

# Data Science and Artificial Intelligence

## Probability and Statistics

Random Variable

Lecture No.- 05



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# Recap of Previous Lecture



Topic

Expectation of Random Variables  
(One Dimensional)





# Topics to be Covered



Topic

Max and Min of Random Variables



- ✓ Transformation of Random variable
- ✓ Max/min Problems  $\rightarrow$  max/min
- ✓ Inequalities —
- ✓ Bayes theorem

Pdf to cdf  
cdf to pdf



## Topic : Probability and statistics

#Q. X is a random variable with probability density function

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Let  $Y = X^2$

$$f_Y(y) = ?$$

Determine the probability density function for Y.



cdf method  $\rightarrow$  pdf  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

step ① solve The Inequality  $Y = X^2$

step ②  $\boxed{\text{cdf} = F_Y(y) = P[Y \leq y] = P[X^2 \leq y]}$

$= P[-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}]$

Interval



$F_Y(y) = \sqrt{y}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{y} \right] = \frac{2\sqrt{y}}{2} = \sqrt{y}$

Let  $Y = X^2$   
Determine The pdf of Y.

$F_Y(y) = \text{cdf}$

strategy

$f_Y(y)$

$\frac{d}{dx} F_X(x) = f_X(x)$



M. Imp

using definition of pdf

$$\frac{d}{dy}[F_Y(y)] = f_Y(y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy}[\sqrt{y}] = f_Y(y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} = f_Y(y)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

one-one function

$$\left[ y^{1/3} < x < y^{1/3} \right]$$

$$\frac{F_Y(y)}{f_Y(y)} =$$

$$\boxed{\text{pdf} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \quad 0 < y < 1}$$





## Topic : Probability and statistics

#Q. A random variable ,  $X$ , has the following cumulative distribution function:

*cdf*  $F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-x}, \quad 0 < x < \infty$

You are given  $Y = \sqrt{6X}$ .

Determine the probability density function of  $Y$ .



$$Y = \sqrt{6}X$$

$$X = \frac{Y^2}{6} = g^{-1}(y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} \left[ \left( \frac{y^2}{6} \right) \right] = \frac{d}{dy} (g^{-1}(y))$$

$$= \frac{y}{3}$$

$$f(y) = f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y)$$

$$f_Y(y) = e^{-y^2/6} \left( \frac{y}{3} \right)$$

pdf to cdf  
cdf to pdf

cdf/pdf

pdf method

$$1) g^{-1}(y) = x$$

$$2) \frac{d}{dy} (g^{-1}(y))$$

$$3) f_Y(y) = f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \frac{d}{dy} [g^{-1}(y)]$$

prob - revise

max/min





## Topic : Probability and statistics

$$\frac{3}{4} \checkmark$$



$$\boxed{\text{Wrong} - \frac{3}{8}} \times$$

Weekly TEST 01

#Q.

A man is known to speak truth 3 out of 4 times. He throws a die and reports that it is a six. Find the probability that it is actually a six.

$$P(\text{Speaking Truth}) = \frac{3}{4}$$



$\{ \boxed{1}, \boxed{2}, 3, 4, 5, 6 \}$

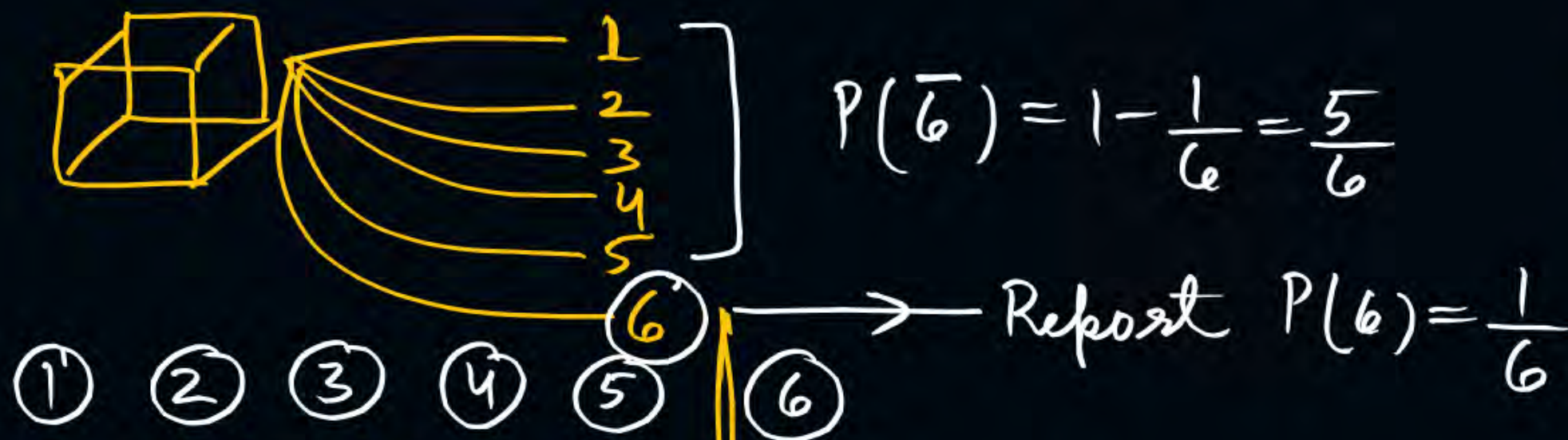
Person  $\rightarrow$   $\textcircled{6}$  Die No

Report  $\rightarrow$  6



$\left. \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} \right\}$  It report is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5





$$P(\bar{6}) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

prob (right No) =  $P$

Prob (wrong) =  $1 - P$

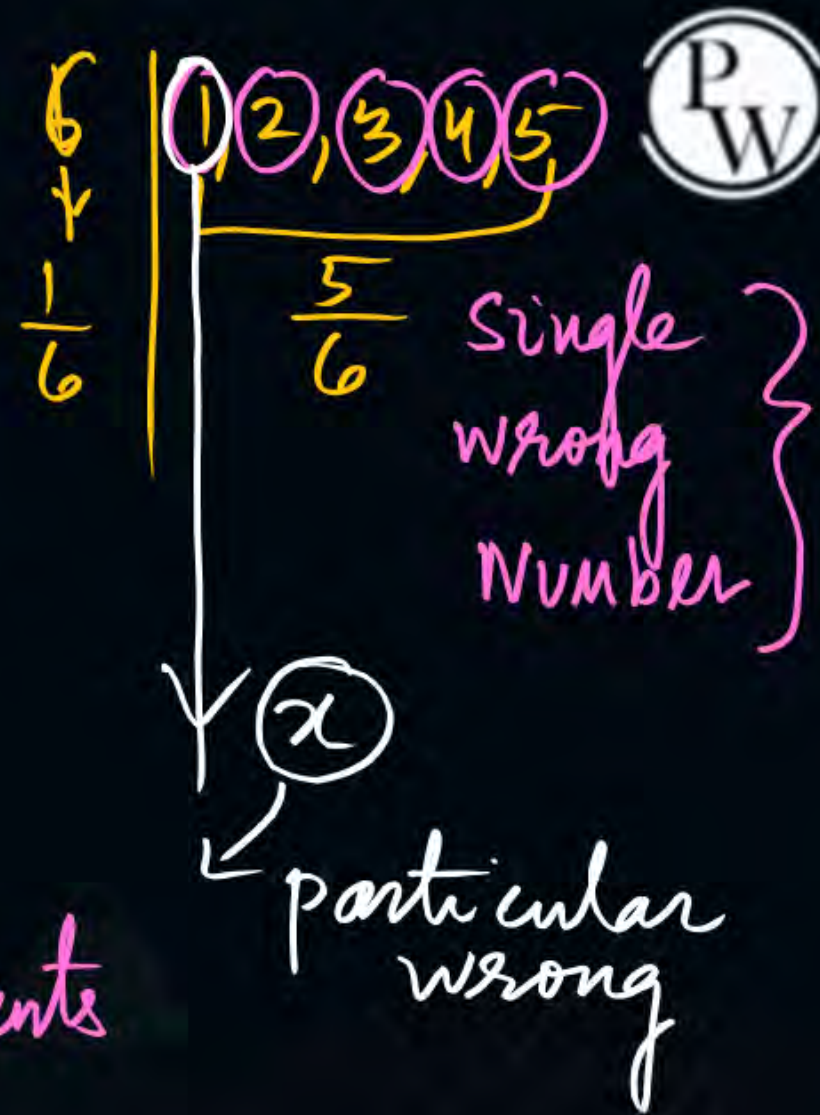
① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ Are mutually exclusive events

Particular:  $P(1) + P(2) + P(3) + P(4) + P(5) + P(6) = 1$

$\underline{P(1)} + P(2) + P(3) + P(4) + P(5) \text{ times} = 1$

$x + x + x + x + x + P(6) = 1$

$x = \frac{1-P}{5}$

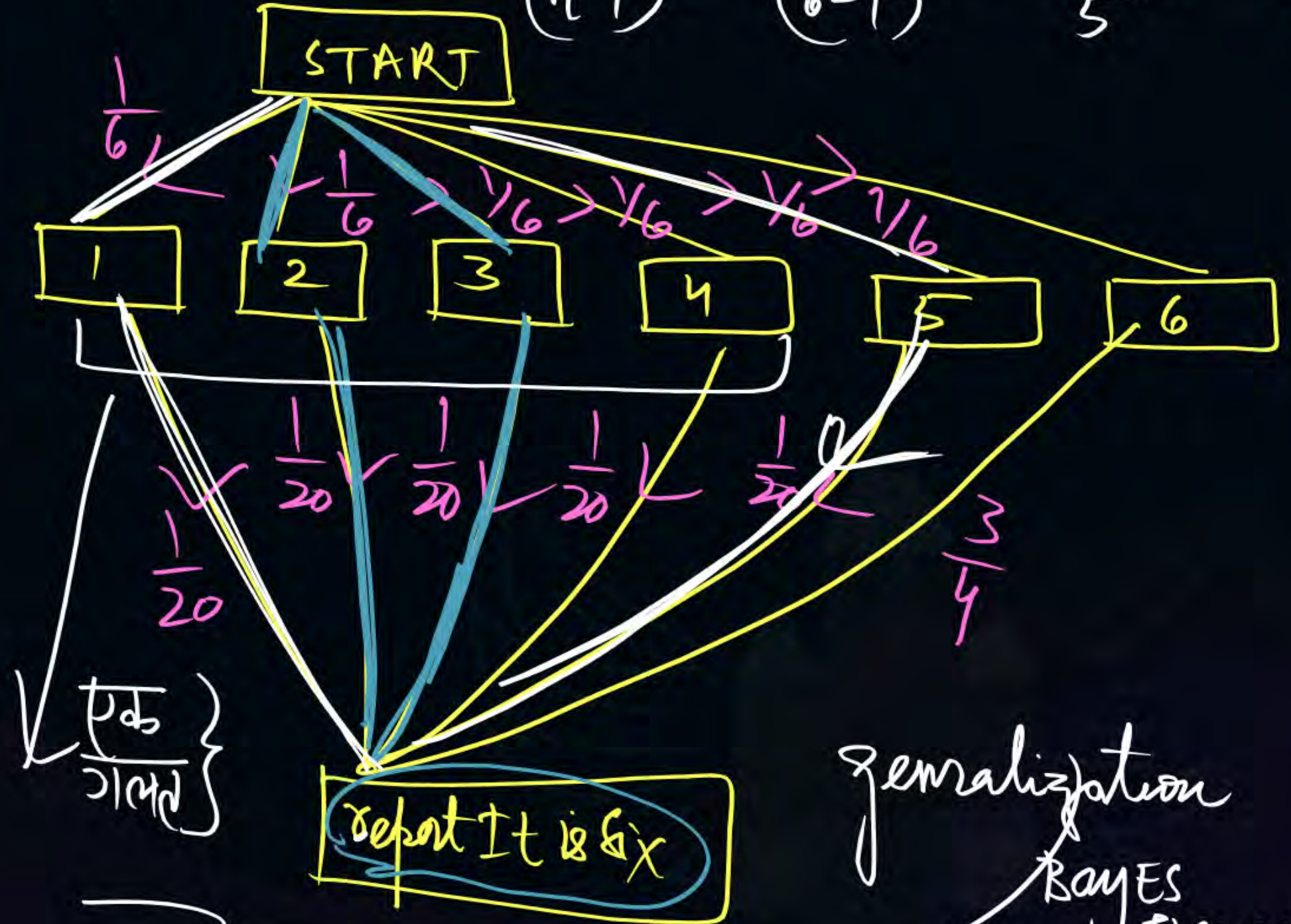
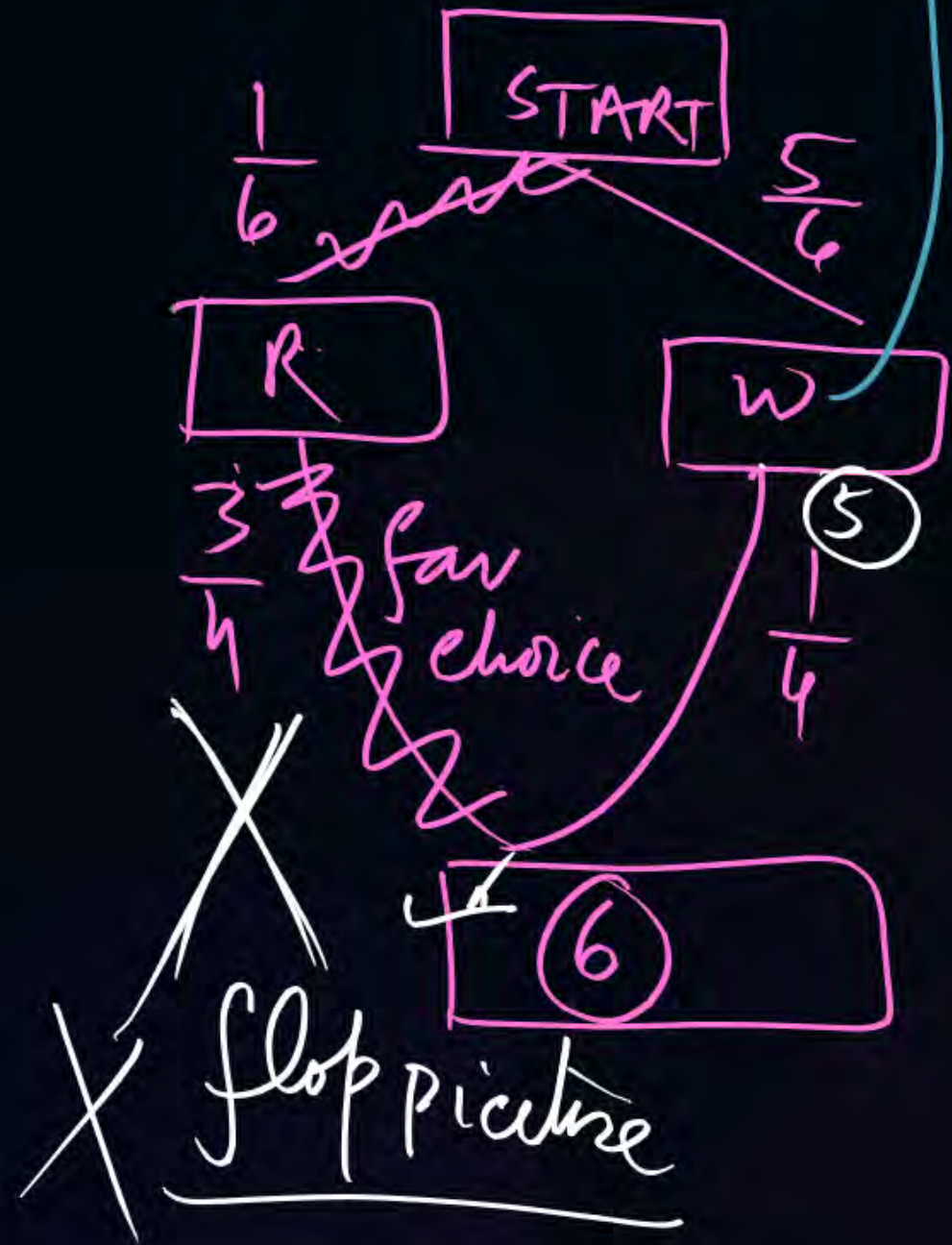








one particular No =  $\frac{1-p}{(n-1)} = \frac{1-p}{(6-1)} = \frac{1-p}{5}$



**THANK - YOU**