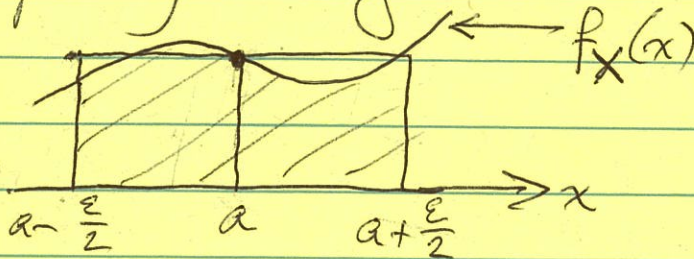


Examples of continuous random variables

1. height of a random person

2. waiting time until an arrival at some server

Exploring density:



$$P\left(a - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \leq X \leq a + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right) = \int_{a - \frac{\epsilon}{2}}^{a + \frac{\epsilon}{2}} f_X(x) dx \approx \epsilon f_X(a)$$

The probability that X is "near" a is proportional to $f_X(a)$.



For a continuous r.v. X , we usually substitute \int for \sum , and f_X for p_X .

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx$$

$$E[aX + b] = aE[X] + b$$

$$E[X + Y] = E[X] + E[Y]$$

$$E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f_X(x) dx$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[(X - \mu)^2] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

X and Y are independent iff $\forall A \forall B$

$$P(X \in A \cap Y \in B) = P(X \in A)P(Y \in B)$$

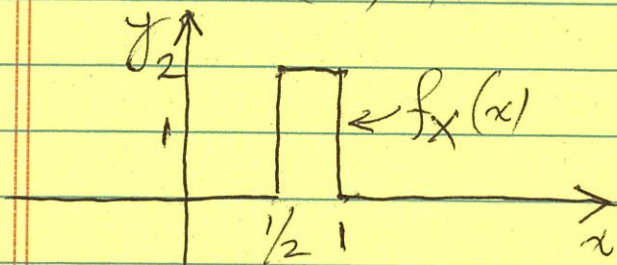
Important Continuous r.v.'s

Uniform

For $\alpha < \beta$, $X \sim \text{Uni}(\alpha, \beta)$ iff

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha}, & \text{if } x \in [\alpha, \beta] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Ex: $X \sim \text{Uni}(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$



$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x \cdot \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_{\alpha}^{\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta^2 - \alpha^2}{\beta - \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \beta) \end{aligned}$$

Exponential: time until the next event, where events happen independently at a rate of λ per unit time.

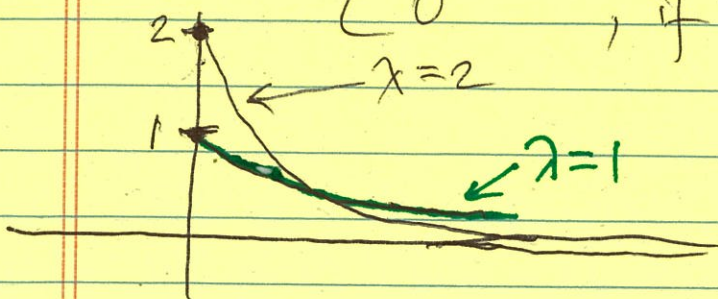
Ex: Radioactive decay: how much time until next α particle is emitted.

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

$$P(X \geq t) = e^{-\lambda t} \quad \text{for any real } t$$

$$F_X(t) = P(X \leq t) = 1 - P(X \geq t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$f_X(t) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda t}, & \text{if } t \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } t < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

See this week's worksheet

Memorylessness: If $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$, then
 $P(X > s+t | X > s) = P(X > t)$, for $s, t > 0$.

Poisson: How many events in a given unit of time?

Exp: How much time until the next event?

Geometric: discrete analog of exponential.