

$$X = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 2, 1, \textcircled{4}, 5, 1, 1, 3, 6, 6, 5 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

$$\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{10} X}{10}$$

$$E(X) = 2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4 \times \textcircled{\frac{1}{6}} + 5 \times \frac{1}{6} + \dots + 2 \times \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \dots$$

$$E(X) = \sum x f(x)$$

$$Y = g(X) \quad Y = X + 3$$

$$E(Y) = \sum g(x) f(x)$$

$$E(Y) = 5 \times \frac{1}{6} + 7 \times \frac{1}{6} + 8 \times \frac{1}{6} + \dots$$

Theorem 3-1: $Y = g(X) = cX$

$$\begin{aligned} E(cX) &= \sum cX f(x) \\ &= c \sum x f(x) = c E(X) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3-2: $f(x, y)$: joint probability function

$$\begin{aligned} E(X + Y) &= \sum_x \sum_y (x + y) f(x, y) \\ &= \sum_x \sum_y x f(x, y) + \sum_x \sum_y y f(x, y) \\ &= E(X) + E(Y) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3-3:

$$f(x, y) = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \sum_x \sum_y xy f(x, y) \\ &= \sum_x \sum_y x \cdot f_1(x) \cdot y \cdot f_2(y) \\ &= \sum_x \left[x f_1(x) \cdot \sum_y y f_2(y) \right] \\ &= \sum_x \left[x f_1(x) E(Y) \right] \\ &= E(Y) \sum_x x f_1(x) = E(Y) \cdot E(X) \end{aligned}$$

In-class exercise:

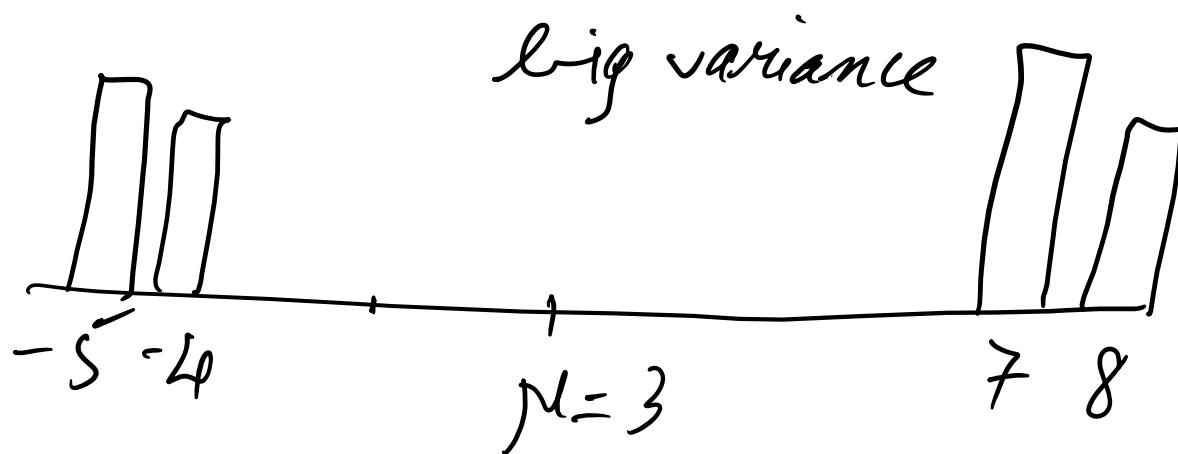
x	-2	3	1
$f(x)$	$1/3$	$1/2$	$1/6$

y	1	11	7
z	4	9	1

$$a) E(X) = -2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) + 3 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{6} \\ = \boxed{1}$$

$$b) E(2X+5) = 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 11 \times \frac{1}{2} + 7 \times \frac{1}{6} \\ = \boxed{7}$$

$$c) E(X^2) = 4 \times \frac{1}{3} + 9 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{6} \\ = \boxed{6}$$



x	1	2	3	4	5
$(x-\mu)^2$	4	.	-	-	...

 $\mu = 3$

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

In-class exercise

$$b) E(X) = 1 \times 0.1 + 2 \times 0.1 + \dots + 10 \times 0.2$$

$$= 6$$

$$c) E[(X-\mu)^2] = (1-6)^2 \times 0.1 + (2-6)^2 \times 0.1$$

$$+ \dots + (10-6)^2 \times 0.2$$

$$= 11.2$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} = \sqrt{11.2} = 3.35$$

3.4)

$$E[(X-\mu)^2] = E(X^2 - 2X\mu + \mu^2)$$

$$= E(X^2) - 2\mu E(X) + \mu^2$$

$$= E(X^2) - 2\mu^2 + \mu^2$$

$$= E(X^2) - \mu^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3.5) \text{ Var}(cX) &= E[(c(X-\mu))^2] \\
&= E[c^2(X-\mu)^2] \\
&= c^2 E[(X-\mu)^2] \\
&= c^2 \text{Var}(X)
\end{aligned}$$

3.7)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(X + Y) &= E[\{(X + Y) - (\mu_X + \mu_Y)\}^2] \\
&= E[\{(X - \mu_X) + (Y - \mu_Y)\}^2] \\
&= E[(X - \mu_X)^2] + 2E[\cancel{(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)}] + E[(Y - \mu_Y)^2] \\
&= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)
\end{aligned}$$

$$X^* = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$E(X^*) = E\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma} E(X - \mu)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma} [E(X) - E(\mu)] = 0$$

$$E(X) = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(X^*) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \underbrace{E[(X - \mu)^2]}_{\text{Var} = \sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \times \cancel{\sigma^2} = 1$$

$$\text{Var} = \sigma^2$$

$$\sigma = \text{std. deviation} = \sqrt{\text{Var}}$$