

# MATH 3100 SPRING 2022. LECTURE SUMMARIES

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## LECTURE 1. JANUARY 19

Introductory lecture, just saying hello to the students.

## LECTURE 2. NO DEADLINE

### Section 1.1

A recording of an in-class piece, explaining the definition of the probability space  $\Omega$ , events  $\mathcal{F}$ , and probability measure  $P(A)$ .

## LECTURE 3. JANUARY 21

Sections 1.1–1.2.

- Recalling  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ .
- Finite sample spaces, when it is enough to specify  $P(\{\omega\})$  for each singleton  $\omega \in \Omega$ . We only need to have  $P(\{\omega\}) \geq 0$  and  $\sum_{\omega \in \Omega} P(\{\omega\}) = 1$
- Biased coin, 2 flips — example
- Equally likely outcomes,  $P(A) = \frac{\#A}{\#\Omega}$ .
- Example with urns.

## LECTURE 4. JANUARY 24

Section 1.2. Discussing 3 settings, when we sample  $k$  times from  $n$  objects. This is an instance of equally likely outcomes. Recall the factorial:

$$\begin{cases} n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n, & n \geq 1 \\ 0! = 1. \end{cases}$$

So,  $0! = 1$ ,  $1! = 1$ ,  $2! = 2$ ,  $3! = 6$ ,  $4! = 24$ , and so on.

- Sampling with replacement, order matters:  $\#\Omega_k = n^k$ .
- Sampling without replacement, order matters:  $\#\Omega_k = n(n-1) \dots (n-k+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$ .
- Sampling without replacement, order does not matter:

$$\#\Omega_k = \frac{n(n-1) \dots (n-k+1)}{k!} = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} = \binom{n}{k}.$$

The quantity  $\binom{n}{k}$  has a special name, “binomial coefficient”.

## LECTURE 5. JANUARY 26

## Section 1.3.

- Probability space for rolling a die until you see a “6”
- How to sum the geometric progression
- Continuous sample spaces,  $[0, 1]$  with length measure
- How to draw a random line in the plane (one example)

## LECTURE 6. JANUARY 28

## Section 1.4. Rules of probability (theory only).

- Venn diagrams. Probability “behaves like the area of a Venn diagram”
- Decomposing an event
- Complements, also  $P(A) = P(AB) + P(AB^c)$
- Monotonicity of probability
- Inclusion-exclusion

## LECTURE 7. JANUARY 31

Section 1.4. Examples on rules of probability — inclusion/exclusion principle; helpful passing to the complement event  $A^c$ .

A first look on random variables: if we flip a fair coin 5 times, and let  $Y$  be the number of Heads, what is the probability distribution of  $Y$ ? This is described in terms of the probability mass function, which in this case takes the form

$$P(Y = 0) = \frac{1}{32}, \quad P(Y = 1) = \frac{5}{32}, \quad P(Y = 2) = \frac{10}{32}, \quad P(Y = 3) = \frac{10}{32}, \quad P(Y = 4) = \frac{5}{32}, \quad P(Y = 5) = \frac{1}{32}.$$

## LECTURE 8. FEB 2

## Section 1.5. Random variables.

- Definition of a random variable
- Splitting of  $\Omega$  into level sets
- Discrete, continuous, and other random variables
- Examples of discrete random variables
- Probability mass function (pmf)
- Distribution of a random variable, example of two random variables with the same distribution which are not the same.

## LECTURE 9. FEBRUARY 4

## Sections 2.1, 2.2. Conditional probabilities, Bayes rule.

- Conditional probability — motivating example
- Definition of  $P(A | B)$
- Chain product of conditional probabilities
- Total probability formula (averaged conditional probabilities)
- Bayes rule
- An example, testing for rare diseases

## LECTURE 10. FEBRUARY 7

## Section 2.3. Independence.

- Recall Bayes rule. One more example.
- Independence of two events.
- Independence of  $A, B$  is equivalent to the independence of  $A^c, B$  and of  $A^c, B^c$ .
- Examples 2.18, 2.21
- Independence of multiple events means we need lots of product rules.
- Independence of random variables. Coin flips. Digits in uniformly random  $\omega \in [0, 1]$ .

## LECTURE 11. FEBRUARY 11

## Sections 3.1, 3.2.

- Discrete random variables. They are determined through pmf. Pmf properties (2) - non-negativity, sum to one. Probability through pmf as a sum.
- Continuous random variables, in the same fashion. Probability density function. Properties of pdf (2); Probability through integrals.
- Cumulative distribution function (cdf).
  - definition
  - how it looks for continuous r.v.; connection to pdf
  - how it looks for discrete r.v.

Some examples.

## LECTURE 11.1. FEBRUARY 11

This is an example of finding cdfs of random variables  $(X, Y)$  which are coordinates of a uniformly random point thrown into some figure in the plane.

## LECTURE 12. FEBRUARY 14

## Section 3.3. Expectation.

- Expectation - discrete rv
- Expectation - continuous rv
- Example - Bernoulli; binomial without proof
- Example - geometric
- Derivative technique
- Use derivatives to get expectation of geometric
- Application to binomial distribution.
- One more example of the computation of expectation for a continuous random variable.

## LECTURE 13. FEBRUARY 21

## Sections 3.1–3.4. Expectation, variance, derivative method.

- Expectation of a function of a random variable. Discussion and definitions for discrete and continuous cases.
- Variance. Definition, discussion.
- Two formulas for the variance. If  $E(X) = \mu$ , then

$$\text{Var}(X) = E((X - \mu)^2) = E(X^2) - \mu^2.$$

The first formula explains why variance is nonnegative, and the second formula is more practical for computation of the variance.

- Discussion of the derivative method. Application to compute

$$E(X), \quad E\left(\frac{1}{1+X}\right)$$

for the Poisson random variable, where  $p_X(k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$ ,  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

#### LECTURE 14. FEBRUARY 25

Sections 3.5, 4.1. Normal (= Gaussian) distribution, normal approximation.

- (neat thing) Expectation through cdf  $F_X(x)$
- Linearity of  $E$ , transformations of  $Var$
- Normal distribution (standard)
- Normal table
- Normalization, general normal distribution
- Approximation of the binomial distribution — Central Limit Theorem (CLT)
- On the proof of CLT