LECTURE 5

- **Readings:** Sections 2.1-2.3, start 2.4

Lecture outline

- Random variables
- Probability mass function (PMF)
- Expectation
- Variance

Random variables

- An assignment of a value (number) to every possible outcome
- Mathematically: A function from the sample space Ω to the real numbers
  - discrete or continuous values
- Can have several random variables defined on the same sample space
- Notation:
  - random variable X
  - numerical value x

Note:- Random variable is neither random nor variable but a function from sample space to real num set

Probability mass function (PMF)

- ("probability law", "probability distribution" of X)
- Notation:

$$\begin{aligned} p_X(x) &= \mathbf{P}(X = x) \\ &= \mathbf{P}(\{\omega \in \Omega \text{ s.t. } X(\omega) = x\}) \end{aligned}$$

- $p_X(x) \geq 0 \qquad \sum_x p_X(x) = 1$
- **Example:** X=number of coin tosses until first head
  - assume independent tosses, $\mathbf{P}(H) = p > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} p_X(k) &= \mathbf{P}(X = k) \\ &= \mathbf{P}(TT \cdots TH) \\ &= (1-p)^{k-1}p, \qquad k = 1, 2, \ldots \end{aligned}$$

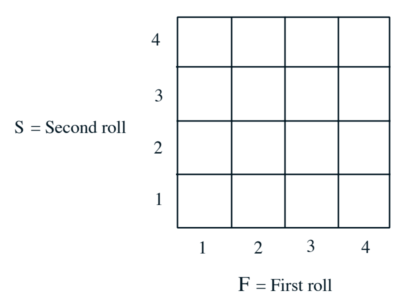
  - **geometric** PMF

How to compute a PMF $p_X(x)$

- collect all possible outcomes for which X is equal to x
- add their probabilities
- repeat for all x

- **Example:** Two independent rools of a fair tetrahedral die

  F: outcome of first throw
  S: outcome of second throw
  $X = \min(F, S)$



$p_X(2) =$

Binomial PMF

- X: number of heads in n independent coin tosses
- $\mathbf{P}(H) = p$
- Let $n = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} p_X(2) &= \mathbf{P}(HHTT) + \mathbf{P}(HTHT) + \mathbf{P}(HTTH) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{P}(THHT) + \mathbf{P}(THTH) + \mathbf{P}(TTHH) \\ &= 6p^2(1-p)^2 \\ &= \binom{4}{2} p^2(1-p)^2 \end{aligned}$$

In general:

$$p_X(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \qquad k = 0, 1, \ldots, n$$

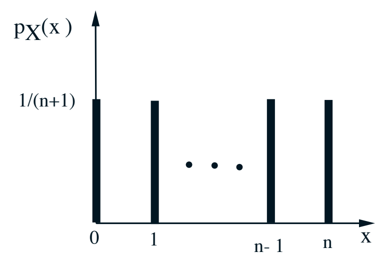
Expectation

- Definition:

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

- Interpretations:
  - Center of gravity of PMF
  - Average in large number of repetitions of the experiment (to be substantiated later in this course)

- Example: Uniform on $0, 1, \ldots, n$



$$\mathbf{E}[X] = 0 \times \frac{1}{n+1} + 1 \times \frac{1}{n+1} + \cdots + n \times \frac{1}{n+1} =$$

Note:- Whenever a PMF is symmetric around a certain pt then that pt is the expected value associated with the PMF

Properties of expectations

- Let X be a r.v. and let $Y = g(X)$
  - Hard: $\mathbf{E}[Y] = \sum_y y p_Y(y)$
  - Easy: $\mathbf{E}[Y] = \sum_x g(x) p_X(x)$
- Caution: In general, $\mathbf{E}[g(X)] \neq g(\mathbf{E}[X])$

Though alpha and beta are constants but they are somwhat degenerate examples of random variables where the random variable (function) ends up to a constant value for all outcomes possible

Properties: If α, β are constants, then:

- $\mathbf{E}[\alpha] =$
- $\mathbf{E}[\alpha X] =$
- $\mathbf{E}[\alpha X + \beta] =$

Variance

Recall: $\mathbf{E}[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x) p_X(x)$

- **Second moment:** $\mathbf{E}[X^2] = \sum_x x^2 p_X(x)$
- **Variance**

Beside term is [] is a random variable as (r.v - number)**2 is still r.v

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(X) &= \mathbf{E}\left[(X - \mathbf{E}[X])^2\right] \\ &= \sum_x (x - \mathbf{E}[X])^2 p_X(x) \\ &= \mathbf{E}[X^2] - (\mathbf{E}[X])^2 \end{aligned}$$

Properties:

- $\text{var}(X) \geq 0$
- $\text{var}(\alpha X + \beta) = \alpha^2 \text{var}(X)$