Computer
Science

# CSC380: Principles of Data Science

## Probability 3

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# Review: "probability cheatsheet"



**Additivity:**

For any *finite* or *countably infinite* sequence of disjoint events $E_1, E_2, E_3, \ldots,$ $$P\Big(\bigcup_{i\geq 1} E_i\Big) = \sum_{i\geq 1} P(E_i)$$

**Inclusion-exclusion rule:** $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

**Law of total probability:** For events $B_1, B_2, \ldots$ that partitions $\Omega$, $P(A) = \sum_i P(A \cap B_i)$

**Conditional probability:** $P(A|B) \coloneqq \dfrac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$ ($P(A|B) \neq P(B|A)$ in general)

**Probability chain rule:** $P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A|B \cap C)P(B|C)P(C)$

**Law of total probability + Conditional probability:** $P(A) = \sum_i P(A \cap B_i) = \sum_i P(B_i)P(A|B_i) = \sum_i P(A)P(B_i|A)$

**Bayes' rule:** $P(A|B) = \dfrac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \dfrac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$

**Independence:** (definition) A and B are independent if $P(A, B) = P(A)P(B)$

(property) A and B are independent if and only if $P(A|B) = P(A)$ (or $P(B|A) = P(B)$)

# Outline



- Random variables
- Distribution functions
  - probability mass functions (PMF)
  - cumulative distribution function (CDF)

# Random Variables

# Random variables (RVs)

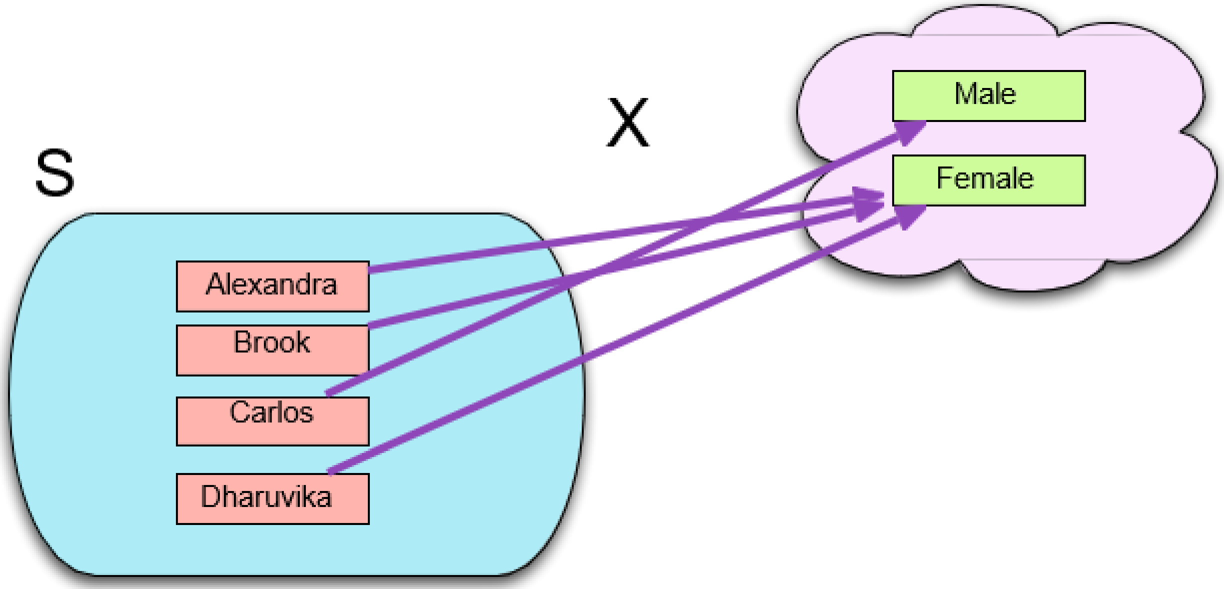
- A single random sample may have more than one characteristic that we can observe (i.e., it may be bi-/multivariate data).
- We can represent each characteristic (e.g., gender, weight, cancer status, etc.) using a separate random variable.

**Random Variable**

A **random variable** connects each possible outcome in the sample space to some property of interest.

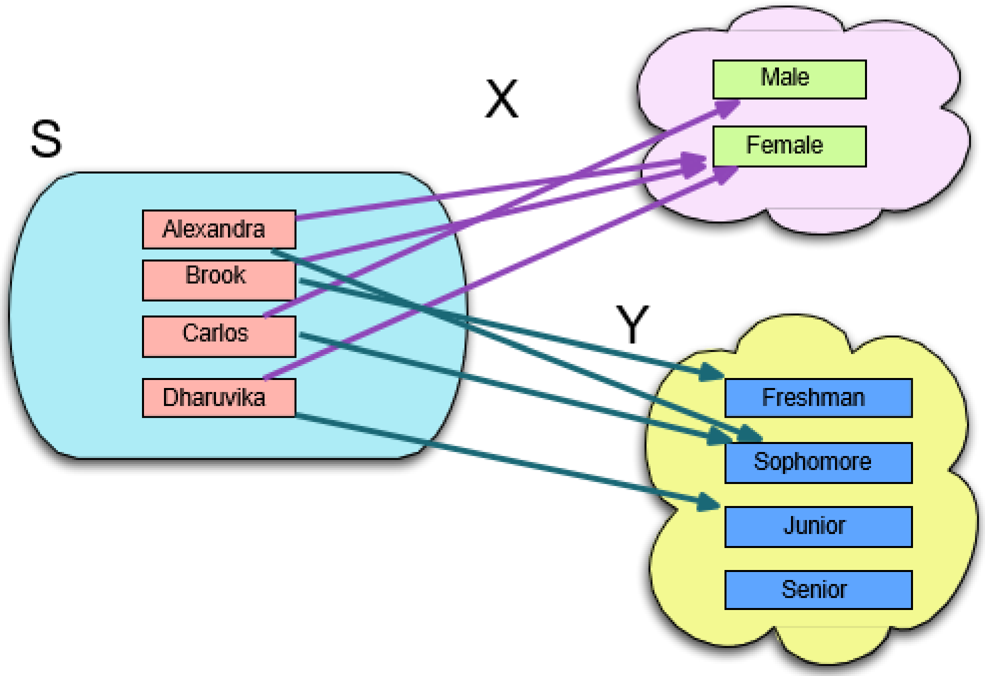
Each value of the random variable (e.g., male or female) has an associated probability.

# Random Variable: Example



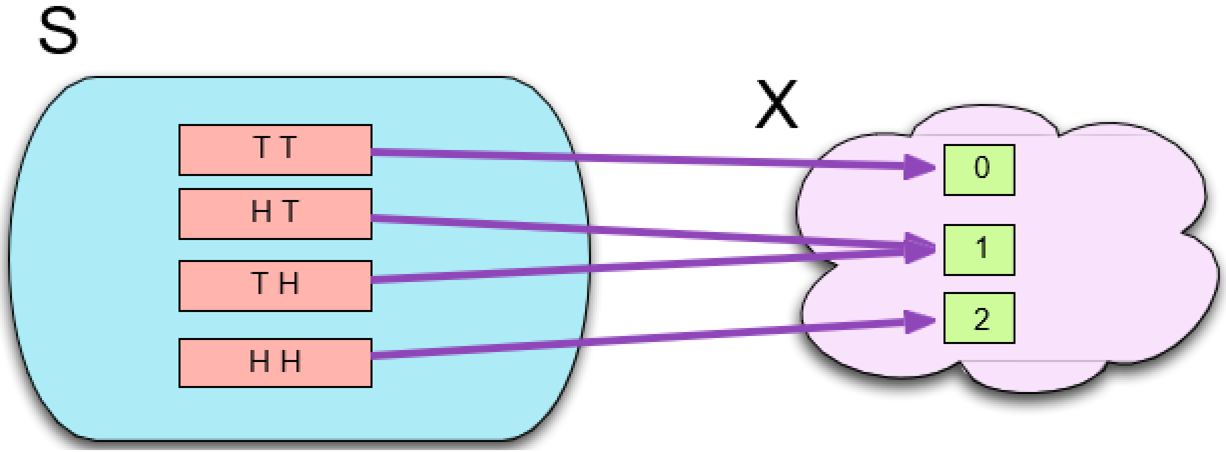

- X: people -> their genders

# Random Variable: Example




- Y: people -> their class year

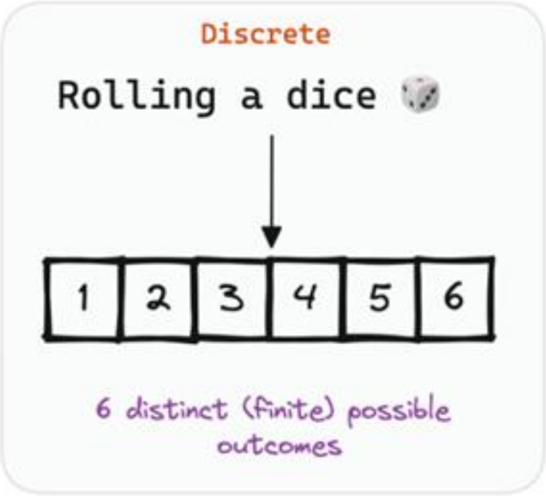
# Random Variable: Example

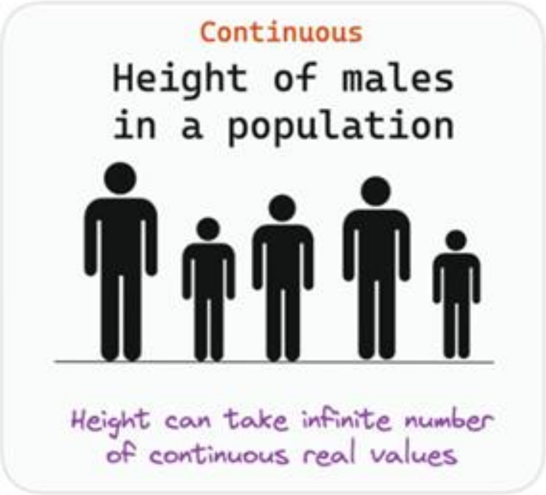



- X: sequence of coin flips -> Number of heads

# Types of Random Variables

- Discrete random variable: takes a finite or countable number of distinct values.
- Continuous random variable: takes an infinite number of values within a specified range or interval.



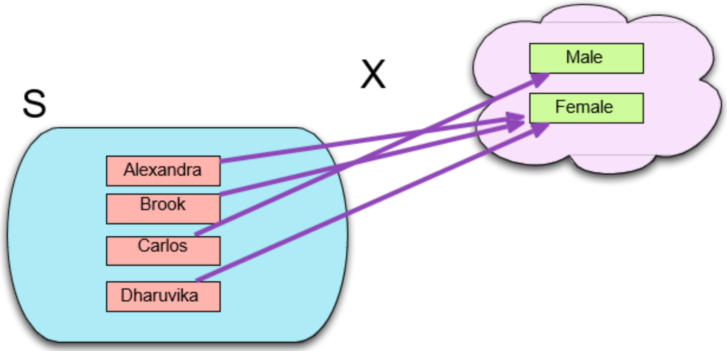
# Distribution functions

# Discrete distributions

- When a random variable is discrete, its *distribution* is characterized by the probabilities assigned to each distinct value.

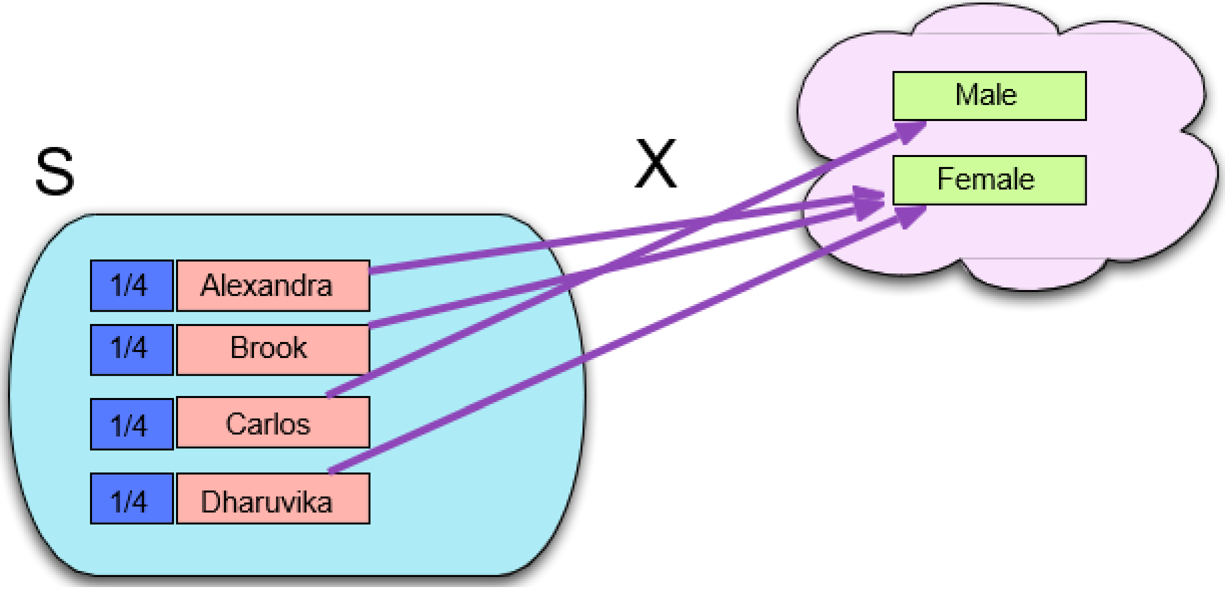
- The probability that the random variable takes a particular value comes from the probability associated with the set of individual outcomes that have that value.
  - This set is an event

- E.g. P(X = Female)



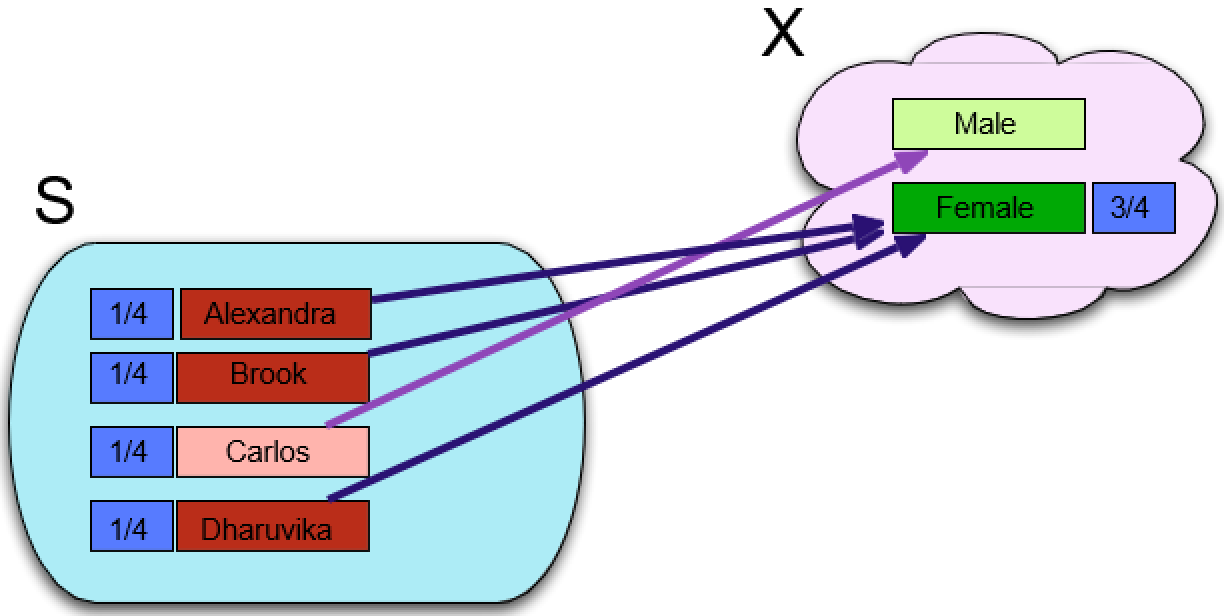
# Discrete distributions

- How to find P(X = Female)?



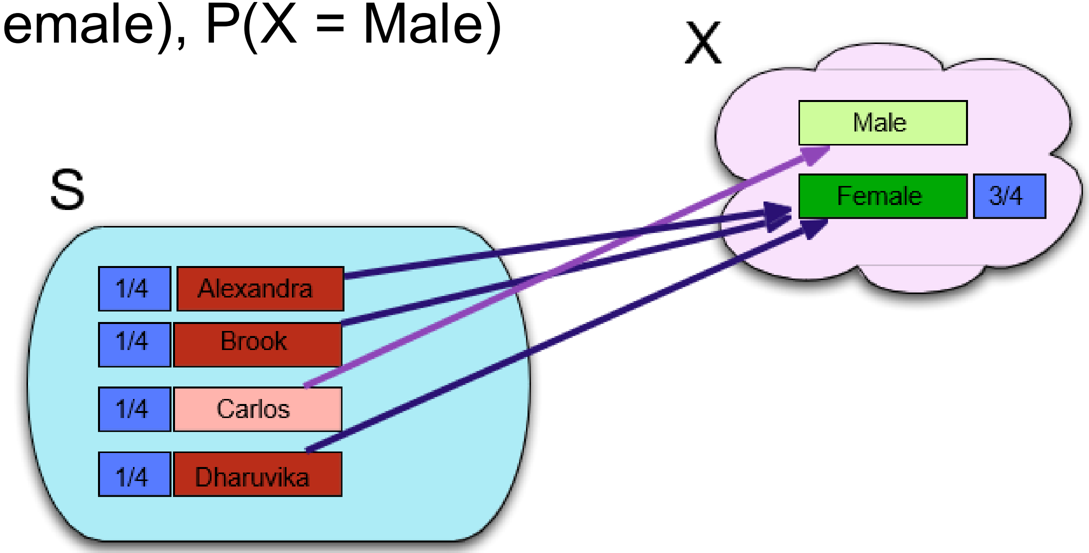
# Discrete distributions

- How to find P(X = Female)?



# Discrete distributions

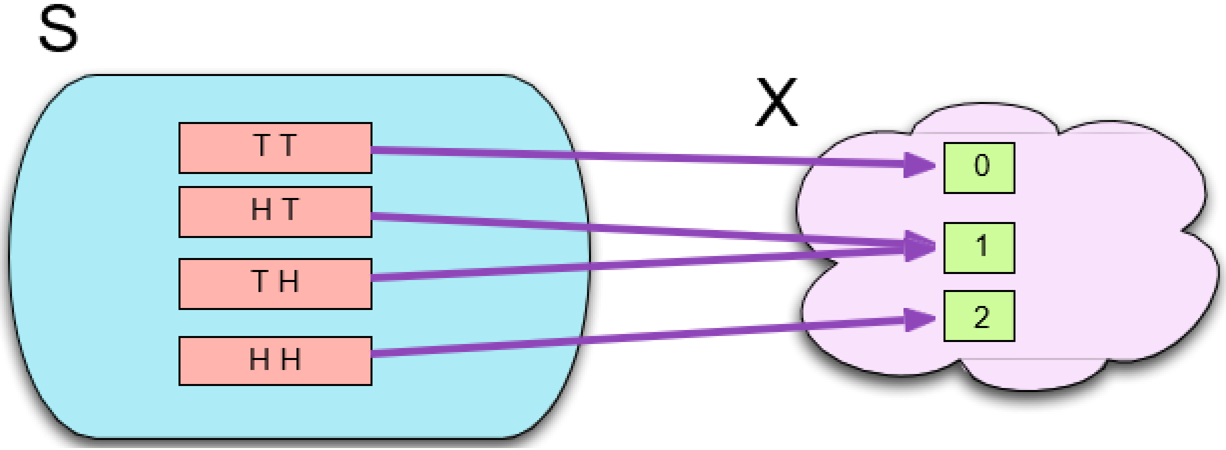
- What is the distribution of random variable X?
  - P(X = Female), P(X = Male)




| $x$ | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| $P(X = x)$ | $1/4$ | $3/4$ |

# Discrete distributions

- What is the distribution of random variable X?




| $x$ | $0$ | $1$ | $2$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| $P(X = x)$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |

# Properties of Discrete Distributions

- We can write P(X = x) to mean "The probability that the random variable X takes the value x".

- What must be true of these probabilities?

**Properties of Discrete Distributions**

1. Each $P(X = x)$ is a probability, so must be between 0 and 1.
2. The $P(X = x)$ must sum to 1 over all possible $x$ values.

# Probability Mass function (PMF)

## The Probability Mass Function

A discrete random variable, $X$, can be characterized by its **probability mass function**, $f$ (might sometimes write $f_X$ if it's not clear from context which random variable we're talking about).

The PMF takes in values of the variable, and returns probabilities:

$$f(x) \text{ is } \textit{defined} \text{ to be } P(X = x)$$

# PMF is a table

- Think of the PMF as a lookup table.

| $x$ | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| $P(X = x)$ | $1/4$ | $3/4$ |

- Best way to think of discrete random variables: they take various values, and each value has a certain probability of happening.

# Visualizing discrete distributions: spike plot

Flip two coins at the same time, probability distribution of number of heads:

- Often use the spike plot
- Like a bar plot, but with probabilities, instead of frequencies or proportions, on the y-axis.

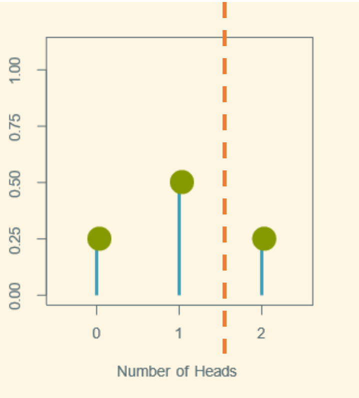
# The cumulative distribution function (CDF)

- Often, we are interested in the probability of falling in some range of values.
- We can use the cumulative distribution function (CDF), which gives the "accumulated probability" up to a particular value.

**The Cumulative Distribution Function**

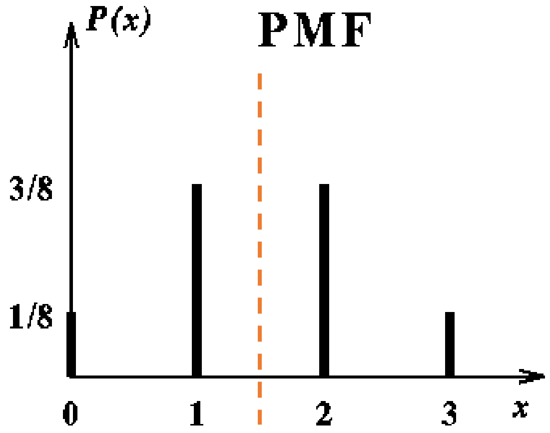
A random variable, $X$, can be characterized by its **cumulative distribution function**, $F$ (or sometimes $F_X$ if we need to be explicit), which takes values and returns *cumulative* probabilities:

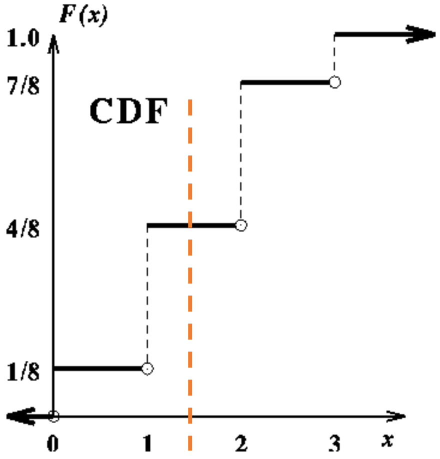
$$F(x) \text{ is defined to be } P(X \leq x)$$



# Relating PMF to CDF

- How can we calculate F(x) from the PMF table f?
  - Add up all the probabilities up to and including f(x).
  - What is the value of F$(-0.1)$ (i.e., $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} \leq -0.1)$)? F(1.5)?




- For discrete random variables, F(x) *jumps* at locations with nonzero probability mass

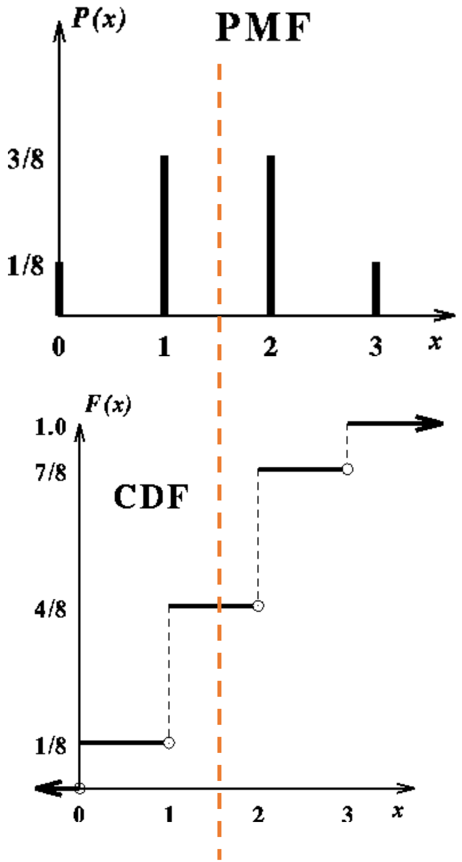
# Relating PMF to CDF

- So the PMF of $X$ is:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/8, & x = 0 \\ 3/8, & x = 1 \\ 3/8, & x = 2 \\ 1/8, & x = 3 \end{cases}$$

- We can write the CDF of $X$:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{8}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{7}{8}, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$



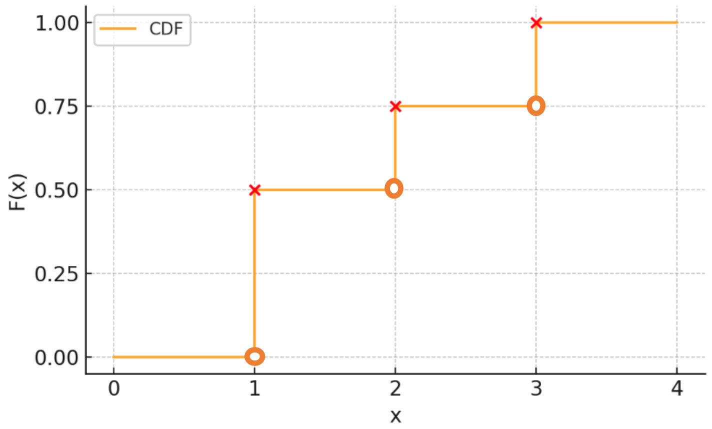
# In-class activity

- Given by the PMF of $X$, find the CDF of $X$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & x = 1 \\ 1/4, & x = 2 \\ 1/4, & x = 3 \end{cases}$$

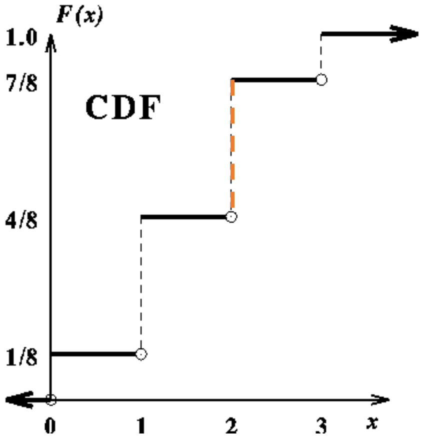
- Answer:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{3}{4}, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$



# Relating CDF to PMF

- How could we find f(x) from a cumulative distribution function F? e.g., f(2)?

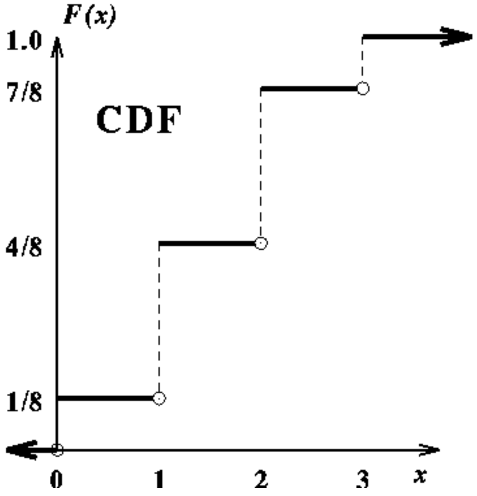



- Focus on "jumps": f(x) = F(x) – F(jump just below x)
  - $\mathrm{f}(2) = F(2) - F(1) = \frac{7}{8} - \frac{4}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$
  - $\mathrm{f}(2.1) = F(2.1) - F(2) = \frac{7}{8} - \frac{7}{8} = 0$
  - $\mathrm{f}(1.5) = F(1.5) - F(1) = \frac{4}{8} - \frac{4}{8} = 0$

# Exercise: using CDF and PMF

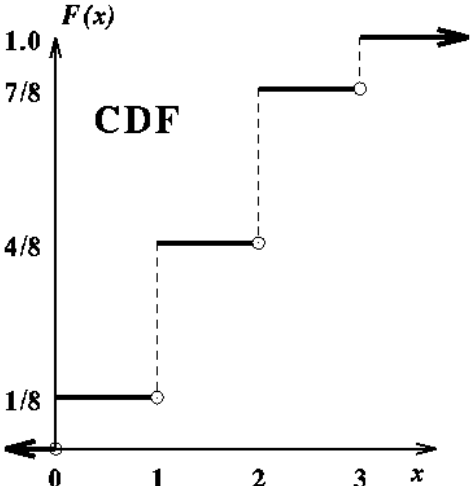
Given the CDF F:

- How to calculate $P(X > x)$?
  - $P(X > x) = 1 - P(X \leq x) = 1 - F(x)$
- How about $P(X \geq x)$?
  - $P(X \geq x) = 1 - P(X < x) = 1 - (P(X \leq x) - P(X=x))$
  - $1 - F(x) + f(x)$
  - $f(x)$ can be 0 or nonzero, depending on whether x is a jump



# Exercise: using CDF and PMF

- What is $P(X \geq 2)$?
  - P(X ≥ x) = 1 – F(x) + f(x)
  - f(x) can be 0 or nonzero, depending on whether x is a jump

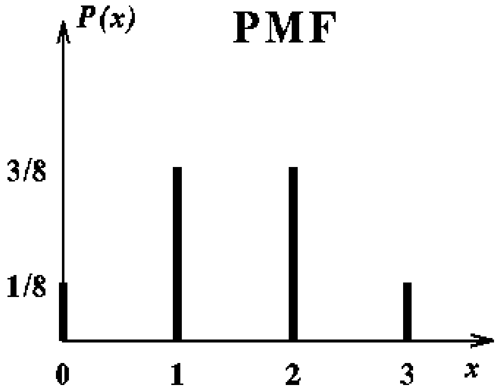



Using the formula:

- $P(X \geq 2) = 1 - F(2) + f(2) = 1 - \frac{7}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

Another way:

- $P(X \geq 2) = P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$



# Exercise: using CDF and PMF

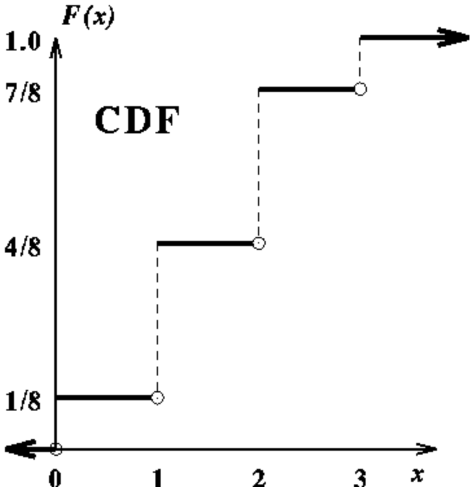
Given the CDF F:

- How to calculate $P(a < X \leq b)$?

  $= P(X \leq b) - P(X \leq a)$

  $= F(b) – F(a)$

- How to calculate $P(a < X < b)$?
  - (I'll leave this to you as an exercise..)



# Transformations of random variables

- If $X$ is a random variable, then $X + 5, 3X, X^2, \ldots,$ are all random variables

- Given any transformation function $f$, $f(X)$ is a random variable

- How to find the PMF of $f(X)$ based on that of $X$?
  - First, find all values $f(X)$ can take
  - For each value $c$, try to find $\mathrm{P}(f(X) = c)$

# Examples

- Suppose X has PMF

| $x$ | 1 | -1 |
|---|---|---|
| $P(X = x)$ | 0.5 | 0.5 |

- What is the PMF of Y = X + 5?
  - Y can take values 6 and 4
  - P(Y = 6) = P(X = 1) = 0.5
  - P(Y = 4) = P(X = -1) = 0.5

| $y$ | 6 | 4 |
|---|---|---|
| $P(Y = y)$ | 0.5 | 0.5 |