

→ Economics, ML & probability use হয়

Law and History: authenticity, reliability র জন্য probability theory use হয়

↳ Mosteller - Wallace

Father of probability: Fermat, Pascal, Newton

Statistics is the logic of uncertainty.

Sample space: The set of all possible outcomes of an experiment.

Experiment: Flip a coin twice.

HH
HT
TH
TT

all possible outcomes.
Each of them is equally likely.
→ Assumption: unbiased coin

Event: Event is a subset of the sample space.

→ কোন ক্ষেত্রটি আলাদা আলাদা face o/p ফুটে? HT, TH

Naive defⁿ of probability: $P(A)$ → event এর probability compute করতে চাই

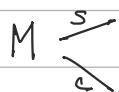
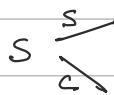
$$P(A) = \frac{\# \text{ favourable outcomes}}{\# \text{ total outcomes}}$$

Assumes all outcomes are equally likely.

experiment কি কীভাবে define করাই এর টেপৰ probability depend করে,

Counting: Multiplication Rule: If one experiment has n_1 outcomes and for each outcome of 1st experiment there are n_2 possible outcomes for 2nd experiment ... n_r possible outcomes for r th experiment, then there are $n_1 n_2 \dots n_r$ overall possible outcomes.

6 type ice cream \rightarrow vanilla, mango, strawberry
 ২ প্রক্রিয়া নিয়ে নির্মাণ \rightarrow cone, soft serve



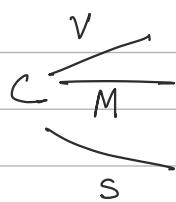
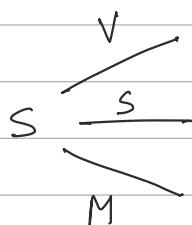
1st experiment

2nd experiment

Flavour
 possible outcomes: 3

possible outcomes 2

Total: $3 \times 2 = 6$ outcomes



$$2 \times 3 \rightarrow 6$$

এখানে ordering matter ক্রম নি,

application of multiplication rule:

Ex: Probability of full house in poker with a 5 card hand. $\rightarrow A$

spade, heart, diamond, club total 52 cards
13 13 13 13 deck

$\underbrace{13 \text{ cards}}_{suit} \rightarrow 1 \text{ to } 10$
king, Queen, Jack

Full house: 3 cards of one kind, 2 cards of another kind

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)! k!}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{13 \cdot \binom{4}{3} \cdot 12 \cdot \binom{4}{2}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

total outcome: $\binom{52}{5}$

subexperiments: 1. ৩ৰা kind প্ৰয়োজন
13 টি option আছে

2. ৩টি same kind প্ৰয়োজন
3 টি draw কৰা লাগবে।

$$4C_3$$

3. আৰেকটি kind লাগবে।
12 টি option আছে, 2টি নিতে পারবোনা।

4. 4টি থেকে 2টি draw.

$$\binom{4}{2}$$

Lec 2: Counting and story proofs

Sampling table: Choose K objects out of n

	Order (Y)	Order (N)
Replace(✓)	n^K	$\binom{n+k-1}{k}$
No replace (✗)	$\frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$	$\binom{n}{k}$

$n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-k+1)$

$$= \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \dots (n-k+1) (n-k) \dots 1}{(n-k) \dots 1}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$
Pick K times from n objects where order does not matter.

2 2 1 1
 1 2 2 1 } order matter করেনা, So ২টাই same.
 2 1 1 1

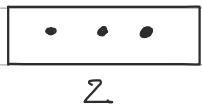
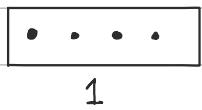
Base cases:

 $K=0 \Rightarrow$ কিছুই নিচ্ছা, একগুলোই বল্ব যায়।

$$\binom{n-1}{0} = 1$$

$$K=1 \Rightarrow \binom{n}{1} = n$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow \binom{2+k-1}{k} = \binom{k+1}{k} = k+1$$



$$n=2$$

$$k=7$$

• → indistinguishable

কারণ order matter করেনা।

programmer যদি বলে আর এরা sample-এ 1 আছে 7 বার তাহলে আর এরা বলতে পারবে 2 আছে 3 বার। কারণ $n=2$ and $k=7$ জানি। আর option আছে 2টি 1 আর 2।

Equiv: How many ways to put k indistinguishable objects into n distinguishable boxes?



sample draw করতে চাই → কত বস্তি
ক্ষেত্রে number টি আছে ঘটির box-এ।

boundary / separator দিয়ে খেকাই → একটা box শেষ পরের box শুরু

কত আছে k টি, separator আছে $(n-1)$ টি।

$$\text{total element} = (n+k-1)$$

$$\# \text{dots} = k$$

$$\# \text{separators} = n-1$$

$$\binom{n+k-1}{k} \leftarrow \frac{(n+k-1)!}{k! (n-1)!} \rightarrow \text{overcount } 2 \text{ টি} | \text{ repetition eliminate করানাগাম।}$$

original problem কে known problem এ one to one mapping করলায়।

Story proofs :

$$1. \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k} \text{ basic story}$$

$$2. n \binom{n-1}{k-1} = k \binom{n}{k} \text{ [Pick } k \text{ people out of } n, \text{ designate a president]}$$

ex: n জন student থেকে k জনের group টাই।

added condition একজনকে captain হিসাবে designate কর বো।

① শুধু captain choose $\rightarrow n$

যাবি $(n-1)$ জন থেকে $(k-1)$ জন choose $\rightarrow \binom{n-1}{k-1}$

② শুধু team choose $\rightarrow \binom{n}{k}$

k জন থেকে একজন captain $\rightarrow k$

$$3. \binom{m+n}{k} = \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{m}{j} \binom{n}{k-j} \text{ [Vandermonde's identity]}$$

male student 0 1 ... k

female student k $k-1$... 0

male student = m
female student = n

choose k
এটি non-overlapping
problem এ divide
বোঝি।

Non-naive defn: A probability space consists of S and P , where S is a sample space and P is a function which takes an event $A \subseteq S$ as input and gives $P(A) \in [0, 1]$ such that

$$1. P(\emptyset) = 0, P(S) = 1$$

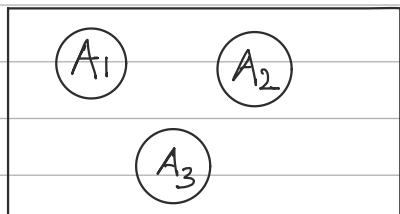
$\emptyset \rightarrow$ প্রাপ্তি ঘটনা যারা sample space এ নাই,

$$2. P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n); \text{ if } A_n \text{ are disjoint.}$$

1-10 পর্যন্ত বল ঘুরু, 1 টি draw করা হলো, ≥ 11 হওয়ার probability = 0

≥ 0 and $< 11 \rightarrow$ probability = 1

চুক্তায় 2 or 3 or 4 \rightarrow probability = individual probability র sum. (disjoint
২টি)
non overlapping event



$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$K \rightarrow$ arbitrary number

at least 2 জনের same birthday হবে প্রোবালিটি কত?

মাত্র 23 জন থাবলোই এটা guaranteed যে at least 2 জনের birthday same হবে।

K people find the probability that two have same birthday.

If $K > 365$, then probability $p=1$ (Pigeon-hole principle)

Let $K \leq 365$, at least 2 জনের birthday match করে

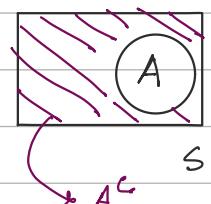
complement event: কোথোই match করেনা।

$$P(\text{no match}) = \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot \dots \cdot (365-K+1)}{365^K} \quad \left[\text{Assume equally likely, independent birthdays} \right]$$

$$P(\text{match}) = \begin{cases} 50.7\% & ; K = 23 \\ 97\% & ; K = 50 \\ 99.999\% & ; K = 100 \end{cases}$$

at least 2 জনের same
twin case বাধা দিয়ে তিনি বলেন,
একজনের birthday প্রোবাল
জনের টা depend করে না।

Properties of probability: (i) $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$



Proof: $P(S) = P(A \cup A^c)$

$$1 = P(A) + P(A^c)$$

$$P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$$

$A, A^c \rightarrow$ non overlapping region

(2) If $A \subseteq B$, $P(A) \leq P(B)$



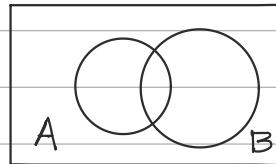
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Proof: $B = A \cup (B \cap A^c)$

$$\rightarrow P(B) = P(A) + \underline{P(B \cap A^c)} \geq P(A)$$

$0 \leq P(B \cap A^c) \leq 1$

(3) $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$



s

Proof: $P(A \cup B) = P(A \cup (B \cap A^c))$

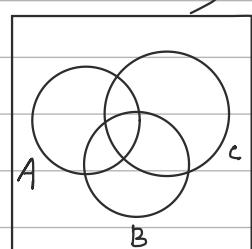
$$= P(A) + P(B \cap A^c)$$

We need to prove, $P(B) - P(A \cap B) = P(B \cap A^c)$

$\rightarrow P(B) = \underbrace{P(B \cap A) + P(B \cap A^c)}$, which is true
 Disjoint union

$$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(B \cap C) - P(C \cap A) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$

Principle of inclusion and exclusion.



s

generalized form:

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j)$$

যদি overcounting না হয়,
 $A_1 \cap A_2$ আবার $A_2 \cap A_1$ আবার না।

$$+ \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) \dots + (-1)^{n+1} P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right)$$

যত্রক্ষণা combination আছে তাদের মধ্যে একটাই যদি include

n জোড় হলে $\rightarrow (-ve)$
 n বিজোড় হলে $\rightarrow (+ve)$

$\} \quad$ তাহে $(-1)^{n+1}$ দিব্য

de Montmort's problem (1713): matching problem.

ন মংখ্য নumbering এরা card.

initially sort করা।

→ at least ২টি card original position আৰায় probability

shuffle করে ; তাম্ভ position এ ; number এর card পাওয়ার probability = ?

n cards. $1, 2, 3 \dots n$. Let A_j be the event that j th card matches.

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right).$$

$$P(A_j) = \frac{(n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n}$$

১ তম card এর জন্য choice $n-1$ (original position এই যাওয়া লাগবে)
২য় card এর জন্য choice $(n-1)$
৩য় $(n-2)$

last

1

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = \frac{(n-2)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

↳ ১য় and ২য় card টাদের জ্যায়গায় থাই, বাবিলুলাতে no restrictions.

possible choice 1 $\frac{3}{2}$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_K) = \frac{(n-K)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)\dots(n-K+1)}$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) \dots \dots$$

$$+ (-1)^{n+1} P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right)$$

initially (card গুলি sorted)	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5

random shuffle

3	1	5	4	2
1	2	3	4	5

↳ j নং position এর card i position এর মাথে match
করতে

let A_j be the event that j th card matches.

$$P(A_j) = \frac{1 \cdot (n-1)(n-2) \dots 1}{n(n-1)(n-2) \dots 1} = \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$j = 0, 1, 2, \dots \rightarrow P(A_j) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = \frac{(n-2)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

↳ যদি i, j এর গুরুত্বই true হয়ে।

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = \frac{(n-3)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)(n-2)}$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \dots \cap A_k) = \frac{(n-k)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n(n-1) \dots (n-k+1)}$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} - \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \frac{1}{n(n-1)} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} \frac{1}{n(n-1)(n-2)} - \dots$$

i, j choose $\rightarrow nC_2$

total term n ঘূর্ণন
ক্ষেত্রে
ক্ষেত্রের probability $\frac{1}{n}$

$$= \frac{1}{1!} - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} - \dots (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\approx 1 - e^{-1}$$

$$\left[e^{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \dots \right]$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - e^{-1} = \frac{1}{1!} - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} - \dots$$

~~~~~

infinite series

(but স্থুব ত্বৰ্ত্ত পৰিবেজ কৰা)

অন্ধকুলো event এর পৰিষ্কাৰ পৰিবেজ কৰা হৈছে।

ex: at least একটা card original position কৰা

complement event: ব্যানোটাই তাৰ original position কৰা নাই

$$P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap \dots \cap A_n^c) \approx \frac{1}{e} = 0.367$$

Hash table ৰে ২টা key same জায়গায় যাবেনা তাৰ probability  $\frac{1}{e}$

Fast matrix multiplication  $\mathcal{O}(n^{1+\frac{1}{2}})$

Conditional probability:

Defn: Events  $A, B$  are independent if  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

$A, B, C$  are independent if  $P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) P(B) P(C)$ ,

$$P(A, B) = P(A) P(B)$$

$$P(B, C) = P(B) P(C)$$

$$P(C, A) = P(C) P(A)$$

$A \cap B \cap C$   $\rightarrow$  এটাৰ enough না, pairwise independence (৩ test কৰা লাগব।

Newton-Pepys problem (1967):

Have fair dice, which is more likely?

(A) at least 1 six with 6 dice } (independently rolled ২টু)

(B) at least 2 sixes with 12 dice } complement নিয়ে কাজ কৰা easier.

(C) at least 3 sixes with 18 dice }

(A)

complement  $\rightarrow$  no 6

6ৰ probability individually কৰে কৰে multiply

$$\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore P(A) = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 = 0.665$$

(B) complement: ଏକଟି 6 ଘର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନା 6

$$P(B) = 1 - \left\{ \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{12} + 12 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{11} \right\}$$

↓  
 no 6

↓  
 1  $\frac{1}{6}$  6

12  $\frac{1}{6}$  position এর যোগাযোগ আবশ্যিক পাওয়া।

$$P(c) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^2 \binom{18}{k} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^k \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{18-k}$$

0, 1 or 2 sixes → complement event of c

## Conditional Probability :

coin দিয়ে এলা হলো biased নাবি fair?  $\rightarrow$  verdict দিয়েনা but bias/fair এর probability বের করো

How should we update prob./belief/uncertainty based on new evidence?

Def<sup>n</sup>:  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$ ,  $P(B) > 0$

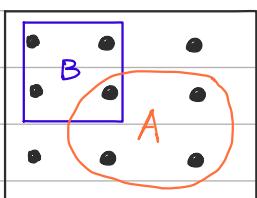
impossible event,  
 event B ৱৰ্তে গোল A ধৰ্মীয় probability  
 $P(B) = 0$

B ৱৰ্তে গিয়েছে so non-zero probability.

$$\text{Def'n: } P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}, \quad P(B) > 0$$

Intuition:

5



•  $\rightarrow$  outcomes  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{9}$  probability assigned  
 (equally likely)  
 $\curvearrowright$  for the sake of simplicity

A, B  $\rightarrow$  events

$$\text{from figure, } P(A) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{4}{9}$$

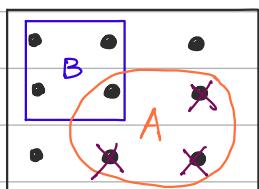
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

B event এর গ্রাফের so rectangle এর একাধিক

outcome এর সমান probability এখনও sample space restricted.  
 $\hookrightarrow (B)$

B এর outcome এর সমান probability এখন  $\frac{1}{4}$

5



$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$P(B)$

probability এখন  $P(B)$  দ্বারা normalize করা

$$\text{Thm 1: } P(A \cap B) = P(A|B)P(B) \quad B \text{ free variable}$$

$$= P(B|A)P(A) \quad A \text{ free variable}$$

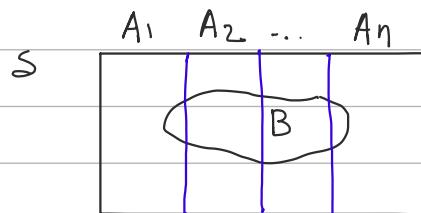
$$\text{Thm 2: } P(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) = P(A_1)P(A_2|A_1)P(A_3|A_1, A_2) \dots$$

$$P(A_n|A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{n-1})$$

(কোন variable free রাখবে ?)  $\rightarrow$  problem দেখে decide

$$\text{Thm 3: } P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)} \quad [\text{Bayes' rule}]$$

Thinking Conditionally, how to solve a problem



complex event B এর total probability  
বের করা target

sample space কে  $n-1$  মাঝের vertical line

দিয়ে  $n$  মাঝের অন্তর্ভুক্ত, mutually exclusive partition (no overlapping)

and sum করলে মুক্তি sample space টি পাবে।

Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  be a partition of  $s$

$$P(B) = P(B \cap A_1) + P(B \cap A_2) + \dots + P(B \cap A_n)$$

$$= P(B|A_1)P(A_1) + P(B|A_2)P(A_2) + \dots + P(B|A_n)P(A_n)$$

Law of total probability

Ex: Get random 2-card hand from a standard deck. (order imp. না)

Find  $P(\text{both aces} \mid \text{have ace})$ ;  $P(\text{both aces} \mid \text{have ace of spades})$

$P(\text{both aces} \mid \underline{\text{have ace}})$

ধৰ্য্যত পৰীক্ষা ace আছে

$$= \frac{P(\text{both aces, have ace})}{P(\text{have ace})}$$

--- → dominated

both aces, have ace  $\rightarrow$  ২টি event  
super event      sub

$P(\text{both ace})$  এর কৰণেই হবে

$$P(\text{both aces}) = \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{\binom{52}{2}}$$

$$P(\text{have ace}) = 1 - \frac{\binom{48}{2}}{\binom{52}{2}} \rightarrow \text{non ace cards আছে} \text{ তাইকে choose}$$

$$P(\text{both aces} \mid \text{have ace}) = \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{1 - \frac{\binom{48}{2}}{\binom{52}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{33} = 3.03\%$$

$P(\text{both aces} \mid \text{have ace of spades})$

52 থেকে 2টি draw,  
এর মধ্যে ace of spades

$P(\text{both aces, have ace of spades})$

$\boxed{AS}$   $\boxed{\quad}$

$P(\text{have ace of spades})$

total possible  $\rightarrow 51$

$$= \frac{3}{51} = \frac{1}{17} = 5.88\%$$

ace যাই আবো ৩টি

probability almost double  
(আপোর্টির মূল্য)

favorable choice

→ এখন extra info add হওয়া ,

2nd problem  $\hookrightarrow$  additional info থাবায় confidence ঘূর্মার মূল্য  
বেশি হবে ।

Disease affects 1% population  $\rightarrow$

Suppose test is 95% accurate .

disease যদি হয় থাকে 95% case  $\hookrightarrow$  result positive

5% case  $\hookrightarrow$  negative

না হয় থাকে 5% case  $\hookrightarrow$  positive

95% case  $\hookrightarrow$  negative

D: Patient has disease

T: Tests positive

$$P(D) = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$$

$$P(D^c) = 0.99$$

$$P(T|D) = 0.95 = P(T^c|D^c)$$

$$P(T^c|D) = 0.05 = P(T|D^c)$$

$$P(D|T) = ?$$

$$P(D|T) = \frac{P(D \cap T)}{P(T)} = \frac{P(D \cap T)}{P(T \cap D) + P(T \cap D^c)} \rightarrow \text{law of total probability}$$

$$= \frac{P(T|D) \cdot P(D)}{P(T|D)P(D) + P(T|D^c)P(D^c)}$$

$$= \frac{0.95 \times 0.01}{0.95 \times 0.01 + 0.05 \times 0.99}$$

$$= 0.16$$

1000 জন population  $\rightarrow$  10জন affected  
 অদ্যুর test এর মধ্যে 1জন positive  
 99 জন negative

990 জন unaffected

50জনের test positive আবাবে।  
 wrong diagnosis

$\rightarrow$  confidence low

because test যতই accurate (যাক population ও  
 consideration এ আন্ত লাগবে।

Def<sup>n</sup>: Events A and B are conditionally independent given C if

$$P(A \cap B | C) = P(A | C) P(B | C)$$

C event ঘটে গিয়েছে তার উপর base করে A, B এর independence check.



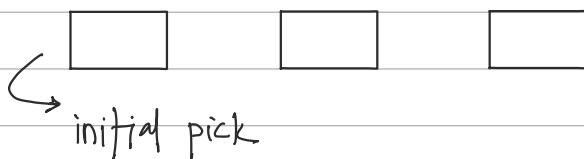
3 টি door, 1 টির পিছনে হাগল আছে, একটির পিছনে car আছে।

অথবা একটি door pick করবো, Host যেটি বাদ দিয়ে অন্য একটি door

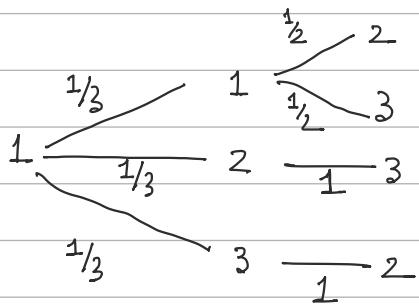
খুলাবে যেটির পিছনে হাগল আছে, এরপর host choice করবে initial  
choose এর door change করতে চাই কিনা,

1 door has car, other 2 has goats, Monty knows which is which.

After picking a door, Monty always opens a goat door. If he has a  
choice which door to open, he opens with equal probability. Should  
we switch



Car door | Monty opens



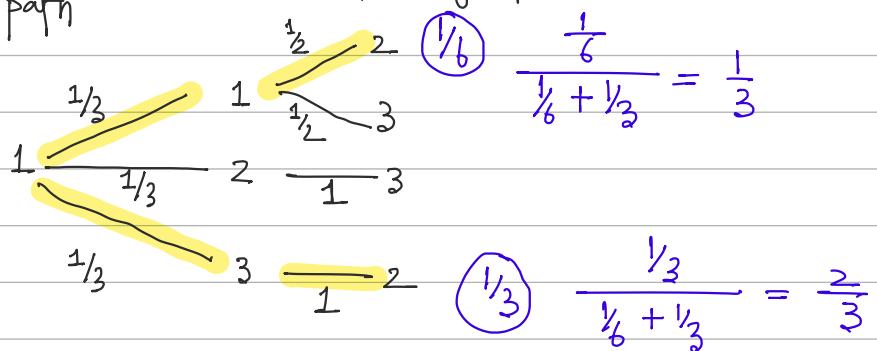
1 নং হইল car door, Monty 2,3 থেকে নেওয়া একই probability তে pick করতে পারে।

2 যদি car door হয়, Monty কে অবশ্যই 3 নং door open করা নাগাদ।

$$P(\text{success of switching} \mid \text{Monty opens } 2) = \frac{2}{3}$$

Car door | Monty opens

এই দুই path হাত ঘন্টা path  
choose করতে পারবেন।



$\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  কে এমনভাবে renormalize করবে যেন এদের probability র যোগফল 1 হয়।

1st case ।। switch করলে success পাবেন।

2nd case ।। switch করলে success পাবেন।

$$P(\text{success of switching} \mid \text{Monty opens } 2) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$S$ : success (assuming switch)

যে ক্ষিনিষ্ঠা জন্মতে চাই খরচের event তৈরি করে যেটার টপৰ

conditioning এরযো।

$D_j$ : Door  $j$  has car,  $j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(S) &= P(S \cap D_1) + P(S \cap D_2) + P(S \cap D_3) \\ &= P(S|D_1) P(D_1) + P(S|D_2) P(D_2) + P(S|D_3) P(D_3) \\ &= 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

originally pick এবলাবু 1, 2 রে car আছে, Monty 3-এ open করবে, switch

এবলে ২-এ যায়ো, success এর probability 1.

door গুৰুজা identical, তাই conditional/unconditional ২ case আইনই same probability পাই,

Simpson's paradox:

২জন surgeon, multiple surgery

individual surgery টু স্থানজো ২য় জনের থেকে better.

overall surgery টু স্থান কি স্বাস্থ্যবান better হবে?

heart bandage

|   |    |    |
|---|----|----|
| S | 70 | 10 |
| F | 20 | 0  |

77% 100%

$$\text{overall success rate} = \frac{80}{100}$$

$\equiv 80\%$

heart bandage

|   |    |    |
|---|----|----|
| S | 0  | 81 |
| F | 10 | 9  |

0% 90%

$$\text{overall success rate} = \frac{81}{100}$$

$$= 81\%$$

individual probability better 2(m3)  
total probability " ২(m3) নাই

A: Successful surgery

$$P(A|B,C) < P(A|B^c,C)$$

B: treated by Dr. Nick

$$P(A|B, C^c) < P(A|B^c, C^c)$$

B<sup>c</sup>: treated by Dr. Hibbert

$$\text{but } P(A|B) > P(A|B^c)$$

C: heart surgery

c<sup>c</sup>: bandage

$P(A|B,C) \rightarrow$  Dr. Nick heart surgery এখন যান্ত্রিক success হওয়ার chance.

$$P(A|B) = P(C|B) P(A|B,C) + P(\bar{C}|B) P(A|B,\bar{C})$$

Law of total probability induce বাবে C কে incorporate করাই;

$$P(A|B) = P(C|B) \underbrace{P(A|B,C)}_{\leq P(A|B,C^c)} + P(C^c|B) \underbrace{P(A|B,C^c)}_{\leq P(A|B^c,C^c)}$$

✓ CT-syllabus

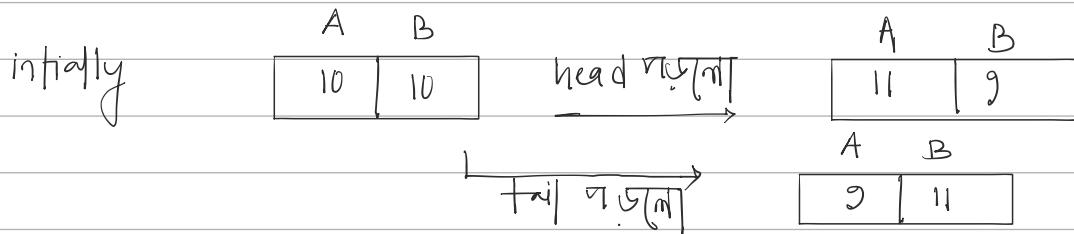
counting smartly

story proofs

conditioning (imp.)

## Gambler's Ruin and Random variables

ରେଣ୍ଟନ gambler ଯେବେ, ଏବେ ବିକାଶ କରିବାରେ head ମଧ୍ୟରେ gambler A : B ଏବେ ହେଲେ ଏବେ ବିକାଶ କରିବାରେ



independent coin toss  
 $\xrightarrow{\quad}$  biased/unbiased ରେଣ୍ଟନ ବିକାଶ

A, B ଏବେ ଏବେବୁନ୍ତ bankrupt ରେଣ୍ଟନ, game ends.

Gambler's Ruin: Two gamblers, A & B, sequence of rounds, bet 1 \$ per round

$$p = P(A \text{ winning a round})$$

$$q = P(B \text{ winning a round}) = 1 - p$$

Find probability that A wins the game (B is bankrupt) assuming A starts with  $i$  \$, B with  $(N-i)$  \$

total coin always = N

ରେଣ୍ଟନ cumulative sum  $\rightarrow$  fixed number ରେଣ୍ଟନ

A ରେଣ୍ଟନ ବିକାଶ  $\rightarrow$

A ଏବେ ବିକାଶ  $i-1$

B ଏବେ ବିକାଶ  $N-i+1$

visually interpret କରିବାରେ number line form ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

0 1 2 ... (i-1) | (i+1) ... (N-1) N

$\hookrightarrow$  ରେଣ୍ଟନ game୍ରୁକ୍ତ ରୂପ ପଥାର ଆଛି

game এর state কে number line এর উপরে point টিক্কা করবে,

game end হবে যদি 0 বা N এ পীछাই।

random walk point কলায়ে move করছি

path: A-B-C

তিনি node 2 টি edge

edge repeat  
ইতান

A-B, B-C  $\rightarrow$  A থেকে C টি যাতে পাঁচ path

walk: path এর general version যখানে এটা edge repeat করতে পারিব।

probability র ভিত্তি base করে movement কলা কর্তৃত + যথানে randomness associated.

Random walk: number line  $\rightarrow$  1D random walk

$p$  = Probability of moving right

$1-p$  = Probability of moving left

absorbing state, 0 or N  $\rightarrow$  কোথায় এসে পীछালে move করার সুযোগ নাই

$P_i = P(A \text{ winning the game} | A \text{ starts with } i)$

একজুন observer করে move করে যাবাকা।

যে দুটো game আছে  $(i-1)$  এ  $(i+1)$ ।

$$P_i = p P_{i+1} + (1-p) P_{i-1} ; 1 \leq i \leq N-1$$

$i$  থেকে  $i+1$  করে move করা probability

$\rightarrow$  Law of total probability

recursive eqn or recurrences

$$P_0 = 0 ; P_N = 1$$

$\rightarrow$  B bankrupt  
A win

$P_{i-1} \rightarrow$  observer এর বাছে

A করে জেতার সম্ভাবনা। যদি

game left করে move করে।

solve করার technique  $\rightarrow$  differential eqn

difference eqn: differential eqn এর discrete form

$p_i = x^i$  is the soln of the following recurrence relation

$$p_i = p p_{i+1} + q p_{i-1} \quad \text{linear eqn}$$

$$x^i = p x^{i+1} + q x^{i-1}$$

$$\rightarrow p x^i - x^{i+1} + q x^{i-1} = 0 \quad (x^{i+1} \text{ দিয়ে divide and rearrange})$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4pq}}{2p}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm (2p-1)}{2p}$$

$$= 1, \frac{1-p}{p}$$

$$= 1, \frac{1}{p}$$

$$1 - 4pq = 1 - 4p(1-p)$$

$$= 1 - 4p + 4p^2$$

$$= (2p-1)^2$$

multiple soln আছে। So actual soln হবে এই এক ছয় soln এর linear combination.

$$p_i = A 1^i + B \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^i$$

boundary condition plug in:

$$i=0 \Rightarrow$$

$$p_0 = A \cdot 1^0 + B \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = A + B$$

$$\Rightarrow B = -A$$

$$i=N \Rightarrow$$

$$p_N = A \cdot 1^N + B \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^N$$

$$1 = A + (-A) \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^N$$

$$\Rightarrow A \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^N\right) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^N}$$

$$P_i = A - A \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^i$$

$$= A \left(1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^i\right)$$

$$= \frac{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^i}{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^N}$$

$$P_i = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^i}{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^N}, & p \neq q \\ \frac{1}{N}, & p = q \end{cases}$$

$p = q \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$  so limiting value find

$$P_i = \frac{1 - y^i}{1 - y^N} \quad y = \frac{q}{p}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - y^i}{1 - y^N} = \frac{-i y^{i-1}}{-N y^{N-1}}$$

$$= \frac{i}{N}$$

say, initially A

60 \$

B

40 \$

$N = 100 \$$

unbiased coin ( $50\%-50\%$  chance)

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{i}{N} = 60\%$$

Let,  $i = N-1$ ; coin unfair  $P(H) = 0.49$  (মাঝান্তি biased)

କେଣ୍ଟ gambler ହିଁ  
ଧରାନ୍ତର amount ନିମ୍ନେ  
ଦେଖାଯାଇଛି

$$N = 20$$

$$N = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow P_i = 0.12$$

$$\Rightarrow P_i = 0.12$$

$$N = 200$$

$$\rightarrow P_1 = 0.02$$

So coin fair ইওয়া বড় একটি factor

$$\frac{i}{N} + \frac{N-i}{N} = 1$$

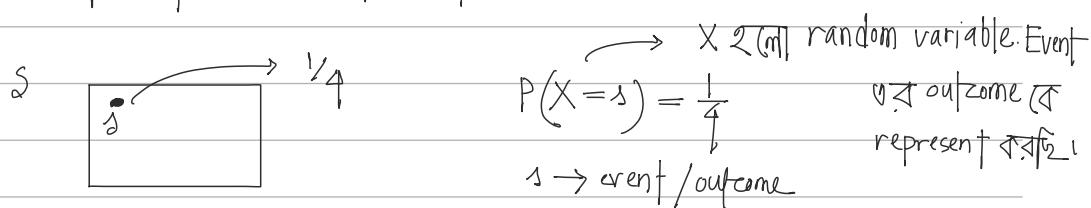
A ত্রিতীয়ে B ত্রিতীয়ে

fair coin হলি N রাট বাড়ি হোবে যেন either A জিতবে বা B জিতবে তাৰ  
 probability 1  
 (probability that game finishes), (কটো জিতবেন্ন এন্দ game বু বাবে কোটো  
 আবাবে তাৰ probability = 0

## Random Variable:

Q. What is a random variable? → multiple value assume করতে পারবে and  
ক্রিটিক যাবে একটি probability assigned যাবে।

→ It's a function that maps the sample space  $S$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ .



ex একটি coin এর এক পিণ্ঠ 1 অন্য পিণ্ঠ 0। Toss করলে বেন value দ্বারা পিণ্ঠ দেখতে পাবে, random variable declare করলাম। ফলটি আমারে তার দ্বারা একটি probability assign করলাম।

deterministic variable  $\rightarrow$  value fixed.  $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$   $\rightarrow x = 1$

variable ଏବଂ ଯାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ deterministic

Think of it as a numerical summary of an aspect of the experiment.

Def'n (Bernoulli): A r.v.  $X$  is said to have a Bernoulli distribution if

$X$  has two possible values, 0 and 1, and  $P(X=1) = p$ ,  $P(X=0) = 1-p = q$   
↳ event  $\{s: X(s) = 1\}$

03.05.25

lect-08: Random variables and their Distributions

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

↳ random variable  $X$  binomial distribution follow করে

Random variable  $X$  কে তিপাই অবস্থা করা যায়।

(1) Story: Bernoulli trial ex: single coin toss

$n$  হ্যান্ডে independent Bernoulli trial করবে, কতবার success/head  
পাই → random variable.

$X$  is # successes in  $n$  independent  $\text{Bern}(p)$  trials.

(2) Sum of indicator R.V.s:

indicator random variable  $\rightarrow X$  (কে decompose করবে) smallest unit  
এই smallest unit কীভাবে  
indicator random variable

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \quad X_j = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } j\text{th trial is success} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

গোলি যাতবার head পড়ার sum (+1) রয়ে।

Indicator variable ফিল্ট কন্ডিশন (বাট্ট টেক্স রেজিস্ট্রেশন করা হলে একটি পোজিটিভ মান পাওয়া যাবে)

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  are iid (independent & identical distribution) r.v.s  $\rightarrow$  distribution same

(3) PMF (Probability Mass Function) use করে →

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 \underline{T} & \underline{T} & \underline{T} & \underline{H} & \underline{H} & \underline{H} & \underline{H} \\
 \text{coin} & \text{toss} & 7 & 4 & 1 & 5 \\
 \left( \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) P^4 q^3
 \end{array}$$

in general:

n মুখ্য trial, K এর Heads পড়ার  $\rightarrow \binom{n}{K} p^K q^{n-K}$

$$P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} ; \quad k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

PMF of random variable at fixed value  $x_1$

CDF (Cumulative Distribution Function)

$X \leq x$  is an event then  $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$  is the CDF of  $X$ .

discrete function  $\rightarrow$  PMF

continuous distribution ( )  $\rightarrow$  CDF (বেশি helpful)

property 1:  $\binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} \rightarrow$  always positive

$$P_j \geq 0$$

so property 1 follow 4751

## properties :

Discrete: All possible values of  $X$  are  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$

$$p_j = P(X = a_j) \quad \forall j ; \quad p_j \geq 0 , \quad \sum_{j=1}^n p_j = 1$$

proved already

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} = (p+q)^n = 1^n = 1 \quad [\text{Binomial Thm}]$$

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

difference: # trials  $n$  for  $X$   
 $m$  for  $Y$

$X+Y \rightarrow$  এই দুটি random variable generate কৈ

এটি কোন distribution follow কৈ এবং parameters কি কৈ?

$$\rightarrow X+Y \sim \text{Bin}(m+n, p)$$

(1) # successes in  $n$  independent  $\text{Bern}(p)$  trials and then # successes in  $m$  independent  $\text{Bern}(p)$  trials  $\rightarrow \text{Bin}(m+n, p)$

story  $\rightarrow$  # successes in fixed number of trials

$$(2) \quad X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n, \quad Y = Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_m$$

$$X+Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j \rightarrow \text{Bin}(m+n, p)$$

$$(3) \quad P(X+Y = K) = \sum_{j=0}^K P(X+Y = K \mid X=j) P(X=j)$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^K P(Y = K-j \mid X=j) P(X=j)$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^K P(Y = K-j) P(X=j)$$

$X, Y \rightarrow$  dependency নাই,  $\uparrow$   $P(A \mid B) = P(A)$  এর মান কৈ

$A, B$  independent কৈ

$$= \sum_{j=0}^K \binom{m}{k-j} p^{k-j} q^{m-k+j} \binom{n}{j} p^j q^{n-j}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^K p^k q^{m+n-k} \binom{m}{k-j} \binom{n}{j}$$

j টির গুরুত্ব নেই

$$= p^k q^{m+n-k} \sum_{j=0}^K \binom{m}{k-j} \binom{n}{j}$$

$$= \binom{m+n}{k} p^k q^{m+n-k} \rightarrow \text{Bin}(m+n, p)$$

05.05.25

Lec-09:

Hypergeometric random variable and its distribution.

Ex: 5 card hand, find the distribution of # aces.  $X = \# \text{aces}$

cards এর order করা না. # aces র পার্শ্ব 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, এরিকে নার probability 0.

5.6...

$$P(X=k) = 0 \text{ if } k \notin \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\binom{4}{k} \binom{48}{5-k}}{\binom{52}{5}}, \forall k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

numerator কে combination সূত্র পারবেনা, property 1)

Have  $b$  black marbles,  $w$  white marbles. Pick random sample of  $n$  marbles.

Find the distribution of # white marbles in sample.

Let,  $X = \#$  white marbles

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\binom{w}{k} \binom{b}{n-k}}{\binom{b+w}{n}} ; \sum P(X=k) = \frac{1}{\binom{b+w}{n}} \sum_{k=0}^w \binom{w}{k} \binom{b}{n-k}$$

$k$  driver variable

(Vandermonde's identity)

hypergeometric distribution

$$= \frac{1}{\binom{b+w}{n}} \times \binom{b+w}{n} = 1$$

(property 2)

Independence of R.V.s:

$X, Y$  are independent when

$$P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = P(X \leq x) P(Y \leq y) ; \text{ continuous}$$

$$P(X=x, Y=y) = P(X=x) P(Y=y) \quad \text{discrete}$$

Average: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 5  $\rightarrow$  এটা program run করে পেলাম

$$\frac{5}{8} \times 1 + \frac{2}{8} \times 3 + \frac{1}{8} \times 5$$

Expectation of a random variable  $X$ :  $E(X) = \sum_x x P(X=x)$

সমস্ত সঠিক valid value রেখালো চিহ্ন করবে। যাবিলোর contribution 0। কেন? Since আর যেৱা probability.

Expectation of Bernoulli random variable :

$X \sim \text{Bern}(p)$  success rate  $p$ , failure rate  $q$

$$E(X) = 1 \cdot P(X=1) + 0 \cdot P(X=0) = 1 \cdot p + 0 \cdot q = p$$

indicator random variable,  $X = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } A \text{ occurs} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$E(X) = p = P(A) \rightarrow \text{fundamental bridge}$$

probability  $\leftrightarrow$  Expectation

Expectation  $\leftrightarrow$  probability  $\leftrightarrow$  convert করতে পারি

Expectation of Binomial random variable :

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

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n n \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} = \sum_{k=0}^n n \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

$$= np \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^{k-1} q^{n-k}$$

$k=0$  মানে  $(n-1)$  থেকে  $-1$  টাকা একটি possible না, 0 contribute এবং 1

$$= np \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^{k-1} q^{n-k}$$

$$= np \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{j} p^j q^{n-1-j} \quad j = k-1 \Rightarrow k = j+1$$

$$= np(p+q)^{n-1} = np \quad \because p+q=1$$

Linearity :

$$E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) \text{ even if } X, Y \text{ are dependent}$$

$$E(cx) = c E(X)$$

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

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_3) + \dots + E(X_n) \\ &= p + p + \dots + p \\ &= np \end{aligned}$$

Ex: 5 card hand,  $X = \# \text{ aces}$

let  $X_j$  be an indicator random variable of  $j^{\text{th}}$  card being an ace.  $1 \leq j \leq 5$

$$E(X) = E(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_5) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) + \dots + E(X_5)$$

1st card ace  $E(X_1) = 1 = \frac{4}{52} + \frac{4}{52} + \dots + \frac{4}{52} = \frac{5}{13}$

2nd card ace টির বিন্দুর মোট প্রক্রিয়া

2nd card ace বিন্দুর নির্ভর নয়। But

expectation এ বিন্দুর অবস্থা নির্ভর নয়।  $E(X_1) = E(X_2) = \dots = E(X_5)$

## Geometric distribution (P):

Story: অনেকগুলি independent Bernoulli trial হওয়া হবে  
যদিক্ষণ পর্যন্ত না success হলে তার আগে পর্যন্ত প্রতিক্রিয়া failure হলে

→ random variable

Independent Bern(p) trials # trials until the first success  $\rightarrow X \sim \text{Geom}(p)$

H, TH, TTH, TTTH

P qP q^2P q^3P

এখ বাবুই head পেলে  $\rightarrow H$  (done)  
no failure

random variable কো অন্তর্ভুক্ত

TH  $\rightarrow$  r.v. = 1

TTH  $\rightarrow$  r.v. = 2

TTTH  $\rightarrow$  r.v. = 3

PMF:  $P(X=k) = q^k p$ ;  $k \in \{0, 1, \dots\}$

non-negative &  
total probability 1 হওয়া নাগাদ

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k p = 1$   $k \rightarrow$  driver variable

infinity পর্যন্ত long রেস পারে

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k p = p \times \frac{1}{1-q} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k = \frac{1}{1-q}$$

$$= p \times \frac{1}{p}$$

$$= 1 \quad (\text{valid PMF})$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k q^k p = p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k q^k$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k = \frac{1}{1-q}$$

differentiating w.r.t.  $k$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k q^{k-1} = \frac{1}{(1-q)^2}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k q^k = \frac{q}{(1-q)^2}$$

Algebraic manipulation

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k q^k p = p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k q^k = p \times \frac{q}{p^2} = \frac{q}{p}$$

Story proof: coin flip

$$\text{Let, } C = E(X)$$

All possible outcome দে ২ টাগে আঢ়া কৰবো।

- ① ১st head  $\rightarrow$  initial state থাবাবে শুরু
- ② ১st T  $\rightarrow$  rest of everything

এম বাবি সু সু success, random variable = 0

$$C = 0 \cdot p + \boxed{\quad}$$

rest of everything এর জন্য  $\rightarrow C = 1(1+C)$

$\rightarrow$  (শুক্র ফাইল যাবাবে)  
যদি এম flip এর পৰ observer আঢ়ে  
যে দেখাব original যে outcome কো  
ভাব মতোই

TH, TTH, TTH  $\rightarrow$  H, TH, TTH ...

observer দেখাব

so expectation আবাব ক হবে

$$\therefore c = 0 \cdot p + q (1+c)$$

$$c = \frac{q}{p}$$

$X \sim FS(p)$  # trials until first success

$$\text{Let } Y = X - 1 \Rightarrow Y \sim \text{Geom}(p)$$

$$E(X) = E(Y) + 1$$

$$= \frac{q}{p} + 1 = \frac{1}{p}$$

coin flip

1%. H

99%. T

}

on average success প্রতি 100 টাকা flip দ্বাৰা আগবঢ়ে।

1 টাকা success লাভ

1/4 টাকা + 1 টাকা দ্বাৰা আগবঢ়ে।

## Negative Binomial Distribution: (extension of geometric distribution)

Parameters are  $\rightarrow r$  &  $p$

Story: অনেকগুলো independent Bernoulli trial success rate  $p$   
 যতকান পৃথক না একটি নির্দিষ্ট মাঝের success পাবে ততকান  
 হিপ করতেই থাকবে।

Independent Bern(p) trials, # failures before the  $r^{\text{th}}$  success

geometric distribution এটার একটি special case যখন  $r=1$

$$100010010000100 \text{ (1)} \quad r \text{ successes, } n \text{ failures} = p^r q^n$$

$1 \rightarrow H$        $\hookrightarrow p^5 q^1$        $1^{\text{st}}$  এ অবশ্যই success থাকা নাগাব।  
 $0 \rightarrow T$       তাইলে এর মাঝে  $(r-1)$  মাঝের success  
 থাকব।

target 5 এর success করা,

$\therefore$   $n$  মাঝের failure and  $(r-1)$  মাঝের  
 success এর যোগো কমিশন  
 নিতে নাবি।

$$\text{PMF: } P(X=n) = \binom{n+r-1}{r-1} p^r q^n$$

$$n \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

sum করলে 1 দায়ে।

random variable দ্বারা decomposition এর জো geometric distribution follow করবে।

1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1

উপর থেকে  $\rightarrow r$  ঘট্ট করে because until success partition করিব।

$E(X) = E(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_r)$ ;  $X_j$  is # failures between  $(j-1)$ th and  $j$ th success.  $\rightarrow X_j \sim \text{Geom}(p)$

$$= E(X_1) + E(X_2) + \dots + E(X_r)$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p} + \dots + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{r}{p}$$

Ex: 1, ..., n randomly permute and find the local maxima

Random permutation of 1, 2, ..., n;  $n \geq 2$

Find the expected number of local maxima, 3214765

একটি number এর neighbour দ্বারা থেকে কেবল একটি local maxima

3      }  
7      } local maxima

$I$  be the # local maxima

$E(I) = E(I_1 + I_2 + \dots + I_n)$ ;  $I_j$  be the i.r.v of position  $j$  having a local maxima,  $1 \leq j \leq n$

$I_1 \rightarrow$  1st position এর number দ্বারা যেটা একটি local maxima হয় অর্থাৎ  
1 2 3 4

$$E(I) = E(I_1) + E(I_2) + \dots + E(I_n)$$

boundary case ২টি, ① 1st পুরুষ left বিচুলাট

② last পুরুষ right গুলি

$$E(I) = E(I_1) + E(I_2) + \dots + E(I_n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}(n-2) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $a > b$  }  $a < b$

intermediate জায়গা দুটির ৩। এর মাঝে ২টা case পে মাঝেরটা এতো

$$\text{so } \frac{2}{3!} = \frac{1}{3}$$

intermediate জায়গা আছে  $n-2$  টি।

St. Petersburg paradox: coin এর H  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

until the heads পড়ুনো flip 2  $\stackrel{\text{তত্ত্বাবধি}}{\rightarrow} \$ \text{ পাবে}$

5 বার স্বি তুরপর H  $\rightarrow$  6টি flip total

$\times$  13 # coin flips until you land H. Get  $\$2^x$  Find  $E(2^x)$  ;  $Y = 2^x \Rightarrow E(Y)$

## lect: 11 The Poisson Distribution

12.05.25

St. Petersburg Paradox:  $E(Y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$

ক্ষয় ঘূর্ণ flip

একটি  $k-1$  ক্ষয় ঘূর্ণ tails  $(\frac{1}{2})^{k-1}$   
last ৬ head

so  $(\frac{1}{2})^k$  (multiplication rule)

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1 = \infty$$

Gambling house এর গাছে যদি  $2^{30} \approx 1B$  \$ থাবে তাহলে এই game

কত invest করা উচিত?

$$\sum_{k=1}^{30} 2^k \cdot \frac{1}{2^k} = \sum_{k=1}^{30} 1 = 30$$

lottery/gambling এ কত invest? overall যাতে expect করি পর ধনান বা শর থেকে

একটি ব্যাপ্তি

Poisson distribution PMF:  $P(X=k) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}$ ;  $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ ;  
non-negative number

$\lambda$  is the rate parameter,  $\lambda > 0$

validity check: whether PMF or not

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{Taylor's expansion of } (e^{\lambda})}$

$$= e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda} = 1$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!}$$

$k=0 \rightarrow$  denominator  $(-1)!$   $\rightarrow$  invalid

discard করে ফেলে

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^j}{j!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \lambda e^{\lambda}$$

$$= \lambda$$

rate parameter average/expectation বল ঘন্টা

Poisson distribution  $\rightarrow$  mostly used.

Often used for applications for counting # successes where there are a

large number of trials and each with small probability of success.

ex: (1) # emails in an hour  $\rightarrow$  specific person থেকে আসার chance  
বয়। But যাদের থেকে email আসে  
পারি যেই set টি large

(2) # earthquakes in a year in a region.  $\rightarrow$  কোনো নির্দিষ্ট second  
তে ঘটার chance কম। বিশু  
time এর set ঘোর বড়।

Poisson paradigm:

Events  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$ ;  $P(A_j) = p_j$ ,  $n$  large,  $p_j$ 's small.

Events are independent or dependent then #  $A_j$ 's that occur is approx

$$\sum_{j=1}^n p_j$$

একজন person থেকে mail গেলে reply  
then যাবার মেঝে person mail এর reply

} dependent

যদি dependency না থাকে and প্রত্যোন্ত event এর success probability same হয়

$\rightarrow$  binomial distribution follow এর টু

binomial distribution  $\rightarrow$  হাতায় হাতাব ব্যার biased coin (1/1000) flip

মেটা poisson দিয়ে approximate করতে পারি।

$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$ , Let  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $p \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\lambda = np \rightarrow p = \frac{\lambda}{n}$

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

$$= \frac{n(n-1) \dots (n-k+1)}{k!} \frac{\lambda^k}{n^k} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-k}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \frac{n(n-1) \dots (n-k+1)}{n^k} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-k}$$

Let  $\begin{cases} n = 1M \\ k = 6/7 \end{cases}$   $n - k \approx n$

$$= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{n^k}{n^k} \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot 1$$

limiting case (

$\lambda$  = finite value

$$\left(1 - \frac{\text{small value}}{\text{large value}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{finite value}} (1-0) \xrightarrow{\text{finite value}} 1$$

তাহার,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e^\lambda$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot 1 \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot 1 = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} \quad (\text{Taking limits})$$

Ex: Have  $n$  people, find approximate probability of 3 people having same birth day (  $n$  sufficiently large )

$\lambda = ? \rightarrow \text{expectation দ্বারা প্রাপ্ত মূল্য}$

$\binom{n}{3}$  triplets of people, indicator random variable.  $I_{ijk}, \underline{i, j, k}$

একটি triplet প্রাপ্ত্য

1. day match এর মূল্য  $1 = 1$

$(1, 2, 3)$  একটি combination দ্বারা প্রাপ্ত্য,

$E(\# \text{ triplet matches}) = \binom{n}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{365} \cdot \frac{1}{365} \leftarrow \text{poisson distribution এর average}$

একটি 3 day

ধৰণের একটি  
assignment এর মূল্য

2nd জনের 3rd day 1st জনের মাঝে match এর মূল্য

probability

$$= \binom{n}{3} / 365^2$$

$$X = \# \text{ triplet matches}, \lambda = \binom{n}{3} / 365^2$$

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^0}{0!} = 1 - e^{-\lambda}$$

at least one triplet on a day same day

$$n=10$$

$$\binom{n}{3} = \underline{120}$$

sufficiently large

$n$  যত fast rise হবে  $\binom{n}{3}$  এর ক্ষেত্রে fast rise হবে।

$$\hookrightarrow O(3)$$

$$n(n-1)(n-2)$$

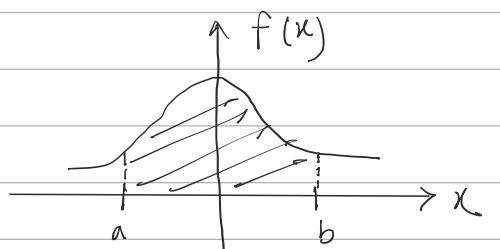
14/05/24

## Lec-12: Continuous distribution, Uniform distribution

| Discrete ( $X$ )                                              | Continuous ( $X$ )                                        | PDF (Probability Density Function)                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PMF: $P(X=x)$                                                 | PDF $f_X(x) [P(X=x) = 0]$                                 | Defn: Random variable $X$ has                                                                                                   |
| CDF: $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$<br>Cumulative distribution function | CDF $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$<br>cumulative density function | PDF $f(x)$ if<br>$P(a \leq x \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$<br>(এখনো একটি region এর মধ্যে)<br>random var. থাকলে তার<br>probability |

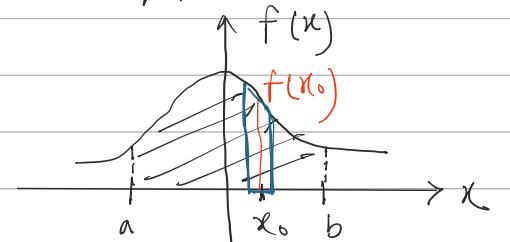
ex: like a to b অঞ্চল এর  
মধ্যে r.v. থাকবে তার  
probability.

$$[a=t \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0]$$



a, b এর মধ্যে random variable  
কি স্থানান্তর chance.

যেখানে point  $x_0$  PDF zero.  
এখন হলু একটি rectangle টি  
বাসিয়ে small range of r.v.  
দায়িত্ব probability.



random variable  $x_0$  কি স্থানান্তর  
probability  $\rightarrow$   
থুবুই কোটি একু কে এবং  
একটি rectangle টি কি একটি

$$f(x_0) \approx p(x \in (x_0 - \epsilon/2, x_0 + \epsilon/2))$$

rectangle width

for  $\epsilon > 0 \rightarrow$  very small

To be valid,  $f(x) \geq 0$ ,  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

CDF (or PDF) represent  $\rightarrow$

If  $X$  has PDF  $f$ , then CDF  $= F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$

If  $X$  has CDF  $F$ , (and  $X$  is continuous random)  $f(x) = F'(x)$

derivative of  $F(x)$   
fundamental thm of calculus

$$P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

CDF evaluated at  $b$

Variance: এটা random variable এর মধ্যে কি পরিমাণ variance থাবতে পারে

$$\text{Var}(X) = E((X - E(X))^2)$$

$$E(X) - E(E(X)) = E(X) - E(X)$$

→ on average  $E(X)$  average থেকে কম্পুন্ড differ হবে।

$\Rightarrow$  ~~square~~  
বিবর

$X$  random variable

$E(X) \rightarrow \text{constant}$

$$E(E(X)) \rightarrow E(X)$$

Standard Deviation:  $SD(X) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2 - 2X E(X) + E(X)^2)$$

$$= E(X^2) - 2E(X) E(X) + E(X)^2$$

$2, E(X) \rightarrow \text{constant}$

যাইবে আবারু,  $X$  এর expectation নিয়ে  
 $2E(X) E(X)$

$$= E(X^2) - E(X)^2$$

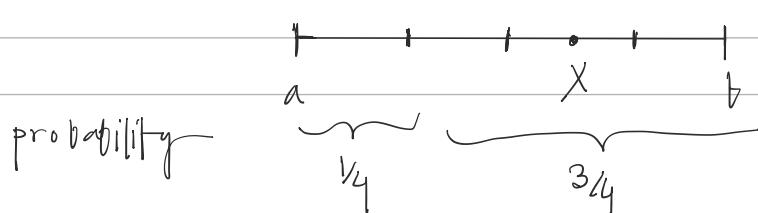
### Uniform Random Distribution

$\text{Unif}(a, b)$  :

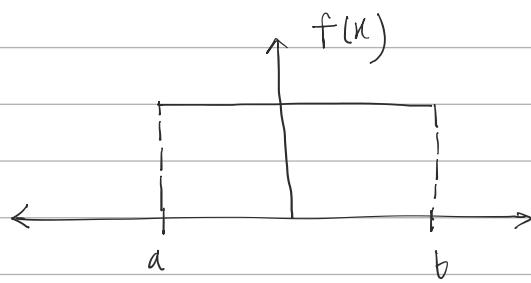


completely random point on  $[a, b]$

$X$  left half এ প্রাপ্ত probability =  $\frac{1}{2}$



probability & length



domain  $a$  to  $b \rightarrow [a, b]$  (no value)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} c, & \text{if } a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad c \Rightarrow \text{non negative number}$$

$c = ?$  probability র axiom use দ্বারা নির্ণয় করা হবে।

Total probability র sum = 1

$$\int_a^b c dx = 1 \Rightarrow c [x]_a^b = c(b-a) = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \int_a^x \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} [x]_a^x = \frac{1}{b-a} (x-a)$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a} & \text{if } a \leq x \leq b \\ 1 & \text{if } x > b \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_a^b x \times \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_a^b = \frac{1}{2} \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b-a} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$E(X^r) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^r f_X(x) dx \quad [\text{Law of the unconscious statistician (LOTUS)}]$$

$$U \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1), \quad E(U) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad E(U^r) = \int_0^1 u^r f(u) du = \frac{1}{r+1} \quad f(u) = 1$$

$$\text{Var}(U) = E(U^2) - E(U)^2 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12} \quad \left[ \frac{(a-b)^2}{12} \text{ general case} \right]$$

$$\text{standard deviation} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}$$

### lect. 13 : Normal Distribution

17.05.25

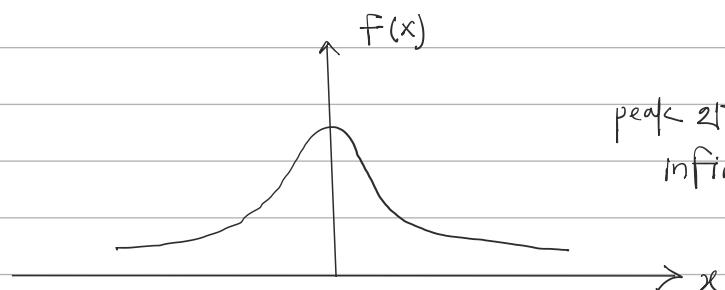
ধ্রোনা distribution

Central limit thrm: large number of (11) r.v. নিয়ে যদি এগুলি একই ধরণের যোগ অবস্থারে normal distribution follow করবে,

Central Limit Theorem: sum of lots of iid random variables looks normal

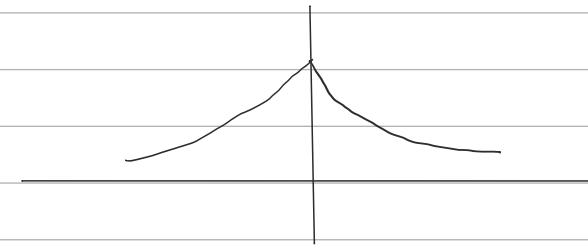
$z \sim N(0, 1)$  has PDF,  $f(z) = ce^{-z^2/2}$   
 mean = 0  
 variance = 1 } standard normal distribution follow করছে

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-z^2/2} dz = 1$$



peak থাকবে  $x=0$  এর ঘর  
 infinity টে সিয়ে  $y=0$  হবে।

$e^{-|x|}$



problem: এটি spike পাই দ্রিভেট এবং কালো

আবার modulus কো হৈ।

এই square filter  $\rightarrow e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{PDF} = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 1 \text{ সুরু সুরু না।}$$

constant কো পারি।

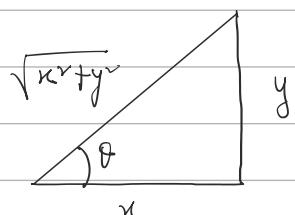
এই সামনে দিয়ে multiply.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \rightarrow = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

↗ এটা এর ক্ষেত্র চাই তার square পাই

$$\int e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz \rightarrow \text{indefinite integral (I)}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)/2} dx dy$$



$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2/2} r dr d\theta$$

positive x axis এর ক্ষেত্র angle

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$dx dy \rightarrow dr d\theta$$

$$dx \cdot dy = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} dr d\theta$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} dr d\theta$$

$$= (r \cos^2\theta + r \sin^2\theta) dr d\theta$$

$$= r dr d\theta$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2/2} r dr d\theta \quad u = \frac{r^2}{2}$$

$$du = r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} du dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ -e^{-u} \right]_0^{\infty} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (-\theta + 1) d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi$$

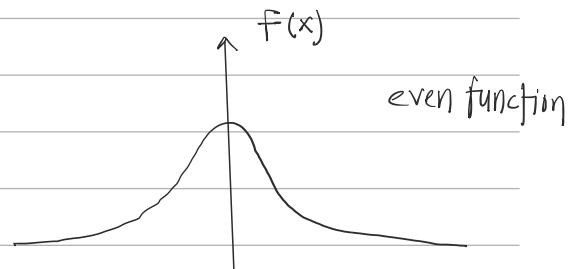
$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-z^2/2} dz = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2}$$

$$E(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$= 0$  [By symmetry of odd function]



$z \rightarrow$  straight line  
odd function

even function  $\times$  odd function = odd function

$$Var(z) = E(z^2) - E(z)^2$$

$$E(z^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

even function

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} z^2 e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2} = 1$$

Integration by parts  $\int z \cdot (z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}) dz$

$$= z \int z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz - \int \frac{dz}{dz} \left( \int z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz \right) dz$$

$u = \frac{z^2}{2} \rightarrow du = z dz$

$$= \left[ -z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \right]_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$\sqrt{2\pi}$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty z^2 e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2} = 1$$

Notation:  $\Phi$  is the standard normal CDF,  $\Phi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^z e^{-t^2/2} dt$

যেখানে arbitrary mean ও variance থাবতে পারে  $\rightarrow$  non-standard

$$x = \mu + \sigma z$$

shift

$\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  (mean, location)

$\sigma > 0$  (SD, scale)

standard deviation

$$x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

variance

$$E(x) = E(\mu + \sigma z) = E(\mu) + \sigma E(z) = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = E(x - E(x))^2 = E(x^2) - E(x)^2$$

$$\text{Var}(x+c) = E(x+c - E(x+c))^2 = E(x - E(x))^2 = \text{Var}(x)$$

left right shift করলেও sign ও variance change হয় না

$$\text{Var}(cx) = E(cx - E(cx))^2 = E(cx - cE(x))^2 = c^2 E(x - E(x))^2 = c^2 \text{Var}(x)$$

$\text{Var}(x+y) \neq \text{Var}(x) + \text{Var}(y) \rightarrow$  linearity property follow নাই  
[Equal if  $x, y$  are independent]

# Find PDF of  $x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$   $x = \mu + \sigma z$

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

CDF বের করবে।

derivative নিলে PDF পাবে।

non-standard variable (ক্ষেত্রে)  
standardize করলেই।

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{CDF: } P(X \leq x) &= P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} < \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \\
 &= P\left(Z \leq \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \\
 &= \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{PDF: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2/2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{chain rule apply}} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

19. 05. 25

## lect-14: Variance contd. & Exponential Distribution

$$X \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda). \quad \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X^2) &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x^2 P(X=x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} \\
 &= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k^2 \lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \lambda e^{\lambda} (\lambda + \lambda) = \lambda^2 + \lambda
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{\lambda}$$

মাঝেরিং series  
differentiating w.r.t.  $\lambda$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k \lambda^{k-1}}{k!} = e^{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k \lambda^k}{k!} = \lambda e^{\lambda} \quad (\text{multiplying } \lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^2 \lambda^{k-1}}{k!} = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda} + \lambda e^{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^2 \lambda^k}{k!} = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda} (\lambda + 1) \quad (\text{multiplying } \lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}(X) &= \lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2 \\
 &\quad \swarrow E(X)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p). \quad \text{Var}(X) : X = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots + I_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Bern}(p)$$

$$E(X) = np$$

$$X^Y = I_1^Y + I_2^Y + I_3^Y + \dots + I_n^Y + 2I_1 I_2 + 2I_2 I_3 + \dots + 2I_{n-1} I_n$$

$$E(X^Y) = E(I_1^Y) + E(I_2^Y) + \dots + 2E(I_1 I_2) + \dots + 2E(I_{n-1} I_n)$$

→ linear property follow করে

যদি  $I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n \rightarrow \text{iid}$

$$E(I_1^Y) = E(I_2^Y)$$

$$\therefore E(X^Y) = n E(I_1^Y) + 2 \binom{n}{2} E(I_1 I_2) = np + n(n-1)p^2 = np + np^2 - np^2$$

$$I_1 \rightarrow 0 \text{ or } 1$$

$$I_1 = I_1^Y \quad E(I_1) = E(I_1^Y) = p$$

$$E(I_1 I_2) = 1 \text{ if } I_1 = 1 \text{ and } I_2 = 1$$

→ indicator of success on both trials

$$\text{Var}(X) = np + np^2 - np^2 - np^2 = np(1-p) = npq$$

Ex: on avg. per hour ৫ মেস্যাগে এমেইল আছে

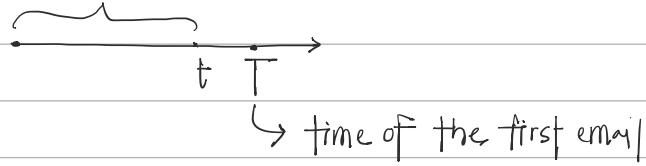
প্রতি unit time (৫ মেস্যাগে এমেইল)

t time (৫ t)

#Emails I get in time t.  $N_t \sim \text{Pois}(5t)$

Find PDF of T, time of the first email (or CDF)

প্রযুক্তি এবং প্রযুক্তি আর্থ



$$P(T \leq t) \rightarrow \text{CDF} ; \quad P(T > t) = P(N_t = 0) = e^{-\lambda t} \frac{(\lambda t)^0}{0!} = e^{-\lambda t}$$

complement event  
এর probability হিসেব

$T > t \rightarrow 0-t$  time এ গোলা mail হি আছে নাটু।  
এখন mail পাই ৰ পৰি

$$\text{CDF } P(T \leq t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}, \quad t > 0 ; \quad \text{PDF} = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$$

Exponential Distribution, rate parameter  $\lambda$ ,  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

$$\text{PDF} = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x > 0 \quad \text{Valid } \int_0^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = 1$$

$$\text{CDF } F(x) = \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \boxed{1 - e^{-\lambda x}}, \quad x > 0 \quad \text{০ (থেকে start) হ্যাতে} \quad \text{হ্যাতে ১ থেকে}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  not valid for  $x < 0$  so ০ থেকে শুরু কৰবে  
এই distribution

$$Y = \lambda X ; \text{ then } Y \sim \text{Exp}(1) \text{ since } P(Y \leq y) = P(\lambda X \leq y) = P\left(X \leq \frac{y}{\lambda}\right)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  (standard exponential random variable)

$X$  এর CDF হ'ল  
(exponential)

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda x} = 1 - e^{-\lambda y/\lambda} = 1 - e^{-1 \cdot \lambda} = 1 - e^{-y}$$

$$Y \sim \text{Exp}(1)$$

$$E(Y) \text{ and } \text{Var}(Y) : E(Y) = \int_0^{\infty} y e^{-y} dy = 1$$

$$V\text{ar}(Y) = E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2 ; E(Y) = \int_0^{\infty} y^2 e^{-y} dy = 2$$

$$= 2 - 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$E(X) = E(Y/\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda} E(Y) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{standard এর বেশ কম scale এবং} \\ \text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y/\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{non-standard এবং লেনাম্বো}$$

Memoryless Property:  $P(X \geq s+t | (X \geq s)) = P(X \geq t) : \forall s, t \geq 0$

এখন experiment হচ্ছি s পরিষ্কার করা

এখন যাবো  $t$  পরিমাণ time টলে  $\rightarrow$  যোঁ যোৱার হোল্ড  
 memory dependent না, সুতৰে  $t$  পরিমাণ time টলার  
 probability র মান।

Continuous  $\rightarrow$  exponential  
Discrete  $\rightarrow$  Geometric } memoryless property (3/7/17 10/17)

continuous:

$$P(X \geq s) = 1 - P(X \leq s) = 1 - 1 + e^{-\lambda s} = e^{-\lambda s}$$

$$= \frac{P(X \geq s+t, X \geq s)}{P(X \geq s)} \quad \text{সুতৰে ক্ষেত্ৰৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত } X$$

$$= \frac{P(X \geq s+t)}{P(X \geq s)}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda(s+t)}}{e^{-\lambda s}} = e^{-\lambda t} = P(X \geq t)$$

Geometrie → self study.

∴ memory less property follow

Memoryless Property:  $P(X \geq s+t | X \geq s) = P(X \geq t)$

$s$  unit time wait এখনাম, দ্রুতাম (মাল মাইল নাই)। What is the probability that I have to wait another  $t$  unit to get the first mail.

$$\begin{aligned} X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda), \quad E(X | X > a) &= E(a + X - a | X > a) \\ &= E(a | X > a) + E(X - a | X > a) \end{aligned}$$

$$= a + E(Y | Y > 0) = a + \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$\downarrow$   
a fixed constant

$$X - a > 0$$

$$Y > 0$$

$X \rightarrow$  exponential random variable

এবং  $a$  এর সরিমান right shift  $Y$  এবাবে।

So  $Y$  is random variable.

exponential  $0$  থেকে infinity পর্যন্ত defined.

$Y$  exponential r.v.

$$\therefore \text{expectation} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

## Moment Generating Functions: (MGF)

$E(X^n) \rightarrow$   $n$ th moment of  $X$

$n \rightarrow$  non-negative integer

MGF (Defn): A random variable  $X$  has MGF  $M(t) = E(e^{tX})$  as a function of  $t$ , if this is finite on  $(-\alpha, \alpha)$  for some  $\alpha > 0$

Book keeping Device

$t \rightarrow$  function এর input parameter

MGF এবাবে সংরক্ষিত শিখে converge করবে।

$$E(e^{tx}) = E\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n t^n / n!\right)$$

using linearity property of expectation  $\rightarrow$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E(x^n) t^n / n!$$

(1) The  $n$ th moment  $E(x^n)$  is the coefficient of  $\frac{t^n}{n!}$ ;  $M^n(0) = E(x^n)$

$n$  বায়ু derivative  $\rightarrow$  lower power ( $0 \rightarrow n-1$  remove)

then  $x=0 \rightarrow$  higher power remove

যুক্তি  $x^n$  এর constant নির্ধারণ।

(2) MGF determines the distribution i.e.  $x, y$  have the same MGF then they have the same PDF/ CDF.

(3) If a random variable  $X$  has MGF  $M_x$ ,  $Y$  has MGF  $M_y$  and  $X, Y$  are independent then  $M_{X+Y} = M_x \cdot M_y$  [If  $X, Y$  are independent then

$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$

product & distributive property satisfy এর জন্যে  $X, Y$  independent হওয়া জরুরী

$$M_{X+Y} = E[e^{t(X+Y)}] = E[e^{tX} \cdot e^{tY}] = E(e^{tX}) \cdot E(e^{tY}) = M_x M_y$$

$$\text{Ex: } X \sim \text{Bern}(p) \quad M(t) = E(e^{tx})$$

$$= e^{t \cdot 1} p + e^{t \cdot 0} \cdot q = pe^t + q$$

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p) \Rightarrow M(t) = (pe^t + q)^n$$

$$Z \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow M(t) = E(e^{tz}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tz} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{t^2 - \frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(z^2 - 2tz + t^2)} dz \cdot e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(z-t)^2} dz$$

value 1  
standard normal  
t amount right shifted

$$= e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X \sim \text{Exp}(1), M(t) &= E(e^{tx}) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{tx} e^{-x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{(t-1)x} dx \\ &= \frac{e^{(t-1)x}}{t-1} \Big|_0^{\infty} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{t-1} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{1-t}, \quad t < 1$$

$t > 1 \rightarrow 1-t \rightarrow \text{negative value}$

$$e^{-x} \boxed{e^x} = e^{t-x} \text{ रखा गया}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n \quad t < 1$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n! \frac{t^n}{n!}$$

$$E(X^n) = n! \quad n \geq 0$$

$\hookrightarrow$  coefficient of  $\frac{t^n}{n!}$

H.W. non-standard normal MGIF

$Y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) : X = \lambda Y$

non-standard  $X$  এর parameter  $\rightarrow$  standard

$$\Rightarrow Y^n = \frac{X^n}{\lambda^n}$$

$$\rightarrow E(Y^n) = \frac{1}{\lambda^n} E(X^n) = \frac{n!}{\lambda^n}$$

$$X \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda), M_X = E(e^{tX}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{tk} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda e^t)^k}{k!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda e^t}$$

$$= e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}$$

Let  $Y \sim \text{Pois}(\mu)$ ;  $X$  &  $Y$  are independent

Find the distribution of  $X+Y$ ,  $M_{X+Y} = M_X M_Y$

$$= e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)} \cdot e^{\mu(e^t - 1)}$$

$$= e^{(\lambda + \mu)(e^t - 1)}$$

MGF of Poisson Random Variable

$$X+Y \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda + \mu)$$