

Set 10: Variance

Stat 260 A01: May 23, 2024

The **variance** of a random variable X with probability distribution $f(x)$ is

$$V(X) = \text{Var}(X) = \sigma_x^2 = E[(X - \mu_x)^2]$$

$$= \sum (x_i - \mu_x)^2 \cdot f(x_i) \leftarrow \text{sum of squared differences}$$

Computational Shortcut:

$$\mu_x = E(x)$$

constant

$$V(X) = E[(X - \mu_x)^2]$$

$$= E[X^2 - 2\mu_x X + \mu_x^2]$$

$$= E[X^2] + E[-2\mu_x X] + E[\mu_x^2] \rightarrow \text{Expected value of a constant is the constant itself}$$

$$= E[X^2] - 2\mu_x \underbrace{E[X]}_{\mu_x} + \mu_x^2$$

$$= E[X^2] - 2\mu_x \mu_x + \mu_x^2$$

$$= E[X^2] - 2\mu_x^2 + \mu_x^2$$

$$= E[X^2] - \mu_x^2 = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

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

The **standard deviation** of the random variable X is

$$SD(X) = \sqrt{V(X)} = \sigma^2$$

Example 1: Recall the example from Set 9, regarding the number of offspring of an ewe.

Number of offspring (x_i)	0	1	2	3
$f(x_i) = P(X = x_i) = p_i$	0.10	0.25	0.60	0.05

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(X) &= \sum (x_i - \mu_x)^2 \cdot f(x_i) \\
 &= (0 - 1.6)^2 \cdot (0.1) + (1 - 1.6)^2 \cdot (0.25) + (2 - 1.6)^2 \cdot (0.6) + (3 - 1.6)^2 \cdot (0.05) \\
 &= 0.54 \text{ lambs}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Shortcut: from set 9 $E[X^2] = 3.1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(X) &= E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = 3.1 - (1.6)^2 \\
 &= 0.54 \text{ lambs}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$SD(X) = \sqrt{V(X)} = \sqrt{0.54} = 0.735 \text{ lambs}$$

Rules for Standard Deviation and Variance: For a constant c ,

(i) $V[X + c] = V(X) + V(c) = V(X)$

(ii) $V[c] = 0$

(iii) $V[cX] = c^2 V(X)$

(iv) $SD[X + c] = \sqrt{V(X) + c^2} = \sqrt{V(X)} = SD(X)$

(v) $SD[c] = 0$

(vi) $SD[cX] = \sqrt{V(cX)} = \sqrt{c^2 V(X)} = |c| SD(X)$

$V(ax+b) = V(ax) + V(b)$ when a const comes out you square it $= a^2 V(X)$

Warning $V(x+y) \neq V(x) + V(y)$

Example 1 Continued... Recall that a farmer will receive \$50 for each ewe and \$30 for each lamb.

$V(y)$ where y = amount of money earned from selling ewe and its lambs

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 50 + 30x && \nearrow V(\text{const}) = 0 \\ V(y) &= V(50 + 30x) = V(50) + V(30x) \\ &= 0 + (30)^2 \cdot V(x) \\ &= 30^2 \cdot (0.54) \\ &= 486 \text{ dollars}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$SD(y) = \sqrt{V(y)} = \sqrt{486} = 22.05 \$$$

General Note:

$$V(-2x) = (-2)^2 V(x)$$

Readings: Swartz 4.2 [EPS discrete parts of 2.5 and 2.6]

Practice problems: 2.51, 2.53, 2.55, 2.63, 2.65, 2.75, 2.77 (Ignore the reference to Theorem 2.2. Find the variance of X using the computational form shown in class), 2.87, 2.9