Bernoulli Distribution

Simplest non-constant distribution

Foundation of many others

μ V σ

Repeated experiments

Jacob Bernoulli, 1655-1705

Theology → mathematics

Calculus Integrals

"Euler" number $e = \lim_{n\to\infty}(1+\frac{1}{n})^n$ e → b

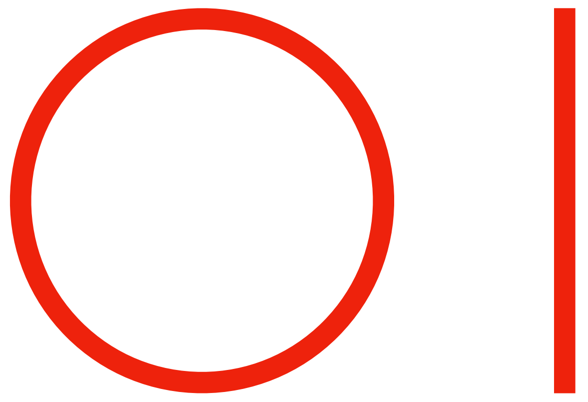
Ars Conjectandi First law of large numbers

Mentored brother Johann Medicine → Math Dynasty

The simplest Distribution

Simplest | One value | 5 | Constant | Always same | Trivial

Simplest non-trivial | Two values

Simplest values  0 and 1

Bernoulli Coin!

Bernoulli Distribution

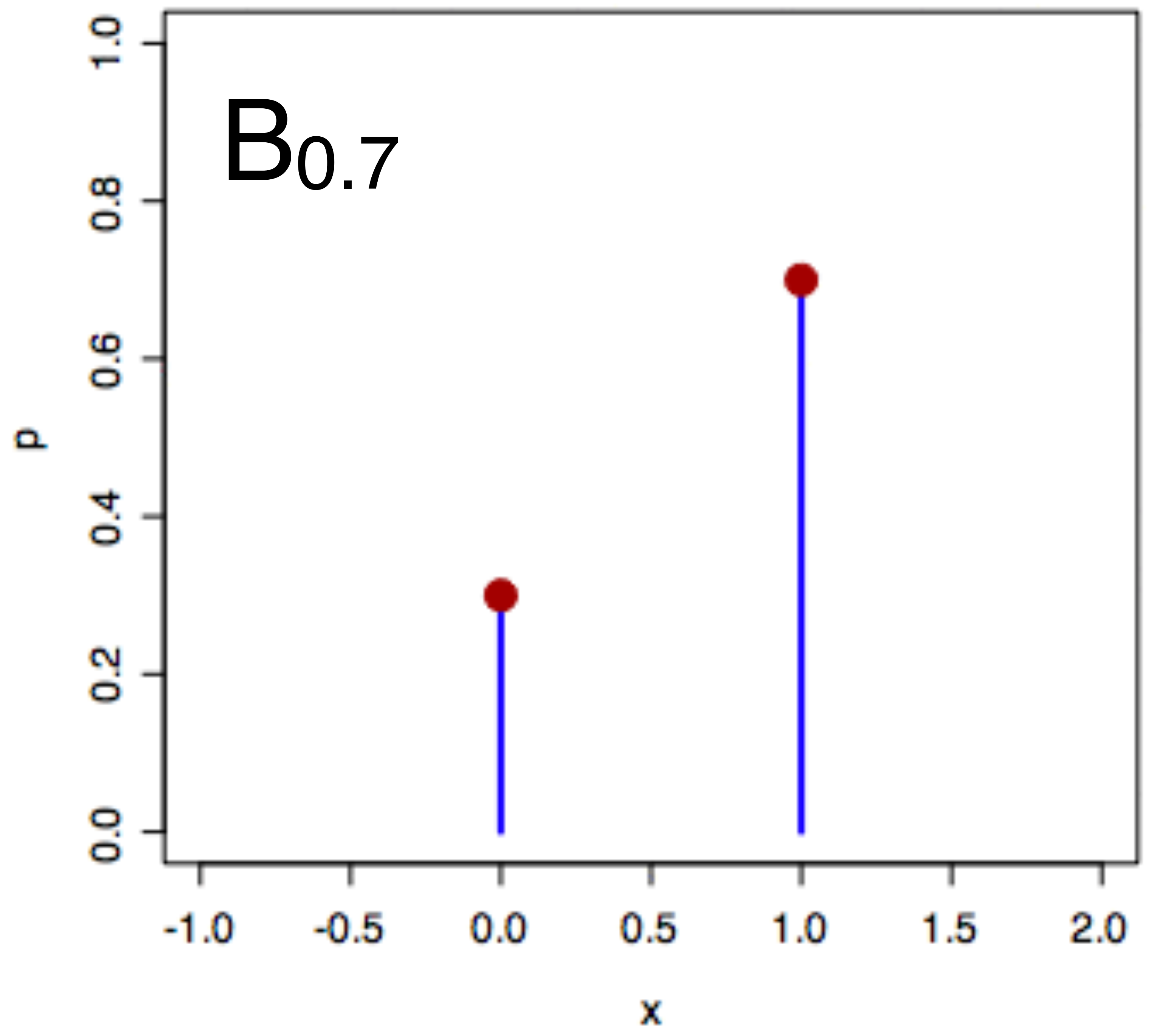
B_p $0 \le p \le 1$

Two values	0	1
Probability	1-p	p

failure

success

$\overline{p}$ q



ΣWill It ADD?

$p(0) + p(1) = (1-p)+p = 1$

YES IT ADDS!

$X \sim B_p$ Bernoulli random variable, coin, experiment, trial

Who Cares About Two Values?

Everyone!

Binary version of complex events

Products: 80 good, 20 defective

Select one, good or not

$\sim B_{.8}$

Next child will be a boy

$\sim B_{.5}$

Generalizes to more complex variables

Patient has one of three diseases

Repeated trials yield # successes

Many important distributions

Binomial, Geometric, Poisson, Normal

Mean

$X \sim B_p$ $\quad p(0) = 1\text{-}p$ $\quad p(1) = p$

$EX = \sum p(x) \cdot x = (1\text{-}p) \cdot 0 + p \cdot 1 = p$

$X \sim B_{0.8}$ $\quad EX = 0.8$

$EX = P(X=1)$

Fraction of times expect to see 1

Variance

$X \sim B_p$ $EX = p$

Variance Easy route $0^2 = 0$ $1^2 = 1$ $X^2 = X$ $E(X^2) = EX = p$

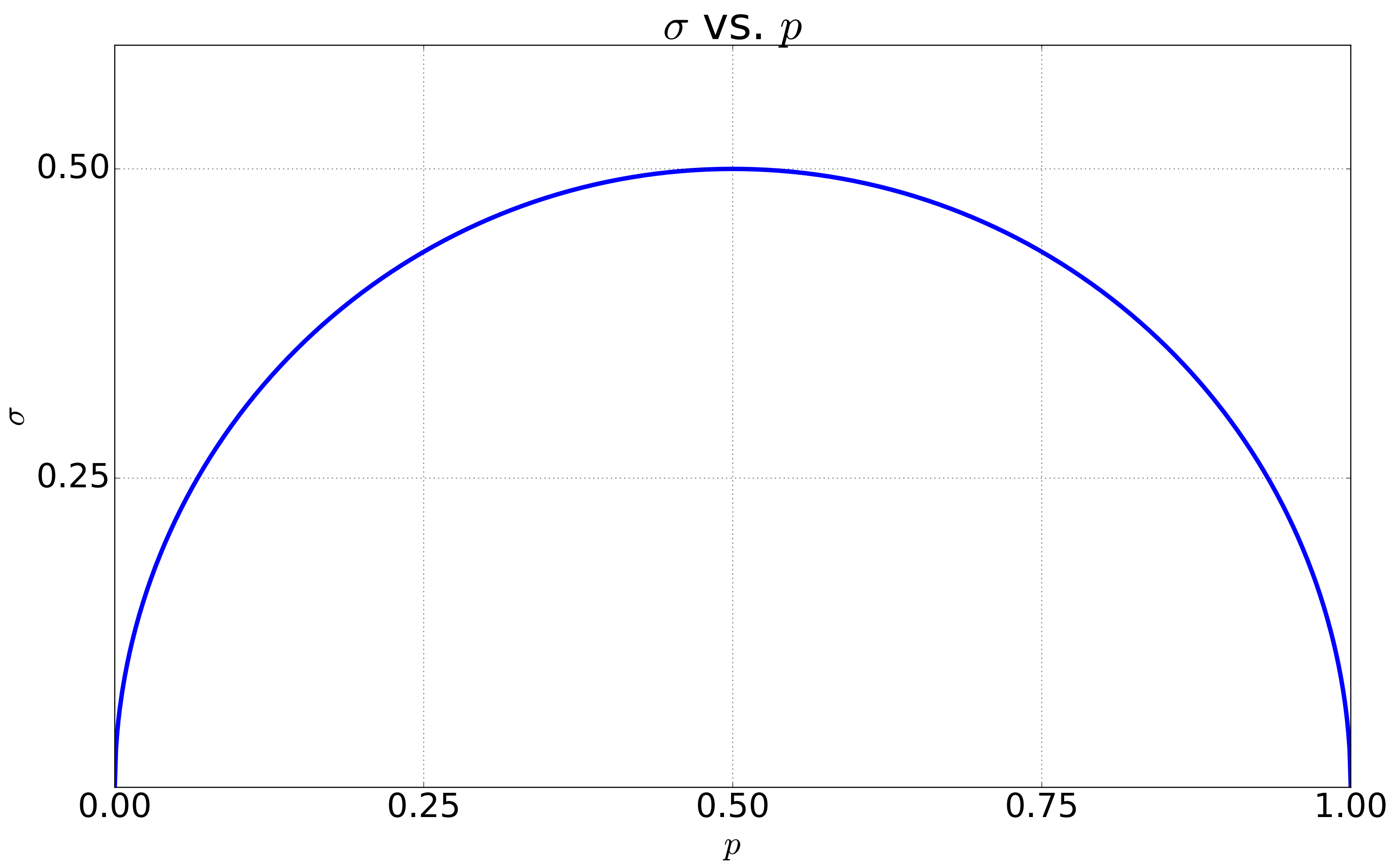
$$V(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = p - p^2 = p(1-p) = pq$$

Standard Deviation $\sigma = \sqrt{pq}$

B_p varies most when $p = ½$

E, V, σ for various p

p	EX	V(X)	σ
0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0
½	½	¼	½



Independent Trials

Much of B_p importance stems from multiple trials

Most common | Independent | $\perp\!\!\!\perp$

$0 \le p \le 1$ $\quad$ $X_1, X_2, X_3 \sim B_p$ $\quad$ $\perp\!\!\!\perp$

$q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 1\text{-}p$ $\quad$ $P(110) = p^2 q = P(101) = P(011)$

Generally $\quad$ $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n \sim B_p$ $\quad$ $\perp\!\!\!\perp$

$x^n = x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n \in \{0,1\}^n$ $\quad$ n_0 0's and n_1 1's

$P(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = p^{n_1} q^{n_0}$ $\qquad$ $P(10101) = p^{n_1} q^{n_0} = p^3 q^2$

Typical Samples

Distribution	Typical seq.	Description	Probability
B_0	0000000000	constant 0	$1^{10} = 1$
B_1	1111111111	constant 1	$1^{10} = 1$
$B_{0.8}$	1110111011	80% 1's	$0.8^8 \cdot 0.2^2$
$B_{0.5}$	1011010010	50% 1's	0.5^{10}

Not most probable

Most probable: 1…1

Unlikely to be seen

Fair coin flip

Bernoulli Distribution

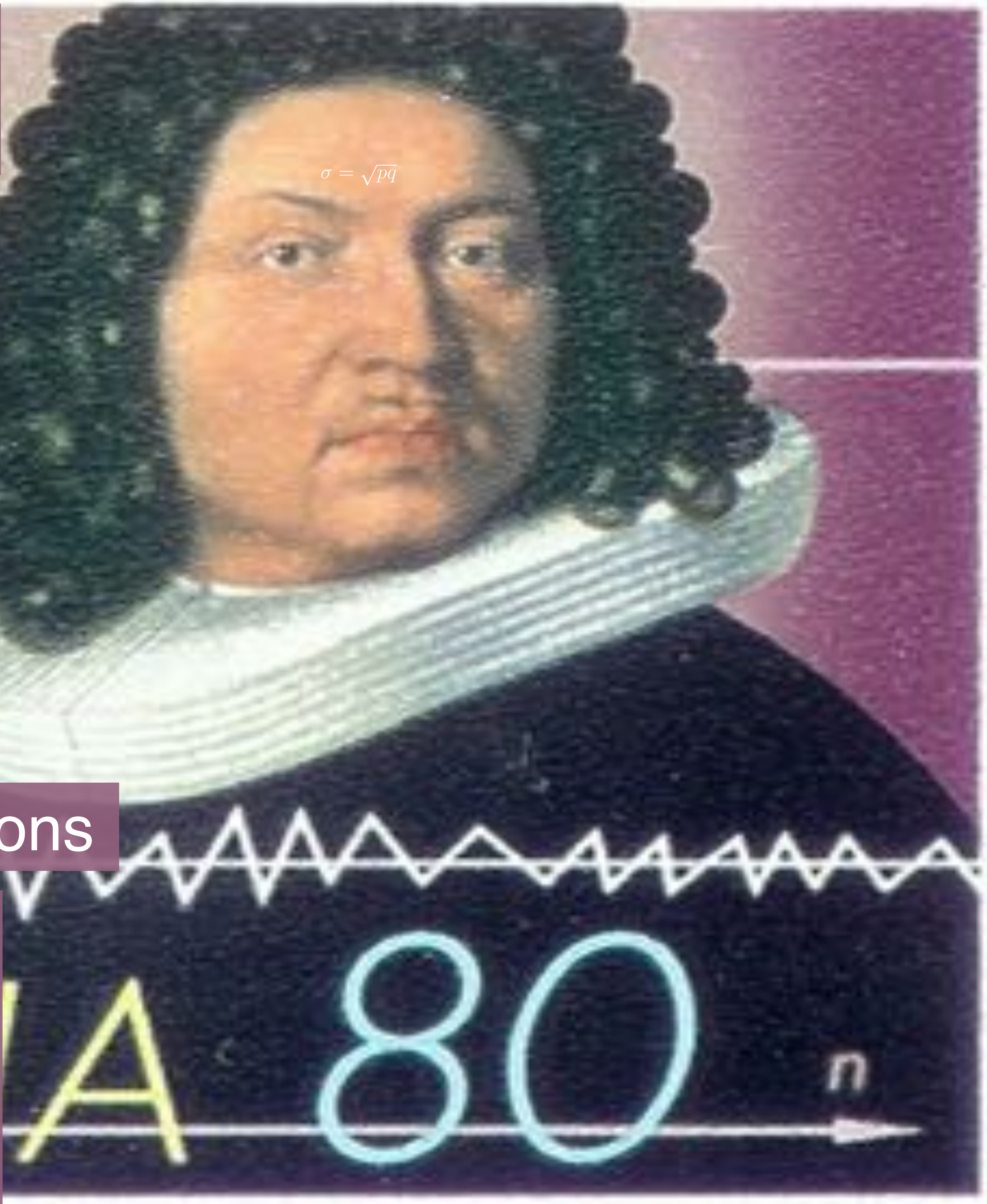
Simplest non-constant distribution

B_p $0 \le p \le 1$

0 and 1 $p(1) = p$ $p(0) = 1-p = q$

$\mu = p$ $V = pq$ $\sigma = \sqrt{pq}$

Foundation of many other distributions



$\sigma = \sqrt{pq}$