Sample Statistics	Discrete RV	Properties
$Mean = \bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2$	$E[X] = \sum_{i} x_i P(X = x_i)$	E[aX + bY + c] = aE[X] + bE[Y] + c
$Var = s^{2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}}{n-1}$ $Std = s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}}{n-1}}$	$Var(X) = E[(X - E[X])^{2}]$ $= E[X^{2}] - E[X]^{2}$	$E[X \cdot Y] = E[X] \cdot E[Y] + Cov(X, Y)$ $Var(aX + c) = a^{2}Var(X)$
$Cov = s_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n-1}$ $Corr = r_{xy} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x s_y}$	Cov(X,Y) = $= E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$	Var(X + Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y) + 2Cov(X, Y)

$\downarrow$ Fixed $\downarrow$	# Successes	# Trials/Time until success	$\downarrow$ Fixed $\downarrow$
1 <mark>trial</mark>	Ber(p) $P(X=1)=p$	$Geo(p)$ $P(X = k) = (1 - p)^{k-1}p$	1 <mark>success</mark>
n trials	$Bin(n,p)$ $P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k}$	$NegBin(r, p)$ $P(X = k) = {\binom{k-1}{r-1}} p^r (1-p)^{k-r}$	r successes
Interval of Time  λ: expected  # occurences	$Poi(\lambda)$ $P(X = k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$	$Exp(\lambda)$ $P(k_1 < X < k_2) = \int_{k_1}^{k_2} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$	Interval of time to $1^{st}$ success $\lambda$ : $rate\ of\ occurence$

Example: Randomly filling a quiz with 4 options for each question. On average we answer 6 questions per minute.

	<mark>Variable</mark> : <b>k</b>		
$\downarrow$ Fixed $\downarrow$	# Successes	# Trials/Time until success	↓ <mark>Fixed</mark> ↓
1 trial	Ber(p): Prob of correct answer to	${\it Geo}(p)$ : # of questions until we get	1 success
	next question	the <mark>first correct</mark> answer	
n <mark>trials</mark>	Bin(n,p): Prob of correctly	NegBin(r,p): # of questions until	r <mark>successes</mark>
	answering any 3 out of 4 questions	we get <mark>3 correct</mark> answers	
Interval of Time	$Poi(\lambda)$ : Prob of answering four	$Exp(\lambda)$ : Prob of spending from 5 to	Interval of time to
λ: expected	questions in 20 seconds. ( $\lambda = 2$ ,	8 seconds to answer next question.	1 <sup>st</sup> success
# occurances	because 6 in 60 secs -> 2 in 20 secs)	$(\lambda = 6 / 60 = 0.1)$	λ: events/time