

CH 2 PROBABILITY & STATISTICS

RANDOM VARIABLE X , CAN TAKE VALUES x
IN A SET, E.G. \mathbb{R}

$$X \in [5, 6] = A$$

EVENT ARE THE MAIN OBJECT E.G. A

PROBABILITY
OF A $P(A) \in [0, 1]$

AND: \wedge JOINT PROBABILITY OF TWO EVENTS

OR: \vee $P(A \wedge B) = P(A \& B) = \underline{\underline{P(A, B)}}$

$$A = (X \leq 5)$$

$$B = (X \geq 7)$$

$$P(A, B) = 0$$

EVENTS CAN BE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) \quad (\text{E.G. ABOVE})$$

EVENTS CAN BE INDEPENDENT

$$P(A, B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

E.G. MALE = A

OTHERWISE WE HAVE DEPENDENCE

DARK HAIR = B

CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY $P(A|B)$ "A GIVEN B"

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A, B)}{P(B)}$$

LONG HAIR = B

MALE = A

$$P(A, B) = 10\%$$

$$P(B) = 30\%$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3} = 33.3\%$$

	A		
	MALE	FEMALE	
B LONG HAIR	10%	20%	30%
SHORT HAIR	40%	30%	70%
	50%	50%	

DAYES' THM:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B)}$$

A: TRUE BUT UNKNOWN

B: MEASUREMENT

$P(A)$: PRIOR BELIEF

$P(B)$: (NOT SO IMPORTANT)

$P(B|A)$: COND. PROB. OF MEASUREMENT GIVEN TRUTH

$P(A|B)$: OUR MAIN INTEREST:

2.2 PROBABILITY DENSITY FUNCTIONS (PDF)

SCALAR RANDOM VARIABLE $X \in \mathbb{R}$

$p_X(x)$ PDF

$$p_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$p_X(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underline{p_X(x)} \underline{dx} = 1$$

$$P(X \in [a, b]) = \int_a^b p_X(x) dx$$

For all $a \leq b$

UNIT: $\frac{1}{[X]}$



JOINT PDF $p_{X,Y}(x,y) = p(x,y)$ (SLOPPY)

CONDITIONAL PDF $p(x|y) = \frac{p(x,y)}{p(y)}$

INDEP. $p(x,y) = p(x) \cdot p(y)$

2.2.1 MEAN & VARIANCE

$f(X)$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

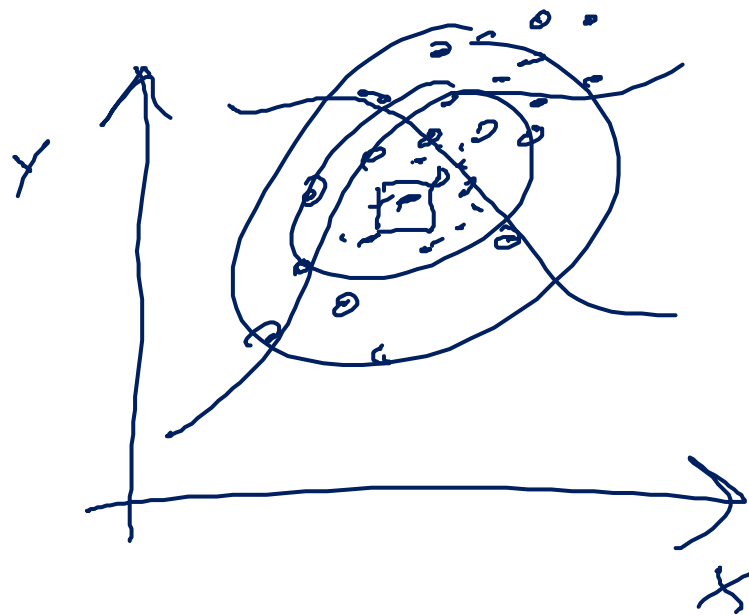
$$\mathbb{E}\{f(X)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot p_X(x) dx$$

"EXPECTATION" OR "MEAN"

$f(x) = a + b \cdot X$ WITH FIXED a, b

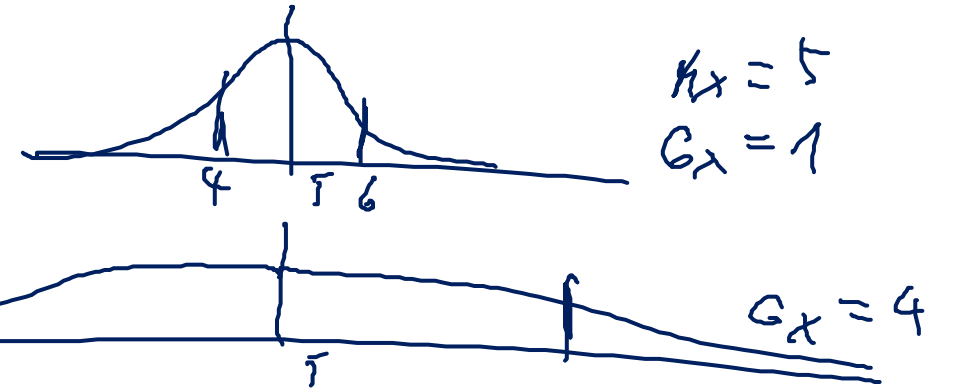
$\mathbb{E}(a + bX) = a + b \cdot \mathbb{E}\{X\}$ BUT NOT:

$$\mathbb{E}\{X^2\} \neq (\mathbb{E}\{X\})^2$$



START WITH:

$$\mu_X := E\{X\}$$



VARIANCE

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_X^2 &:= E\{(X - \mu_X)^2\} = E\{X^2 - 2X\mu_X + \mu_X^2\} \\ &= E\{X^2\} - 2\mu_X^2 + \mu_X^2 \\ &= E\{X^2\} - \mu_X^2 \end{aligned}$$

STANDARD-DEVIATION

$$\sigma_X := \sqrt{\sigma_X^2}$$

$$\text{UNIT: } [\mu_X] = [X]$$

$$[\sigma_X] = [X]$$

EXAMPLES:

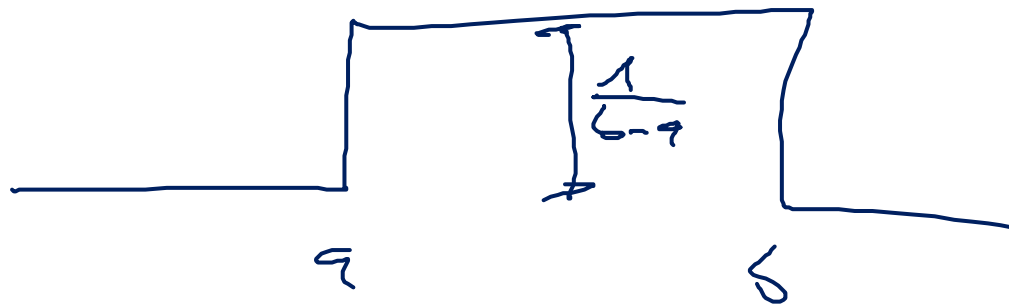
UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION (PDF BETWEEN a AND b)

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{if } x \in [a, b] \\ 0 & \text{ELSE} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) = 1$$

$$\mu_x = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$



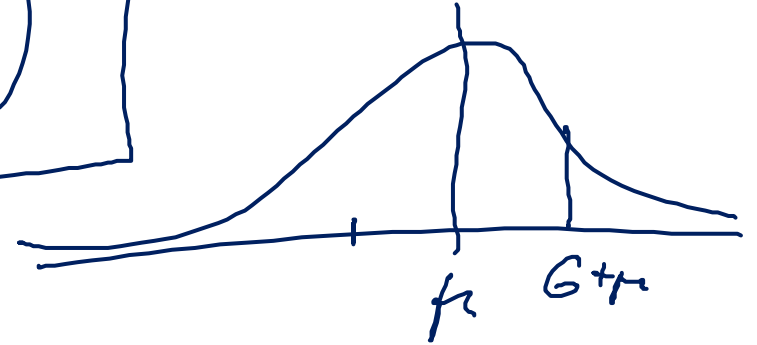
GAUSSIAN - PDF, NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) = 1$$

$$\mu_x = \mu$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \sigma^2$$



2.3 MULTIDIMENSIONAL RANDOM VARIABLES