

Some properties of Expectation.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad E(a \cdot X + b) = a \cdot E(X) + b$$

$X$ : Random variable

$a$  and  $b$  are : constant numbers (non-random)

For example:

$$E(2x + 3) = 2 \cdot E(x) + 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad E(a) = a$$

where  $a$  is non-random / constant.

Ex:  $E(100) = 100$

$$E(-6) = -6$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$$

where  $X$  and  $Y$  are some random variables.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad E(X - Y) = E(X) - E(Y)$$

where  $X$  and  $Y$  are some random variables.

Example: Rolling an unfair die, we obtain the following

X	1	2	3	4	5	6
P(X)	0.1	0.1	<u>0.2</u>	0.2	0.3	0.1

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{1} \quad P(X \geq 3) &= P(X=3) + P(X=4) + P(X=5) \\ &\quad + P(X=6) \\ &= 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.1 = 0.8\end{aligned}$$

Another way:

$$\begin{aligned}P(X \geq 3) &= 1 - P(X \leq 2) \\ &= 1 - (P(X=1) + P(X=2)) \\ &= 1 - (.1 + .1) = .8\end{aligned}$$

② Find prob. of X at least 4

$$\begin{aligned}P(X \geq 4) &= P(X=4) + P(X=5) + P(X=6) \\ &= .2 + .3 + .1 = .6\end{aligned}$$

③ Calculate  $E(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x) &= 1 \times .1 + 2 \times .1 + 3 \times .2 + 4 \times .2 + 5 \times .3 + 6 \times .1 \\ &= .1 + .2 + .6 + .8 + 1.5 + .6 \\ &= 3.8 \end{aligned}$$

④  $E(2x + 4)$

$$= E(2x) + E(4)$$

$$= 2E(x) + 4$$

$$= 2 \times 3.8 + 4 = 11.6$$

Another way:

$x$	1	2	3	4	5	6
$P(x)$	0.1	0.1	<u>0.2</u>	0.2	0.3	0.1

$2x + 4$	6	8	10	12	14	16
$P(x)$	0.1	0.1	<u>0.2</u>	0.2	0.3	0.1

$$E(2X + 4) = 6 \times .1 + 8 \times .1 + 10 \times .2 + 12 \times .2 + 14 \times .3 + 16 \times .1$$

$$= 11.6$$

Assignment 16:

Suppose  $X$  has the following distribution.

$X$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$P(X)$	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	0.15	0.15	0.1	.15	.05

Calculate:

- ①  $P(X > 6)$
- ②  $P(X \geq 2)$
- ③ Prob. of  $X$  being an even number.
- ④ Prob of  $X$  being at least 3.
- ⑤  $E(X)$
- ⑥  $E(4X - 9)$