

Probability Distributions

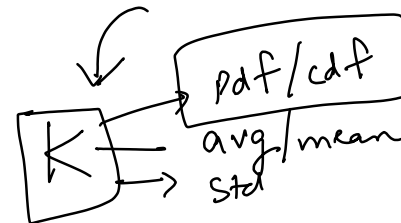
Monday, 8 November 2021 7:52 PM

\bar{X} R.V marks = 96, 97, 100
60 - 70 - 75 majority
50, 43, 49

Why?

1000 observation
↓

follow



Summarize data / EDA

Simple Model

function

Pdf
↓

cdf

pmf
↓

Continuous r.v

discrete r.v

Uniform

↳ equally likely -

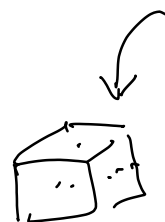
↳ Discrete Uniform

↳ Continuous Uniform

0.561

0.328

0.79



~~5/6~~

Coin → head
 → tail

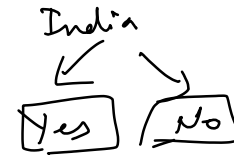
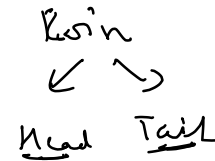
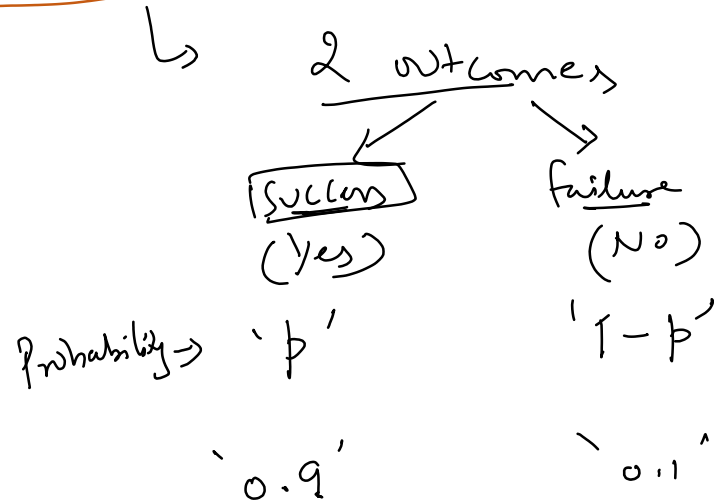
$$X \sim U(a, b)$$

 ↑ ↑

Cdf ⇒ $P(X \leq \textcircled{x})$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{P(X \leq 20)}$$

Bernoulli Distribution



Normal Distribution ← Continuous

heights, weights, — — — — — marks

$$\boxed{X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)}$$

$\mu \rightarrow$ mean



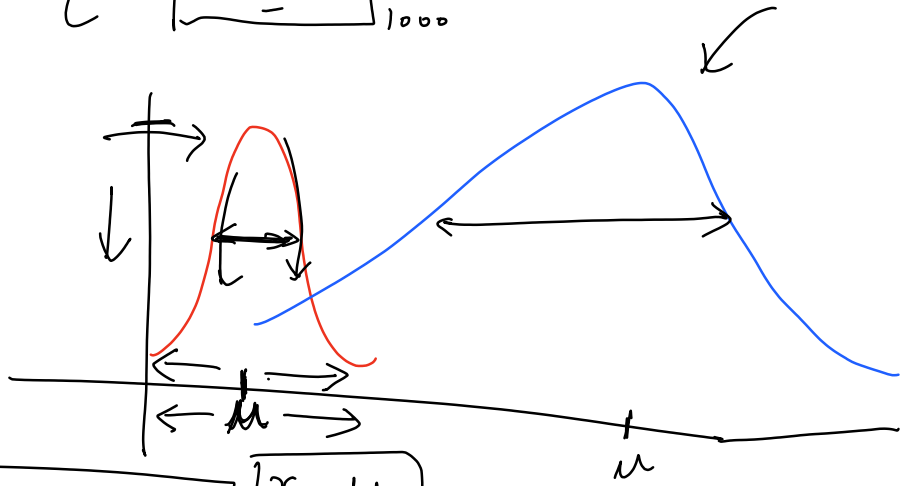
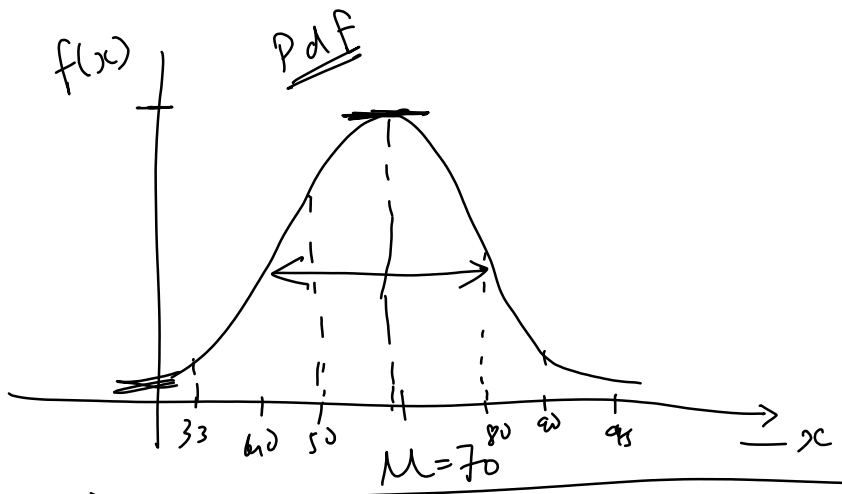
$$X \sim N(70, 5)$$

70.5

181-23cm

70 - 75 - 80

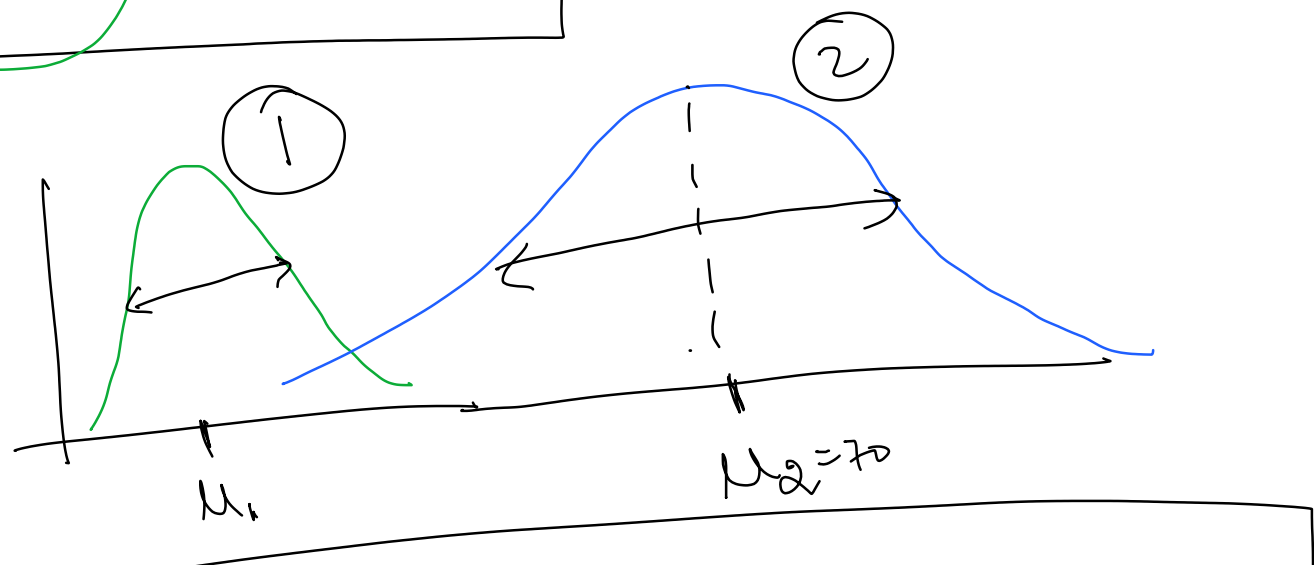
$\sigma \rightarrow \text{std.}$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

Const

$x = \mu$



$\mu \rightarrow$
 $\sigma \rightarrow$

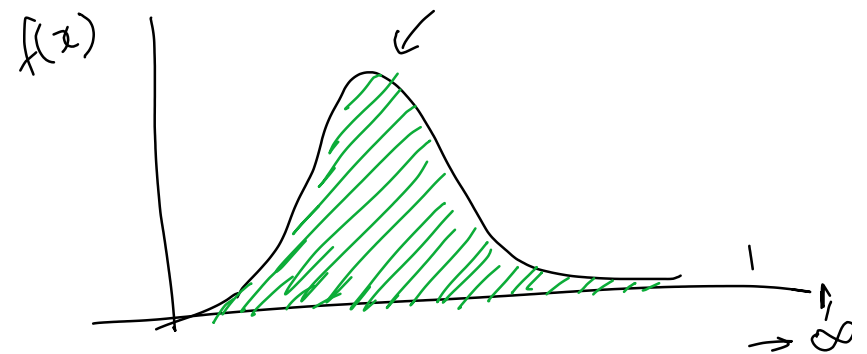
pdf \rightarrow

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

$\mu = 70$
 $\sigma = 5$

pdf:

$$f(x) \geq 0$$



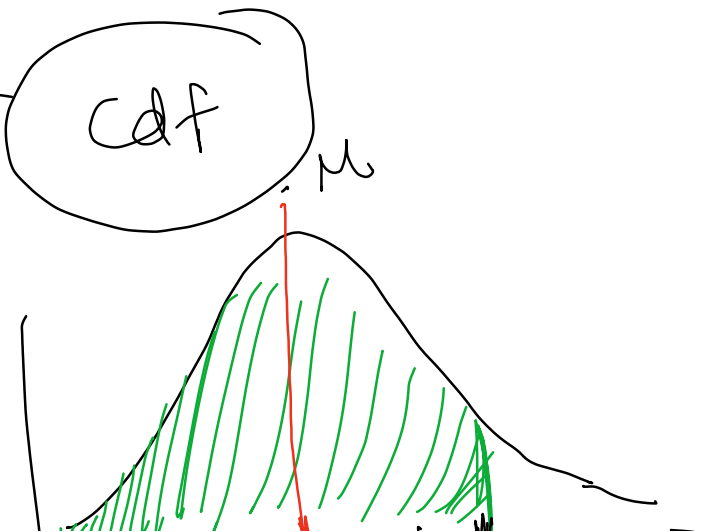
$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$

$f(x) \cdot dx$

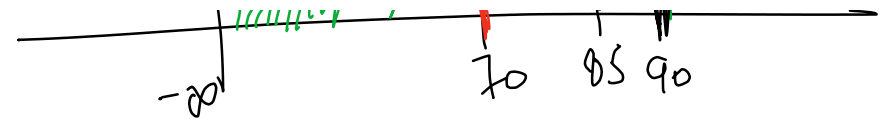
$= 1$

\leftarrow cdf μ

CDF \checkmark $P(x < a)$



$P(X \leq x) = F(x)$



$$F(x_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_0} \underline{f(x) dx}$$

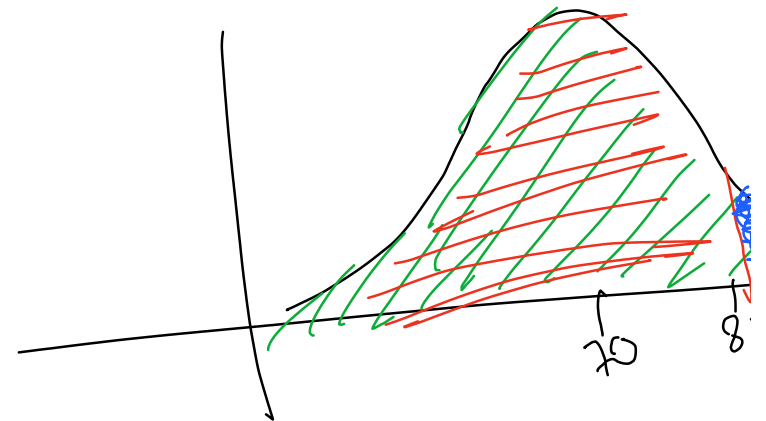
Integrate pdf \rightarrow cdf
differentiate cdf \rightarrow pdf

$$f(x_0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} F(x) \right|_{x=x_0}$$

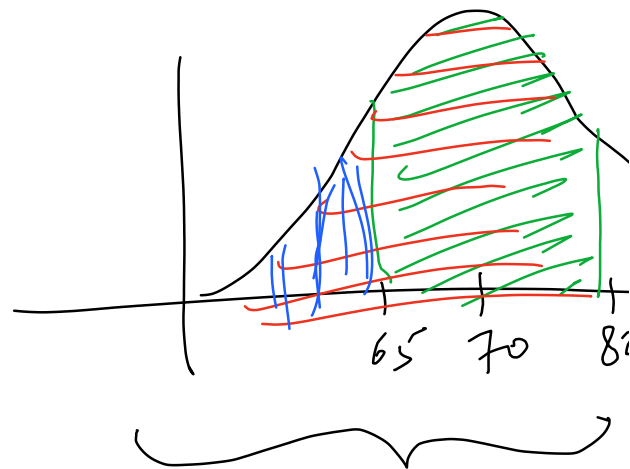
$$P(\cancel{X} > 85) = 1 - P(X \leq 85)$$

↙ blue shaded area

↗ red shade



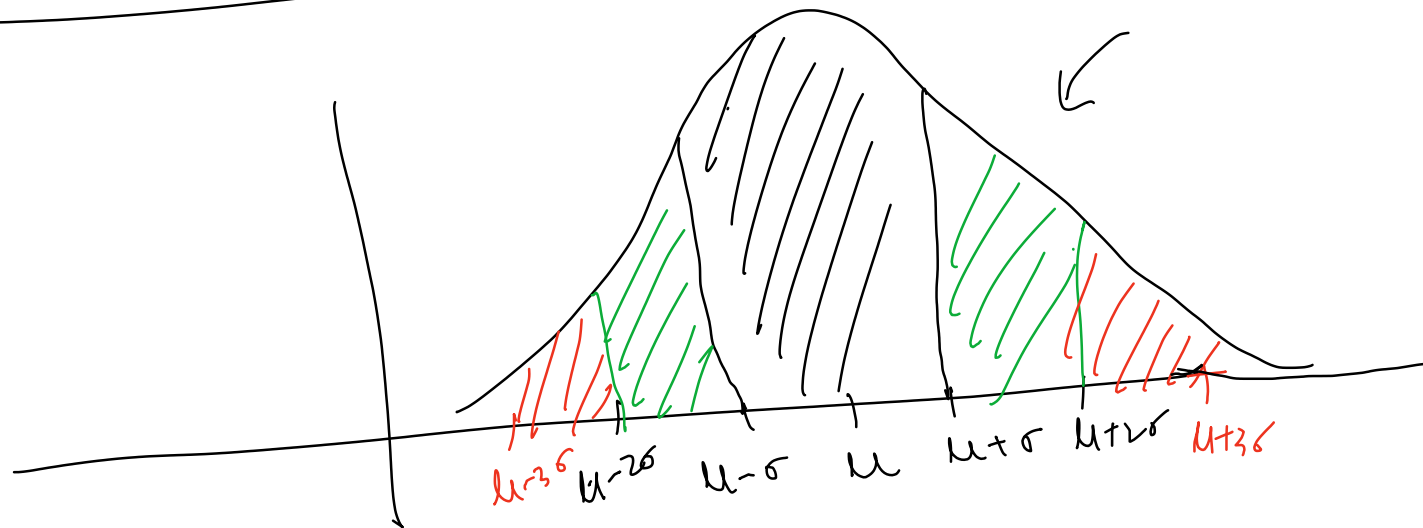
$$P(65 \leq X \leq 80)$$



A handwritten integral formula on a piece of paper. The formula is $\int_{15}^{20} f(x) \cdot dx$. The expression $f(x) \cdot dx$ is underlined in blue. A blue arrow points from the top right towards the underlined part of the formula.

$$\Rightarrow P(X \leq 80) - P(X \leq 65)$$

$$1 - p(x < 65)$$



$$\mu = 70$$
$$\sigma = 5$$

$$[60, 80]$$

$$\sqrt{11} \approx 3.3166247903594$$

$\langle \mu - \sigma, \mu + \sigma \rangle \rightarrow 68\%$

$[\mu - 2\sigma, \mu + 2\sigma] \rightarrow 95\%$

$[\mu - 3\sigma, \mu + 3\sigma] \rightarrow 99.7\%$

100,000

S →
M →
L →
XL →

2 min

Cultural event
Data scientist

1970's

weight
Height → T-shirt

175 cm
180 cm
BMI →

1970's

1000 employees
500 employees

Domain Knowledge

①

$\geq 180 \text{ cm}$
180 cm

6' feet
L

→ XL

30 cm = 1 foot

500

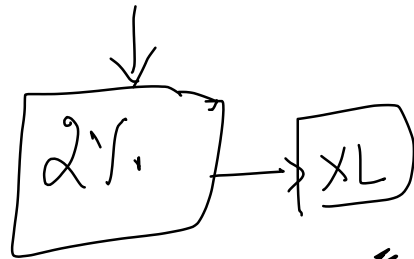
[170 - 1000]

②

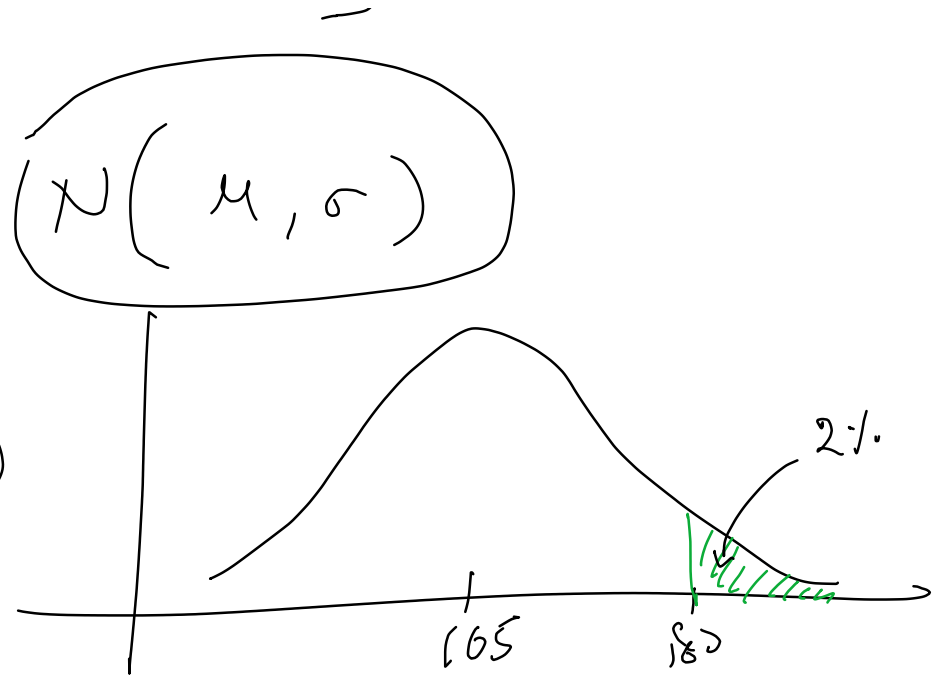
Assuming Heights

$$\sim N(\mu, \sigma)$$

$$P(X > 180\text{cm})$$



$$100000 \times 2\% \Rightarrow 2000 \text{ XL}$$

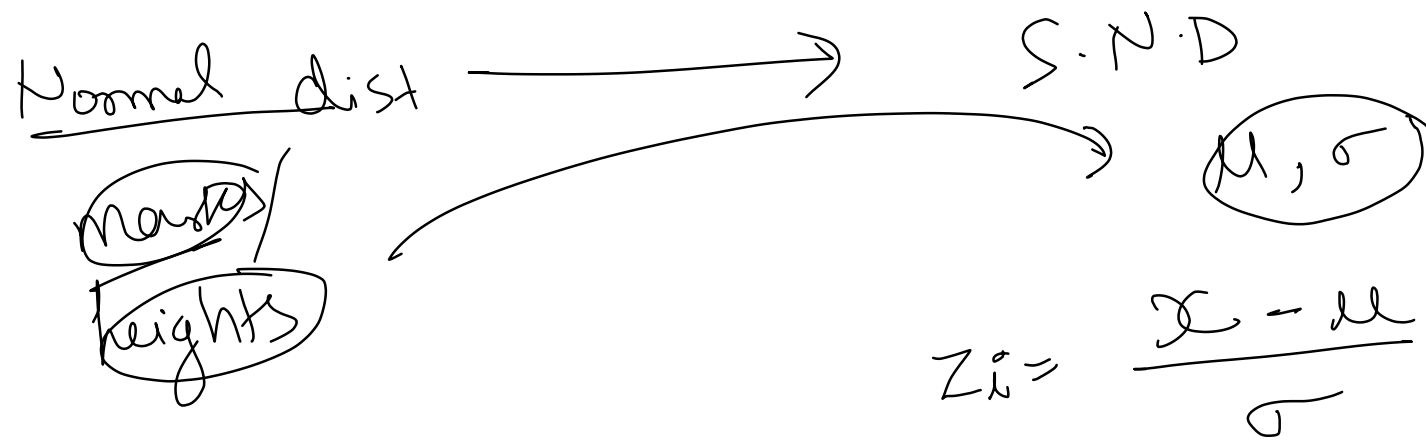


Standard Normal Distrib.

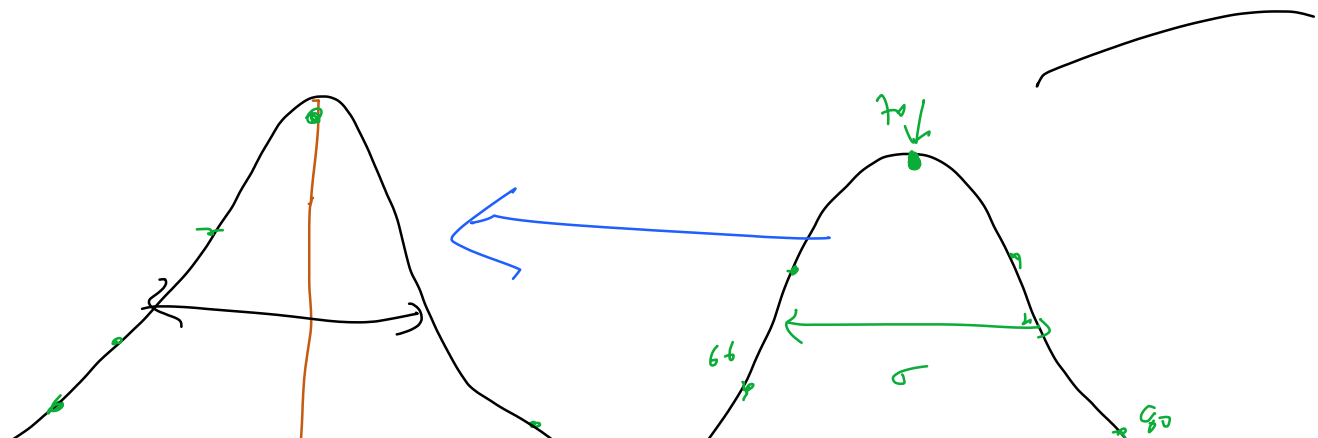
$$Z \sim N(0, 1)$$

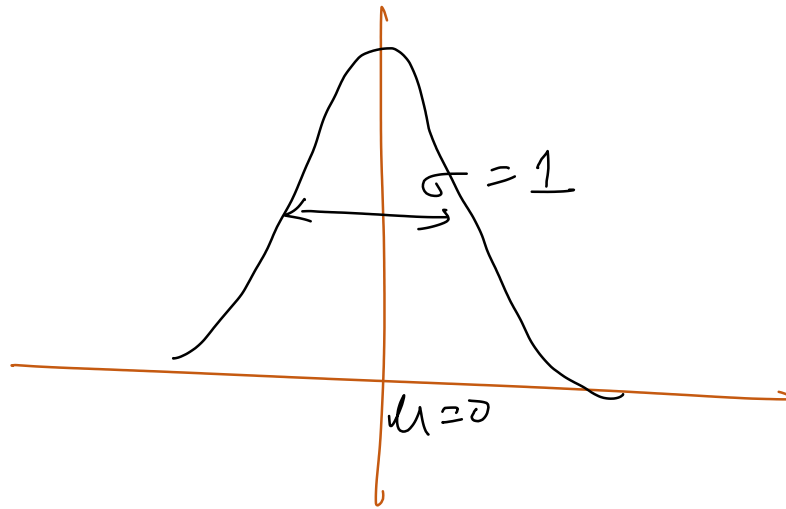
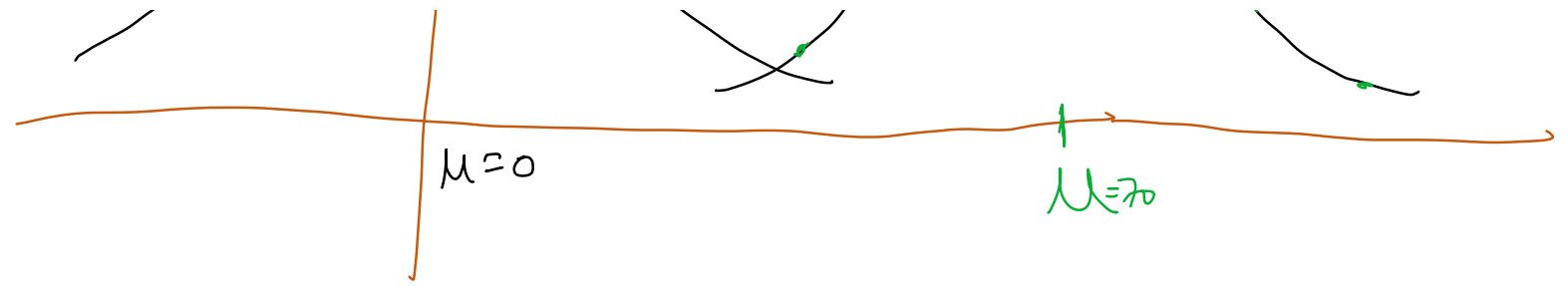
Z-distribution

$$\mu = 0$$
$$\sigma = 1$$



Z-scores



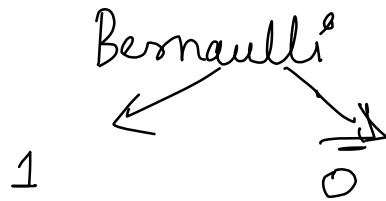


$$Z_i = \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$Z_i \times \sigma + \mu = x_i$$

getting the data Back.

Binomial Distribution → discrete



14

10 times

~~6.5 head~~

$X \sim [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]$

~~15~~

n-trial (all trials should be independent)

Individual trial should be Bernoulli

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

→ no. of trial

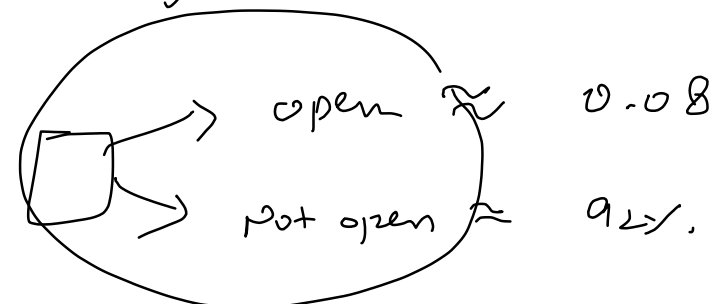
→ probab. of success

0.8

$\text{Binom}(10, 0.5)$

$n = 10000$

$\text{Binom}(10000, 0.08)$



8%

~~PMF~~
PMF
cdf

$$P(X \geq \boxed{1500}) = 1 - \dots$$

OverBooking Problem

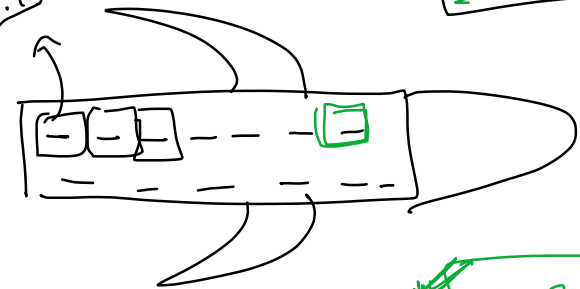
Maximizing Profit

Overbooking

Vistara Airline

0.95

100 Seats



Q: How many extra ticket i can sell?

105 tickets

110, 107