

**SPRING 2019**



# **CE 311S : PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS**

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Discussion session

F 2:00 – 3:00 PM

**CARLIN LIAO**

Teaching Assistant, The University of Texas at Austin

# Usual Details

- Reading response due Monday 7:00 AM
- Homework 3 due after spring break
- Mid-semester teaching evaluation over the weekend
- Office hours W 4:00 PM – 5:00 PM ECJ 6.406 or by appt

Name of special distribution (X)	Properties	What X represents and its range ( $R_X$ )	Parameters	PDF $f(x)$	CDF $F(x)$	Expected value $E(X)$	Variance $Var(X)$
Uniform distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identical density (probability) for any value between <math>a</math> and <math>b</math></li> </ul>	$R_X: [a, b]$	$a, b$	$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{for } x \in [a, b] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \frac{x-a}{b-a} & \text{for } x \in [a, b] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	$\frac{1}{2}(a+b)$	$\frac{1}{12}(b-a)$
Gamma distribution  special cases: exponential chi-squared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\alpha</math> determines the shape</li> <li><math>\lambda</math> determines the scale</li> <li><math>\alpha=1</math> is the exponential distribution</li> <li><math>n</math> exponentials with <math>\lambda</math> is gamma</li> <li>For <math>\nu</math> degrees of freedom, <math>\alpha=\nu/2</math> and <math>\lambda=1/2</math> is the chi-squared distribution</li> </ul>	Total time waited for $\alpha$ events occurring with rate $\lambda$  $R_X: [0, \infty)$	$\alpha, \lambda$	$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \lambda^\alpha x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}$  Exponential PDF $\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$	Involves another special function we haven't learned  Exponential CDF $1 - e^{-\lambda x}$	$\frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$	$\frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$
Normal distribution (aka Gaussian)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bell-shaped</li> <li><math>\mu</math> determines the center</li> <li><math>\sigma</math> determines width</li> </ul>	$R_X: (-\infty, \infty)$	$\mu, \sigma$	$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$	No closed-form solution (No neat formula)	$\mu$	$\sigma^2$