

CS70

Random Variables

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Overview

- 1 Discrete Random Variables
- 2 Expectation
- 3 Variance
- 4 Bernoulli Distribution
- 5 Binomial Distribution
- 6 Indicator Random Variable
- 7 Geometric Distribution
- 8 Poisson Distribution

Definitions

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The **probability mass function**, or **PMF**, of a discrete random variable X is a function mapping X 's values to their associated probabilities. It is the function $p : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ defined by

$$p_X(x) := \mathbb{P}(X = x).$$

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where the second line follows from independence. □

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- Will be very useful soon for computing expectations.

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$$\mathbb{E}[X] = p \cdot 1 + (1 - p)(1 + \mathbb{E}[X]) \implies \mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{p}.$$

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- Suppose we toss our first coin. There are two possibilities: (1) we get a head with probability p and call it a day, (2) we get a tail with probability $1 - p$ and we are right back where we just started.
- In the latter case, we expect $1 + \mathbb{E}[X]$ trials until our first success because we already wasted one trial. Hence,

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = p \cdot 1 + (1 - p)(1 + \mathbb{E}[X]) \implies \mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{p}.$$

This makes use of an important property called the **memoryless property**, which will be covered later in the class.

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Recall the **Taylor series expansion** from calculus:

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- **Variance:**

$$\text{Var}(X) = \lambda.$$

Problem Time!