

# Alex Psomas: Lecture 17.

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1. Variance
2. Distributions

# Variance

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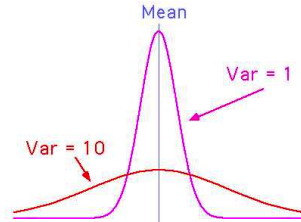
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Any other measures??? What else that's informative can we say?

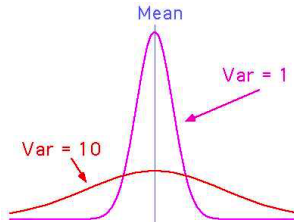
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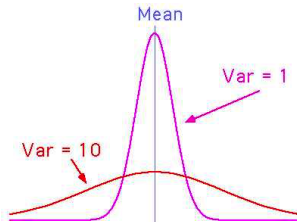


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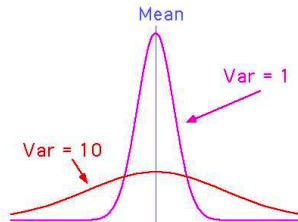
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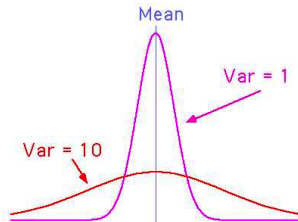


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$\sigma(X)$  is called the **standard deviation** of  $X$ .

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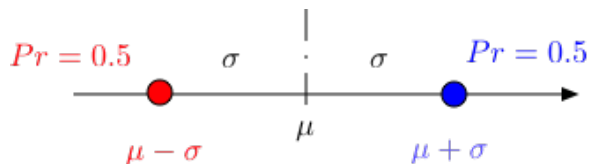
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## A simple example

This example illustrates the term 'standard deviation.'

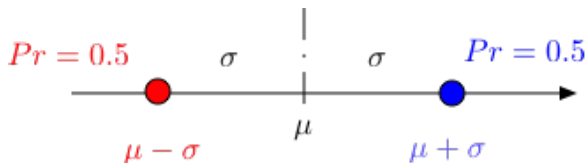
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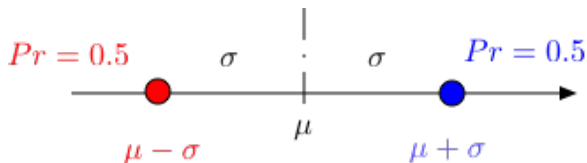


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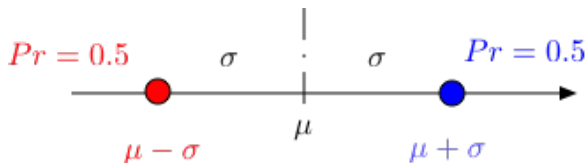
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$$\text{Var}(X) \approx 100 \implies \sigma(X) \approx 10.$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\text{var}(X + Y + Z + \dots) &= E((X + Y + Z + \dots)^2) \\ &= E(X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2 + \dots + 2XY + 2XZ + 2YZ + \dots)\end{aligned}$$

# Variance of sum of independent random variables

## Theorem:

If  $X, Y, Z, \dots$  are pairwise independent, then

$$\text{var}(X + Y + Z + \dots) = \text{var}(X) + \text{var}(Y) + \text{var}(Z) + \dots$$

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Since shifting the random variables does not change their variance, let us subtract their means.

That is, we assume that  $E[X] = E[Y] = \dots = 0$ .

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# Distributions

- ▶ Bernoulli
- ▶ Binomial
- ▶ Uniform
- ▶ Geometric
- ▶ Poisson

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$$Pr[X = i] = \binom{n}{i} p^i (1 - p)^{n-i}, i = 0, 1, \dots, n : B(n, p) \text{ distribution}$$

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This gives

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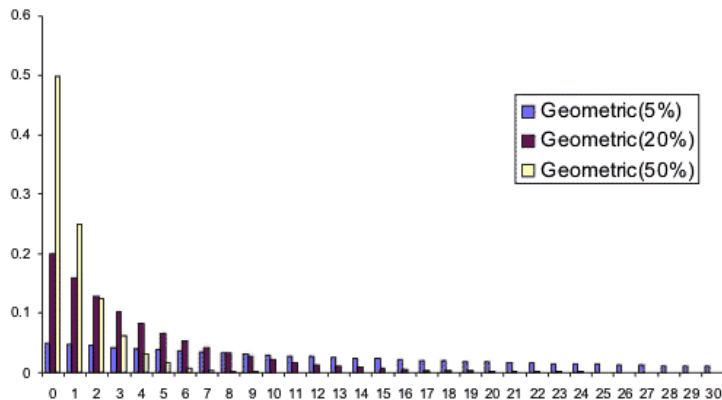
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Before:  $Pr[X \geq n \ln 2n] \leq \frac{1}{2}$ .

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# Coupon Collectors Problem.

**Experiment:** Get coupons at random from  $n$  until collect all  $n$  coupons.

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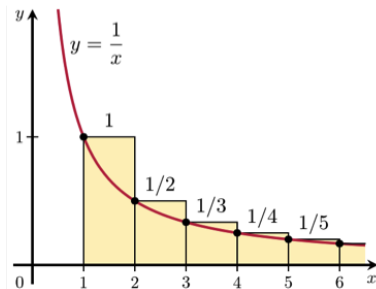
## Review: Harmonic sum

$$H(n) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \approx \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(n).$$

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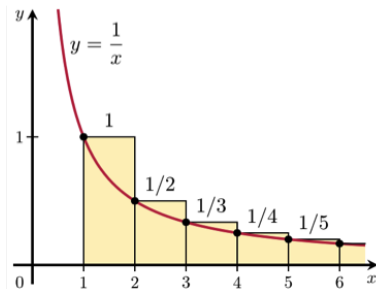
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A good approximation is

$$H(n) \approx \ln(n) + \gamma \text{ where } \gamma \approx 0.58 \text{ (Euler-Mascheroni constant).}$$

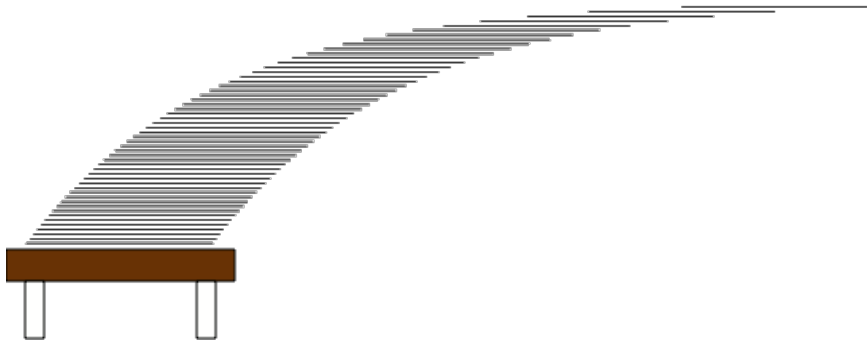


## Harmonic sum: Paradox

Consider this stack of cards (no glue!):

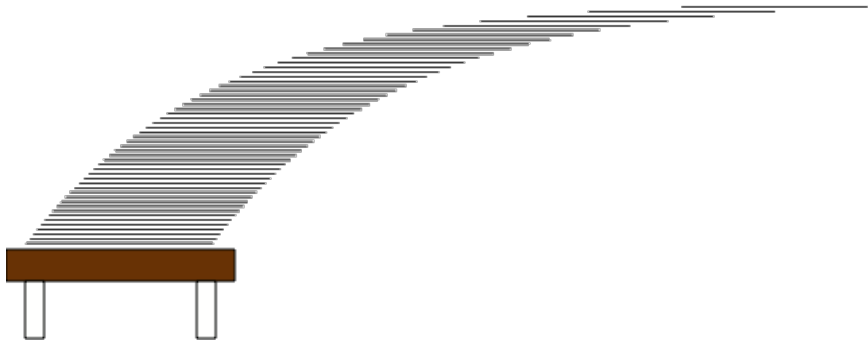
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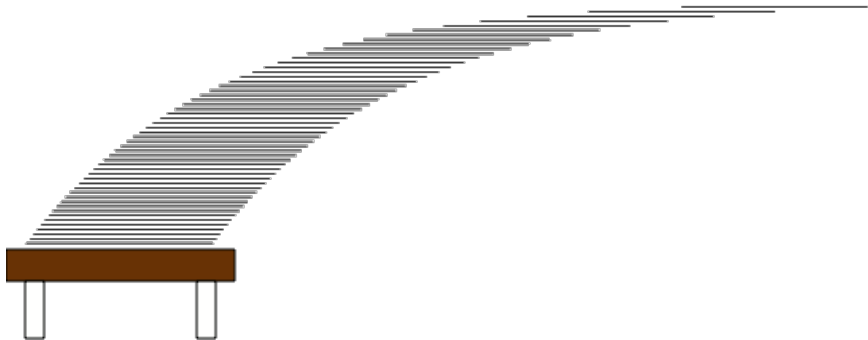
Consider this stack of cards (no glue!):



If each card has length 2, the stack can extend  $H(n)$  to the right of the table.

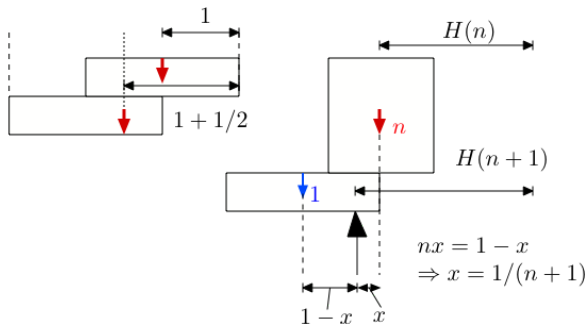
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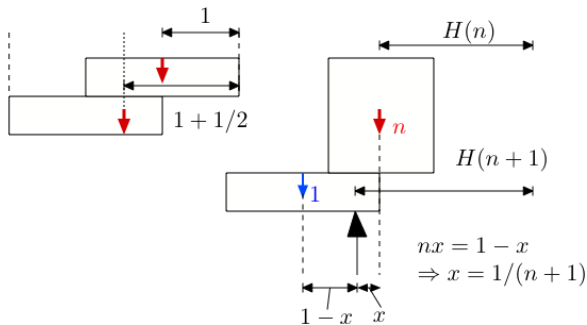


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# Stacking

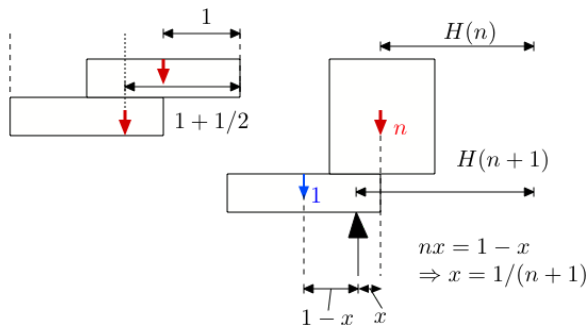


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The cards have width 2. Induction shows that the center of gravity after  $n$  cards is  $H(n)$  away from the right-most edge.

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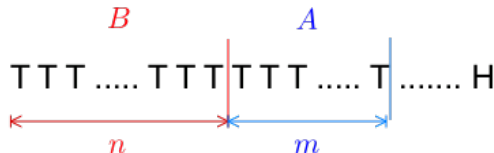
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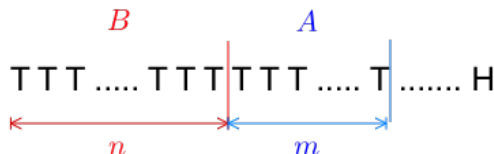
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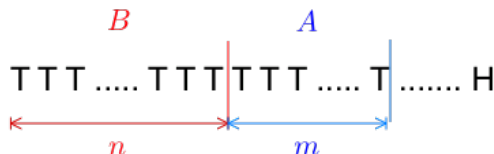
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The coin is memoryless, therefore, so is  $X$ .

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**Theorem:** For a r.v.  $X$  that takes the values  $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ , one has

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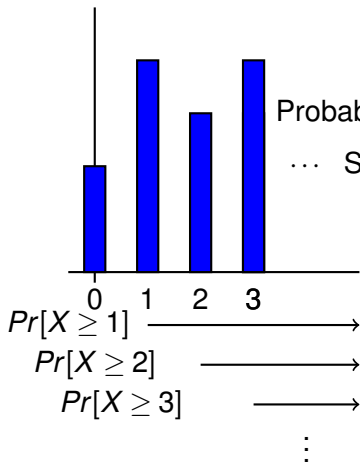
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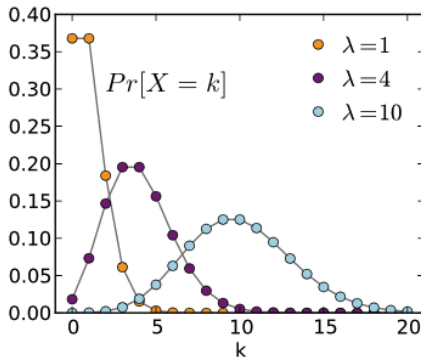
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# Poisson

Experiment: flip a coin  $n$  times. The coin is such that

$$Pr[H] = \lambda/n.$$

Random Variable:  $X$  - number of heads. Thus,  $X = B(n, \lambda/n)$ .

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## Random Variables

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- ▶ Distributions.