# PROBABILITY THEORY AND RANDOM PROCESSES (MA225)

## Properties of PDF

① 
$$f_X(x) \ge 0$$
 for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Theorem: Suppose a real valued function  $g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  satisfies the following conditions:

- ①  $g(x) \ge 0$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Then  $g(\cdot)$  is a probability density function of some continuous random variable.

#### RV which is neither discrete nor continuous

Consider the random variable  $\boldsymbol{X}$  whose distribution function is given by

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if} & x < -1 \\ x+1 & \text{if} & -1 \le x < -1/2 \\ 1 & \text{if} & x \ge -1/2. \end{cases}$$

Observe that  $F_X=1/2F_1+1/2F_2$  where  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  are distribution functions given by

$$F_1(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < -1 \\ 2(x+1) & \text{if } -1 \le x < -1/2 \\ 1 & \text{if } x \ge -1/2. \end{cases}$$

$$F_2(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < -1/2 \\ 1 & \text{if } x \ge -1/2. \end{cases}$$

### Expectation of DRV

Def: Let X be a discrete RV with PMF  $f_X(\cdot)$  and support  $S_X$ . The expectation or mean of X is defined by

$$E(X) = \sum_{x \in S_X} x f_X(x)$$
 provided  $\sum_{x \in S_X} |x| f_X(x) < \infty$ .

- $\blacktriangleright$  E(X) is the weighted average of the values taken by X.
- ▶ If  $\sum_{x \in S_X} |x| f_X(x) = \infty$  then we say that expectation does not exist.

Example 1: X = outcome of a roll of a fair die. What is E(X)?

Example 2:  $X \sim Bin(n, p)$ . What is E(X)?

Example 3:  $X \sim Geo(p)$ . What is E(X) ?

Example 4:  $X \sim Poi(\lambda)$ . What is E(X) ?

Example 5:

$$f_X(x) = egin{cases} rac{c}{n^2}, & x \in \mathbb{N}, & ext{where} & c = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} rac{1}{n^2}
ight)^{-1} \ 0 & ext{otherwise} \ . \end{cases}$$

Let X be a DRV having the above PMF, then E(X) does not exist.

## Expectation of CRV

Def: Let X be a CRV with PDF  $f_X(.)$ . The expectation of X is defined by

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx$$
 provided  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f_X(x) dx < \infty$ .

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Example 1: X \sim U(a,b), what is E(X) ?

Example 2: X \sim Exp(\lambda), what is E(X) ?

Example 3: X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), what is E(X) ?

Example 4: Let X be a CRV having PDF f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.

What is E(X) ?
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