

CONTINUOUS RANDOM VARIABLES

$$X \in S$$

S - CONTINUOUS

EXAMPLES

$$S \in [0, 1]$$

$$S \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$S \in [0, \infty)$$

$$p_X(x)$$

PROBABILITY DENSITY

← HAS UNITS!

$$\mathbb{P}(a < x \leq b) = \int_a^b p_X(\tilde{x}) d\tilde{x}$$

$$\int_S p(x) dx = 1$$

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p_X(\tilde{x}) d\tilde{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_X(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_X(x)$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(X \leq x)$$

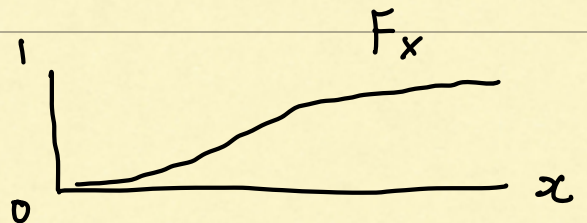
$$F_X(x) \rightarrow 0$$

AS $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$F_X(x) \rightarrow 1$$

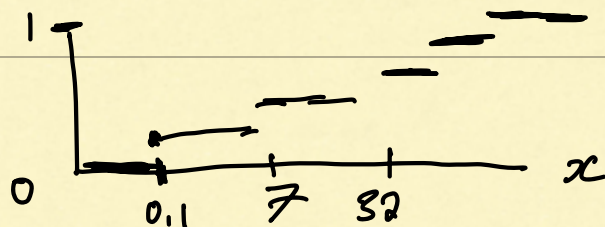
AS $x \rightarrow +\infty$

F_X IS NON-DECREASING



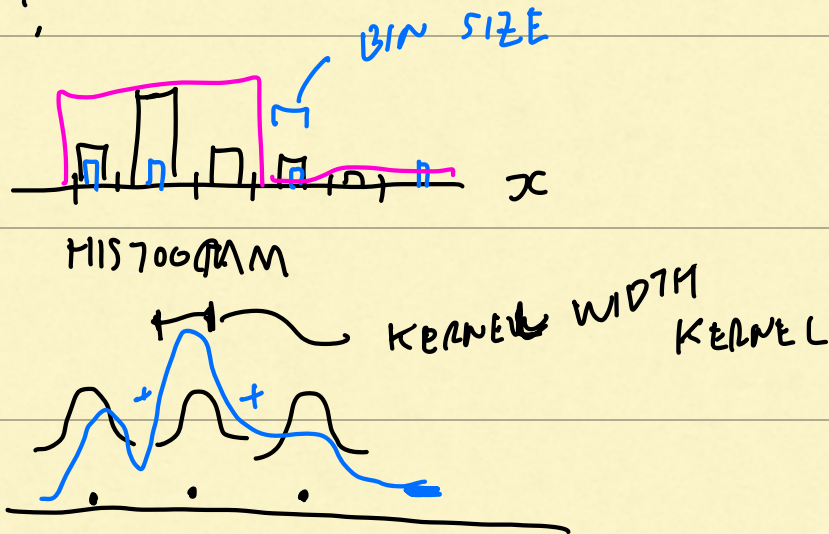
$$\text{DATA} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 7 \\ 32 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

→

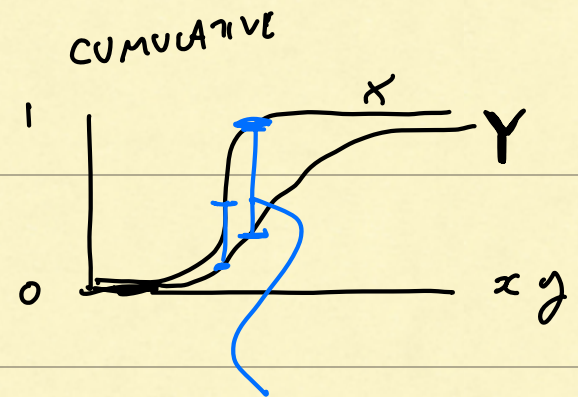
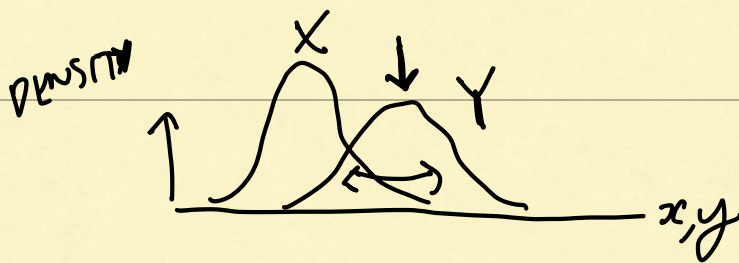


EMPIRICAL CUMULATIVE

DENSITY ?



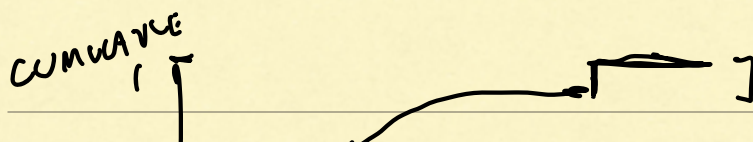
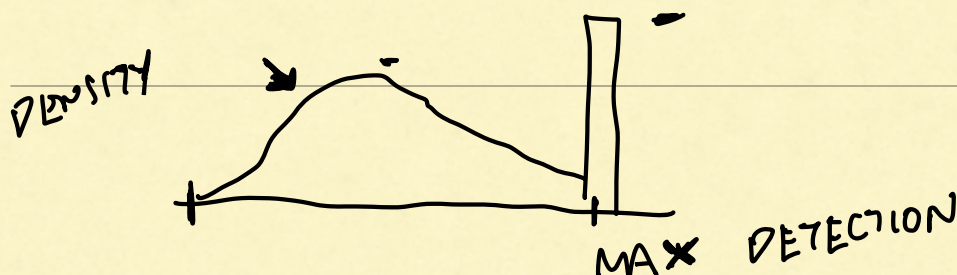
COMPARISON



$$\rightarrow \max(F_X(\tilde{x}) - F_Y(\tilde{x}))$$

KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV

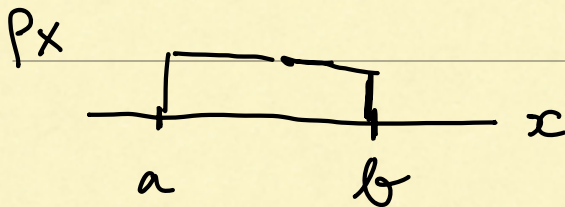
• DATA WITH BOTH DISCRETE
& CONTINUOUS VALUES



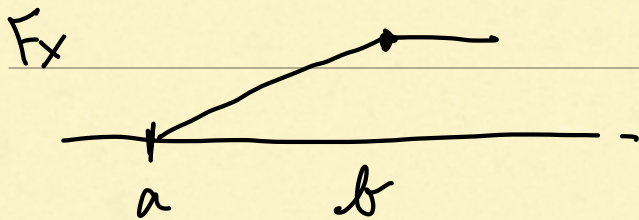
FAMOUS CONTINUOUS RANDOM VARIABLES

• UNIFORM

$$X \sim \text{UNIF}(a, b)$$

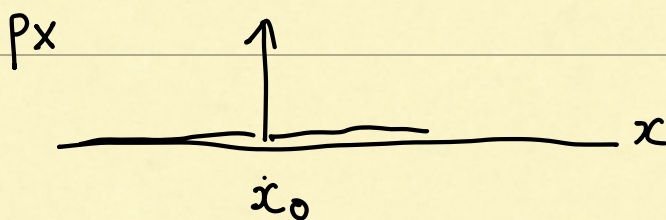


$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a < x < b \\ 0 & \text{ELSE} \end{cases}$$

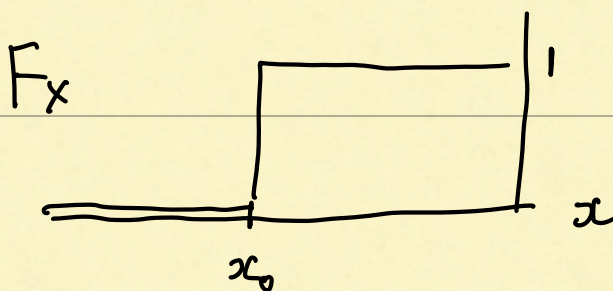


$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a} & a \leq x \leq b \\ 1 & b < x \end{cases}$$

• DELTA, DIRAC



$$p_X(x) = \delta(x - x_0)$$

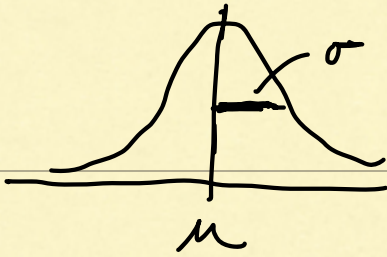


$$F_X = \begin{cases} 0 & x < x_0 \\ 1 & x_0 \leq x \end{cases}$$

• GAUSSIAN

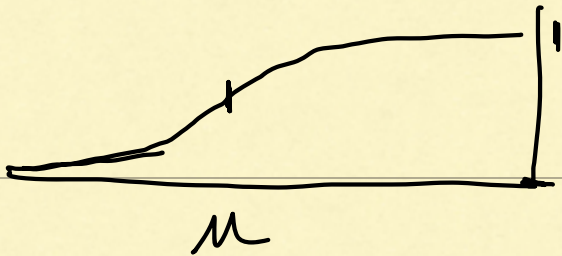
$$X \sim \text{NORMAL}(\mu, \sigma)$$

P_X



$$P_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

F_X

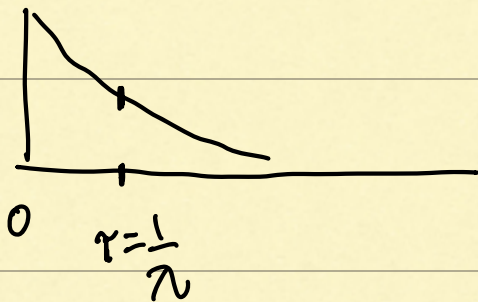


$$F_X(x) = \text{erf}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\text{IF } \mu=0, \sigma=1$$

• EXPONENTIAL $T \sim \text{EXP}(\lambda)$

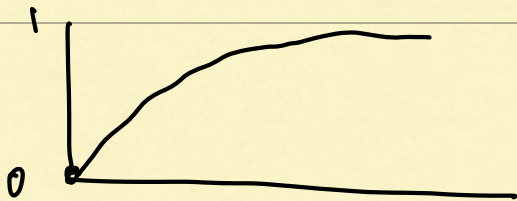
P_T



$$P_T(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$$
$$t \geq 0$$

$$P_T(t) = \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau}$$

F_T



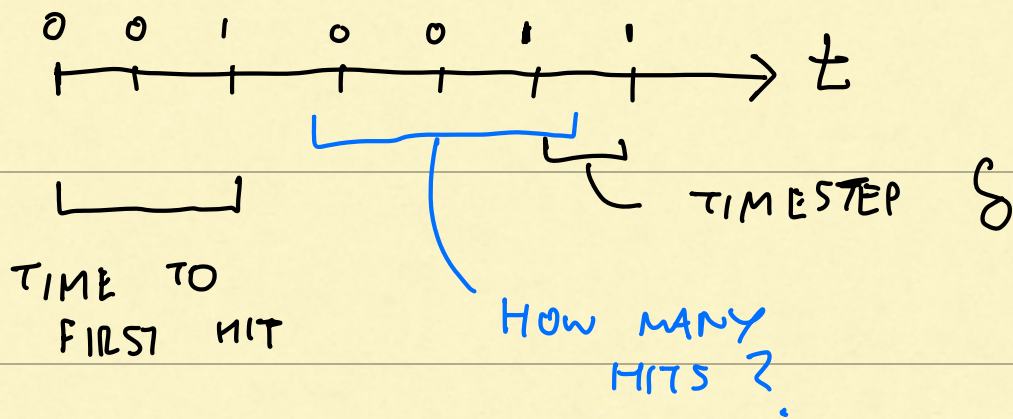
$$F_T(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-t/\tau}$$

POISSON PROCESS



RECALL THE (DISCRETE) BERNOULLI PROCESS

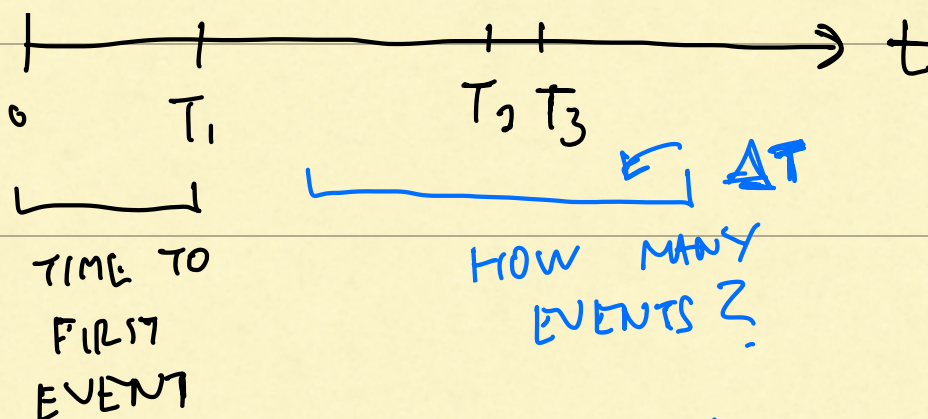


A POISSON PROCESS IS THE CONTINUOUS TIME LIMIT OF A BERNOULLI PROCESS

AS $\delta \rightarrow 0$, $p = \lambda \delta$

$$\lambda = \frac{p}{\delta} \quad \text{FIXED}$$

↑
POISSON RATE



$$N \sim \text{POISSON}(\quad)$$

$$T \sim \text{EXP}(\lambda)$$

$$\lambda \Delta T$$

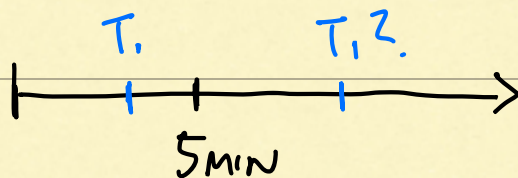
$$p_N(i) = \frac{(\lambda \Delta T)^i e^{-\lambda \Delta T}}{i!}$$

$$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

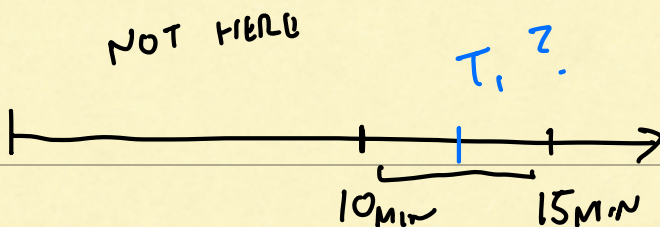
$$0! = 1$$

PROPERTIES

- WAITING TIME TO EVENT



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(T_1 < 5 \text{ min}) \\ = 1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot 5 \text{ min}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(T_1 < 15 \text{ min} \mid T_1 > 10 \text{ min}) \\ = \frac{\mathbb{P}(T_1 < 15 \text{ min} \cap T_1 > 10 \text{ min})}{\mathbb{P}(T_1 > 10 \text{ min})} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\int_{10 \text{ min}}^{15 \text{ min}} p_T(t) dt}{1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot 10 \text{ min}}} = \dots$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot 5 \text{ min}} = \mathbb{P}(T_1 < 5 \text{ min})$$

\Rightarrow MEMORYLESS PROPERTY

POISSON PROCESS IS THE UNIQUE
CONTINUOUS STOCHASTIC PROCESS WITH
THE MEMORYLESS PROPERTY