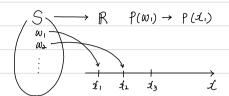
· Definition of RV.



↑ 서월 discrete case 인 경우는 CDF가 이수 궁망한게 아니다. 2러나, Continuous 한 경우는 CDF function을 챙겨져 않는던, 鞋 题 对侧是 独创外 어렵다.

$$CDF : F_{x}(x) \stackrel{d}{=} P(x \leq x)$$

2) 
$$f_x(\infty) \rightarrow P(s) = 1$$

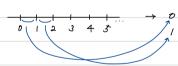
3) 
$$F_{x}(-\infty) \rightarrow P(\emptyset) = 0$$

4) 
$$P(a < x \le b) = F_x(b) - F_x(a)$$

5) 
$$P(x>a) = I - F_x(a)$$

Discrete RV

$$2_1, 2_2, 2_3 \rightarrow discrete!$$



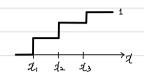
Continuous outcome → discrete RV

$$\Rightarrow$$
 PMF

할수 있다.

$$: P_{x}(\lambda) = \sum_{\lambda} P(\lambda = d_{\lambda}) \delta(\lambda - d_{\lambda})$$





2.6 Continuous RV. ~ autcome \$20 st real number of 완전히 대各个地 文

uncountably infinite

aut come at 201011 allegate random variables of a gial glat pottate and continuous random variable older attal

· for continuous RVs, P(4) → 0

it is not possible to define. a probability value for each of.

$$P(x=x) \to 0$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{P(a \le X \le a + \Delta a)}{\Delta a} = \frac{F_{x}(a + \Delta a) - F_{x}(a)}{\Delta a} \to 0$$

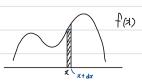
$$f_{x}(a) = \int_{\bar{a}} \frac{f_{x}(a+\Delta a) - f_{x}(a)}{\Delta a} = f_{x}(a)$$

→ Probability density function (pdf)

$$f_{X}(x) = f_{X}'(x)$$

$$F_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f_{X}(x) dx = P(x \le x)$$

$$f_{X}(x) dx = P(x \le x \le x + \Delta x)$$



(1) 
$$f_{x}(x) \geq 0$$
 (non-negative)

 $F_{x}(x) \rightarrow non-decreasing$ 
 $F'(x) \cdot x \neq x \geq 0$ 
 $f(x) \geq 0$ 

(2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$ 

$$f_{x}(x)$$
 to be pdf  $\rightarrow$  (1) and (2) should be softsfied!

f(x)

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$F_{\times}(\infty)$$

$$\sum_{\mathcal{I}_{\lambda}} f_{\lambda}(\mathcal{I}_{\lambda}) = 1, \quad 0 \leq P(\mathcal{I}_{\lambda}) \leq 1$$

(3) 
$$P(A \angle X \angle b) = F_X(b) - F_X(a)$$
  

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{b} f(a) da - \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(a) da$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} f_X(a) da$$

$$a < x \le b$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{b} f(a) da - \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(a) da$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} f_{x}(a) da$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} f_{x}(a) da$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} f_{x}(a) da$$

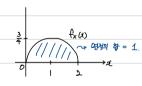
(4) 
$$P(x < \alpha) = P(x \le \alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} f_x(x) dx = f_x(\alpha)$$
  
 $P(x = \alpha) \to 0$ 

$$E_X 2.11$$
)  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} A(2x-x^2), & 0 < x < 2 \end{cases}$ 

(1) 
$$A = ?$$
 (2)  $P(x > 1) = \int_{1}^{\infty} f(x) dx$   

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x}(x) dx = 1 = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{4} (2x - x^{2}) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} A(2x-x^{2}) dx = 1 \rightarrow A = \frac{3}{4}$$



Ex 2.15) Uniform distribution

$$f_{T}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & 2 \le t \le 8 \\ 0, & else \end{cases}$$

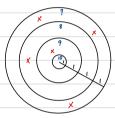
(a) CDF

$$F_{\tau}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} f_{\tau}(f) df$$

$$= t < 0$$

$$2 \le t \le 8$$

$$\int_{2}^{t} \int_{4}^{1} dt = \int_{6}^{1} (t-2)$$



10점을 맞힐 화원은 ? 
$$P(10) = \frac{\pi i}{\pi 4}$$

$$P(9) = \frac{\pi \dot{\Delta} \pi f}{\pi 4}$$

:

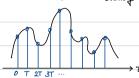
X IN It to random variable on

神经神 导致 强武的다

통청한 작품값에 해당하는 위치를 맞을 확률은 0에 가장지만 2천부분들을 갖充 수 있는 density는 통영하다. wniform! 년 동영하지 않으면, 확률 제안이 훨씬 왕해진다. density는 10만, 2곳은 서울해서 첫번해야 한다.

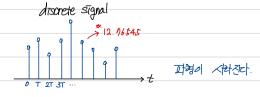
uniform

PELL SP CONTINUOUS or analog

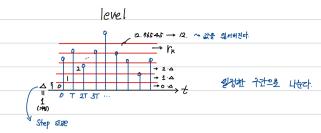


일정한 시간 산명으로 파형의 높이값을 받아낸다.

1 Sampling







## ↓ binarization

dīgītal → O와 1의 強

지  $- \gamma_{\rm K} = {\rm e}$  ,  $-{\Delta\over 2} \angle {\rm e} \angle {\Delta\over 2}$  Original signal guestization error

## · JPB ~ 이것을 만들지 위해 양자라 과정을 거친다.

Step size을 카무면, Quality t 보아지만 level의 수가 ২이트이 타이된 알이 국어든다.