

5.1: Introduction to Random Variables

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

By the end of this chapter, the student should be able to:

- Recognize and understand discrete probability distribution functions, in general.
 - Calculate and interpret expected values.
 - Recognize the binomial probability distribution and apply it appropriately.
 - Recognize the Poisson probability distribution and apply it appropriately.
 - Recognize the geometric probability distribution and apply it appropriately.
 - Recognize the hypergeometric probability distribution and apply it appropriately.
 - Classify discrete word problems by their distributions.
- A student takes a ten-question, true-false quiz. Because the student had such a busy schedule, he or she could not study and guesses randomly at each answer. What is the probability of the student passing the test with at least a 70%?
 - Small companies might be interested in the number of long-distance phone calls their employees make during the peak time of the day. Suppose the average is 20 calls. What is the probability that the employees make more than 20 long-distance phone calls during the peak time?

These two examples illustrate two different types of probability problems involving discrete random variables. Recall that discrete data are data that you can count. A *random variable* describes the outcomes of a statistical experiment in words. The values of a random variable can vary with each repetition of an experiment.



Figure [Math Processing Error] You can use probability and discrete random variables to calculate the likelihood of lightning striking the ground five times during a half-hour thunderstorm. (Credit: Leszek Leszczynski)

Random Variable Notation

Upper case letters such as [Math Processing Error] or [Math Processing Error] denote a random variable. Lower case letters like [Math Processing Error] or [Math Processing Error] denote the value of a random variable. If [Math Processing Error] is a random variable, then [Math Processing Error] is written in words, and x is given as a number.

For example, let [Math Processing Error] the number of heads you get when you toss three fair coins. The sample space for the toss of three fair coins is TTT ; THH ; HTH ; HHT ; HTT ; THT ; TTH ; HHH . Then, [Math Processing Error] 0, 1, 2, 3. [Math Processing Error] is in words and x is a number. Notice that for this example, the [Math Processing Error] values are countable outcomes. Because you can count the possible values that [Math Processing Error] can take on and the outcomes are random (the x values 0, 1, 2, 3), [Math Processing Error] is a discrete random variable.

Collaborative Exercise

Toss a coin ten times and record the number of heads. After all members of the class have completed the experiment (tossed a coin ten times and counted the number of heads), fill in Table. Let [Math Processing Error] the number of heads in ten tosses of the coin.

[Math Processing Error]

Frequency of [Math Processing Error]

Relative Frequency of [Math Processing Error]

- Which value(s) of [Math Processing Error] occurred most frequently?
- If you tossed the coin 1,000 times, what values could [Math Processing Error] take on? Which value(s) of [Math Processing Error] do you think would occur most frequently?
- What does the relative frequency column sum to?

Glossary

Random Variable (RV)

a characteristic of interest in a population being studied; common notation for variables are upper case Latin letters [Math Processing Error],...; common notation for a specific value from the domain (set of all possible values of a variable) are lower case Latin letters [Math Processing Error], [Math Processing Error], and [Math Processing Error]. For example, if [Math Processing Error] is the number of children in a family, then [Math Processing Error] represents a specific integer 0, 1, 2, 3,... Variables in statistics differ from variables in intermediate algebra in the two following ways.

- The domain of the random variable (RV) is not necessarily a numerical set; the domain may be expressed in words; for example, if [Math Processing Error] hair color then the domain is {black, blond, gray, green, orange}.
- We can tell what specific value [Math Processing Error] the random variable [Math Processing Error] takes only after performing the experiment.

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