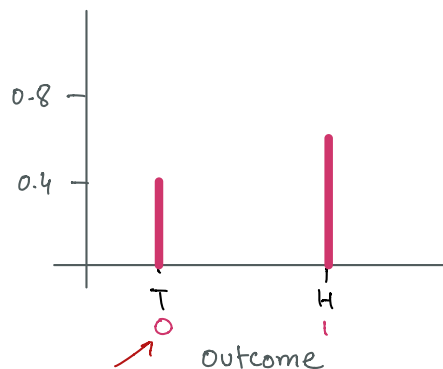


Summarizing Distributions

Consider a coin toss with $P(H) = \underline{0.6}$

We can summarize this using a function:

$$P(n) = \begin{cases} 0.4 & \text{if } n=0 \\ \underline{0.6} & \text{if } n=1 \end{cases}$$



Generalize:

$$\underline{P(n)} = \begin{cases} \underline{1-p} & \text{if } \underline{n=0} \\ \underline{p} & \text{if } \underline{n=1} \end{cases}$$

Piecewise

$$(P(A) + P(\bar{A}) = 1 \text{ Law of total probability})$$

Or, we can write this as:

$$\rightarrow P(n; p) = \underbrace{p^n}_{\text{called the model parameter}} \cdot \underbrace{(1-p)^{1-n}}_{\text{probability density function (PDF)}} \quad \left. \vphantom{P(n; p)} \right\} \text{model}$$

Takes just one argument!

Set the parameter: $p = \underline{0.6}$

The function becomes:

$$P(n) = \underline{0.6}^n \cdot \underline{0.4}^{1-n}$$

Now:

$$P(0) = 0.6^0 \cdot 0.4^1 = \underline{0.4}$$

$$P(1) = 0.6^1 \cdot 0.4^0 = 0.6$$

- A PDF calculates probabilities for any value of a RV.
- It is (often) parameterized
- Several common PDFs define well known "distributions"
- The one above is the "**Bernoulli Distribution**" — single experiment
- "n is bernoulli distributed".

If we do 'n' experiments. Success chance = p

RV: X — number of successes in n experiments

If I flip it 10 times, it can have

$\overset{0}{P(0)}$ ————— 10 successes needed!

Let's set $n=10$, $p=0.6$

$$\underline{P(X=1)} = \begin{matrix} + \\ + \\ + \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \left(\begin{matrix} \underline{0.6^1} \times \underline{0.4^9} \\ \underline{0.4} \times \underline{0.6^1} \times \underline{0.4^8} \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \right) = 10 (0.6^1 \times 0.4^9)$$

How about $P(2)$?

But we know that this is a common pattern.

X is a RV which belongs to the "Binomial Distribution".

$$P(X=k; \underline{n, p}) = \binom{n}{k} \underline{p^k} \underline{(1-p)^{n-k}}$$

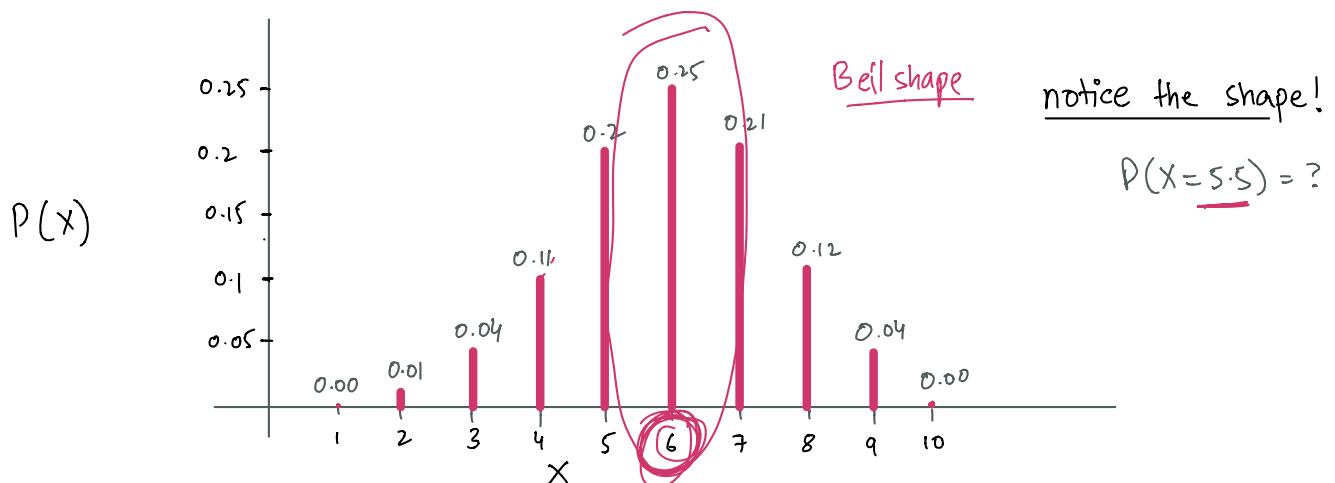
$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

nC_k

Setting parameters: $n=10$, $p=0.6$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{10}{k} \underline{0.6^k} 0.4^{10-k}$$

$$P(X=2) = \binom{10}{2} 0.6^2 \cdot 0.4^8$$



Create variations to the model by varying the parameters.

Jupyter Lab!

- Practical applications.

- Model the number of expected virus warnings

- Don't want to annoy the user

- Don't want to let viruses through

- Other distributions for discrete random variables

- Poisson

- Geometric