its density is given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta(a,b)} x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
$$E(X) = \frac{a}{a+b} \quad Var(X) = \frac{ab}{(a+b)^2(a+b+1)}$$





Beta densities with parameters (a, b) when $a = b$.

N1 - $\beta(a, b) = \int_0^1 x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}\, dx$
N2 - $\beta(a = 1, b = 1) = Uniform(0, 1)$
N3 - $\beta(a, b) = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)}$

Cauchy Distribution

a r.v. X has a cauchy distribution, $\quad X \sim Cauchy(\theta)$
with parameter θ, $\infty < \theta < \infty$ if its density is given by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x-\theta)^2}, -\infty < x < \infty$$

Proof. $E(X^n)$ does not exist for $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x)\, dx = \infty - \infty \text{ (undefined)}$$

commutative	$E \cup F = F \cup E$	$E \cap F = F \cap E$
associative	$(E \cup F) \cup G = E \cup (F \cup G)$	$(E \cap F) \cap G = E \cap (F \cap G)$
distributive	$(E \cup F) \cap G = (E \cap F) \cup (F \cap G)$	$(E \cap F) \cup G = (E \cup F) \cap (F \cup G)$
DeMorgan's	$(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} E_i)^c = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} E_i^c$	$(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} E_i)^c = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} E_i^c$