

RANDOM VARIABLES

Definition

A random variable is a measurable map from a probability space to a measurable space.

A real-valued random variable is a measurable map between the probability space and the set of real numbers with its topological sigma algebra.

Notation

Let $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mathbf{P})$ be a probability space. Let (Y, \mathcal{B}) a measurable space. A random variable is a measurable function $f: X \to Y$.

Some authors denote real-valued random variables by upper case Latin letters: for example, X,Y,Z. In this case, the base probability space is denoted by Ω , a mnemonic for "outcomes." Let $(\Omega,\mathcal{A},\mathbf{P})$ be a probability space. Let $X:\Omega\to\mathbf{R}$ be measurable. Then X is a real-valued random variable.

Some authors use notation for the probability of particular, common sets. Although the authors often use regular parentheses, we will use "[" and "]" for precision. Let $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R})$. Let $\mathbf{P}[X \in A]$ denote $\mathbf{P}(X^{-1}(A))$. These are equivalent to

$$P(\{\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) \in A\}).$$

As we mentioned, some authors use $P(X \in A)$ for $P[X \in A]$, which is mostly harmless.

Next, let $Y: \Omega \to \mathbf{R}$ a measurable function and let $B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R})$. Similar to the above, let $\mathbf{P}[X \in A, Y \in B]$ denote $\mathbf{P}(X^{-1}(A) \cap Y^{-1}(B))$. These are equivalent to

$$\mathbf{P}(\{\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) \in A \text{ and } Y(\omega) \in B\}).$$

Similarly for n random variables $X_1, \ldots, X_n : \Omega \to \mathbf{R}$,

$$P[X_1 \in A_1, \dots, X_n \in A_n] = P(\cap_{i=1}^n X_i^{-1}(A_i)).$$

