

# Probability

using python.

Iván Andrés Trujillo Abella

Facultad de Ingeniería  
Pontificia Universidad Javeriana

# Expected

is defined as the mean of a random variable

# Variance

$$\sigma^2 = E(x^2) - \mu^2 \quad (1)$$

remember that  $\sum_x f(x)x = \mu$  and  $\sum_x f(x) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2 &= \sum_x (x - \mu)^2 f(x) \\ &= \sum_x (x^2 f(x) - 2x\mu f(x) + \mu^2 f(x)) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Applying the algebra we find  $\sum x^2 f(x) - \mu^2$ .

# Theorem 1

$X$  is a random variable with a pdf  $f(x)$  then  $\mu$  of  $g(x)$  is

$$\mu_{g(x)} = E(g(x)) = \sum g(x)f(x) \quad (3)$$

Example of income and the probability of sell a product.

# Theorem

$X$  is a random variable with pdf  $f(x)$  then the variance of  $g(x)$  will be:

$$\sigma_{g(x)}^2 = E((g(x) - \mu_{g(x)})^2) \quad (4)$$

this equation is derived of the definition of variance of a random variable, remember that  $g(x)$  is a random variable with mean  $\mu_{g(x)}$ .

# Join distribution

until now we try  $\Omega$  in  $\mathbf{R}^1$  and we can be interested in find the probability of occurrence of two simultaneous random variables.

$$f(x, y) = P(X = x, Y = y) \quad (5)$$

Some intuitive properties are:

- $f(x, y) \geq 0$
- $\sum_x \sum_y f(x, y) = 1$

## Exercise

Suppose the bag model with  $n$  balls and there there are  $r$  balls and  $w$  balls where  $r + w = n$  find the probability of get  $x, y$  balls respectively.

# Marginal distribution

$$g(x) = \sum_y f(x, y) \quad (6)$$

$$h(y) = \sum_x f(x, y) \quad (7)$$

# Expected value of two random variables

let be  $X, Y$  two random variables with joint probability function distribution  $f(x, y)$  the mean of  $g(X, Y)$  is:

$$\mu_{g(X, Y)} = E[g(X, Y)] = \sum_x \sum_y g(x, y) f(x, y) \quad (8)$$



# Covariance

## Insights

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{X,Y} &= E[(X - \mu_x)(Y - \mu_y)] \\ &= \sum_x \sum_y (x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y)f(x, y)\end{aligned}\tag{9}$$

is a measure of association between two variables

# Shapiro wilk

# P-values

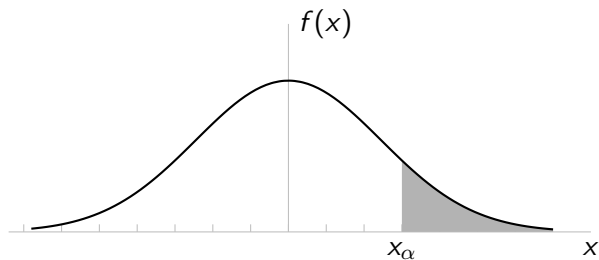
# Hypothesis testing

**Hypothesis** as idea or believe about a issue.

# Null hypothesis

$H_0$  describe the current believe, and  $H_1$  is a option if there is enough evidence to reject  $H_0$ .

# One tailed test



# Two tailed test

$H_1 \neq \text{value}$

# Test statistic

test statistics is a value that allow us reject the null hypothesis, this uses the sampling statistics ( proportion, mean, or standard deviation) in a value of  $z$ ,  $t$  or  $\chi^2$ .3



# ANOVA test

# t-test

# $\chi^2$ test

# Person

# Spearman

# Table one

It is a useful algorithm to present working papers or give us insights about the problem.