

Random Vars: (capitals)

$X: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $P(X=x)$

two types:

Discrete - listable \uparrow \uparrow
 RV Real Num

Continuous - unlistable (measures)


$X =$ gender of randomly selected student
 $X = 0$ if male, $X = 1$ if female
 $P(X=1) = P(\text{a female is chosen})$

Ex: discrete or etc?

1) $X =$ # of free throws made in n shots
 Discrete. $\text{im} X = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ (Binomial)

2) $W =$ wait time in whole minutes of a call
 Discrete. $\text{im} W = \{0, 1, \dots\}$ (Poisson) → "fish"

3) $T =$ wait time at a bus stop (cabs)
 Continuous. $\text{im} T = (0, 8)$ or $[0, 8]$ (exponential) → if it was $[0, \infty)$



4) $Y =$ duration of a movie trailer
 Continuous. $\text{im} Y = (0, \infty)$ or $(0, 120)$

Goal: determine probability distribution of an RV (CRV, DRV)

DRV first

Probability dist for a DRV lists all possible values and the probability that the DRV takes on those values.

Prob Dist . table
 . formula

$p(x) := P(X = x)$ Probability mass function. (pmf)

Properties of pmf:

- $0 \leq p(x) \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in \text{im } X$
- $\sum_{x \in \text{im } X} p(x) = 1$

Ex: Sum of two fair dice

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| x | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| $p(x)$ | $\frac{1}{36}$ | $\frac{2}{36}$ | $\frac{3}{36}$ | $\frac{4}{36}$ | $\frac{5}{36}$ | $\frac{6}{36}$ | $\frac{5}{36}$ | $\frac{4}{36}$ | $\frac{3}{36}$ | $\frac{2}{36}$ | $\frac{1}{36}$ |

Ex: $X = \text{sum of 2 fair dice}$

$$P(\text{roll a 2, 3, or 12}) = P(X=2) + P(X=3) + P(X=12)$$
$$= \frac{1}{36} + \frac{2}{36} + \frac{1}{36} = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$$

← mutually exclusive

CDF: cumulative distribution function

$$F(x) := P(X \leq x) = \sum_{\substack{t \in \text{im } X \\ t \leq x}} P(X=t) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

- 1) nondecreasing function
- 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$
- 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$
- 4) $F(x)$ is right continuous

from the dice example:

$$F(x) = 0 \quad \forall x < 2$$

.....



$$F(x) = 0 \quad \forall x < 2$$

$$F(2) = \frac{1}{36} = P(X < 2) + P(2)$$

$$F(x) = \frac{i}{36} \quad \forall x \text{ st } 2 \leq x < 3$$

