

# Math 180A: Introduction to Probability

Lecture B00 (Nemish)

[math.ucsd.edu/~ynemish/teaching/180a](http://math.ucsd.edu/~ynemish/teaching/180a)

Lecture C00 (Au)

[math.ucsd.edu/~bau/f20.180a](http://math.ucsd.edu/~bau/f20.180a)

Today: ASV 3.5 (Gaussian distribution)

ASV 4.1 (Normal approximation)

Video: Prof. Todd Kemp, Fall 2019

Next: ASV 4.2, 4.3

Week 5: Quiz 3 (Wednesday, Nov 4)

Homework 4 (due Friday, Nov 6)

Regrades for Homework 3 (Nov 2-3)

# Standard Normal / Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

Probability density

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$$

$$f(x)f(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-x^2/2} e^{-y^2/2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)}$$

E.g. Let  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ . What is  $P(|X| \leq 1)$ ?

$$P(|X| \leq 1) = P(-1 \leq X \leq 1)$$

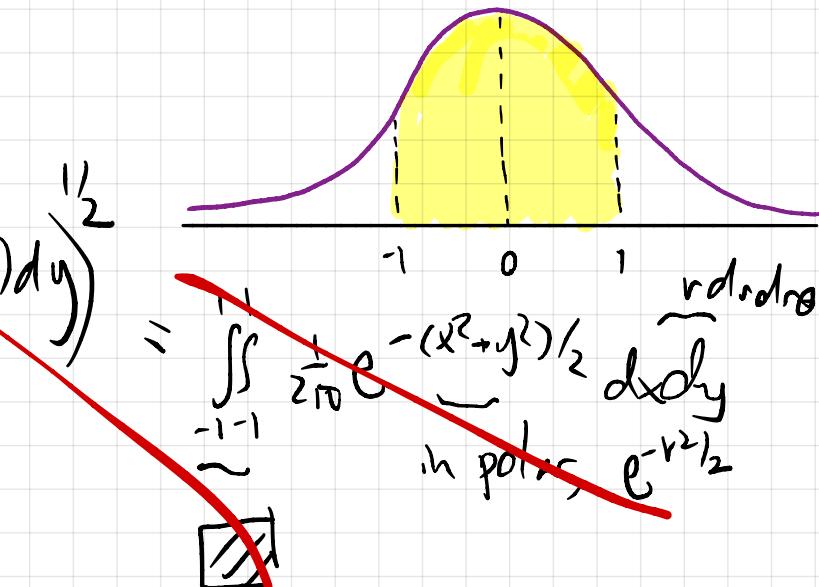
$$= \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \quad \cancel{= \int_{-1}^1 \left( \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \right) f(y) dy^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

CDF  
of the Gaussian

$$\Phi(x) := \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt.$$

$$\text{"Erf"}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-t^2} dt = \Phi(\sqrt{2}x)$$

$(\Phi(x) = \text{Erf}(x/\sqrt{2}))$



$$\rightarrow P(|X| \leq 1) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1)$$

$$= \Phi(1) - (1 - \Phi(1)) = 2\Phi(1) - 1$$

$$= 2(0.8413) - 1 = 1.6826 - 1 = 68.26\%$$

# Normal Table of Values

$$f(-s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi} e^{-(-s)^2/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi} e^{-s^2/2} = f(s)$$

This standard table  
(Appendix E in textbook)  
lists the values of

$$\text{E.g. } \mathbb{E}(1.56) = 0.9406$$

Fact:  $\text{ReLU}(-x) = 1 - \text{ReLU}(x)$

$$\underline{\Phi}(-x) = \int_{-\infty}^{-x} f(t) dt$$

$$= - \int_{-\infty}^0 f(-s) ds$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(-s) ds$$

$\Phi(-)$

$$\Rightarrow -\underline{\Phi}(1)$$

$$= -0,841^3$$

Mean and Variance  $X \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t f_X(t) dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t e^{-t^2/2} dt$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-r}^r t e^{-t^2/2} dt = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (-e^{-t^2/2}) \Big|_{-r}^r \\ = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0.$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}(X))^2] = 1$$

$$= \mathbb{E}(X^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^2 e^{-t^2/2} dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t \cdot te^{-t^2/2} dt = \underbrace{uv \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}}_{0} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v du = \underbrace{-te^{-t^2/2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}}_0 - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -e^{-t^2/2} dt \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2/2} dt = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

# General Normal $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$

Let  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$ . For  $\sigma > 0, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ , let  $Y = \sigma X + \mu$ .

$$P(Y \leq t) = P(\sigma X + \mu \leq t) = P(\sigma X \leq t - \mu) = P(X \leq (t - \mu)/\sigma)$$

$$= \Phi((t - \mu)/\sigma)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f_Y(t) &= \frac{d}{dt} P(Y \leq t) = \Phi' \left( \frac{t - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-((t - \mu)/\sigma)^2/2} = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{(t - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \end{aligned}$$

Fact: If  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $E(ax + b) = aE(X) + b$  &  $Var(ax + b) = a^2 Var(X)$

$$E(\sigma X + \mu) = \sigma E(X) + \mu = 0 + \mu = \mu. \quad Var(\sigma X + \mu) = \sigma^2 Var(X) = \sigma^2$$

$$\therefore P(|Y - \mu| \geq k\sigma) \leq \frac{1}{k^2} \quad (\text{Chebychev})$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\left|\frac{Y - \mu}{\sigma}\right| \geq k\right) &\stackrel{=}{} P(|X| \geq k) = \int_{-k}^{-k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt + \int_k^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt \\ &= 2 \int_k^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{k} e^{-k^2/2}$$

Why should I care about normal distributions?

We've already seen one scaling limit: if  $S_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$

"Poisson Approx."

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(S_n = k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

$\lambda = np$

This is for rare events.

But what if we are sampling trials where success is not so rare?

E.g. Toss a fair coin 500 times. What is the probability that the number of heads is between 240 and 260?

$$\#\text{Heads} = S \sim \text{Bin}(500, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$P(240 \leq S \leq 260) = \sum_{k=240}^{260} \binom{500}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{500-k}$$

$$= 65.23\%$$

Here is a plot of the probability mass function of the  $\text{Bin}(500, \frac{1}{2})$  distribution.

It has a very distinct bell curve shape.

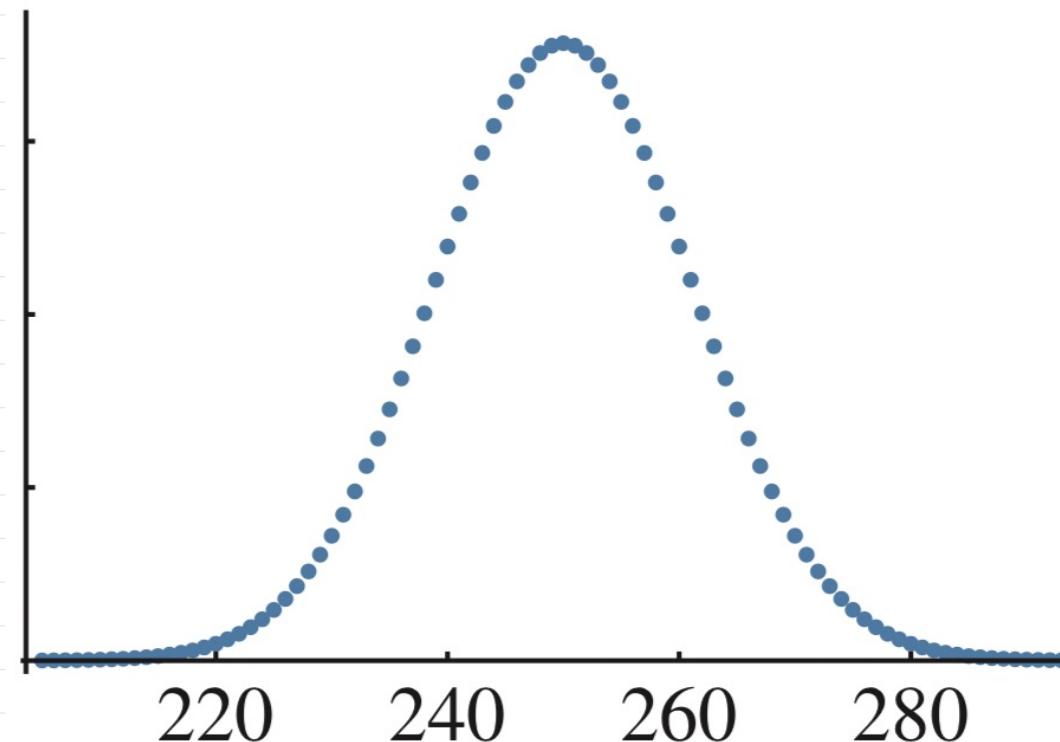
This is no accident : as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , for fixed  $p$ ,

$\text{Bin}(n, p)$  approximates a normal distribution !

$$S_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \mathbb{E}(S_n) = np.$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Var}(S_n) = np(1-p)$$



Which one? Determined by mean and variance.

### Vague Theorem

For  $n$  large and  $p$  not close to 0 or 1,

$$\text{Bin}(n, p) \approx \mathcal{N}(np, np(1-p))$$

## Binomial Central Limit Theorem

Fix  $p \in (0, 1)$ . For each  $n$ , let  $S_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$ .

For any fixed  $a \leq b$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(a \leq \frac{S_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq b\right) = \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx.$$

E.g. Toss a fair coin 500 times. What is the probability that the number of heads is between 240 and 260?

$$S \sim \text{Bin}(500, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\mathbb{E}(S) = 500 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 250$$

$$\text{Var}(S) = 500 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 125$$

$$P(240 \leq S \leq 260)$$

$$= P(-10 \leq S - 250 \leq 10) = P\left(\frac{-10}{\sqrt{125}} \leq \frac{S - 250}{\sqrt{125}} \leq \frac{10}{\sqrt{125}}\right)$$

$$\approx \Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{125}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-10}{\sqrt{125}}\right) \doteq 62.89\%$$