

# Uniform Distribution

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## Uniform Distribution

### Probability density function

Suppose  $f(x)$  is the PDF of a continuous uniform distribution on the interval  $[a, b]$ . Since a uniform distribution requires that each value of the random variable be equally likely,  $f(x)$  will be a constant function. Therefore, suppose  $f(x) = c$  on the interval  $[a, b]$ . Since the definite integral of the PDF over the interval must be equal to 1, we can solve the equation  $\int_a^b c \, dx = 1$  for  $c$ . Working with the integral, we have

$$\int_a^b c \, dx = cx \Big|_a^b = c(b - a) = 1 \text{ which gives } c = \frac{1}{b - a}$$

In other words, the PDF is  $f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$

### Cumulative distribution function

The CDF is simply the integral of the PDF.

$$\int_a^x \frac{1}{b-a} \, dt = \frac{1}{b-a} t \Big|_a^x = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$$

### Moments

#### Mean

$$E(X) = \int_a^b \frac{1}{b-a} x \, dx = \frac{1}{2(b-a)} x^2 \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2(b-a)} = \frac{(b-a)(b+a)}{2(b-a)} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

#### Variance

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_a^b \frac{1}{b-a} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3(b-a)} x^3 \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b-a)} = \frac{(b-a)(b^2 + ab + a^2)}{3(b-a)} = \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3}$$

$$(E(X))^2 = \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right)^2$$

$$Var(X) = \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3} - \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3} - \frac{a^2 + 2ab + b^2}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{4(b^2 + ab + a^2)}{12} - \frac{3(a^2 + 2ab + b^2)}{12} =$$

$$= \frac{4a^2 + 4ab + 4b^2 - 3a^2 - 6ab - 3b^2}{12} =$$

$$= \frac{a^2 - 2ab + b^2}{12} = \frac{b^2 - 2ab + a^2}{12} =$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$Var(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

### Standard Deviation

$$\sigma_X = \frac{b-a}{\sqrt{12}}$$

```
#dunif(x, min = 0, max = 1, log = FALSE)
#punif(q, min = 0, max = 1, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
#qunif(p, min = 0, max = 1, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
#runif(n, min = 0, max = 1)
n <- floor(runif(1000)*10)
t <- table(n)
barplot(t)
```

