

6.1
How Can We Summarize
Possible Outcomes?



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Learning Objectives

- Random Variable
- Probability distributions for discrete random variables
- Mean of a probability distribution
- Summarizing the spread of a probability distribution
- Probability distribution for continuous random variables



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Decide right now!

Pay me \$1 and I'll flip a coin.

- If it lands on heads, you win \$5
- If it lands on tails, you win \$0

Pay me \$1 and I'll flip a coin.

- If it lands on heads, you win \$10
- If it lands on tails, you lose \$2



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Randomness

The numerical values that a variable assumes are the result of some random phenomenon:

- selecting a random sample from a population

OR

- performing a randomized experiment



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Random Variable

- a numerical measurement of the outcome of a random phenomenon
- use lower case letters near the end of the alphabet, such as x to symbolize variable or a particular value of the random variable
- use a capital letters, such as X to refer to the random variable itself

$x = \text{heads/tails}$

$X = \text{flipping a coin}$



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Example

Flipping a coin

$X =$

$x =$



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Probability Distribution

- Specifies possible values and their probabilities
- Note: It is the randomness of the variable that allows us to specify probabilities for the outcomes



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Let's Discuss!

What are the probabilities we specify for a fair die?

$\frac{1}{6}$

Would these be the same if the die was weighted?



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Let's Discuss!

It's kind of like if you got a copy of the answer key to the next test...

I couldn't specify the probability of what you would get on that test because you have affected the randomness.



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Who Remembers?

The difference between...

Discrete Variables & Continuous Variables

↓
of pets
height (in)

↓
height



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Discrete

- A discrete random variable X has separate values (such as 0,1,2,...) as its possible outcomes
- Its probability distribution assigns a probability $P(x)$ to each possible value x :
 - * --> For each probability $P(x)$ falls between 0 and 1
 - * --> The sum of the probabilities for all the possible values of x equals 1



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WE DO

Let generate a random single digit on your calculator...

What would X be? *generate a random digit*

What are the possible values for x ? *0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9*

What is the probability distribution? *$\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{10}, \dots$*

Does this satisfy a probability distribution?

yes :)

*$0 \leq \frac{1}{10} \leq 1$ ✓
 $10(\frac{1}{10}) = 1$ ✓*



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YOU DO

If I was going to roll a die...

What would X be? *rolling a die*

What are the possible values for x? *1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6*

What is the probability distribution? *$\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \dots$*

Does this satisfy a probability distribution?

yes

$0 \leq \frac{1}{6} \leq 1$ ✓

$6(\frac{1}{6}) = 1$ ✓



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YOU DO

If I were going to have 3 children, how many of them would be girls?

What would X be?

What are the possible values for x?

What is the probability distribution?

Does this satisfy a probability distribution?



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Think About It...

In 2004, the Red Sox won the World Series for the first time since 1918! Many attributed this losing streak to a curse on the team for trading Babe Ruth to the Yankees in 1920.

Typically, the Red Sox have been a good hitting team. In a given game, what can we expect for X = the number of home runs the Red Sox hit?

The following table applies to the team in 2004 for X .



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Think About It...

Does the table satisfy the probability distribution?

Number of Home Runs	Probability
0	0.23
1	0.38
2	0.22
3	0.13 *
4	0.03 *
5	0.01 *
6 or more	0.00 *

$0 \leq x \leq 1$ ✓

What is the probability of getting at least 3 home runs?

.17



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Think About It...

What is the probability of getting at most 2 home runs?

Number of Home Runs	Probability
0	0.23
1	0.38
2	0.22
3	0.13
4	0.03
5	0.01
6 or more	0.00

.83



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Now...

Let's use the numerical summaries we defined waaaayyy back in Chapter 2!

- mean
- median
- quartiles
- standard deviation

*it's most common to use mean for center and standard deviation for spread



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Think about it...

How can we find the mean number home runs?

Number of Home Runs	Probability
0	0.23
1	0.38
2	0.22
3	0.13
4	0.03
5	0.01
6 or more	0.00

$L1 \times L2 =$
 $0 \times 0.23 = 0$
 $1 \times 0.38 = .38$
 $2 \times 0.22 = .44$
 $3 \times 0.13 = .39$
 $4 \times 0.03 = .12$
 $5 \times 0.01 = .05$
 $6 \text{ or more} \times 0.00 = 0$
 $\frac{1.38}{1} = 1.38$

Stat → Calc → 1:1-Var Stats
L1, L2



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Mean

Each possible value x is multiplied by its probability $P(x)$, and then adding them together.

This is a weighted average, values of x that are more likely receive greater weight, $P(x)$.

Also called the **expected value of X** . ✱

Does a mean of 1.38 home runs make sense? Can you actually have 1.38 home runs in a game?



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Example

Take a bet where you put \$100 down and toss a coin

- Heads means you win \$100
- Tails means you lose \$50

	P(x)	
+100	x .5	= 50
-50	x .5	= -25
		<u>\$25</u>

What are your **expected** winnings?

$$100(.5) + -50(.5) = 50 + -25 = \$25$$

In the long run... you will win \$25, but this also means you're losing \$75 from your initial investment which kinda stinks!



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Were you right?

Pay me \$1 and I'll flip a coin.

- If it lands on heads, you win \$5
- If it lands on tails, you win \$0

\$	P(x)	
5	.5	= \$2.50
0	.5	= \$0
		<u>2.50</u>

Pay me \$1 and I'll flip a coin.

- If it lands on heads, you win \$10
- If it lands on tails, you lose \$2

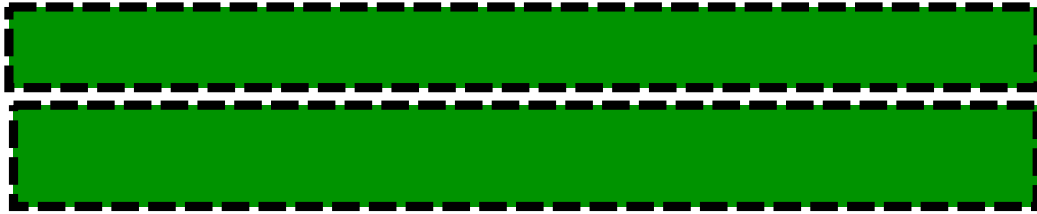
\$	P(x)	
10	.5	\$5
-2	.5	-\$1
		<u>\$4</u>



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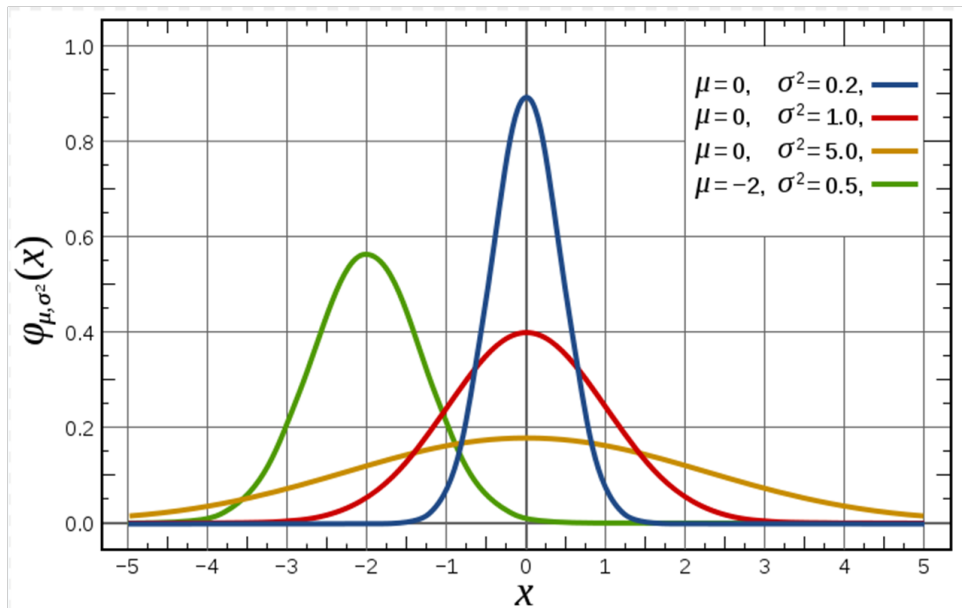
Standard Deviation

The standard deviation of a probability distribution measures it's spread



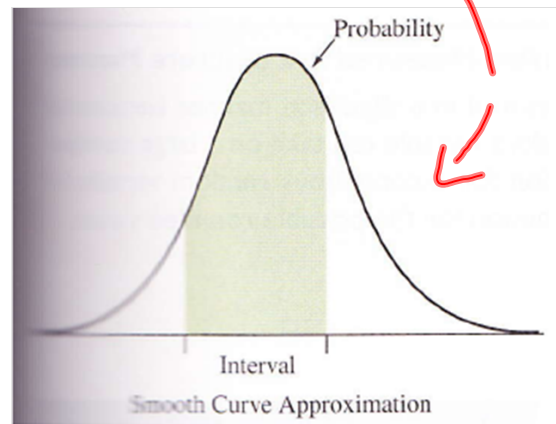
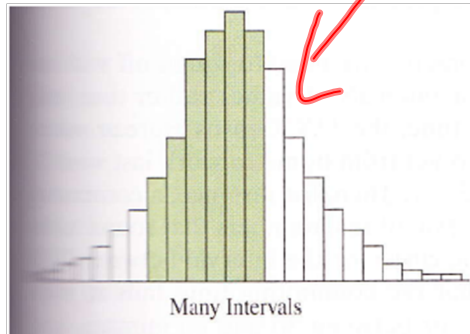
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Standard Deviation



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Discrete vs. Continuous



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Continuous

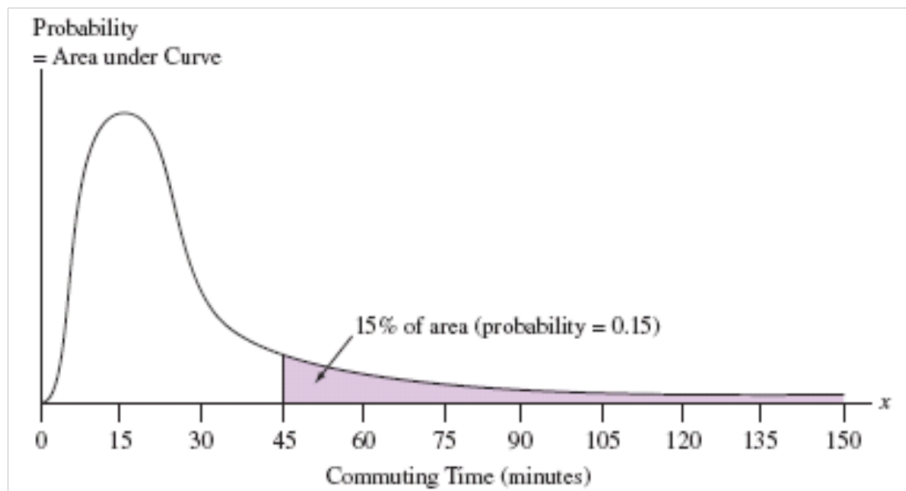
A continuous random variable has an infinite continuum of possible values in an interval

Ex/ time, age, height, weight, etc.



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Where we'll pick up in 6.2



As it turns out, 15% of people who commute to work drive longer than 45 minutes to get there...



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THINK - PAIR- SHARE

Think about 1 important thing you learned today!

Pair with your neighbor and discuss


Share out!



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Homework!

6.1 problems



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