# 6.1 Discrete Random Variables

## **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. Compute probabilities using the probability distribution of a discrete random variable.
- 2. Calculate and interpret the mean (expected value) of a discrete random variable.
- 3. Calculate and interpret the standard deviation of a discrete random variable.
- 4. Compute probabilities using the probability distribution of certain continuous random variables.

**Vocabulary**: random variable, probability distribution, discrete random variables, mean of a discrete random variable, expected value, standard deviation of an random variable, continuous random variable

What is a random variable? Give some examples.

What is a probability distribution?

What is a **discrete** random variable? Give some examples.

## Alternate Example: How many languages?

Imagine selecting a U.S. high school student at random. Define the random variable X = number of languages spoken by the randomly selected student. The table below gives the probability distribution of X, based on a sample of students from the U.S. Census at School database.

Languages:	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Probability:</b>	0.630	0.295	0.065	0.008	0.002

(a) Show that the probability distribution for *X* is legitimate.

(b) Make a histogram of the probability distribution. Describe what you see.

(c) What is the probability that a randomly selected student speaks at least 3 languages? More than 3?

#### Alternate Example: *Roulette*

One wager players can make in Roulette is called a "corner bet." To make this bet, a player places his chips on the intersection of four numbered squares on the Roulette table. If one of these numbers comes up on the wheel and the player bet \$1, the player gets his \$1 back plus \$8 more. Otherwise, the casino keeps the original \$1 bet. If X = net gain from a single \$1 corner bet, the possible outcomes are x = -1 or x = 8. Here is the probability distribution of X:

Value:	-\$1	\$8
Probability:	34/38	4/38

If a player were to make this \$1 bet over and over, what would be the player's average gain?

Read 350-352

How do you calculate the **mean (expected value)** of a discrete random variable? Is the formula on the formula sheet?

How do you interpret the mean (expected value) of a discrete random variable?

Alternate Example: Calculate and interpret the mean of the random variable *X* in the languages example on the previous page.

Does the expected value of a random variable have to equal one of the possible values of the random variable? Should expected values be rounded?

#### 6.1 Discrete & Continuous Random Variables

### *Read 352–354*

Suppose that X is a discrete random variable	Value	<i>x</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>x</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>x</i> <sub>3</sub>	
with probability distribution to the right, and	Probability	$p_1$	$p_2$	$p_3$	
$\mu_x$ is the mean of X.					

## Variance of X:

#### **Standard Deviation of** *X*:

Are these formulas on the formula sheet?

How do you interpret the standard deviation of a discrete random variable?

Use a **calculator** to calculate and interpret the standard deviation of X in the languages example....

Are there any dangers to be aware of when using the calculator to find the mean and standard deviation of a discrete random variable?

Read 355–358 What is a **continuous random variable**? Give some examples. Is it possible to have a shoe size = 8? Is it possible to have a foot length = 8 inches?

How many possible foot lengths are there? How can we graph the distribution of foot length?

How do we find probabilities for continuous random variables?

For a continuous random variable *X*, how is  $P(X \le a)$  related to  $P(X \le a)$ ?

## Alternate Example: Weights of Three-Year-Old Females

The weights of three-year-old females closely follow a Normal distribution with a mean of  $\mu = 30.7$  pounds and a standard deviation of  $\sigma = 3.6$  pounds. Randomly choose one three-year-old female and call her weight *X*.

(a) Find the probability that the randomly selected three-year-old female weighs at least 30 pounds.

(b) Find the probability that a randomly selected three-year-old female weighs between 25 and 35 pounds.

(c) If P(X < k) = 0.8, find the value of k.

HW page 360 (14, 18, 19, 23, 25, 27–30)