

parametric

distribution

bernoulli: sum of iid Bernoulli trials  
binomial

uniform (a, b)	$\mu = \frac{a+b}{2}$	$\sigma^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$	p. 155
Bernoulli (p)	p	p(1-p)	p. 150
binomial (n, p)	np	np(1-p)	p. 151
Normal ( $\mu, \sigma$ )	$\mu$	$\sigma^2$	p. 152
exponential ( $\lambda$ )	$1/\lambda$	$1/\lambda^2$	p. 156

$$X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p) \quad \mu = E[X] = \sum_k k P(X=k) = (1-p) \cdot 0 + p \cdot 1 = p$$

$$E[g(X)] = \sum_k P(X=k) g(k)$$

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

$$= \sum_k P(X=k) (k-p)^2 = (1-p)(0-p)^2 + p(1-p)^2$$

$$= (1-p)[p^2 + p(1-p)] = p(1-p)[p + 1 - p] = p(1-p)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ 2 + 3 \quad 2 + \\
 &+ 2 + 2 + 3 \\
 &2 + 2 \quad 2 \quad 3
 \end{aligned}$$

m  
 variable  
 x  
 $\mu$   
 $\sigma^2$

amp  
 P P  
 $\pi$   
 $\mu$

$$\sum_r \mu [ ] \leq \sum_k P \times k$$

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_k f_k$  where  $f_k$  frequency of score  $k$  in  $X$

$\sum_k \frac{f_k}{n}$  population of values  $\sum_k f_k$  if  $e \in N$   
 $\sum_k P_{k,n}$   $P_{k,n}$  frequency of values  $\sum_k f_k$  population (true prob),  
 $\sum_k P_{k,n}$

By the w of large numbers L N  
 $\sum_k P_{k,n}$   
 $n \rightarrow \infty$

Binomial  $X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$

Let  $Z = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$

Linearity of expectation For any  $R$   $E[Z] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[Y_i]$

$$\mu E[X] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n Z\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[Z] = n E[Z] = np$$

independent  $Z = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$   $E[Z] = np$

$$\sigma^2 = \text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}[Z] = n \text{Var}[Z] = np(1-p)$$

P. 146	identically distributed	independent	
	no	no	1 toss each of $n$ coins (d.f. $p$ )
	no	yes	single
	yes	no	set $X_{1:n}$ all by same coin toss
(iid)	yes	yes	$n$ tosses of 1 coin

random variable: a random # drawn from an underlying population  
 statistic: a value derived from a random sample } P. 148  
 sampling distribution: distribution of a statistic

	pdf	cumulative d function
discrete	probability distribution	$P(X \leq b) = \sum_{k \leq b} P(X=k)$
continuous	density	$P(X \leq b) = \int_{-\infty}^b f(x) = F(x)$

quantize /  
 binning /  
 bucketing

P. 145-146  $P(a \leq X \leq b) = P(X \leq b) - P(X \leq a)$   
 $P(X \leq b) = 1 - P(X > b)$

