

# Recap

## Recap

- ▶ Discrete random variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $p_X$ .

## Recap

- ▶ Discrete random variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $p_X$ .
  - ▶ Relation between  $p_X$  and  $F_X$

# Recap

- ▶ Discrete random variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $p_X$ .

- ▶ Relation between  $p_X$  and  $F_X$

$$F_X(a) = \sum_{x \leq a} p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq a\}.$$

# Recap

- ▶ Discrete random variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $p_X$ .
  - ▶ Relation between  $p_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) = \sum_{x \leq a} p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq a\}.$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $F_X$

# Recap

- ▶ Discrete random variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $p_X$ .

- ▶ Relation between  $p_X$  and  $F_X$

$$F_X(a) = \sum_{x \leq a} p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq a\}.$$

- ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $F_X$

$$F_X(a) := P_X((-\infty, a]) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \in (-\infty, a]\}$$

# Recap

- ▶ Discrete random variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $p_X$ .
  - ▶ Relation between  $p_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) = \sum_{x \leq a} p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq a\}.$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) := P_X((-\infty, a]) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \in (-\infty, a]\}$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $p_X$

# Recap

- ▶ Discrete random variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $p_X$ .
  - ▶ Relation between  $p_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) = \sum_{x \leq a} p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq a\}.$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) := P_X((-\infty, a]) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \in (-\infty, a]\}$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $p_X$   
$$p_X(a) := P_X(\{a\}) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = a\}$$



# Recap

- ▶ Discrete random variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $p_X$ .
  - ▶ Relation between  $p_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) = \sum_{x \leq a} p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq a\}.$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) := P_X((-\infty, a]) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \in (-\infty, a]\}$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $p_X$   
$$p_X(a) := P_X(\{a\}) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = a\}$$
- ▶ Continuous variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $f_X$

# Recap

- ▶ Discrete random variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $p_X$ .
  - ▶ Relation between  $p_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) = \sum_{x \leq a} p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq a\}.$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) := P_X((-\infty, a]) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \in (-\infty, a]\}$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $p_X$   
$$p_X(a) := P_X(\{a\}) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = a\}$$
- ▶ Continuous variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $f_X$ 
  - ▶ Relation between  $f_X$  and  $F_X$  is  $F_X(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a f_X(x) dx.$

# Recap

- ▶ Discrete random variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $p_X$ .

- ▶ Relation between  $p_X$  and  $F_X$

- $$F_X(a) = \sum_{x \leq a} p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq a\}.$$

- ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $F_X$

- $$F_X(a) := P_X((-\infty, a]) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \in (-\infty, a]\}$$

- ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $p_X$

- $$p_X(a) := P_X(\{a\}) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = a\}$$

- ▶ Continuous variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $f_X$

- ▶ Relation between  $f_X$  and  $F_X$  is  $F_X(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a f_X(x) dx$ .

- ▶  $\frac{dF_X(x)}{dx} = f_X(x)$  or  $P_X(x < X \leq x + h) \simeq f_X(x)h$ .

# Recap

- ▶ Discrete random variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $p_X$ .
  - ▶ Relation between  $p_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) = \sum_{x \leq a} p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq a\}.$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) := P_X((-\infty, a]) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \in (-\infty, a]\}$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $p_X$   
$$p_X(a) := P_X(\{a\}) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = a\}$$
- ▶ Continuous variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $f_X$ 
  - ▶ Relation between  $f_X$  and  $F_X$  is  $F_X(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a f_X(x) dx$ .
  - ▶  $\frac{dF_X(x)}{dx} = f_X(x)$  or  $P_X(x < X \leq x + h) \simeq f_X(x)h$ .
- ▶ Mean, Variance, Moments,  $E[g(X)]$ , Linearity & Examples

# Recap

- ▶ Discrete random variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $p_X$ .
  - ▶ Relation between  $p_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) = \sum_{x \leq a} p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq a\}.$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $F_X$   
$$F_X(a) := P_X((-\infty, a]) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \in (-\infty, a]\}$$
  - ▶ Relation between  $P_X$  and  $p_X$   
$$p_X(a) := P_X(\{a\}) = \mathbb{P}\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = a\}$$
- ▶ Continuous variables and relation between  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $F_X$ ,  $f_X$ 
  - ▶ Relation between  $f_X$  and  $F_X$  is  $F_X(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a f_X(x) dx$ .
  - ▶  $\frac{dF_X(x)}{dx} = f_X(x)$  or  $P_X(x < X \leq x + h) \simeq f_X(x)h$ .
- ▶ Mean, Variance, Moments,  $E[g(X)]$ , Linearity & Examples

$F_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is non-decreasing and right continuous.

Gaussian random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ )

# Gaussian random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ )

- ▶ This is a real valued r.v. with two parameters,  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ .

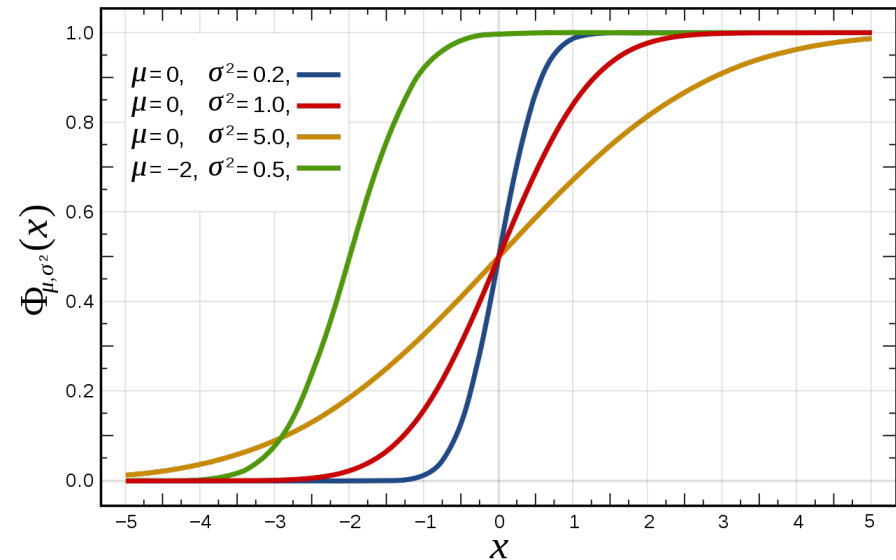
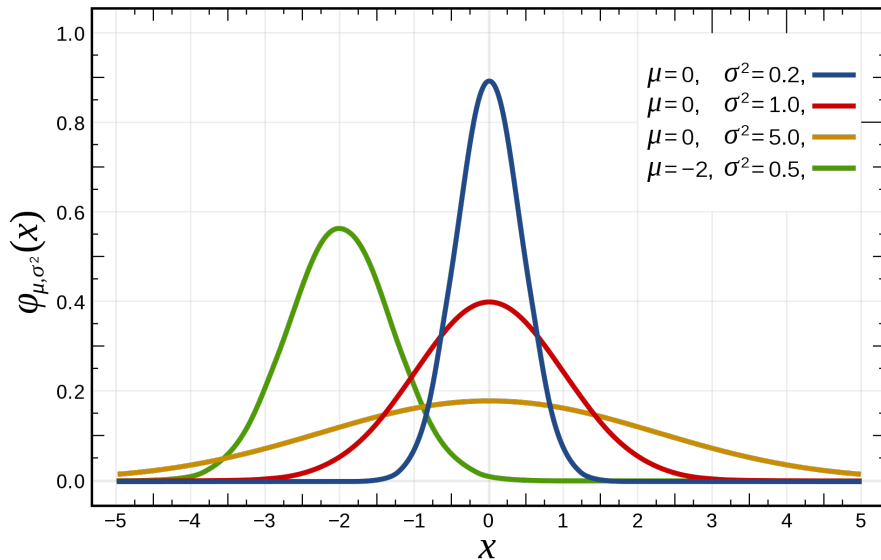
# Gaussian random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ )

- ▶ This is a real valued r.v. with two parameters,  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ .
- ▶ Its pdf  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .



# Gaussian random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ )

- ▶ This is a real valued r.v. with two parameters,  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ .
- ▶ Its pdf  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .
- ▶ Verify:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$ ,  $E[X] = \mu$  and  $Var(X) = \sigma^2$ .



Standard Normal random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ )

# Standard Normal random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ )

- ▶ When  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 1$ , it is called as a standard normal.

## Standard Normal random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ )

- ▶ When  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 1$ , it is called as a standard normal.
- ▶ In this case  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}}$ .

# Standard Normal random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ )

- ▶ When  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 1$ , it is called as a standard normal.
- ▶ In this case  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ .
- ▶ What is  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$  ?

# Standard Normal random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ )

- ▶ When  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 1$ , it is called as a standard normal.
- ▶ In this case  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ .
- ▶ What is  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$  ? How do you even solve this?

# Standard Normal random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ )

- ▶ When  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 1$ , it is called as a standard normal.
- ▶ In this case  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ .
- ▶ What is  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$  ? How do you even solve this? ( $= \sqrt{2\pi}$ )

# Standard Normal random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ )

- ▶ When  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 1$ , it is called as a standard normal.
- ▶ In this case  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ .
- ▶ What is  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$  ? How do you even solve this? ( $= \sqrt{2\pi}$ )
- ▶ The CDF of standard normal, denoted by  $\Phi(x)$  is given by



# Standard Normal random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ )

- ▶ When  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 1$ , it is called as a standard normal.
- ▶ In this case  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ .
- ▶ What is  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$  ? How do you even solve this? ( $= \sqrt{2\pi}$ )
- ▶ The CDF of standard normal, denoted by  $\Phi(x)$  is given by

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

# Standard Normal random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ )

- ▶ When  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 1$ , it is called as a standard normal.
- ▶ In this case  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ .
- ▶ What is  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$  ? How do you even solve this? ( $= \sqrt{2\pi}$ )
- ▶ The CDF of standard normal, denoted by  $\Phi(x)$  is given by

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

- ▶  $Q(x) := 1 - \Phi(x)$  is the Complimentary CDF ( $P(X > x)$ ).

# Standard Normal random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ )

- ▶ When  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 1$ , it is called as a standard normal.
- ▶ In this case  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ .
- ▶ What is  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$  ? How do you even solve this? ( $= \sqrt{2\pi}$ )
- ▶ The CDF of standard normal, denoted by  $\Phi(x)$  is given by

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

- ▶  $Q(x) := 1 - \Phi(x)$  is the Complimentary CDF ( $P(X > x)$ ).  
A closely related cousin in the error function  
 $\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt.$

# Standard Normal random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ )

- ▶ When  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 1$ , it is called as a standard normal.
- ▶ In this case  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ .
- ▶ What is  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$  ? How do you even solve this? ( $= \sqrt{2\pi}$ )
- ▶ The CDF of standard normal, denoted by  $\Phi(x)$  is given by

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

- ▶  $Q(x) := 1 - \Phi(x)$  is the Complimentary CDF ( $P(X > x)$ ).  
A closely related cousin in the error function  
 $erf(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$ .
- ▶  $\Phi$  = These values are recorded in a table. (Fig. 3.10 in Bertsekas)

# Standard Normal random variable ( $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ )

- ▶ When  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 1$ , it is called as a standard normal.
- ▶ In this case  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ .
- ▶ What is  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$  ? How do you even solve this? ( $= \sqrt{2\pi}$ )
- ▶ The CDF of standard normal, denoted by  $\Phi(x)$  is given by

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

- ▶  $Q(x) := 1 - \Phi(x)$  is the Complimentary CDF ( $P(X > x)$ ).  
A closely related cousin in the error function  
 $erf(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$ .
- ▶  $\Phi$  = These values are recorded in a table. (Fig. 3.10 in Bertsekas)
- ▶ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaussian\\_function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaussian_function)

# Normality preserved under Linear Transformations

# Normality preserved under Linear Transformations

If  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , then  $Y = aX + b$  is also a normal variable with  $E[Y] = a\mu + b$  and variance  $a^2\sigma^2$ . (To be proved later)

# Normality preserved under Linear Transformations

If  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , then  $Y = aX + b$  is also a normal variable with  $E[Y] = a\mu + b$  and variance  $a^2\sigma^2$ . (To be proved later)

- Suppose  $X$  is standard normal, then find  $a$  and  $b$  such that  $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$



# Normality preserved under Linear Transformations

If  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , then  $Y = aX + b$  is also a normal variable with  $E[Y] = a\mu + b$  and variance  $a^2\sigma^2$ . (To be proved later)

- ▶ Suppose  $X$  is standard normal, then find  $a$  and  $b$  such that  $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$
- ▶ In this case, the CDF of  $Y$  in terms of  $X$  is given by  $\Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$ .

# Significance of Gaussian r.v.

# Significance of Gaussian r.v.

- ▶ Key role in Central limit theorem.

# Significance of Gaussian r.v.

- ▶ Key role in Central limit theorem.
- ▶  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$  where  $X_i$  is any random variable with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ .

# Significance of Gaussian r.v.

- ▶ Key role in Central limit theorem.
- ▶  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$  where  $X_i$  is any random variable with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ .
- ▶ Building block for multinomial Gaussian vector and Gaussian processes (GP).

# Significance of Gaussian r.v.

- ▶ Key role in Central limit theorem.
- ▶  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$  where  $X_i$  is any random variable with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ .
- ▶ Building block for multinomial Gaussian vector and Gaussian processes (GP).
- ▶ Gaussian process are used in Bayesian Optimization (black-box optimization).

# Significance of Gaussian r.v.

- ▶ Key role in Central limit theorem.
- ▶  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$  where  $X_i$  is any random variable with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ .
- ▶ Building block for multinomial Gaussian vector and Gaussian processes (GP).
- ▶ Gaussian process are used in Bayesian Optimization (black-box optimization).
- ▶ Brownian motion is a type of GP and is used in Finance.

# Significance of Gaussian r.v.

- ▶ Key role in Central limit theorem.
- ▶  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$  where  $X_i$  is any random variable with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ .
- ▶ Building block for multinomial Gaussian vector and Gaussian processes (GP).
- ▶ Gaussian process are used in Bayesian Optimization (black-box optimization).
- ▶ Brownian motion is a type of GP and is used in Finance.
- ▶ GP Regression, Gaussian mixture models, used widely in ML.



# List of Probability distributions ...

# List of Probability distributions ...

`https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_probability\_distributions`

# List of Probability distributions ...

`https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_probability\_distributions`

Important ones are Beta, Gamma, Erlang, Logistic, Weibull ....

# Moment generating function

- ▶ The moment generating function (MGF) of a random variable  $X$  is a function  $M_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  defined by  $M_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$ .

# Moment generating function

- ▶ The moment generating function (MGF) of a random variable  $X$  is a function  $M_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  defined by  $M_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$ .
- ▶ If  $X$  is discrete,  $M_X(t) = \sum_{x \in \Omega'} e^{tx} p_X(x)$ .

# Moment generating function

- ▶ The moment generating function (MGF) of a random variable  $X$  is a function  $M_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  defined by  $M_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$ .
- ▶ If  $X$  is discrete,  $M_X(t) = \sum_{x \in \Omega'} e^{tx} p_X(x)$ .
- ▶ If  $X$  is continuous,  $M_X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f_X(x) dx$ .

# Moment generating function

- ▶ The moment generating function (MGF) of a random variable  $X$  is a function  $M_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  defined by  $M_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$ .
- ▶ If  $X$  is discrete,  $M_X(t) = \sum_{x \in \Omega'} e^{tx} p_X(x)$ .
- ▶ If  $X$  is continuous,  $M_X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f_X(x) dx$ .
- ▶ For  $Exp(\lambda)$  variable,  $M_X(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}$  for  $\lambda < t$ .

# Moment generating function

- ▶ The moment generating function (MGF) of a random variable  $X$  is a function  $M_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  defined by  $M_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$ .
- ▶ If  $X$  is discrete,  $M_X(t) = \sum_{x \in \Omega'} e^{tx} p_X(x)$ .
- ▶ If  $X$  is continuous,  $M_X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f_X(x) dx$ .
- ▶ For  $Exp(\lambda)$  variable,  $M_X(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}$  for  $\lambda < t$ .
- ▶ Define  $D_X := \{t : M_X(t) < \infty\}$ .  $D_X$  is called the region of convergence (ROC).



# Moment generating function

- ▶ The moment generating function (MGF) of a random variable  $X$  is a function  $M_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  defined by  $M_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$ .
- ▶ If  $X$  is discrete,  $M_X(t) = \sum_{x \in \Omega'} e^{tx} p_X(x)$ .
- ▶ If  $X$  is continuous,  $M_X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f_X(x) dx$ .
- ▶ For  $Exp(\lambda)$  variable,  $M_X(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}$  for  $\lambda < t$ .
- ▶ Define  $D_X := \{t : M_X(t) < \infty\}$ .  $D_X$  is called the region of convergence (ROC).  $t = 0$  is always part of ROC.

# Moment generating function

- ▶ The moment generating function (MGF) of a random variable  $X$  is a function  $M_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  defined by  $M_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$ .
- ▶ If  $X$  is discrete,  $M_X(t) = \sum_{x \in \Omega'} e^{tx} p_X(x)$ .
- ▶ If  $X$  is continuous,  $M_X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f_X(x) dx$ .
- ▶ For  $Exp(\lambda)$  variable,  $M_X(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}$  for  $\lambda < t$ .
- ▶ Define  $D_X := \{t : M_X(t) < \infty\}$ .  $D_X$  is called the region of convergence (ROC).  $t = 0$  is always part of ROC.
- ▶ HW: Find the MGF for a random variable  $X$  that has the following distributions: Binomial( $n, p$ ), Normal  $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ , Poisson( $\lambda$ )

# MGF

# MGF

- ▶ If  $M_X(t)$  is finite for all  $|t| \leq \epsilon$  and for some  $\epsilon > 0$  then  $M_X(t)$  is infinitely differentiable on  $(-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ . (Property without proof)

# MGF

- ▶ If  $M_X(t)$  is finite for all  $|t| \leq \epsilon$  and for some  $\epsilon > 0$  then  $M_X(t)$  is infinitely differentiable on  $(-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ . (Property without proof)
- ▶ Let  $M_X^{(r)}(t) := \frac{d^r}{dt^r} M_X(t)$  ( $r^{th}$ -derivative of  $M_X(t)$ )

# MGF

- ▶ If  $M_X(t)$  is finite for all  $|t| \leq \epsilon$  and for some  $\epsilon > 0$  then  $M_X(t)$  is infinitely differentiable on  $(-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ . (Property without proof)
- ▶ Let  $M_X^{(r)}(t) := \frac{d^r}{dt^r} M_X(t)$  ( $r^{th}$ -derivative of  $M_X(t)$ )
- ▶ It can be shown that  $M_X^{(r)}(t) = E[e^{tX} X^r]$  for all  $r$  and  $|t| \leq \epsilon$ .

# MGF

- ▶ If  $M_X(t)$  is finite for all  $|t| \leq \epsilon$  and for some  $\epsilon > 0$  then  $M_X(t)$  is infinitely differentiable on  $(-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ . (Property without proof)
- ▶ Let  $M_X^{(r)}(t) := \frac{d^r}{dt^r} M_X(t)$  ( $r^{th}$ -derivative of  $M_X(t)$ )
- ▶ It can be shown that  $M_X^{(r)}(t) = E[e^{tX} X^r]$  for all  $r$  and  $|t| \leq \epsilon$ .
- ▶  $E[X^r] = M_X^{(r)}(0)$

# MGF

- ▶ If  $M_X(t)$  is finite for all  $|t| \leq \epsilon$  and for some  $\epsilon > 0$  then  $M_X(t)$  is infinitely differentiable on  $(-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ . (Property without proof)
- ▶ Let  $M_X^{(r)}(t) := \frac{d^r}{dt^r} M_X(t)$  ( $r^{\text{th}}$ -derivative of  $M_X(t)$ )
- ▶ It can be shown that  $M_X^{(r)}(t) = E[e^{tX} X^r]$  for all  $r$  and  $|t| \leq \epsilon$ .
- ▶  $E[X^r] = M_X^{(r)}(0)$
- ▶ For  $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ ,  $M_X^{(1)}(t) = \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda - t)^2}$  and  $M_X^{(1)}(0) = E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$



# MGF

- ▶ If  $M_X(t)$  is finite for all  $|t| \leq \epsilon$  and for some  $\epsilon > 0$  then  $M_X(t)$  is infinitely differentiable on  $(-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ . (Property without proof)
- ▶ Let  $M_X^{(r)}(t) := \frac{d^r}{dt^r} M_X(t)$  ( $r^{\text{th}}$ -derivative of  $M_X(t)$ )
- ▶ It can be shown that  $M_X^{(r)}(t) = E[e^{tX} X^r]$  for all  $r$  and  $|t| \leq \epsilon$ .
- ▶  $E[X^r] = M_X^{(r)}(0)$
- ▶ For  $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ ,  $M_X^{(1)}(t) = \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda - t)^2}$  and  $M_X^{(1)}(0) = E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$
- ▶  $M_X^{(r)}(0) = \frac{r!}{\lambda^r}$

# MGF

- ▶ If  $M_X(t)$  is finite for all  $|t| \leq \epsilon$  and for some  $\epsilon > 0$  then  $M_X(t)$  is infinitely differentiable on  $(-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ . (Property without proof)
- ▶ Let  $M_X^{(r)}(t) := \frac{d^r}{dt^r} M_X(t)$  ( $r^{\text{th}}$ -derivative of  $M_X(t)$ )
- ▶ It can be shown that  $M_X^{(r)}(t) = E[e^{tX} X^r]$  for all  $r$  and  $|t| \leq \epsilon$ .
- ▶  $E[X^r] = M_X^{(r)}(0)$
- ▶ For  $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ ,  $M_X^{(1)}(t) = \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda - t)^2}$  and  $M_X^{(1)}(0) = E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$
- ▶  $M_X^{(r)}(0) = \frac{r!}{\lambda^r}$
- ▶ HW: Find MGF of all random variables seen till now and use it to obtain moments.