Expectations and variances of Random Variables
Example:
Given the prob. distribution of X as follows.
× 1 2 3
P(x) 0.2 0.7 0.1
X could be 1, 2 or 3.
Suppose that you are given 2 options
Option 1: you will receive X thoundsonds dollars
where X follows the above distribution.
Where I have a size of sitty satistics.
You could receive 1, 2 or 3 thoundsoms dollars.
$\frac{1}{2}$
we just don't know the amount.
Option 2: You will receive for sure 2.2 thoundsonds
dollars.
() v ·· v · 3 ·

which option would you choose?

ophin 1 and compare that with 2.2 K.

The expected value of X or the expectation of X, denoted be: E(X), is calculated as follows.

Y 1 2 3

P(x) D. 2 D. 7 D. 1

E(x) = 1.0.2 + 2.0.7 + 3.0.1

= 0.2 + 1.4 + 0.3

= 1.9

This means, on average, we will receive about

1.9 (K) if we choose option 1.

Example: colarate E(x)

X	0	2	3	5
P(x)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

E(x) = 0 * 0.1 + 2 * 0.3 + 3 * 0.3 + 5 * 0.3

$$= 0 + 0.6 + 0.9 + 1.5$$

E(x) = 3.

The variona of X, denoted by V(x),

measures how much X varies around EQ).

X D 1 2

P(4) 0.1 .8 0.1

E(x) = 0 + 0.1 + 1 × 0.8 + 2 × 0.1

_

$$V(x) = Ex^{2} - (Ex)^{2}$$

$$EX^{2} = 0^{2} * 0.1 + 1^{2} * 8 + 2^{2} * 1$$

$$= 0 + .8 + .9$$

$$= 1.2$$

$$V(X) = EX^{2} - (EX)^{2} = 1.2^{2} - 1^{2}$$

$$= .44$$

$$0 E(x) = 1 - .3 + 2 - .5 + 3 - .2$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x) = Ex^2 - (Ex)^2$$

$$=4.1-1.9^{2}=0.49.$$

