

8.5-Random Variable, Probability Distribution and Expected Value

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Goals: ① Understand the concept of a random variable.

② Find the probability distribution of a random variable.

③ Find the expected value of a random variable

④ Solve some applications

S: sample space of a random experiment.

A random variable is a function that assigns a numerical value to each outcome in the sample space S.

E.g. Toss a coin twice

$$S = \{HH, TH, HT, TT\}$$

outcomes

Denote a random variable by X .

$X(\text{outcome})$ = amount of money won or lost.

Get \$2 if you get 1H. lose \$1 if you get a tail.

$$X(HH) = \$4 ; X(HT) = \$1$$

$$X(TH) = \$1 ; X(TT) = -\$2$$

E.g. Roll 2 dice

$$S = \{(1,1), \dots, (1,6), \dots, (6,1), \dots, (6,6)\}$$

36 elements in the sample space.

$Y(\text{outcome}) = \text{sum of the } \# \text{'s on the 2 dice.}$

$$Y((3,4)) = 7 ; Y((1,1)) = 2$$

$$Y((2,5)) = 7$$

Probability distribution of a random variable

The probability distribution of a random variable

X is function that is associated with that random variable. It is defined as:

$$P(x) = P(X = x)$$

E.g. Back to E.g. 1.

values of X	\$4	\$1	-\$2
probability	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

$$p(\$4) = \frac{1}{4}; \quad p(\$1) = \frac{1}{2}; \quad p(-\$2) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

E.g. Back to E.g. 2.

values of X	2	3	1	7
probability	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	0	$\frac{1}{6}$

$$p(2) = \frac{1}{36}; \quad p(3) = \frac{1}{18}; \quad p(1) = 0$$

$$p(7) = \frac{1}{6}.$$

The Expected Value of a Random variable .

let X be a random variable such that

$$P(x_i) = p_i$$

values	x_1	x_2	x_3	\dots	x_n
probability	p_1	p_2	p_3	\dots	p_n

The expected value of X , denoted by $E(X)$, is a number defined as:

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \cdot x_i$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i$$

E.g. Back to first example:

values of X	\$4	\$1	-\$2
probability	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

$$\text{Expected Value} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-2) = \$1$$