

Discrete Distributions

X discrete uniform distribution

$$P(X = x_i) = \frac{1}{n} \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

Denote $a = 1$ and $b = n$

$$EX = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$V(X) = ?$$

TODO
prove
equations

Binomial distribution

X counts number of successes k in the n trials

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$$

(?) What is
Bernoulli
numbers?

$$P_X(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$E[X] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right] = \sum E(y_i) = np$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = np(1-p)$$

Poisson distribution

$$P_x(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$EX = VX = \lambda$$

TODO: Prove

Continuous random variable

Continuous random var. can take any value in some part of the real line

Cumulative distribution function

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(X \in (-\infty, x])$$

X is a continuous random var if there exists a function $f(x) \geq 0$ such that for any constants a and b with $-\infty \leq a \leq b \leq \infty$

$$P(a < X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

PDF

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(u) du$$

Properties

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1$$

Theorem 2 if $a < b \Rightarrow F_x(b) \geq F_x(a)$

$$P(a < X \leq b) = F_x(b) - F_x(a)$$

$$\cdot F_x(b) - F_x(a) = \int_a^b f_x(t) dt$$

$$\cdot f(x) \geq 0$$

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

Expectation

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f_x(x) dx$$

Also, if $Y = g(X)$

$$E[Y] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f_x(x) dx$$

Quantiles

X_α is determined such that area under the density function to the left of it is equal to α .

$$F(X_\alpha) = \alpha$$

$X_{0.95}$ separates the top 5% of probability mass of X .

$$F(X_{0.5}) = 0.5 \quad \text{median}$$

0.75 - upper quantile

Uniform distribution

$$f_X = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{if } x \in [a, b] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Exponential

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Distribution models rate or intensity

Memoryless property

Some connection between exp and poisson distr-s

Normal distr

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

Standard normal distribution
 $N(0, 1)$

$$\phi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$$

transformation
standardization

Theorem 3

$$\text{if } X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \text{ and } Y = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow Y \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$W = X - \mu \quad W \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \text{ centering}$$