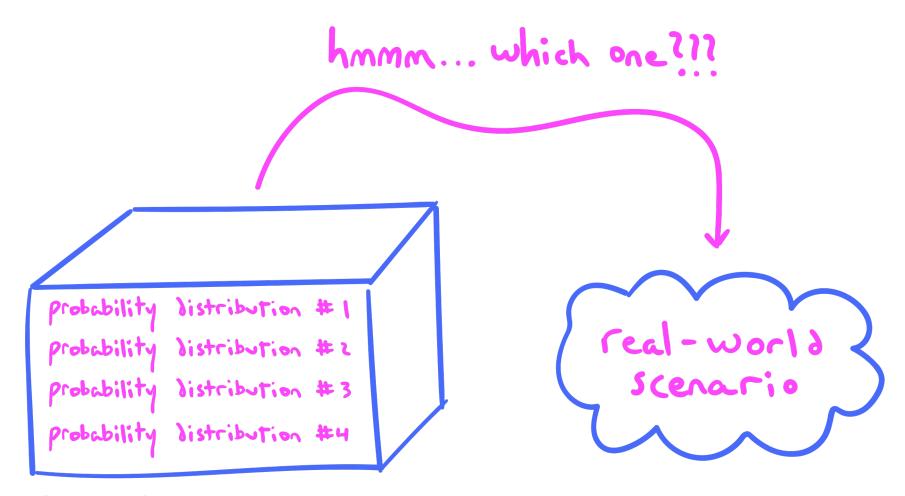
# 5. Examples of random variables



box o' probability distributions

# 5.1. Bernoulli distributions

#### **Definition 5.1**

Let  $\theta$  be a real number with  $0 \le \theta \le 1$ . A discrete random variable X is said to have a *Bernoulli distribution* with parameter  $\theta$ , denoted

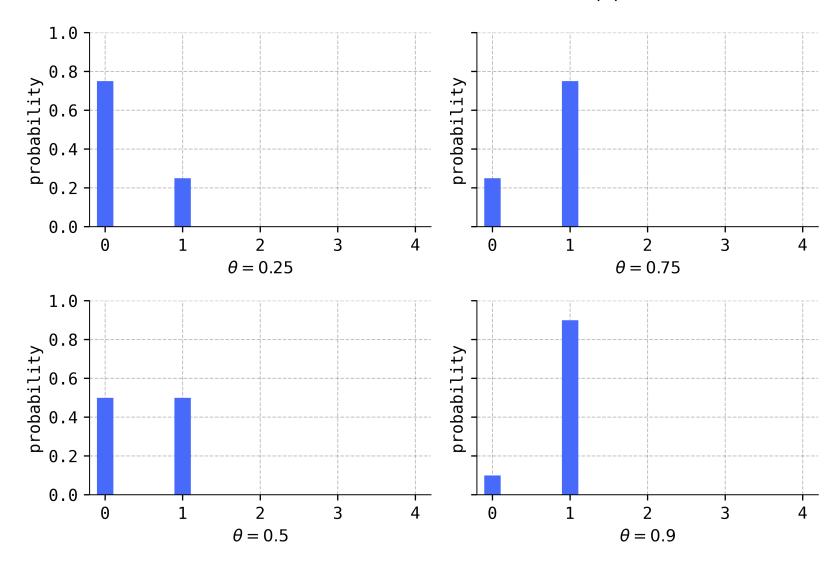
$$X \sim \mathcal{B}er(\theta),$$
 (5.1)

if its probability mass function is given by

$$p(x;\theta) = \theta^x (1-\theta)^{1-x}. \tag{5.2}$$

with support  $\{0, 1\}$ .

PMF of a random variable  $X \sim Ber(\theta)$ 





### An archetypical Bernoulli scenario

 ${f Q}$ : Suppose that a coin is flipped once and X is the number of heads obtained. Suppose further that we allow for the possibility that the coin is loaded, so that it lands heads with probability  $\theta$  (which may not be 0.5!). What is the distribution of the random variable X?

A:  $X \sim \mathcal{B}er(\theta)$ .

## Theorem 5.1 (Expectations and variances of Bernoulli variables)

If  $X \sim \mathcal{B}er( heta)$ , then

$$E(X) = heta \quad ext{and} \quad V(X) = heta(1- heta).$$

# 5.2. Binomial distributions

#### Definition 5.2

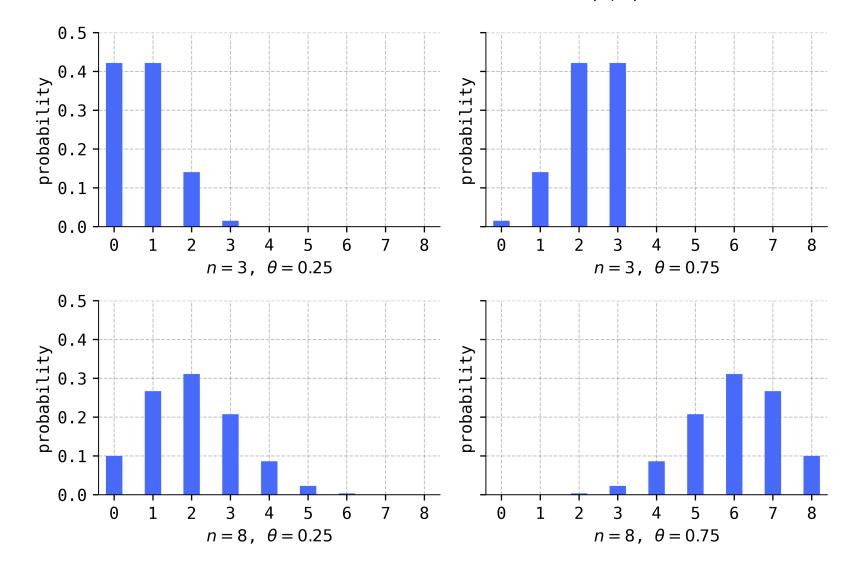
Let  $n\geq 0$  be an integer and let  $\theta$  be a real number with  $0\leq \theta\leq 1$ . A discrete random variable X is said to have a binomial distribution with parameters n and  $\theta$ , denoted

$$Y \sim \mathcal{B}in(n, \theta),$$

if its probability mass function is given by

$$p(x;n, heta)=inom{n}{x} heta^x(1- heta)^{n-x}$$

with support  $\{0, 1, \ldots, n\}$ .





#### An archetypical binomial scenario

**Q**: Suppose that a coin is flipped n times and that each flip is independent of the others. Suppose further that we allow for the possibility that the coin is loaded, so that it lands heads with probability  $\theta$  (which may not be 0.5!). If X is the number of heads obtained, what is the distribution of the random variable X?

A:  $X \sim \mathcal{B}in(n, \theta)$ .

### Theorem 5.2 (Expectations and variances of binomial variables)

If  $X \sim \mathcal{B}in(n, heta)$ , then

$$E(X) = n\theta$$
 and  $V(X) = n\theta(1-\theta)$ . (5.5)

### Theorem 5.3 (Binomial variables as sums of Bernoulli variables)

Let  $Y_1, Y_2, \ldots, Y_n$  be a sequence of independent Bernoulli variables, all with the same distribution  $\mathcal{B}er(\theta)$ . Then the random variable

$$X = Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_n$$

is a  $\mathcal{B}in(n,\theta)$  random variable.



### Problem Prompt

Do problems 1 and 2 on the worksheet.