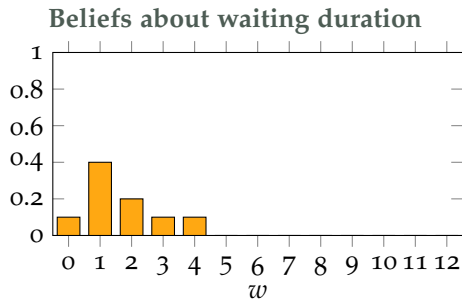
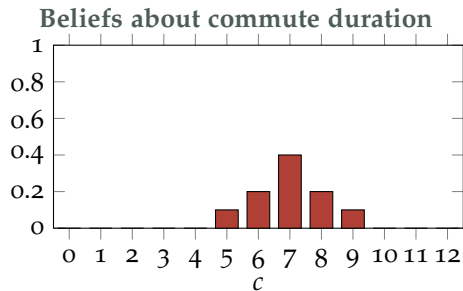


# Probability theory: random variables

Methods: Logic, Part 6

Michael Franke



### Random variable notation

$$P(T \leq 15) \approx 0.48$$

where  $T = C + W + C$

# Random variable

A **random variable** is a function  $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Notation:

- $P(X = x) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) = x\})$
- $P(X \leq x) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) \leq x\})$
- $P(C + W + C \leq 15) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega \mid C_1(\omega) + W(\omega) + C_2(\omega) \leq 15\})$

# Example

- flip coin with bias  $\theta$  twice (independent outcomes)
- set of elementary outcomes:

$$\Omega_{2\text{flips}} = \{ \langle \text{heads}, \text{heads} \rangle, \langle \text{heads}, \text{tails} \rangle, \langle \text{tails}, \text{heads} \rangle, \langle \text{tails}, \text{tails} \rangle \}$$

- random variable:

$$X_{2\text{flips}}^{\theta}(\langle \text{tails}, \text{tails} \rangle) = 0$$

$$X_{2\text{flips}}^{\theta}(\langle \text{heads}, \text{tails} \rangle) = 1$$

$$X_{2\text{flips}}^{\theta}(\langle \text{tails}, \text{heads} \rangle) = 1$$

$$X_{2\text{flips}}^{\theta}(\langle \text{heads}, \text{heads} \rangle) = 2$$

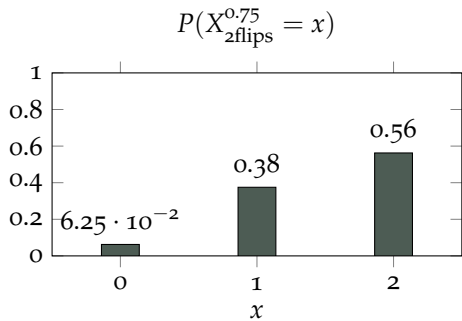
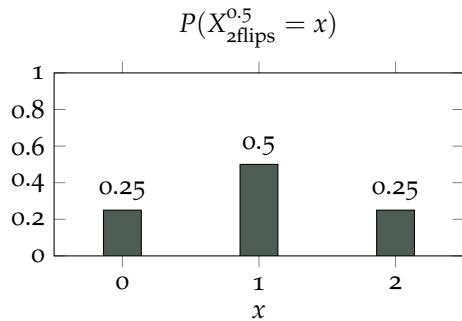
- Probabilities:

$$P(X_{2\text{flips}}^{\theta} = 0) = (1 - \theta)^2$$

$$P(X_{2\text{flips}}^{\theta} = 1) = (1 - \theta)\theta$$

$$P(X_{2\text{flips}}^{\theta} = 2) = \theta^2$$

# Example



# Expected value

## Expected value of a random variable

$$\mathbb{E}_X = \sum_x x \cdot P(X = x)$$

e.g.,  $\mathbb{E}_T \approx 15.67$

## Expected value of a function

$$\mathbb{E}_X f = \sum_x f(x) \cdot P(X = x)$$

e.g., with  $f(x) = x^2$ , we have  $\mathbb{E}_T f \approx 250$