

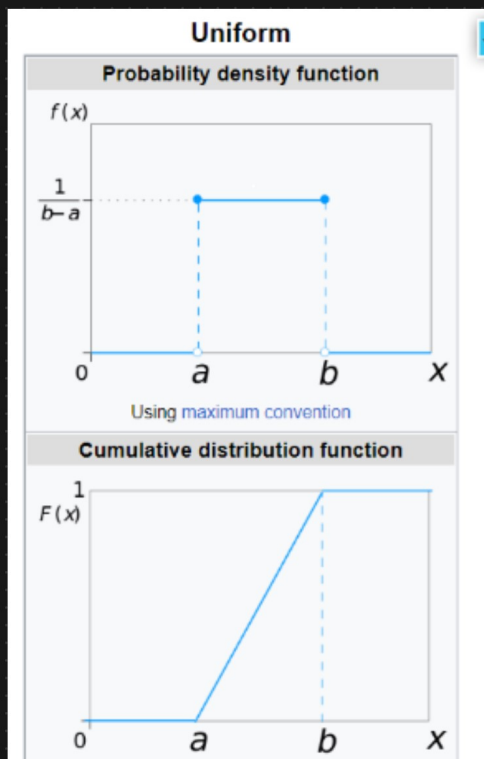
## Uniform Distribution

① Continuous Uniform Distribution (pdf)

② Discrete Uniform Distribution (pmf)

### ① Continuous Uniform Distribution [Continuous Random Variable]

In probability theory and statistics, the continuous uniform distribution or rectangular distribution is a family of symmetric probability distributions. The distribution describes an experiment where there is an arbitrary outcome that lies between certain bounds. **The bounds are defined by the parameters,  $a$  and  $b$ , which are the minimum and maximum values**



Notation :  $U(a, b)$

Parameters :  $-\infty < a < b < \infty$

$$Pdf = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{for } x \in [a, b] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$cdf = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a} & \text{for } x \in [a, b] \\ 1 & \text{for } x > b \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\text{Mean}} = \frac{1}{2} (a+b)$$

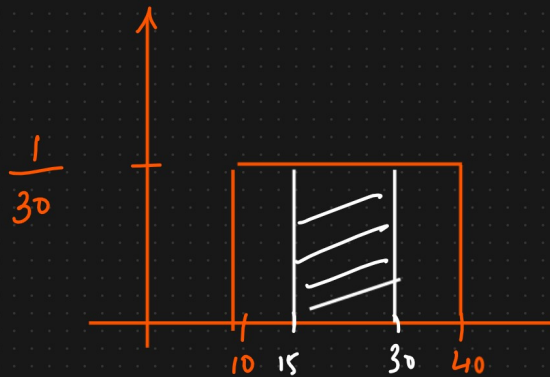
$$\text{Variance} = \frac{1}{12} (b-a)^2$$

$$\text{Median} = \frac{1}{2} (a+b)$$

Eg: The number of candies sold daily at a shop is uniformly distributed with a maximum of 40 and a minimum of 10

i) Probability of daily sales to fall between 15 and 30?

Ans)



$$x_1 = 15$$

$$x_2 = 30$$

$$Pr(15 \leq x \leq 30) = (x_2 - x_1) * \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$= 15 * \frac{1}{30}$$

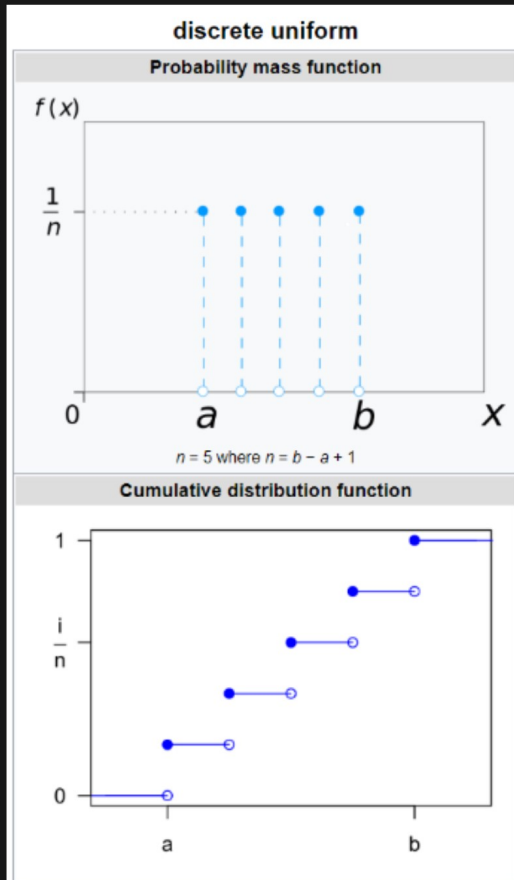
$$= 0.5$$

$$Pr(x > 20) = (40 - 20) * \frac{1}{30}$$

$$= 0.66 = 66\%$$

## ② Discrete Uniform Distribution (pmf)

In probability theory and statistics, the discrete uniform distribution is a symmetric probability distribution wherein a finite number of values are equally likely to be observed; every one of  $n$  values has equal probability  $1/n$ . **Another way of saying "discrete uniform distribution" would be "a known, finite number of outcomes equally likely to happen".**



Eg: Rolling a dice

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$a=1$

$b=6$

$$Pr(1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$Pr(2) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$Pr(3) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \boxed{n = b - a + 1}$$

Notation  $U(a, b)$

Parameters  $a, b$  with  $b \geq a$

PMF  $\frac{1}{n}$

Mean  $\frac{a+b}{2}$

Median  $\rightarrow$