

## (Uniform Distribution)

→ in uniform distribution, it can take any value with equal probability.

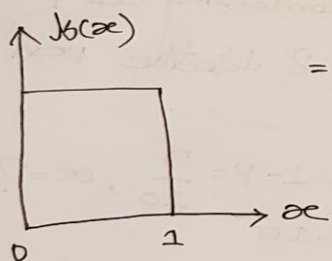
It has 2 types.

→ continuous → discrete.

Continuous:

$X \sim U[0,1]$  → means  $x$  is uniformly distributed between 0 and 1

$$f(x) = \text{PDF} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [0,1] \rightarrow 1 \text{ if bet } 0 \text{ to } 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \rightarrow 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

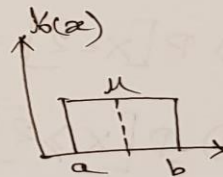


$$= I_{\{0 \leq x \leq 1\}} \rightarrow I \text{ is indicator func.}$$

$$P(0 < x < \frac{1}{2}) = \int_0^{1/2} \frac{f(x)}{1} \cdot dx = \int_0^{1/2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

In uniform distribution,

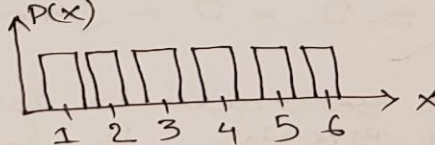
$$\text{median} = \text{mean} (\mu) = \frac{a+b}{2}$$



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

Discrete:

rolling a dice has equal discrete p.



# ( Binomial Distribution ) (july 23)

Formula:

$$P[X=x] = {}^nC_x p^x q^{n-x}$$

Here,  $n$  = total (eg. 10 egg, 100 books)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P = \text{Success} \\ q = \text{Failure} \end{array} \right\} P + q = 1$$

$x$  = get  $x$  from ques.

**Ques:** If  $\overset{P}{\uparrow}$  10% pen made by company are defective, find the probability that a box containing 12 pens  $\overset{n=12}{\downarrow}$  have : ① exactly  $\frac{2}{x}$  ② at least 2 defective pen  $x \geq 2$

**Solution:**

①  $n=12, P=10\% = \frac{1}{10}, q=1-P = \frac{9}{10}, x=?$

$$\textcircled{i} P[X=2] = {}^{12}C_2 \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{12-2}$$

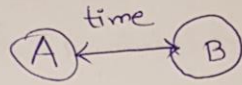
$$\textcircled{ii} P[X \geq 2] = 1 - P[X < 2] = 1 - [P(x=0) + P(x=1)]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Expected value} = \text{mean} = np \\ \text{variance} = \sigma^2 = npq \\ \text{S.D.} = \sigma = \sqrt{npq} \end{array} \right.$$

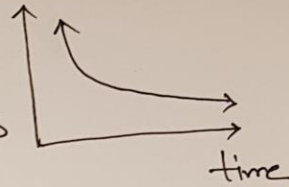
\*\*\* Bernoulli is base 1 (1 coin, 1 dice)  
\*\*\* Binomial is for  $n$  (10 pen, 1000 coins)

## Exponential Distribution:

Time taken to occur 2 events. It's continuous.



$\lambda$  = rate / avg. no. of events  
in a time unit.



The probability of  $X$ ,  $X$  = time bet<sup>n</sup> two events  
 $x$  = particular time  
number of

$$P(X > x) = e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$P(X < x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

## Poisson Distribution:

Number of events in a time interval.  
It's discrete.

$\lambda$  = waiting time between events which is  
exponentially distributed.

$$P(X = x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$