# Lecture 29: Expected Value and Variance

Chapter 2.4

#### Random Variable

Say you have a random variable X:

	2	3	1	10	11
^	~	3	4	10	TT
Pr(X = x)	15	25	10	30	20
$\frac{11(X-X)}{X}$	100	100	100	100	100

E.g. We observe X = 3 with prob .25

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Pr(X=x)	$\frac{15}{100}$	$\frac{25}{100}$	$\frac{10}{100}$	$\frac{30}{100}$	$\frac{20}{100}$

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Is the value we expect to observe:

$$\frac{2+3+4+10+11}{5} = 6?$$

No, each of the x's have different probability of occurring.

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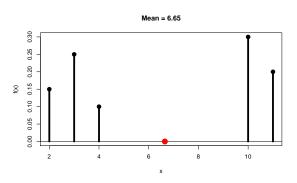
For each x, we assign different weights Pr(X = x) and not  $\frac{1}{5}$ :

$$2 \times \frac{15}{100} + 3 \times \frac{25}{100} + 4 \times \frac{10}{100} + 10 \times \frac{30}{100} + 11 \times \frac{20}{100} = 6.65$$

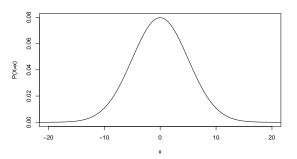
# **Expected Value**

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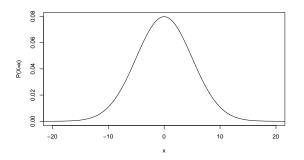
You can also think of the mean as the center of mass or balance point. It is 6.65 (marked with red point):



Consider the following distribution with  $\mu=0$ . Let's build a measure of expected "spread".

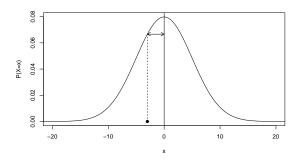


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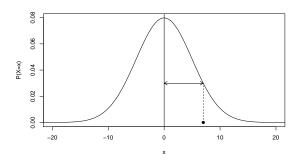


Let's define "spread" as the absolute deviation from  $\mu$ :  $|x - \mu|$ . i.e. +'ve & -'ve deviations are treated the same.

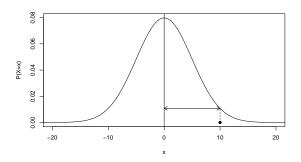
When x=-3.0, the abs. deviation from  $\mu$  is  $|-3.0-\mu|=3.0$ . Note P(X=x)=0.066.



When x=7.0, the abs. deviation from  $\mu$  is  $|7.0 - \mu| = 7.0$ . Note P(X=x) = 0.030.



When x=10.0, the abs. deviation from  $\mu$  is  $|10.0-\mu|=10.0$ . Note P(X=x)=0.011.



	Abs Deviation	Weight	
×	$ x-\mu $	P(X = x)	
-3.0	-3.0-0 =3.0	0.066	
7.0	7.0 - 0  = 7.0	0.030	
10.0	10.0 - 0  = 10.0	0.011	

So say we do this for all x and take a weighted average of the  $|x - \mu|$  where the weights are P(X = x).

Voilà: Our notion of expected spread.

# Variance

# **Estimators**

# Sample Mean as an Estimator