

Normal and Exponential Random Variables (Sec 5.4-7)

University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign

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Normal random variables

X is a normal random variable with parameters $\overset{\text{mean}}{\mu}$ and $\overset{\text{variance}}{\sigma^2}$ if its density is

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and denoted by $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$.

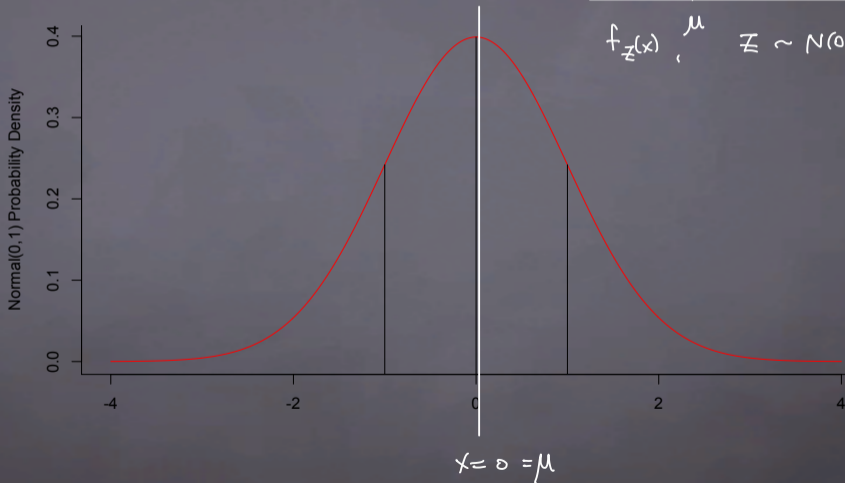
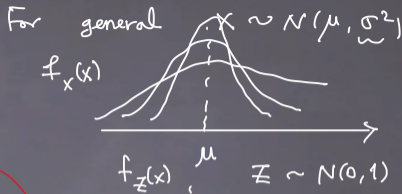
If $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$, then we call X the standard normal random variable.

or Z

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = \sigma Z + \mu, & Z \sim N(0, 1) \\ Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) \end{cases}$$

Probability density function

For general $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$
 $f_X(x)$
 $f_Z(x), Z \sim N(0,1)$



Cumulative distribution function

The cumulative distribution function of $N(0, 1)$ is

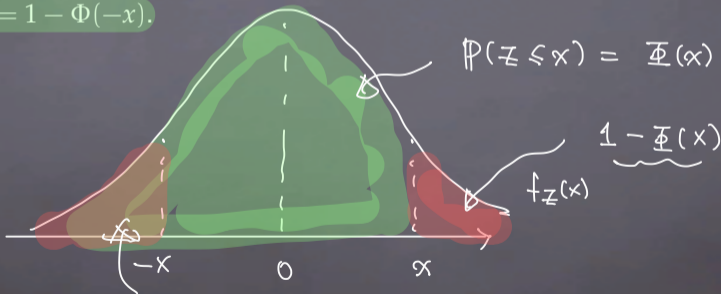
$$P(Z \leq x) = \Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt.$$

$$Z \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$f_Z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

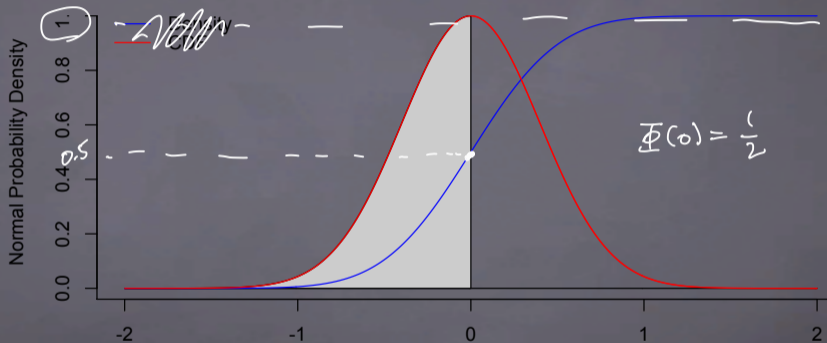
Note that the cdf cannot be computed explicitly. Note also that

$$\Phi(x) = 1 - \Phi(-x).$$



$$\Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x) \quad \text{or} \quad \Phi(x) = 1 - \Phi(-x)$$

Cumulative distribution function



If n large, p small, $np = \lambda \Rightarrow S_n \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda)$
Normal approximations to binomial ? approx.

Let $S_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$ be the number of successes in n independent Bernoulli trials.

Then, we have seen that $\mathbb{E}[S_n] = np$, $\text{Var}(S_n) = np(1-p)$.

For large n ,

$$\frac{S_n - \mathbb{E}[S_n]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_n)}} = \frac{S_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \approx N(0, 1).$$

For large n , S_n is almost normal
 $X \sim N(np, np(1-p))$

The approximation is good for $np(1-p) \geq 10$.

$$X = \sigma Z + \mu$$

Compared to Poisson approximation, the success probability p needs not to be small.

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \\ &= \frac{X - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \end{aligned}$$

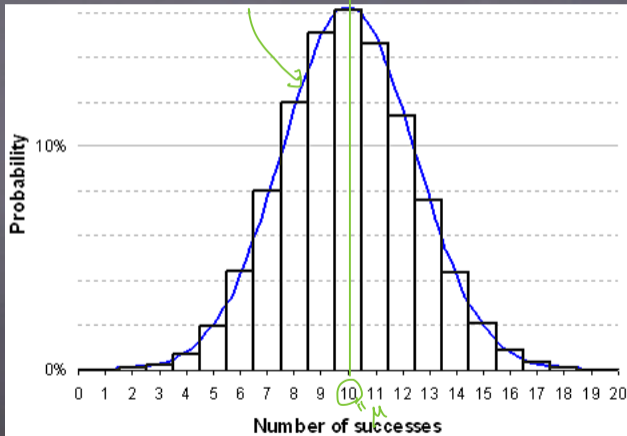
Normal approximations to binomial

PDF of $X \sim N(10, 5)$.

$$S \sim \text{Bin}(20, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\mu = 10 = 20 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sigma^2 = 20 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 5$$



Example

Each item produced by a certain manufacturer is, **independently**, of acceptable quality with **probability .95**. Approximate the probability that at most 10 of the next 1500 items produced are unacceptable.

Normal approximation.

$X =$ # of unacceptable items in 1500 items.

$$\sim B_{1500}(0.05) \quad \mathbb{E}[X] = np = 1500 \cdot 0.05 = \frac{15}{2} = 7.5$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = np(1-p) = 1500 \cdot 0.05 \cdot 0.95.$$

$$\frac{X - \mathbb{E}[X]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}} = \frac{X - 7.5}{\sqrt{7.5 \cdot 0.95}} \approx Z \sim N(0, 1) \quad \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{2.5}{\sqrt{\text{Var}}}\right)$$

$$P(\underline{X} \leq 10) = P\left(\frac{X - 7.5}{\sqrt{\dots}} \leq \frac{10 - 7.5}{\sqrt{\dots}}\right) \approx P\left(Z \leq \frac{2.5}{\sqrt{\text{Var}}}\right)$$

Example

Each item produced by a certain manufacturer is, independently, of acceptable quality with probability .95. Approximate the probability that at most 10 of the next 150 items produced are unacceptable.

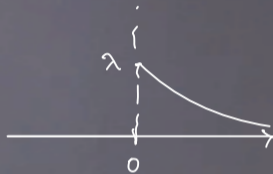
$$\underline{\text{Poisson}} \quad n = 150, \quad p = 0.05 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = np = 7.5$$

$$\textcircled{X} \underset{\text{approx } \pi}{\sim} \text{Pois} (7.5)$$

Exponential random variable (Continuous counterpart of Geometric RVs)

A random variable X is **exponential** with parameter $\lambda > 0$ if its density is given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$



We denote by $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$.

- "Lifetime".
- "Strong Relation to Poisson".

Expectation, Variance, CDF

Let $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ for $\lambda > 0$.

- (i) The cumulative distribution function $F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$.
- (ii) $\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$.
- (iii) $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad F(x) &= \mathbb{P}(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt \\ &= \left[-e^{-\lambda t} \right]_0^x = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad \mathbb{E}[X] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx \quad t = \lambda x \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

Memoryless property

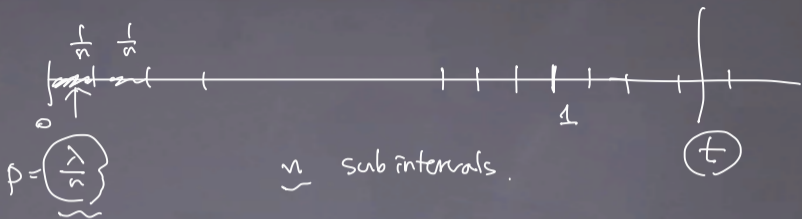
Let $s, t > 0$ and $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ for $\lambda > 0$, then

$$\mathbb{P}(X > s + t | X > t) = \mathbb{P}(X > s).$$

Example

Suppose that the number of miles that a car can run before its battery wears out is exponentially distributed with an average value of 10,000 miles.

If a person desires to take a 5000-mile trip, what is the probability that the person will be able to complete the trip without having to replace the car battery?



$$np = n \cdot \frac{\lambda}{n} = \lambda$$

$$Y \sim \text{Geom}\left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)$$

$$P(Y \leq t) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \boxed{1 - e^{-\lambda t}} = P(X \leq t)$$

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

