

Discrete

PMF  $p_x(x)$

$$E[x] = \sum_x x p_x(x)$$

Continuous

PDF  $f_x(x)$

$$E[x] = \int x f_x(x) dx$$

1) Uniform Distribution

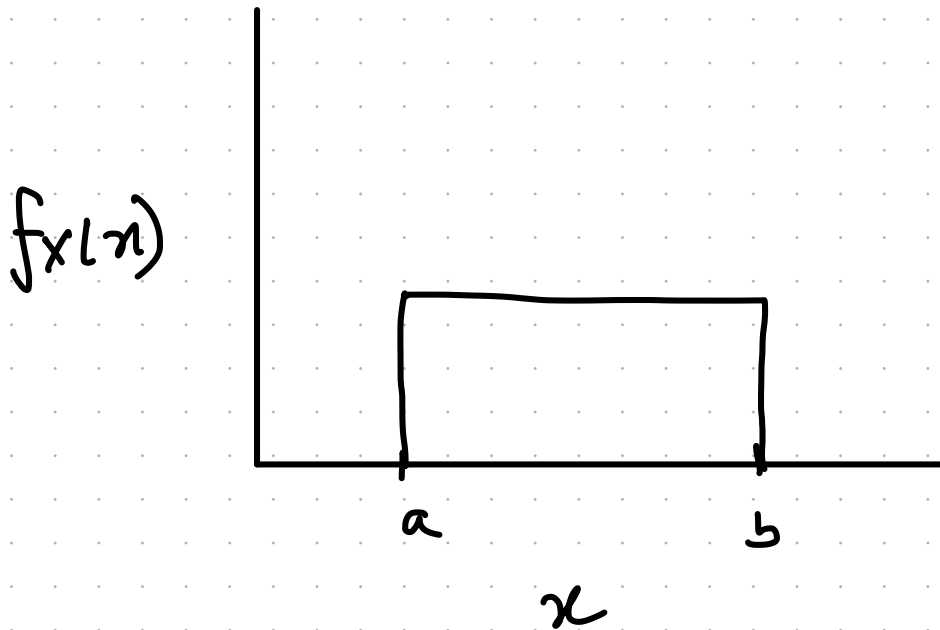
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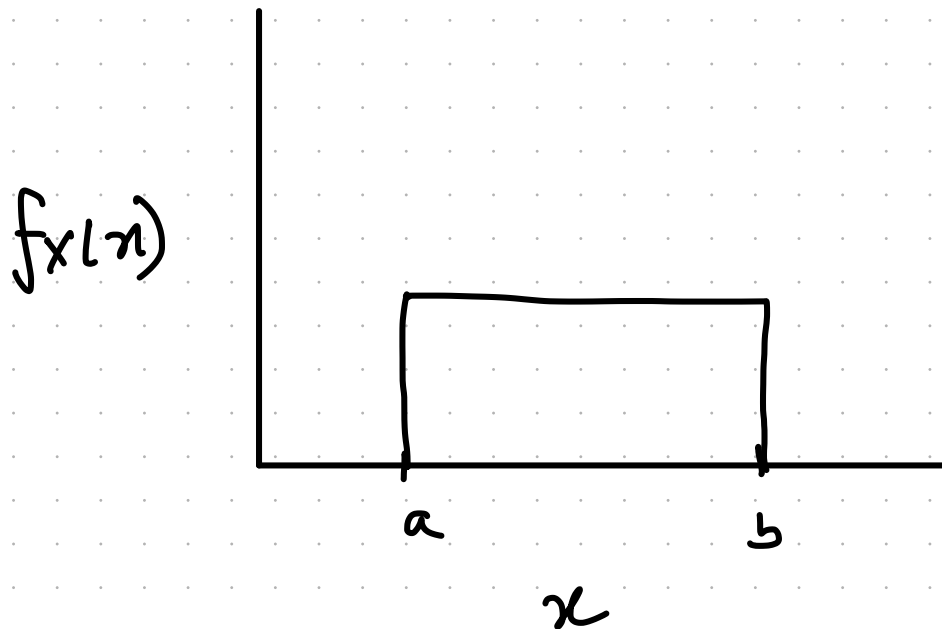
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$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) x dx \\ &= \int_a^b f_X(x) x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_a^b \end{aligned}$$

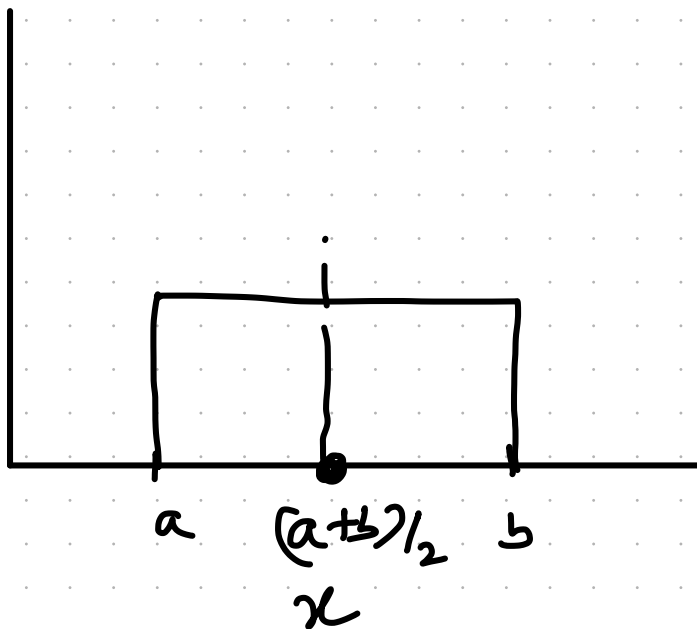
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$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_a^b \\ &= \frac{a+b}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$f_X(x)$



2) Exponential R.v.

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & ; x \geq 0 \\ 0 & ; \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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$$E[x] = -x e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} (-e^{-\lambda x}) \cdot dx$$

$$= 0 + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{as } (x e^{-\lambda x} \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{and} \\ x e^{-\lambda x} = 0 \\ \text{as } x = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

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$$= -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{\lambda} [e^{-\infty} - e^0] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

(as  $(x e^{-\lambda x}) \rightarrow 0$   
as  $x \rightarrow \infty$   
and  
 $x e^{-\lambda x} = 0$   
as  $x = 0$ )

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Q) Find  $E[x^2]$  for  $x \sim \text{unif}(a, b)$

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$$E[x^2] = \int_a^b \frac{x^2}{b-a} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3(b-a)} \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b-a)}$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)(a^2 + b^2 + ab)}{3(b-a)}$$

$$Q) \text{VAR}[x]$$

$$x \sim \text{UNIF}(a, b)$$

$$\text{VAR}[x] = E[x^2] - E[x]^2$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + b^2 + ab}{3} - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{4a^2 + 4b^2 + 4ab - 3a^2 - 3b^2 - 6ab}{12}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab}{12} = \frac{(a-b)^2}{12}$$

$$Q) X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

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Show  $E[X] = \mu$

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

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$$\text{let } y = x - \mu$$

$$dy = dx$$

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y + \mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

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↑  
PDF of  $N(0, \sigma)$

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