

# ECE 302: Lecture 3.5 Moment and Variance

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# Outline

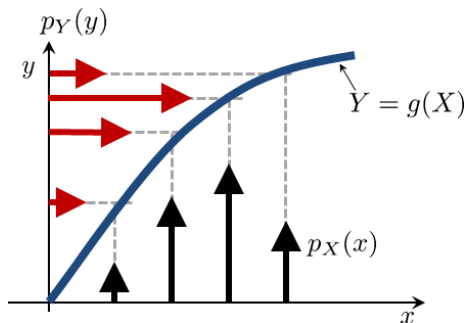
- 3.1 Random variables
- 3.2 Probability mass functions (PMF)
- 3.3 Cumulative distribution functions (discrete case)
- 3.4 Expectation
  - 3.4.1 Understanding expectation
  - 3.4.2 Properties of expectation
- 3.5 Moments and variance
- 3.6 Bernoulli random variables
- 3.7 Binomial random variables
- 3.8 Geometric random variables
- 3.9 Poisson random variables

# Properties of $\mathbb{E}[X]$

## Property (1. Function of $X$ )

For any function  $g$ ,

$$\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x)p_X(x).$$



## Properties of $\mathbb{E}[X]$

### Property (2. Linearity)

For any function  $g$  and  $h$ ,

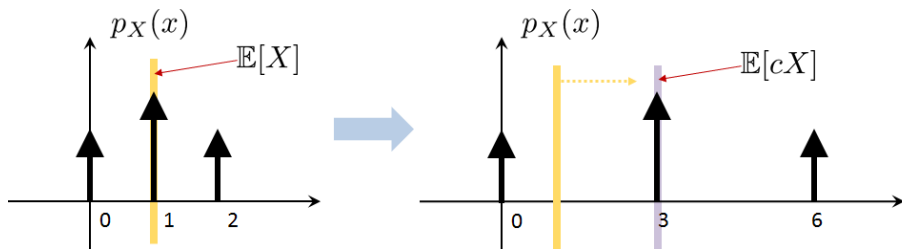
$$\mathbb{E}[g(X) + h(X)] = \mathbb{E}[g(X)] + \mathbb{E}[h(X)].$$

# Properties of $\mathbb{E}[X]$

## Property (3. Scale)

For any constant  $c$ ,

$$\mathbb{E}[cX] = c\mathbb{E}[X].$$

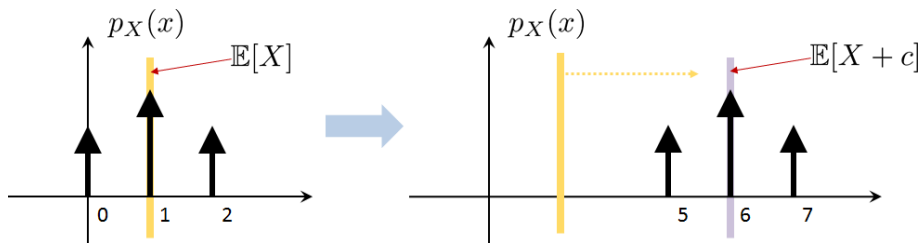


# Properties of $\mathbb{E}[X]$

## Property (4. DC Shift)

For any constant  $c$ ,

$$\mathbb{E}[X + c] = \mathbb{E}[X] + c.$$



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# Moment

## Definition

The  $k$ -th moment of a random variable  $X$  is

$$\mathbb{E}[X^k] = \sum_x x^k p_X(x).$$

**Example.** Flip a coin 3 times. Let  $X$  be the number of heads. Then,

$$p_X(0) = \frac{1}{8}, \quad p_X(1) = \frac{3}{8}, \quad p_X(2) = \frac{3}{8}, \quad p_X(3) = \frac{1}{8}.$$

The second moment  $\mathbb{E}[X^2]$  is



# Variance

## Definition

The **variance** of a random variable  $X$  is

$$\text{Var}[X] = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mu_X)^2],$$

where  $\mu_X = \mathbb{E}[X]$  is the expectation of  $X$ .  $\sqrt{\text{Var}[X]}$  is called the **standard deviation**.

**Example.**  $X =$  coin flip with probability  $p$ . Find variance of  $X$ .

# Properties of Variance

## Property

*The variance of a random variable  $X$  has the following properties*

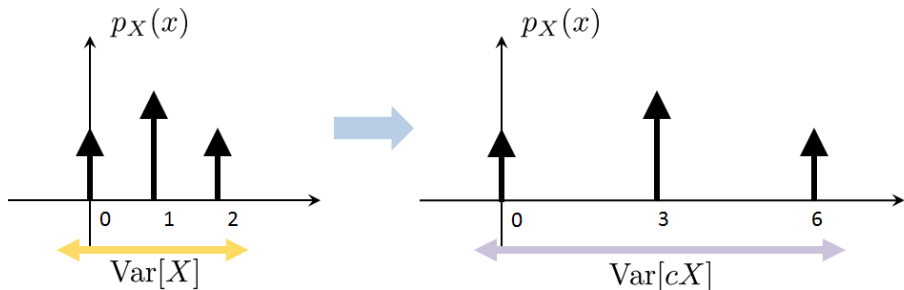
(a) **Moment.**

$$\text{Var}[X] = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2.$$

## Properties of Variance

(b) **Scale.** For any constant  $c$ ,

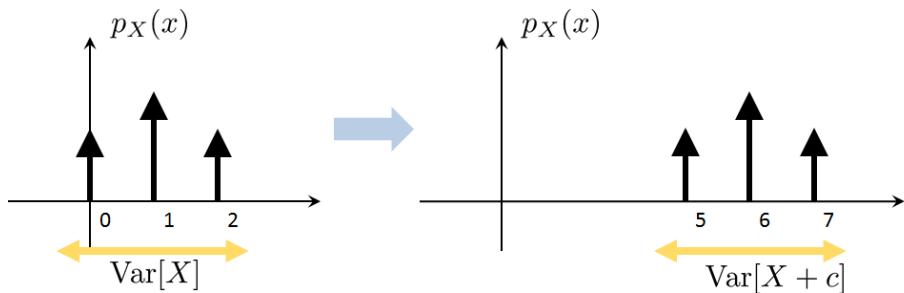
$$\text{Var}[cX] = c^2 \text{Var}[X].$$



## Properties of Variance

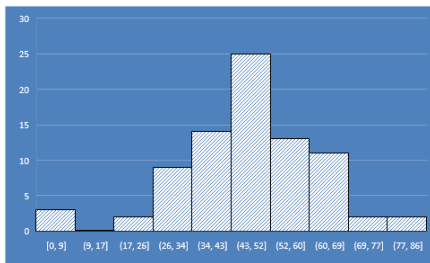
(c) **DC Shift.** For any constant  $c$ ,

$$\text{Var}[X + c] = \text{Var}[X].$$



## Coming back to this problem ...

Student 1	86.00
Student 2	76.20
Student 3	29.10
Student 4	26.38
Student 5	60.86
...	...
Student 71	48.04
Student 72	30.20
Student 73	55.44
Student 74	49.92
Student 75	17.60



Add 10 points to everyone. Then,

- Will the mean change? Yes,  $\mathbb{E}[X] + 10$ .
- Will the standard deviation change? No. Remains  $\sqrt{\text{Var}[X]}$
- If the letter grades are curved, will this change the grades? No.

**Questions?**