

Today

Random Variables.

Quick Review: Probability. Some Rules.

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- ▶ **Event:** $A \subseteq \Omega$. $Pr[A] = \sum_{\omega \in A} Pr[\omega]$
 - ▶ Inclusion/Exclusion: $Pr[A \cup B] = Pr[A] + Pr[B] - Pr[A \cap B]$.
 - ▶ Simple Total Probability: $Pr[B] = Pr[A \cap B] + Pr[\bar{A} \cap B]$.
 - ▶ Complement: $Pr[\bar{A}] = 1 - Pr[A]$.
 - ▶ Union Bound. Total Probability.
- ▶ **Conditional Probability:** $Pr[A|B] = \frac{Pr[A \cap B]}{Pr[B]}$
- ▶ **Bayes' Rule:** $Pr[A_m|B] = p_m q_m / (p_1 q_1 + \dots + p_M q_M)$.

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 $Pr[A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n] = Pr[A_1] Pr[A_2|A_1] \dots Pr[A_n|A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1}]$.

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1. Random Variables.
2. Expectation
3. Distributions.

Questions about outcomes ...

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The number is a (known) function of the outcome.

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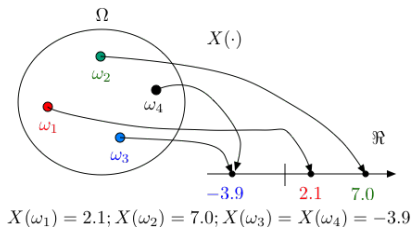
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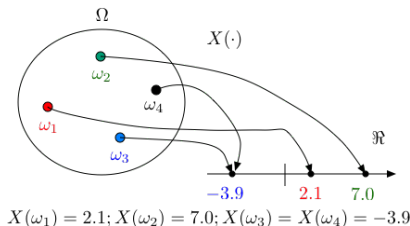
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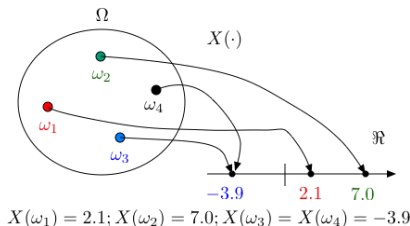


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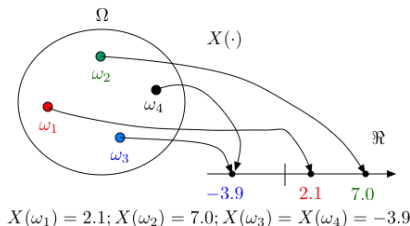


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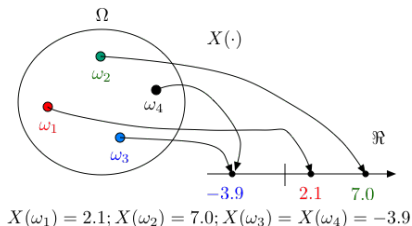
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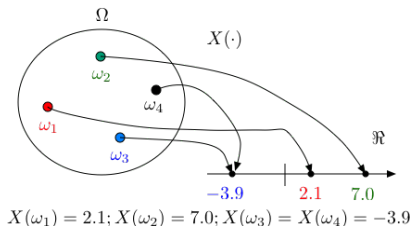
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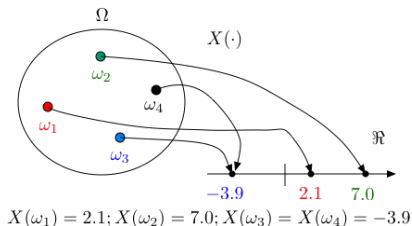
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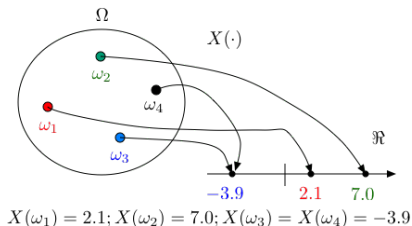
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Note: **Random variable induces partition:**

$$A_y = \{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) = y\} = X^{-1}(y)$$

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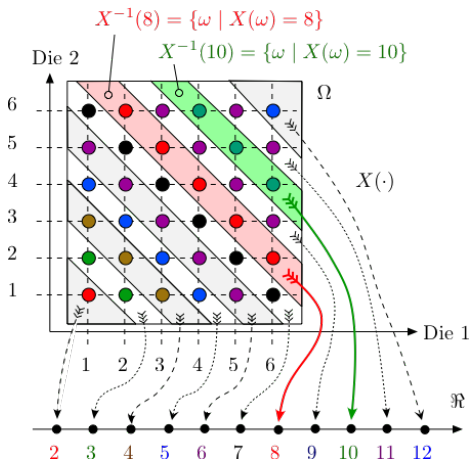
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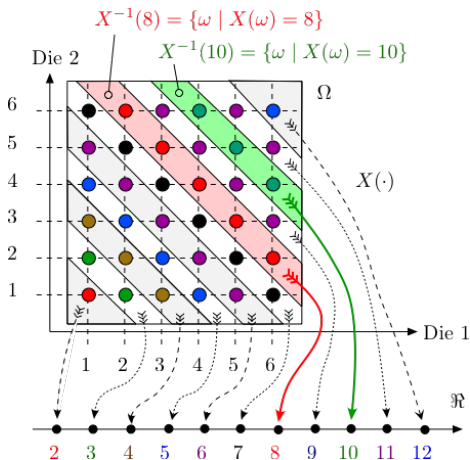
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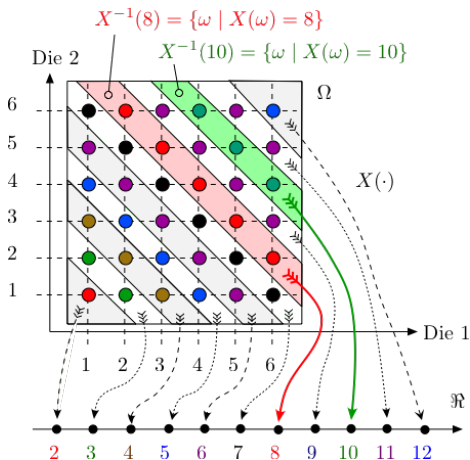
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$$Pr[X = 10] =$$

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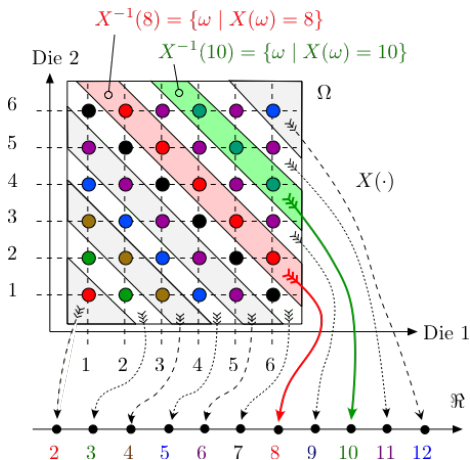
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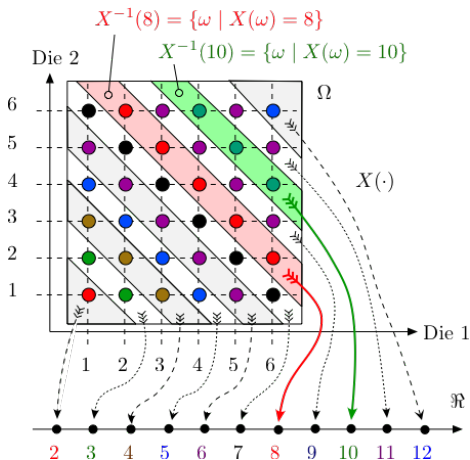
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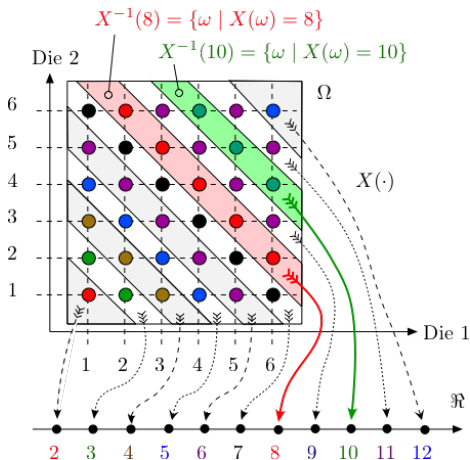
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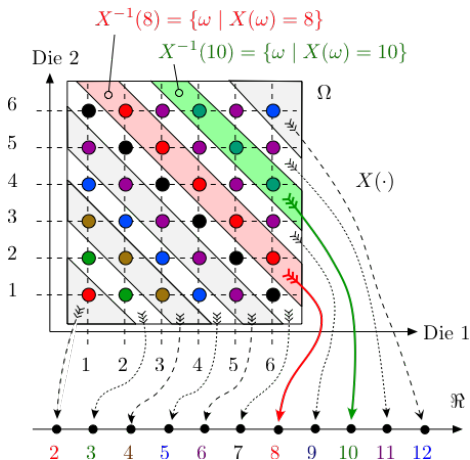
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The probability of X taking on a value a .

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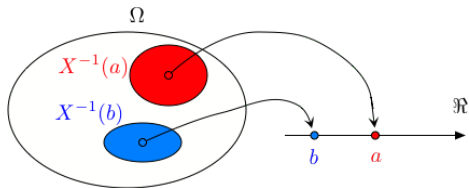
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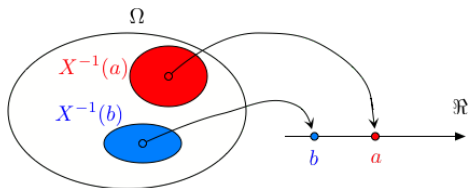
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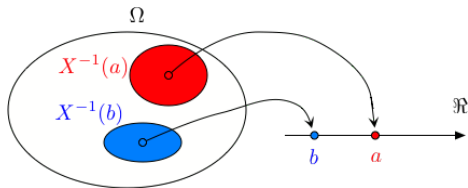


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Handing back assignments

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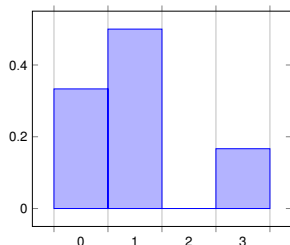
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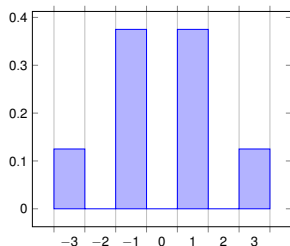
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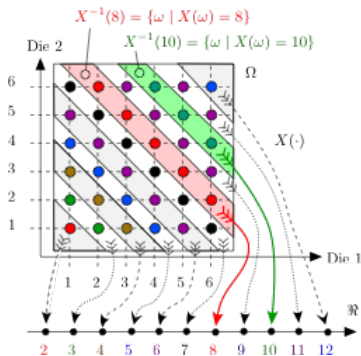


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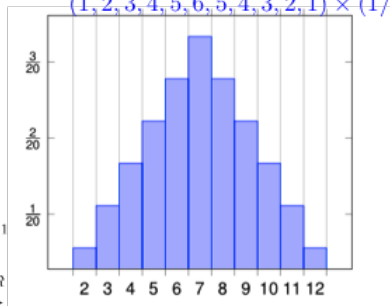
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$(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1) \times (1/36)$



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Summary of distribution?

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The subjectivist(bayesian) interpretation of $E[X]$ is less obvious.

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Distributive property of multiplication over addition.

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This holds for a **uniform** probability space.

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Let's cover some.

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Flip n coins with heads probability p .

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Probability of tails in any position is $(1 - p)$.

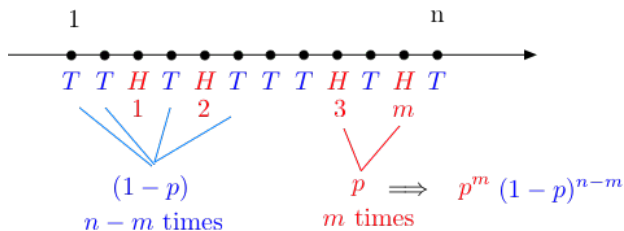
So, we get

$$Pr[\omega] = p^i(1 - p)^{n-i}.$$

Probability of “ $X = i$ ” is sum of $Pr[\omega]$, $\omega \in “X = i”$.

$$Pr[X = i] = \binom{n}{i} p^i (1 - p)^{n-i}, i = 0, 1, \dots, n : B(n, p) \text{ distribution}$$

The binomial distribution.



$\binom{n}{m}$ outcomes with m Hs and $n-m$ Ts

$$\implies Pr[X = m] = \binom{n}{m} p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$$

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A packet is corrupted with probability p .

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Also distribution in polling, experiments, etc.

Expectation of Binomial Distribution

Parameter p and n . What is expectation?

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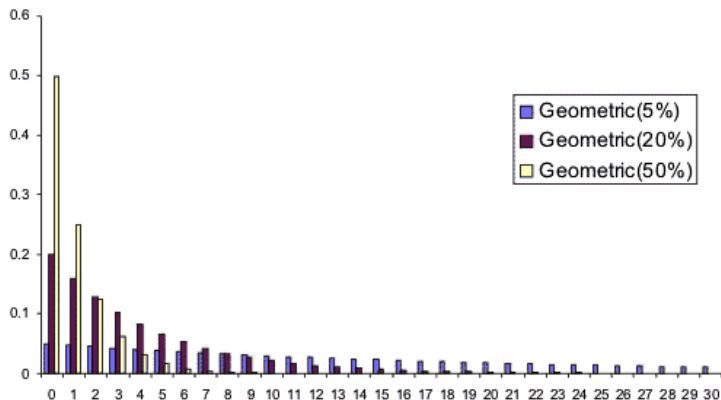
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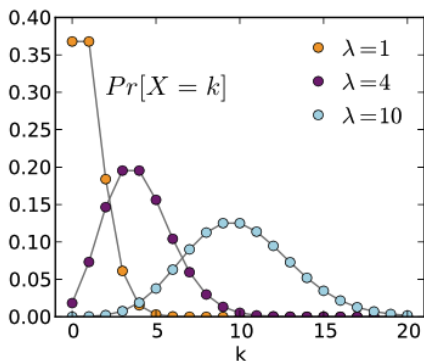
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- ▶ $Pr[X \in A] := Pr[X^{-1}(A)]$.
- ▶ The distribution of X is the list of possible values and their probability: $\{(a, Pr[X = a]), a \in \mathcal{A}\}$.
- ▶ $E[X] := \sum_a a Pr[X = a]$.

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Random Variables

- ▶ A random variable X is a function $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$.
- ▶ $Pr[X = a] := Pr[X^{-1}(a)] = Pr[\{\omega \mid X(\omega) = a\}]$.
- ▶ $Pr[X \in A] := Pr[X^{-1}(A)]$.
- ▶ The distribution of X is the list of possible values and their probability: $\{(a, Pr[X = a]), a \in \mathcal{A}\}$.
- ▶ $E[X] := \sum_a a Pr[X = a]$.
- ▶ $B(n, p), U[1 : n], G(p), P(\lambda)$.