

Tossing a coin 3 times $2^3 = 8$
 $S = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT, THT, THT, TTH, TTT\}$

Section 7.1
 Random Variables and Probability Distributions

of heads
 → Random var.

A rule that assigns a number to each outcome of an experiment is called a **random variable**. Capital letters are often used to represent random variables.

For example, a random variable X can represent the sum of the face values of two six-sided dice. The random variable may take on any number in the set $\{2, 3, \dots, 12\}$.

We can construct the probability distribution associated with a random variable.

If $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ are values assumed by the random variable X with associated probabilities $P(X=x_1) = p_1, P(X=x_2) = p_2, \dots, P(X=x_n) = p_n$, respectively, then the probability distribution of X may be expressed in the following way.

x	$P(X=x)$
x_1	p_1
x_2	p_2
.	.
.	.
.	.
x_n	p_n

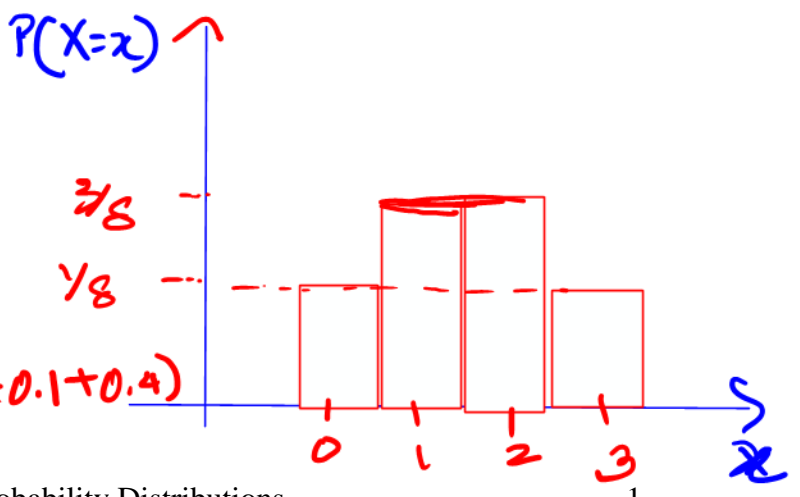
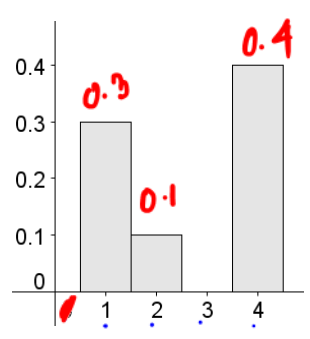
x	$P(X=x)$
0	$\frac{1}{8}$
1	$\frac{3}{8}$
2	$\frac{3}{8}$
3	$\frac{1}{8}$

We can also graphically represent the probability distribution of a random variable.

A bar graph which represents the probability distribution of a random variable is called a **histogram**.

Example 1: Given the following histogram, calculate the probability that $x = 3$.

~~$P(X=0) = 0$
 $P(X=1) = 0.3$
 $P(X=2) = 0.1$
 $P(X=3) = 0$
 $P(X=4) = 0.4$~~



$P(X=3) = 1 - (0.3 + 0.1 + 0.4) = 0.2$

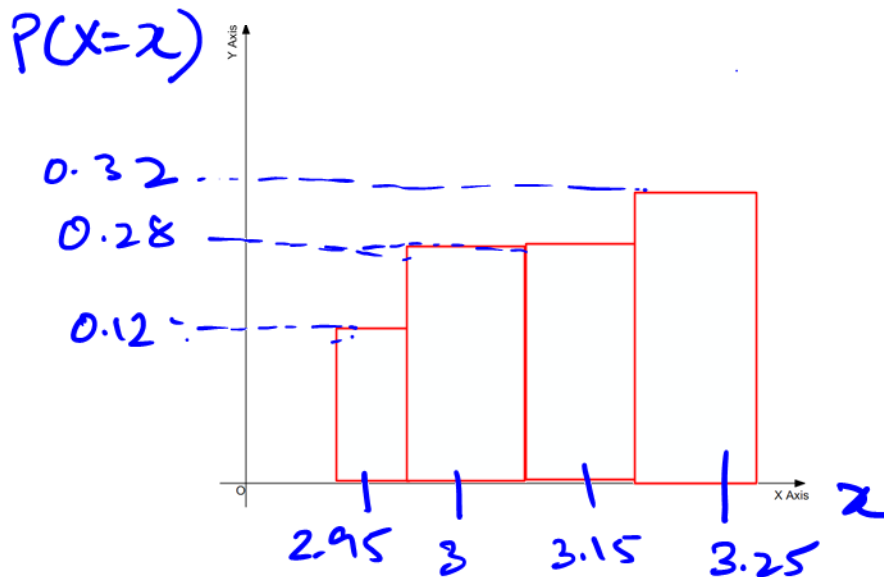
Example 2: The rates paid by 25 financial institutions on a certain day for money-market deposit accounts are shown in the accompanying table:

Rate, %	2.95	3.00	3.15	3.25	
Number of Institutions	3	7	7	8	Total = 25

a. Let the random variable X denote the interest paid by a randomly chosen financial institution on its money-market deposit accounts and find the probability distribution associated with these data.

x	2.95	3.00	3.15	3.25
$P(X=x)$	$\frac{3}{25}$ $= 0.12$	$\frac{7}{25}$ $= 0.28$	$\frac{7}{25}$ $= 0.28$	$\frac{8}{25}$ $= 0.32$

b. Draw the histogram associated with these data.



c. Find:

$$P(X \geq 3.00) = P(X=3) + P(X=3.15) + P(X=3.25)$$

$$= 0.28 + 0.28 + 0.32 = 0.88$$

$$P(3.00 < X \leq 3.25) = P(X=3.15) + P(X=3.25)$$

$$= 0.28 + 0.32 = 0.6$$