

Discrete Random Variable:

Is one in which we can produce a countable number of outcomes. (A random variable represents in number form the possible outcomes which could occur for some random experiment.)

$P(X = x)$ or P_x ; (the probability that the random variable $X=x$ is P)

Ex) Consider the experiment of tossing a coin three times in succession. If the random variable x denotes the number of heads observed, list the values that x can have and find the corresponding probability values.

H	<	H	<	H	⇒	$P(HHH) = \frac{1}{8}$	$P(X=0) = \frac{1}{8}$
		T	<	H	⇒	$P(HHT) = \frac{1}{8}$	$P(X=1) = \frac{3}{8}$
		H	<	T	⇒	$P(HTH) = \frac{1}{8}$	$P(X=2) = \frac{3}{8}$
T	<	H	<	H	→	$P(HTT) = \frac{1}{8}$	$P(X=3) = \frac{1}{8}$
		T	<	H	→	$P(THH) = \frac{1}{8}$	
		T	<	T	→	$P(THT) = \frac{1}{8}$	
		T	<	T	→	$P(TTH) = \frac{1}{8}$	
		T	<	T	→	$P(TTT) = \frac{1}{8}$	

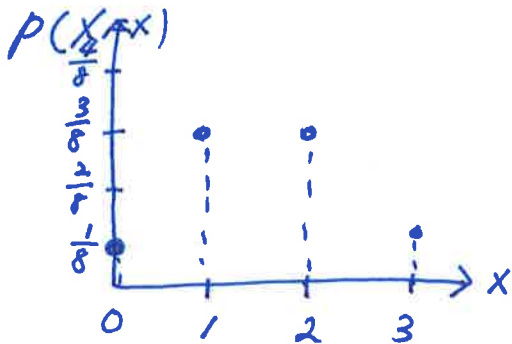
Probability Distribution

- Tabular Form:

x	0	1	2	3
P(X=x)	1/8	3/8	3/8	1/8



- Function Form: $P(X = x) = \binom{3}{x} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$ where $x=0, 1, 2, 3$
- Graphical Representation: $= {}_3C_x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$



(X: #s of Head)

Properties of the Probability Function:

- 1) $0 \leq P(X = x_i) \leq 1$
- 2) $\sum_{i=0}^{i=n} P(X = x_i) = 1$

Ex) The probability distribution of the random variable x is represented by the function $P(X=x) = k/x$, where $x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$.

a) Find the value of k .

$$\frac{k}{1} + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{k}{3} + \frac{k}{4} + \frac{k}{5} + \frac{k}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{60k + 30k + 20k + 15k + 12k + 10k}{60} = 1$$

b) Find $P(3 \leq x \leq 5)$

$$P(X=3) + P(X=4) + P(X=5) = \frac{k}{3} + \frac{k}{4} + \frac{k}{5} = \frac{47k}{60}$$

$$k = \frac{60}{47} = \frac{20}{49}$$

Ex) A discrete random variable x has a probability distribution defined by the

$$P(X=x) = \binom{4}{x} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^x \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{4-x} \text{ where } x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \text{ and } 4.$$

a) Display this distribution using a table form.

x	0	1	2	3	4
$P(X=x)$	$\frac{81}{625}$	$\frac{216}{625}$	$\frac{216}{625}$	$\frac{96}{625}$	$\frac{16}{625}$

$$P(X=0) = \binom{4}{0} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^0 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^4 = \frac{81}{625}$$

b) Find $P(1 \leq x \leq 3)$.

$$P(X=1) + P(X=2) + P(X=3) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=4) = 1 - \frac{81}{625} - \frac{16}{625} = \frac{528}{625}$$

Ex) A bag contains 5 white cube and 4 red cubes. Two cubes are selected in such a way that the first cube drawn is not replaced before the next cube is drawn. Find the probability distribution of x , where x denotes the number of white cubes selected from the bag.

X : Number of white cubes.

check: $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{9} + \frac{5}{18} = 1.$

x	0	1	2
$P(X=x)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{5}{18}$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet P(X=0) &= \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{6} & \bullet P(X=1) &= \left(\frac{5}{9}\right)\left(\frac{4}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)\left(\frac{5}{8}\right) \\ & & &= \frac{5}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Exit Slip:Name: Key

1. Two friends, Andra and Diana, independently applied for different jobs. The chances that Andra is successful is 0.8 and the chances that Diana is successful is 0.75.
- a) If X is denotes that number of successful applications between the two friends, find the probability distribution of x .

X	0	1	2
$P(X=x)$			

 X : Number of Successful application.

$$P(X=0) = (0.2)(0.25) = 0.05$$

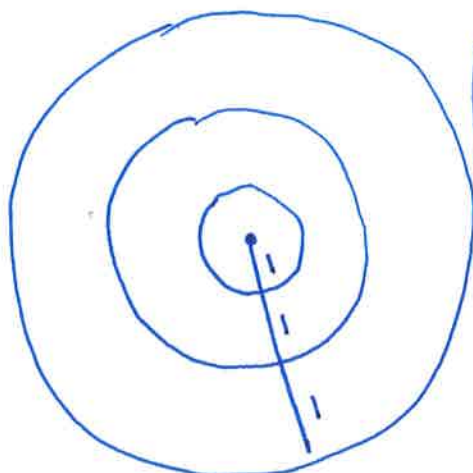
$$P(X=1) = (0.8)(0.25) + (0.2)(0.75) = 0.2 + 0.15$$

$$P(X=2) = (0.8)(0.75) = 0.6 = 0.35$$

- b) Find the probability that if one is successful, it is Andra.

$$P(X = \text{Andra's Success}) = \frac{0.2}{0.35} = \boxed{\frac{4}{7}}$$

2. **A dart board** consisting of concentric circle of radius 1, 2, and 3 units is placed against a wall. Upon throwing a dart, which lands at some random location on the board, a player will receive \$8.00 if the smaller circle is hit, \$6.00 if the middle annular region is hit, and \$4.00 if the outer annular region is hit. However, should the player miss the dart board altogether, they would lose \$7.00. The probability that the player missed the dart board is 0.5. In a long run, would it be a fair game for a player?



Expected Value:

$$0.5 \left[(8) \left(\frac{1^2 \pi}{3^2 \pi} \right) + (6) \left(\frac{(2^2 - 1^2) \pi}{3^2 \pi} \right) + (4) \left(\frac{(3^2 - 2^2) \pi}{3^2 \pi} \right) \right]$$

$$- (0.5)(7)$$

$$= \boxed{-0.5}$$

The player might loss \$ 0.50 (in a long run).