

prob.E Expectation

Recall that a random variable is a function $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that maps from the sample space to the reals. Random variables are the arguments of probability mass functions (PMFs) and probability density functions (PDFs).

The expected value (or expectation) of a random variable is akin to its “average value” and depends on its PMF or PDF. The expected value of a random variable X is denoted $\langle X \rangle$ or $E[X]$. There are two definitions of the expectation, one for a discrete random variable, the other for a continuous random variable. Before we define, them, however, it is useful to predefine the most fundamental property of a random variable, its mean.

expected value
expectation

mean

Definition prob.1: mean

The mean of a random variable X is defined as

$$m_X = E[X].$$

Let’s begin with a discrete random variable.

Definition prob.2: expectation of a discrete random variable

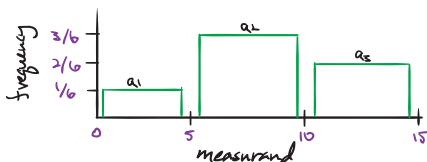
Let K be a discrete random variable and f its PMF. The expected value of K is defined as

$$E[K] = \sum_{\forall k} kf(k).$$

Example prob.E-1

Given a discrete random variable K with PMF shown below, what is its mean m_K ?

re: expectation of a discrete random variable





Let us now turn to the expectation of a continuous random variable.

Definition prob.3: expectation of a continuous random variable

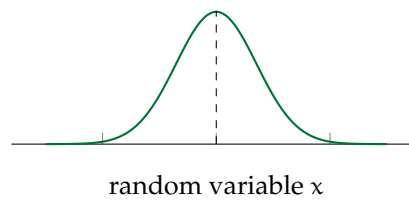
Let X be a continuous random variable and f its PDF. The expected value of X is defined as

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx.$$

Example prob.E-2

Given a continuous random variable X with Gaussian PDF f , what is the expected value of X ?

re: expectation of a continuous random variable



Due to its sum or integral form, the expected value $E[\cdot]$ has some familiar properties for random variables X and Y and reals a and b .

$$E[a] = a \quad (1a)$$

$$E[X + a] = E[X] + a \quad (1b)$$

$$E[aX] = a E[X] \quad (1c)$$

$$E[E[X]] = E[X] \quad (1d)$$

$$E[aX + bY] = a E[X] + b E[Y]. \quad (1e)$$